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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

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# ANNUAL REPORT

BY

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

1955

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Published by the  
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION  
GENEVA, 1956

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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

for 1955

(the 91st year of the Union's existence)

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With reference to Article 8, paragraph 2 *r*) of the Buenos Aires Convention and to Administrative Council Resolution No. 123, I hereby submit a report to Members and Associate Members of the Union, on I.T.U. activities in 1955.

For detailed information about financial matters, reference should be made to the Financial Operating Report, prepared in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 2 *q*) of the Convention. This is published separately.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this report is to present a very succinct account of the activities of the International Telecommunication Union in 1955, or, more exactly, the collective activities of I.T.U. Members and Associated Members, carried on through organs of the I.T.U.

No major I.T.U. conference was held in 1955, but the permanent I.T.U. organs were exceedingly busy with routine work.

In the reports on activities over the past few years, the organization, working methods, and main tasks of the Administrative Council, the General Secretariat, the International Frequency Registration Board, and the three International Consultative Committees have already been described. This year, we shall merely select certain salient points of activities in 1955.

### *Amalgamation of the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F.*

The *International Telegraph Consultative Committee* (C.C.I.T.), created in 1925, and the *International Telephone Consultative Committee* (C.C.I.F.), set up in 1924, have played an important part in the development of international telecommunication, by standardizing techniques, operating methods and rates relative to telegraphy and telephony. For a long time, telegraphy and telephony developed separately. They both had, apart from techniques which were obviously different, their own lines, their own technical centres, and very often their own operating offices as well. In addition, telegraph charging, based on the cost per word transmitted, had nothing in common with telephone charging, which is based on the duration of calls. But, little by little, telegraphy and telephony, although remaining basically separate (system for transmission of written matter and system for transmission of the human voice) are tending more and more to use engineering techniques which are closely similar and indeed often identical. Thus, today, the same channels, overhead wire, underground cable, underwater cable or radio circuit, are used for either telegraphy or telephony, and often for both together. In fact, although the equipment used remains different, transmission techniques have become closely comparable. In addition, with the rise of the subscribers' teleprinter service, users in rapidly increasing numbers are using telegraphy in conditions almost identical to those in which they use the telephone (direct communication with correspondents, obtained in general by automatic dialling). And the practice of making the charge for telegraphic communications proportional to their duration, as is the case for telephone calls, is becoming steadily more widespread.

The result is that the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F. were dealing separately (although close coordination existed between them) with very similar questions. Hence the necessity for amalgamation of the two bodies became more and more apparent. Amalgamation, already envisaged at the last Plenipotentiary Conference in 1952, was decided on by the *Administrative Council* at its 10th Session (1955), with the assent of the majority of the Members of the Union. On 1 January, 1957, the present C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F. will have ceased to exist. They will have been replaced by a new body known as the *International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee*, currently referred to today as the "*new C.C.I.T.*".

At a time when there is a tendency for international organizations to proliferate, it is interesting to note that two bodies, after thirty years of autonomous existence and the development of a good deal of competitive spirit between them, are now amalgamated. And, although justified in the first place by engineering developments, the amalgamation is also significant of the way in which international cooperation in telecommunication matters is evolving. Modern engineering techniques are becoming ever more universal in their application. For a long time, the countries taking part in the activities of the C.C.I.T. had been by no means the same as those taking part in C.C.I.F. activities. Amalgamation will tend to bring them all together within the new C.C.I.T.

### *Progressive adjustment of the radio frequency spectrum*

In all countries radiocommunication media are developing very rapidly for different reasons in order to meet commercial, social, political, military and other needs. In addition, technical progress in this field is constantly being made and the limits of possibilities cannot yet be foreseen even in the comparatively near future. If, on the other hand, we consider the ethereal nature and the vagaries of the propagation of radio relay waves which condition all radiocommunications, then we can understand how difficult it is to bring order into the utilization of these waves or, to be more exact, into the utilization of the radio frequencies which characterize them.

One of the most important task of the I.T.U. is to see that the growing, but nevertheless still limited possibilities of the radio frequency spectrum are utilized in the best interests of all the users of radiocommunications, whether these users be classified by countries or by a speciality without distinction as to country (commercial services, aviation, marine, broadcasting, etc.). Much space would be needed to make even a brief summary of the problems raised in this connection. We must therefore limit ourselves to mentioning here that during 1955 the I.T.U., particularly, the *International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.)* has recorded considerable progress in the use of radio frequencies. Especially, civil aviation and mercantile marine radiocommunications must soon be greatly improved by this progress.

Great difficulties still exist with regard to the rational utilization of frequency bands reserved respectively for point-to-point communications—which consist mainly of commercial services—and international broadcasting which also uses high-frequency bands. Nevertheless, it is possible that improvement in technique and better political and economic conditions may lead to the solution of this problem, sooner or later.

Thus the results achieved in 1955 in this field, although still very limited, encourage the organs of the I.T.U. to persevere in the work they have been engaged in for a number of years already, as the experience of the past has shown that it is always ultimately possible to get international collaboration in the field of telecommunications. An example of this is the I.T.U. Conference which, in Göteborg last year, reached a unanimous agreement on ways and means to assure the safety of life at sea.

### *Standardization of equipment, unification of operational methods and adaptation of tariffs*

As was mentioned above, the International Consultative Committees of the I.T.U. work permanently towards the standardization of telecommunication equipment, the unification of operational methods and the adaptation of tariffs. The work continues in the Study Groups, which include a varying number of experts from the most widely different countries. Some of the work is carried on by correspondence and is always unremunerated, the I.T.U. bearing the relatively small expenditure involved in short meetings during which the experts prepare draft recommendations to be submitted to the Plenary Assembly of the Committee concerned, for its approval, these Plenary Assemblies only taking place every three years.

The Study Groups of the three Consultative Committees held a series of meetings in 1955 to prepare the Plenary Assemblies which will take place in 1956.

The importance of the work done by these organs cannot be over-emphasized. Although their recommendations are of a purely advisory nature, in actual fact they condition the development of international telecommunications by generalizing the possibilities of interconnection of transmission channels of all kinds and conditions for the exchange of all types of traffic: telegrams, facsimiles, telephone calls, broadcasting or television programmes, remote control signals, etc. In addition, they accomplish an important didactic task by putting at the disposal of countries whose telecommunications are less developed a considerable technical literature which is of the greatest use for practical needs. This is doubtless one of the best forms of technical assistance.

In their work the telecommunication experts always follow step by step the latest scientific progress which enables them constantly to adapt transmission technique. In this way, for example, telecommunications are in the van of "automation" which the general public is only just discovering and the automatic telephone exchanges, the first models of which were first

conceived and built more than a quarter of a century ago, are worthy of comparison with the “electronic machines” or even the “electronic brains” of which we hear so much these days. The full automatization of telegraph and telephone communications has been one of the principal preoccupations of the I.T.U. Consultative Committees for a number of years and important progress has been made in this field in the course of 1955, when entirely automatic telephone tests between exchanges in different countries were made.

It is important to emphasize also that telecommunications must bear in mind the laws of economics because, on the one hand, the majority of telecommunication services can and must be operated on a self-supporting basis and on the other, telegraphy, telephony, broadcasting (including television) play a role important enough on the economic and social levels for the Governments to strive to allow their utilization at the lowest possible price. Hence the I.T.U. is deeply interested in the adaptation of telecommunications tariffs to costs, which technical progress and, more specifically, automatization generally tend to diminish. One of the principal objectives defined in its Charter—the *International Telecommunication Convention*—is, after all, to *foster collaboration among its Members and Associate Members, with a view to the establishment of rates at levels as low as possible consistent with an efficient service and taking into account the necessity for maintaining independent financial administration of telecommunication on a sound basis.*

#### *Telecommunications and the safeguard of life*

Telecommunication circles have always attached the greatest importance to the safety of life. Thus, they have always given absolute priority to telegrams and telephone calls in connection with the safety of life at sea, on land and in the air. This priority is even set forth in a special article of the *International Telecommunication Convention* (Article 36), to which nearly every country in the world has subscribed.

Modern methods of marine and air navigation have reached an extremely advanced stage of development, thanks to telecommunications, which enable them to overcome the difficulties of the night, of nature and meteorological disturbances. Preventive safety measures which protect navigation command the attention of the I.T.U. which, especially in the field of radio, strives to give total satisfaction to methods for location and navigation (radar, radio direction-finding, approach and landing systems for aeroplanes, etc.), but in addition to this primary role by which it governs the normal movement of ships and aeroplanes, telecommunication also strives to reduce the dangers to life caused by disasters or by the accidents of navigation. Here it is less a question of using special technical means than of organizing systematically and regulating in a uniform fashion the usage of existing means.

In this respect an important conference was convened by the Swedish Government in 1955 at Göteborg (Sweden), within the framework of I.T.U. activities. The North Sea and the Baltic Sea constitute a particularly dense area of navigation and each year ships are lost there in tragic conditions, despite the safety measures offered by radio. As the situation was only aggravated by increasing maritime traffic, the coastal countries have sought a remedy in the strict regulation and standardization of methods of mutual assistance and rescue. The I.T.U., in its *International Radio Regulations*, as revised in 1947, had provided for the exclusive use of a given frequency (2182 kc/s) for the transmission of radiotelephone appeals and distress messages, in order to cope with the needs of those ships which use this method of communication alone, and which include numerous fishing boats whose crews are the most liable to the discomforts and dangers of navigation.

The coastal countries of the Baltic Sea and of the North Sea rapidly reached unanimous agreement at Göteborg, not only as regards the use of frequency 2182 kc/s in the most efficient possible way, in particular by providing for the use of automatic alarm apparatus on this frequency, but also by defining methods of alert and of mutual assistance to be adopted between all the countries concerned in the case of an accident.

The I.T.U. will naturally do all it possibly can to have the provisions of the Göteborg agreement, or similar provisions, applied throughout the whole world in the near future.

The problems of the safety of life at sea are of course dealt with in full cooperation with aeronautical organizations, especially with the *International Civil Aviation Organization*, which was represented at the Göteborg Conference. It is in fact well known that marine, aviation and telecommunication services share the same desire to cooperate fully in search and rescue operations at sea.

### *Technical Assistance*

Although the participation of the I.T.U. in the *Expanded Technical Assistance Programme* remains small owing to the extremely small quota of the special fund allotted to it, it is nevertheless particularly efficient. This will appear entirely natural if it is considered that the idea of *mutual assistance*—insofar as it can differ, it is true, from the notion of *assistance*—is fundamental to the I.T.U., where it has been harmoniously combined with the notion of the *sovereignty* of the Member States.

The experience of 1955 has shown that those countries whose telecommunications are relatively undeveloped place great confidence in the new form of cooperation which has been called “ *Technical Assistance* ” by general consent, and which has already produced very encouraging results in various countries. This experience has also pointed to the future orientation which it would be desirable for Technical Assistance to take in the field of telecommunications. It seems, in fact, that at the present stage of technical progress, the countries wishing to improve their telecommunication installations may easily find all the material and equipment necessary when they possess the requisite funds, but they do not generally have the personnel essential to operate and maintain the modern installations which they may acquire. It seems, therefore, that Technical Assistance in the field of telecommunications should concentrate on the training of personnel. With regard to basic staff, the system of fellowships gives good results: with regard to executive personnel, this must be trained on the spot in well-organized vocational schools or by experts who, on the whole, should be good technicians rather than study or planning engineers. It has certainly been a justifiable policy to send experts to certain countries with the task of drawing up equipment plans or organizational plans. It may even be necessary for these experts to advise the Governments in the ordering and reception of materials most adapted to their needs, but in general the experts’ missions should be of a limited duration and long-term Technical Assistance consists in the training of local specialists.

With regard to the question of the relative importance of telecommunications in Technical Assistance in relation to other spheres of activity, it is sufficient to consider, on the one hand, the role that they play, from the practical point of view alone of commerce and industry, and on the other hand, the fact that telecommunications are in general profitable and appropriately repay the sums invested in them. The I.T.U. therefore attaches the greatest importance to Technical Assistance which has, in addition, a special international significance in its field since international telecommunications cannot develop independently of national telecommunications and since the improvement of a national telecommunication network subsequently has favourable repercussions on the networks of all the other countries interconnected in the world network.

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## II. MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE UNION

The status of Member and Associate Member of the Union is defined in Article I of the International Telecommunication Convention of Buenos Aires (1952) which came into force on 1 January, 1954.

Annex 1, Table 1 shows the situation on 25 April, 1956, of the different countries in relation to the Buenos Aires Convention (1952).

In the years 1953, 1954 and 1955, 45 signatories to the Buenos Aires Convention ratified it and 5 countries acceded to it \*). In addition 2 statements of the application of the Convention were recorded on behalf of Associate Members. The Convention has 80 signatories: 78 are effective signatures, to which are added the signature of the United States on behalf of its Territories (Final Protocol X) and the signature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of British East Africa (Final Protocol XXVI).

The provisions of Article 15, paragraph 1 of the Convention stipulate that signatory Governments shall transmit the instruments of ratification with the utmost dispatch to the Secretary-General. Nevertheless, in accordance with paragraph 2 (1) of the same Article, any signatory Government enjoys the same rights as the Members of the Union for a period of 2 years as from the date of entry into force of the Convention—i.e. until 31 December, 1955—even if it had not deposited an instrument of ratification. But, according to the provisions of paragraph 2 (2), on the expiry of a period of 2 years as from the date of the entry into force of this Convention—i.e. as from 1 January, 1956—if a signatory Government has not deposited an instrument of ratification, it shall no longer have the right to vote at any Union conference nor at any meeting of its permanent organs and this shall continue to be so until the instrument of ratification is deposited.

In 1955, in Notification No. 722 dated 1 June, 1955, and later, in a registered letter dated 23 November, 1955, the General Secretariat drew the attention of those administrations whose Governments has not ratified or acceded to the Convention, to the above-mentioned provisions, inviting them to regularize their positions.

As usual, Table I also shows the position of the various countries in relation to the Regulations annexed to the Buenos Aires Convention (1952) (according to the provisions of Article 23 of the Buenos Aires Convention, the administrative Regulations annexed to the Atlantic City Convention (1947) are considered as being annexed to the Buenos Aires Convention) and also in relation to the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (E.A.R.C.) Agreement (November, 1951) and to the Agreement of the High-Frequency Broadcasting Conference.

The Administrative Council had expressed the view at its Tenth Session (1955) that Annex 1 should contain not only information regarding the International Telecommunication Convention of Buenos Aires (1952) and the Regulations annexed thereto, but also information concerning the Conventions and Agreements concluded in application of the provisions of the International Radio Regulations.

These data have therefore been included in the tables given in Annex 1.

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\*) In 1956 (up to 25 April), 10 signatories had ratified it.

### III. MANAGEMENT OF THE UNION

Some information is given below with regard to the personnel and the finances of the Union, which gave rise to no special problems in 1955, and also a review of the particularly important question of premises for the Union in Geneva.

#### 1. STAFF

On 31 December, 1955, 206 persons were employed by the various organs of the Union, of whom 154 were permanent officials and 52 had temporary contracts; in addition 22 persons were employed on a supernumerary basis with short-term contracts.

#### *Distribution of Staff among the Organs of the Union \*)*

Organs	Staff			
	Permanent	Temporary	Supernumerary	Total
General Secretariat . . . . .	78	23	11	112
I.F.R.B. . . . .	49 **)	24	10	83
C.C.I.F. . . . .	13	3	—	16
C.C.I.R. . . . .	12	2	—	14
C.C.I.T. . . . .	2	—	1	3
Total . . . . .	154 (148)	52 (55)	22 (10)	228 (213)

It will be noted that the overall number of permanent and temporary officials is stable, which shows that the principal tasks of the Union do not vary very much. There were only 3 more persons at the end of 1955 than at the end of 1954, the number of temporary officials being lower, while the number of permanent officials has increased.

It should also be noted that the proportion between the number of temporary officials and permanent officials is relatively low in comparison to the situation in the other organizations. In addition, not only do the permanent posts at the I.T.U. offer full stability, but the introduction of indefinite contracts and the new Regulations of the Savings Fund have considerably improved the status of temporary officials; particularly in the case where age may constitute an obstacle to appointment to permanent status, it is nevertheless still possible for them to make a career in the Union.

The same importance should not be attached to the number of supernumerary officials which always varies as they are recruited in order to carry out transitory work or to cope with a sudden increase of urgent work.

\* \* \*

\*) For the purposes of comparison, the staff numbers at the end of 1954 are shown in brackets.

\*\*) Including the 11 Members of the I.F.R.B.

*Distribution of Staff by Classes (permanent and temporary officials)*

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	2	—	—	—	1	3
D	3	1	1	1	—	6
1	14 *)	3	2	2	—	21
2	9	4	1	2	—	16
3	5	4	2	1	—	12
4	19	13	4	2	1	39
5	22	15	3	3	—	43
6	17	16	1	—	—	34
7	4	6	1	1	—	12
8	3	—	—	—	—	3
Total	101	73	16	14	2	206

\*) Including some officials of the Languages Section, which is at the disposal of all organs.

\* \* \*

*Geographical Distribution*

At the end of 1955, the geographical distribution of the staff of the Union was as follows:

Country	Unclass- ified	Salary class												Total
		A	B	C	D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Fed. Germ. Rep. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
Argentina . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Australia . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Belgium . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Canada . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
China . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Chile . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Colombia . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cuba . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Denmark . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Spain . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	6
United States . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
France . . . . .	—	2	—	2	1	6	2	1	7	5	3	1	—	30
India . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Portuguese India . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Italy . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	2	—	8
Mexico . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Norway . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pakistan . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Netherlands . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	7
Poland . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
United Kingdom . . .	—	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	5	4	4	—	—	24
Switzerland . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3	9	7	7	13	19	18	9	3	88
Czechoslovakia . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ukrainian S.S.R. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
South Africa . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
U.S.S.R. . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Yugoslavia . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Stateless . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	—	7
Total. . . . .	1	13	3	3	6	21	16	12	39	43	34	12	3	206

As staff members have remained more or less the same, it is obvious that the geographical distribution has not changed drastically since 1954. Nevertheless, this question is closely studied by those responsible, who are trying to improve the distribution, in particular by appealing to Administrations to loan officials on a temporary basis. In this way, the number of countries represented has increased from 25 to 28.

\* \* \*

In order to equip the Union with the most qualified personnel and to enable the people concerned to make a satisfactory career, the Administrative Council, further to the instructions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, has studied the question of the possible revision of the salary scale, not in the sense of a general increase, but in order the better to adapt this scale to the responsibilities borne by the officials in the different classes.

The Staff Regulations and the Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds were revised by the Council at its Tenth Session in order to make the two texts more parallel and to make certain rules more precise. The new Staff Regulations came into force on 1 January, 1956, and the new Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds on 1 July.

Finally, in accordance with Resolution No. 312 and Administrative Council Decision D 149, a cost-of-living allowance equivalent to 4% of the basic salary was paid up to 30 June, 1955, to all officials in Classes 1 to 8, the annual minimum being 300 francs for married officials and 270 francs for single ones; as from 1 July, 1955, an allowance of from 1,300 to 2,200 francs was paid to officials in the higher classes and the allowance granted to officials in Classes 1 to 8 was increased to 5% with a minimum of 400 francs for married officials and 330 francs for single ones.

## 2. FINANCES

All considerations and data relative to the finances of the Union will be found in the Financial Operating Report, which is published as a separate document. However, it may be desirable to reproduce here the comparative budgets for 1955 and 1956, so that the reader of this Report may have an idea of the sums allocated to the different activities of the Union.

We have therefore reproduced below:

- a) in Annex 2, the budgets for 1955 (partially revised for the C.C.I.F. Extraordinary Budget only) and 1956 in the form adopted by the Administrative Council and laid down in Articles 2-9, 15-17 and in Annex 1 of the Financial Regulations of the Union;
- b) in Annex 3, the budgets for 1955 (partially revised for the C.C.I.F. Extraordinary Budget only) and 1956 in the form laid down in Article 9, paragraph 3 of the Financial Regulations of the Union, i.e. in the new summarized form adopted by the United Nations and the other specialized agencies.

The budgets for 1955 and 1956 were drawn up within the limit laid down by additional Protocol IV to the International Telecommunication Convention of Buenos Aires, 1952.

The increase in ordinary expenditure in the 1955 budget in relation to the 1954 budget was 1.34%. This increase is 1.24% for the 1956 budget in relation to that of 1955.

If the budgets are considered as a whole, i.e. if both ordinary and extraordinary expenditure is considered, an increase in expenditure of 17.3% in 1956 in relation to 1955 is noted.

This increase in expenditure was pointed out by the United Nations Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its Report to the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1955. It is due to the extraordinary expenditure for the numerous meetings and Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees to be held in 1956.

*Classification of Members and Associate Members of the Union with regard to the apportionment of expenditure*

The classification of Members and Associate Members of the Union remained stable at 614½ units for the years 1955 and 1956 (at the time when this Report was drafted). As the United Nations Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions pointed out, the proportion of ordinary contributory shares recovered from Members and Associate Members of the Union was higher up to 31 August, 1955 (94.19%) than in any other specialized agency of the United Nations.

This proportion reached 95.56% on 31 December, 1955.

*Cash resources of the Union*

The cash situation of the Union has been maintained in a sound position in 1955 so that it was not necessary to ask the Swiss Government for an advance. On the contrary, the liquid funds available enabled investments to be made with interest. Thus, by 10 February, 1956, 2,300,000 Swiss francs were invested in negotiable or short-term stock at a rate of interest varying between ½ to 2%.

*Contributions in arrears*

	Swiss francs
a) Arrears under the Madrid Convention, 1932:	
Position on 31 December, 1954 . . . . .	105,811.21
Position on 10 February, 1956 . . . . .	105,811.21
b) Arrears under the Atlantic City Convention, 1947, and the Buenos Aires Convention, 1952:	
Position on 31 December, 1954 . . . . .	1,521,708.55
Position on 10 February, 1956 . . . . .	1,443,601.11
c) Queried contributions in arrears (including interest on overdue payments) (Resolutions 14 and 15 of the Buenos Aires Convention)	
Position on 31 December, 1954 . . . . .	378,523.50
Position on 10 February, 1956 . . . . .	251,454.95

With regard to queried contributions in arrears, we would recall that these arise principally from the apportionment of expenditure arising from certain conferences or meetings, which involve the use of additional working languages and from the principle of the participation by recognized private operating agencies in conference costs.

The position has improved appreciably.

*Coordination on the administrative and budgetary levels between the United Nations and the specialized agencies*

In Resolution No. 884 (IX), the United Nations General Assembly, at its IXth Session in 1954, had drawn the attention of the specialized agencies to the recommendations and suggestions contained in the Report by the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the opinions expressed by the Fifth Committee with regard to coordination.

The Fifth Committee had, in effect, authorized the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions to reply to the invitation which it might receive from a specialized agency to examine at its headquarters the question of closer coordination on the administrative and budgetary levels.

This question was submitted to the Administrative Council in May, 1955, which recommended the Secretary-General of the Union to take advantage of the offer mentioned in Resolution No. 884 (IX) of the United Nations General Assembly, insofar as he might feel it desirable to do so.

The Secretary-General approached the appropriate United Nations authorities and told them he was ready to make contact with ACABQ on the occasion of one of its Geneva meetings, to discuss the study envisaged.

#### *Technical Assistance*

Expenditure due to participation by the Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance was 54,964.36 Swiss francs in 1955.

The amounts in connection with this expenditure and its refund by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration are shown in the budget as a reminder only.

#### *The I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds*

The I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds continued to receive regular contributions from the Union and its members. At the end of 1955 it had 206 members (including 11 retired persons) distributed in the following manner:

Pension Fund (permanent staff) . . . . .	117 members
Savings-Insurance Fund	
(permanent staff) . . . . .	2 members
(temporary personnel) . . . . .	52 members
	<hr/>
	54 members
Provident Fund (staff employed by the I.T.U. before	
1 January, 1947) . . . . .	33 members
(staff engaged after the said date but subject to	
the same condition) . . . . .	2 members
	<hr/>
	35 members

The Pension Fund paid out in 1955 one retirement pension, one disability pension and one survivors' pension (widow and orphan). The Savings-Insurance Fund has been paying out a life annuity since 1 July, 1955. The Provident Fund has paid out pensions to 9 former officials of the Union.

The assets of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds were 7,052,574.46 Swiss francs on 31 December, 1955.

The Management Report for the I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds contained in the second part of the Financial Operating Report for 1955 gives full information with respect to the studies and work carried out by the Management Board of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds.

### 3. PREMISES FOR THE UNION IN GENEVA

As was mentioned in the Report for 1955, the question of appropriate premises for the Union in Geneva is now urgent, and is causing the Administrative Council and the Secretariat no little anxiety.

At its 1955 session, the Administrative Council had before it two proposals, one from the Canton of Geneva and the other from the Secretary-General of the United Nations. As the latter was only made subject to every reservation pending knowledge of the position which the General Assembly of the United Nations would adopt on this matter at its autumn session, 1955, the Council had to postpone any new decision to its 1956 session in the hope that it would then have precise and formal offers before it.

In fact, on 16 December, 1955, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a resolution under which the United Nations would advance about a half of the sum necessary for an extension of the Palais des Nations sufficient to house the I.T.U. and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO); this advance would be repaid by the I.T.U. in a period not exceeding 50 years. With regard to the residue of the funds necessary, the same resolution authorizes the Secretary-General of the United Nations "to enter into negotiations with the Government of Switzerland in consultation with the Secretaries-General of the International Telecommunication Union and the World Meteorological Organization, with a view to ascertaining the possibilities of Swiss financial assistance towards the extension of the Palais des Nations".

Both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Swiss Government have continued to study the matter on the basis of the resolution by the United Nations General Assembly, and the discussions have reached a stage advanced enough to justify the hope that sufficiently full and accurate data will be submitted to the Administrative Council in May, 1956, for it to be able to decide, at last, between the offer by the United Nations and the offer by the Canton of Geneva, which has already stated that it maintains its 1955 proposal.

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## IV. UNION ACTIVITIES IN 1955

### 1. CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

Although the I.T.U. did not convene any conferences in 1955, the coastal countries of the Baltic and the North Sea held a regional conference and meeting under the auspices of the Union; although both the agenda and the attendances were restricted, they are nevertheless worthy of note.

#### *The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference (B.N.R.C.)*

At the invitation of the Swedish Telecommunication Administration, a Conference was held at Göteborg from 1-21 September, 1955, to study the problems arising from the use of the distress and calling frequency of 2182 kc/s in the Baltic and North Sea area.

At the request of the Swedish Administration, two officials of the General Secretariat were sent to assist the Secretariat of the Conference. The Secretary-General, the I.F.R.B. and the C.C.I.R. were represented at the Conference by observers.

The Conference drew up an Agreement which was signed by the representatives of thirteen Member countries of the I.T.U. and which will come into force on 1 April, 1956. It comprises a series of resolutions and recommendations on the use of the distress and calling frequency of 2182 kc/s, and supplementary Radio Regulations concerning the operation of the maritime mobile radiotelephone service in the frequency bands between 1605 kc/s and 3800 kc/s. The Administrations concerned were recommended to submit proposals to the next Administrative Radio Conference in the light of the experience acquired from the application of these supplementary Regulations.

#### *Meeting on telecommunication questions affecting the coordination of air-sea rescue in the Baltic and North Seas (B.N.T.M.)*

Immediately following the Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference a meeting was held to discuss methods of reducing the time delay in messages relative to rescue operations at sea.

It was agreed that this delay could be reduced if the organizations concerned with sea rescue were to make greater use of coast and other stations for the transmission of messages within the framework of international collaboration in matters of rescue at sea. A recommendation was drafted in this respect.

#### *Very-High-Frequency Radiotelephony in the Maritime Mobile Service*

Taking advantage of their presence at the B.N.R.C. Conference in Göteborg, the experts on the maritime mobile service held some unofficial meetings to discuss the use of very high frequencies for radiotelephony in the maritime mobile service. The discussions were very successful and it was possible to draw up a draft plan for the standardization of metric wave channels intended for use by certain services. This draft plan was later submitted by the Swedish Administration to the General Secretariat with a view to its transmission to all the Members of the Union, who are asked to indicate whether they are prepared to accept it. It is hoped to reach general or even world-wide agreement in this manner, and this would enable heavy expenditure on a meeting to discuss this very important question to be avoided.



No conference has yet been envisaged for 1956, but the three international consultative Committees will hold a series of Study Group meetings and in each case a Plenary Assembly, all within the framework of their normal working programmes.

## 2. THE TENTH SESSION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The Administrative Council held its Tenth session in Geneva, from 23 April to 21 May, 1955. We shall mention very briefly the main questions dealt with at this session.

### *Administrative and financial questions*

The Council completely revised the regulations which it had previously laid down; these included its own *Rules of Procedure*, the *Staff Regulations*, the *Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds*, and the *Financial Regulations*. This revision covered mainly the form of the texts and the alignment of the provisions contained in them.

It will be noted in this respect that the status of staff, the pension system and the financial system, contained in the revised texts, remain quite different from the position obtaining in the United Nations and in most of the other specialized agencies. In fact, some of the principles on which the I.T.U. regulations are based can only be altered by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Council noted that the financial position of the Union, which it keeps under the closest observation, had improved once again. Thus, not only has an appeal to the Swiss Government for the advance of funds been unnecessary since 1953, but all previous advances have been repaid.

### *Future Union Conferences*

As in previous years, the Council examined the desirability of convening the larger conferences which are held in principle every five years.

There was almost unanimous agreement among the Members of the Union not to convene the *Telegraph and Telephone Conference* in 1956; this is the third time that it has been postponed. Nor will the *Radio Conference*, whose usefulness depends almost entirely on the progress made in the adjustment of the frequency spectrum on the basis of the Atlantic City decisions, meet in 1956. The desirability of convening these conferences has been included on the agenda for the Council's 1956 session; the same is the case with the *Plenipotentiary Conference*, which should normally be held in 1957.

### *Progressive adjustment of the frequency spectrum*

Since 1950 the Council has been actively interested in this problem, not with a view to finding its own solution to it, but in order to seek the best method of dealing with it. It therefore took the initiative in proposing to the Administrations the convening of the *Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference* in 1951. Since then it has, at each of its sessions, reviewed progress in this field and prepared recommendations intended for the Administrations, in the light of reports by the International Frequency Registration Board.

The immediate aim is the implementation of the whole of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations. At its 1955 session the Council noted that great progress had been made concerning the use of frequency bands reserved for the maritime and aeronautical services. On the other hand, so much remained to be done in the frequency bands reserved for the fixed service and for high-frequency broadcasting between 3950 and 27,500 kc/s, that it was impossible to foresee for the near future the final adjustment of all the frequency bands provided for by the *Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference* of 1951.

In keeping with the object of this Conference, the Council decided, in its Resolution No. 336 (1951) to urge Administrations:

- “ 1. to continue to make every effort to transfer into the appropriate frequency bands their assignments which are still out-of-band;
- “ 2. to notify to the I.F.R.B. the assignments which they cease to use, whether as a result of transfers into appropriate bands, or for any other reason;
- “ 3. in particular, to facilitate direct consultation with the I.F.R.B. on high-frequency broadcasting requirements;
- “ 4. to continue to cooperate with other administrations and with the I.F.R.B. in order to enable a date for the beginning of the final adjustment period to be selected in a not too distant future.”

#### *Amalgamation of the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F.*

The amalgamation of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.) and the International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.) into an International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (new C.C.I.T.), as from 1 January, 1957, is certainly one of the most important decisions ever taken by the Council so far. It had a special mandate for this purpose from the Plenipotentiary Conference (Buenos Aires Additional Protocol II) and it reached this decision with the approval of the great majority of the Members of the Union.

The amalgamation of the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F. is not based solely on financial considerations—i.e. on the desire to make economies within the Union—but on the necessity for the Union to adapt its structure and working methods to technical developments. It is undeniable that telegraph and telephone techniques have become very close in various respects, especially with regard to transmission channels.

The amalgamation of the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F. will not therefore consist in a combination of the various elements of the two bodies. The new organ, whose structure will be finally settled during 1956, will be neither the C.C.I.T. nor the C.C.I.F. in its composition or work, but will probably constitute more than the sum of these two added together.

#### *Telecommunications and civil aviation*

At its Tenth session the Council studied the problems connected with the possible conclusion of an agreement with I.C.A.O. on the subject of the routing of a certain category of civil aviation messages which are of a commercial nature, and which are termed “ Class B messages ” to differentiate them from “ Class A messages ”, which, as they deal with the regularity and safety of aeroplane flights, are classed as “ operational ” messages.

On this subject the reader is asked to consult the special account in Section V hereinafter, dealing with relations with I.C.A.O.

#### *Freedom of information*

Although this question was once again dealt with at the Council's 1955 session, it is only mentioned here as a reminder, since a full account of it is given in Section V hereinafter, which covers relations with the United Nations.

#### *Possible erection of a building for the Union*

This matter has already been discussed in Section III of this report. We shall limit ourselves to mentioning here that the Administrative Council showed a deep interest in it at its 1955 session, and that although it had to defer its decision for one year, it hopes to take a definite decision at the 1956 session.

### *Technical Assistance*

The Council continues to pay close attention to the participation of the Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

After having taken due note of the satisfactory development of I.T.U. activities in this field, it discussed the matter and in its conclusions confirmed the general policy of the I.T.U. with regard to the Expanded Programme.

The question of I.T.U. participation in the Expanded Programme is dealt with in Section IV of this report.

\* \* \*

As usual, the Council reviewed I.T.U. activities for the previous year, on the basis of reports by the permanent organs.

### 3. ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

#### *Relations with Members and Associate Members*

Article 8 of the Buenos Aires Convention lays down that "The Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Administrative Council for all duties entrusted to the General Secretariat and for all the administrative and financial services of the Union". The article prescribes in some detail the duties of the General Secretariat which derive from this basic principle.

In view of the Resolution No. 590 (XX) of the Economic and Social Council, which is mentioned in Part V of the present Report, it is to be noted, in considering the activities of the General Secretariat, that the Secretariat does not, upon its own initiative, propose the summoning of conferences or meetings, the undertaking of studies or the publication of documents.

One of the most important duties of the General Secretariat is to place at the disposal of the Members and Associate Members of the Union, in the most convenient and economical form, the complex information which is indispensable to the efficient working of international telecommunication services. This involves the closest day-to-day collaboration with the Members and Associate Members to ensure that this essential information is accurate and up-to-date.

As will be seen from the section immediately following, the publication of essential documents played an important part in the activities of the General Secretariat in 1955. A task of considerable magnitude begun in 1955 was the revision of the Official List of Telegraph Offices, a document which contains some 300,000 entries and which is necessary for the addressing and routing of international telegrams and for knowledge of the tariff zones in which the various offices are situated. Reference should also be made to a document, published for the first time in 1955, upon the recommendation of the C.C.I.T. (see Part IV 5 a) of this Report), containing statistics of telex traffic and particulars of telex routes. The telex service, which enables subscribers to exchange teleprinter messages direct between one another by means of switching centres in the same way as telephone conversations, represents a most important development in international telegraphy and the publication of the new document is indicative of its rapid growth in recent years. The Secretariat also published a number of important volumes prepared by the specialized secretariats of the C.C.I.'s.

In 1955 the General Secretariat provided, on a repayment basis, certain secretarial services for the Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference which was convened by the Swedish Administration. Otherwise, apart from the session of the Administrative Council, the demands on the Secretariat in 1955 for the servicing of conferences were not great. As in 1954, careful planning of some of the less urgent work of the Language Service of the Union made it possible to accede to requests for the loan for short periods of officers of that Service to the United Nations,

the International Labour Organization and the Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Here it may be mentioned that in 1956 the demands on the Secretariat for servicing meetings will be very heavy in view of the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. which will be held in the normal course of events and the series of meetings and Plenary Assemblies necessitated by the decision to amalgamate the existing C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F. Plans for meeting this exceptional period of activity were studied in 1955.

It will be seen from Part V of this Report that in 1955 relations with other international organizations again played a prominent part in the activities of the General Secretariat. Particular reference may be made to the question of negotiating an agreement with I.C.A.O. on the use of the aeronautical fixed telecommunication network which involved a further consultation of Members of the Union.

Members of the Union were also consulted, as requested by an Administration, about the inclusion of three new abbreviations (QSE, QSF and QSH) in the *Q Code* appearing in Appendix 9 of the *International Radio Regulations*.

The participation of the Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance made increasing demands upon the General Secretariat. This activity, which is pursued in the closest collaboration with the C.C.I.s, is discussed in Part IV of the present Report.

The steady improvement of the Telecommunication Journal was again a major preoccupation of the General Secretariat. Most valuable assistance was rendered by the C.C.I.'s and the I.F.R.B. which are represented on the Editorial Board of the Journal, but the usefulness of the Journal would be enhanced if Administrations could furnish more information on the practical application to telecommunication of important technical discoveries in accordance with the desire expressed by the Administrative Council in its Resolution No. 252.

Publicity is being steadily pursued by the General Secretariat within the limited resources available and bearing in mind that the highly specialized activities of the Union do not readily lend themselves to popular exposition. In 1955 an informative leaflet on the working of the Union was produced and appreciable demands for copies, particularly by information centres of the United Nations, were met. This represented an initial effort in the sphere of general publicity and the leaflet is to be reprinted in a more attractive form and taking account of useful suggestions which have been offered by certain Members of the Union. It is also proposed to meet a demand for a different leaflet on more popular lines. There will remain, however, a number of specialized requests for information about the Union which, as in the past, will be satisfied by *ad hoc* replies.

#### *Publication of Documents*

In order to ensure the rapid publication of documents as complete and accurate as possible, the General Secretariat continued to carry on a voluminous correspondence with Administrations. For most of the countries, fully up-to-date information could be published, but certain Administrations still do not supply the information necessary to bring the service documents up-to-date, or else they do so when it is already too late for it to be included in the new editions of the documents. Such is the case for the statistics and the service documents referred to in Article 20 of the Radio Regulations. It is impossible to over-emphasize the importance of full documentation from the point of view of operation.

The volume of work in 1955 was not less than that of previous years of full activity. In this respect it should be reported that the C.C.I.F. documents were prepared for printing in the three working languages of the Union, as a result of the decisions taken by the Administrative Council. Some of these documents connected with the XVIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F. were published in the second half of 1955.

The value, based on net costs, of documents in stock for sale during 1955 amounted to 1,140,178 Swiss francs, inclusive of overheads. During the year the value of documents sold amounted to 1,009,530 Swiss francs. Documents published at a loss are not accounted for in these figures; they represent 137,526 Swiss francs (expenditure) and 42,095 Swiss francs (income), to which should be added a subsidy of 80,000 Swiss francs from the ordinary budget.

Among the more important documents published during this year, mention should be made of Volumes I and II of the *Radio Frequency Record* (3rd edition). Volume III and the prefaces to the document have been deferred until the beginning of the financial year 1956.

With regard to the resumption of work in connection with the publication of the *List of Fixed Stations*, it was decided to publish a new edition thereof immediately after the publication of the 2nd edition of the *Radio Frequency Record*. As the result of certain circumstances it was decided to publish this new edition after the publication of the 3rd edition of the *Radio Frequency Record*, i.e., at the beginning of 1956. The *List of Fixed Stations* will be published in two volumes, the first containing the stations which use frequencies below 27.5 Mc/s and the second those which use frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s.

The 14th edition of the *List of Broadcasting Stations* was published by the I.T.U. offset service. In spite of the great difficulties involved in the production of a thick document by such limited printing methods, the offset edition of this document is quite attractive.

Two further editions of the *List of Coast and Ship Stations* were brought out in 1955; they are the 26th and 27th editions.

Among documents whose intervals of publication are not governed by the regulations, a new edition (the 7th) of the *Map of Coast Stations open to Public Correspondence with Ships* was published in 1955.

In addition to the *Financial Operating Report for 1954* and the *Report on the activities of the International Telecommunication Union in 1954*, the General Secretariat also published a descriptive leaflet on the I.T.U. in three languages.

With regard to the portrait of a person outstanding in telecommunications, the choice in 1955 fell on the French physicist *Augustin Fresnel*. As in previous years, the engraving was made in Paris by the artist engraver R. Cottet and it was reproduced at the Haasen Art Studios. For the first time the portrait was accompanied by a brief biography.

In 1955 the following C.C.I.F. documents were published: *Volume I* of the Green Book, in French, *Volume II* of the Green Book, in French and English, the *General Switching Programme, 1954-1958* (1st part), in French and English, and the *List of Phrases* most frequently used in the international telephone service, in nine languages.

With respect to the C.C.I.T., the *Provisional Regulations for the Subscribers' Service by Start-stop Telegraph Apparatus in the European System* (Telex Service), have been published in Geneva in English and French, and in Madrid in Spanish.

Work was begun on the major task of publishing the *Technical Standards of the I.F.R.B.* in multilith; the first part (Group B I), contained in 5 files, was sent to subscribers in the autumn.

The complete list of documents published in 1955 is shown in Annex 4 hereinafter, together with details of the numbers printed.

In 1955 the percentage increase for overheads involved in the publication of the documents, in accordance with the decisions of the Administrative Council, was 25% for Member or Associate Member Administrations and 30% for other subscribers.

A quota of "executive staff" and supernumerary staff salaries was included in the direct expenditure debited to the documents prepared by the General Secretariat.

The Despatch Section increased its activities in 1955 in comparison with 1954. These activities covered:

- 6,152 incoming letters in connection with orders
- 14,898 outgoing letters
- 50,770 parcels despatched
- 5,243 invoices prepared and
- 39 general statements of accounts.

Packets despatched direct from the printers on behalf of the Union numbered 23,128.

In addition, 620 boxes of documents and 7,851 parcels or printed packets were sent out by our Despatch Section from printing works in Berne and Geneva.

Postage paid in 1955 for the despatch of documents amounted to 131,474.30 Swiss francs.

#### 4. ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (I.F.R.B.)

Previous reports have described the essential function of the I.F.R.B. Briefly, the Board is responsible for the compilation and maintenance of the Master Radio Frequency Record and the Supplementary Information to the Record, which together form a compendium of the radio communications in the entire world, and the continuing incorporation of changes in the Master Record resulting from the technical examination of frequency assignment notices received from Administrations. The Board is the central co-ordinating body charged with the duty of giving advice and assistance to Administrations on the use of frequencies in radiocommunications; in particular, at the present time, in connection with the bringing into force of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations, which has been designed to improve the effectiveness of radio-communications throughout the world. The initial compilation of the Record was virtually completed early in 1954. However, during 1955, developments in the use of radio frequencies and progress in the implementation of plans adopted by the Members of the Union involved continual additions to, and changes in the frequency assignments of Administrations, with the result that 85,797 frequency assignment notices by which Administrations informed the Board of such additions or changes were treated in 1955. The major work of the I.F.R.B. consists of the detailed technical examinations which must be applied to notices of frequency assignments in order to assess whether the operation of these assignments will be likely to interfere with the operation of other assignments already in service or to be brought into use in accordance with the adopted plans, or to determine whether the latter assignments comply with the technical provisions of the plans.

A third and fourth stage in the implementation of the plans adopted for the Maritime Mobile Service were marked by the introduction, on 1 January, 1955, of five passenger ship radiotelegraph working bands, on 1 July, 1955, of the five ship radiotelephone bands, after studies by the Board and consultation of Administrations had shown that the frequency bands concerned could be made available to ship stations. Preparatory measures were taken for the bringing into use, on 1 January, 1956, of the five coast radiotelephone bands. Implementation of the plans adopted for coast stations continued during 1955.

During 1955, further progress was made in the bringing into force of the Allotment plan adopted by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (E.A.R.C.) for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service and programmes for the clearance and the taking into use by the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service of additional frequencies in accordance with the plan were prepared in collaboration with the International Civil Aviation Organization. As a result, 960 assignments to individual aeronautical mobile R stations were put into operation during 1955. Similarly a programme was circulated to Administrations recommending dates for the worldwide clearance of aeronautical mobile OR bands, and as a result of the measures taken approximately 900 assignments to individual aeronautical OR stations were put into service during 1955.

The Board devoted during 1955 much effort to the preparation of a Draft Plan for the High-Frequency Broadcasting Service, Phase June 70; this Draft Plan was completed by the end of the year for despatch to the Administrations of Members and Associate Members of the I.T.U. for examination and comment. Programmes were also recommended to Administrations for the clearance of the exclusive high-frequency broadcasting bands and for the moving into band of high-frequency broadcasting stations operating out-of-band.

The assembly and recording of monitoring information and the issue of periodical summaries continue. Requests for monitoring information relating to frequencies to be brought into use in accordance with plans for the Aeronautical Mobile and the Maritime Mobile Services resulted, as in previous years, in the supply of a considerable volume of data which proved to be of great value in connection with the implementation of the plans. Although the monitoring information received by the Board approached 30/35,000 observations per month, towards the end of 1955, there is still a serious lack of data from certain parts of the world.

Although much progress has been made during 1955 towards the final implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations, a good deal still remains to be done before that goal is reached, through the progressive implementation of plans and the continuing movement of other assignments into their appropriate bands.

## 5. ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES (C.C.I.s)

The technical organs of the I.T.U., to wit, the three Consultative Committees (the International Telegraph Consultative Committee—C.C.I.T., the International Telephone Consultative Committee—C.C.I.F., and the International Radio Consultative Committee—C.C.I.R.) continued, in 1955, to work through the medium of their Study Groups towards the improvement and standardization of telecommunication equipment and the study of rates. The Study Groups worked more especially on the preparation of draft recommendations which will be submitted to the respective Plenary Assemblies of the three C.C.I.s which are to meet in 1956.

### a) *International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.)*

#### *Work of the Study Groups*

The following C.C.I.T. Study Groups held meetings in 1955:

*Study Group I* (Telegraphy, General technique)

Chairman: Mr. Albanese (Italy), Geneva, 20 June-27 June;

*Study Group VI* (Vocabulary, symbols, classification)

Chairman: Mr. Collet (France), Geneva, 28 June-13 July;

*Study Group X* (Services offered to users and rates other than telex rates)

Chairman: Mr. Gneme (Italy), Geneva, 4 July-13 July;

*a Working Group of Study Group XI* (Telex)

Chairman: Mr. Perry (Netherlands), Geneva, 9 September-15 September;

*Study Group IX* (Operational methods)

Chairman: Mr. Wyss (Switzerland), Geneva, 17 October-25 October;

*Study Group VIII* (European Switched network for the general public service)

Chairman: Mr. Weninger (Austria), Geneva, 26 October-28 October.

The Study Groups continued to examine the questions covered by their terms of reference; a new question (Question 87) was proposed to the C.C.I.T. by more than 12 Members or Associate Members: it dealt with the study of the operational methods to be recommended for the transmission of facsimile telegrams.

Among the questions on which the Study Groups have made such progress that draft recommendations have been prepared for submission to the Plenary Assembly in 1956, we can mention:

- the study of the error rate, the quality index and the efficiency factor; with regard to the error rate, Study Group IX was able to propose the rate of 3 in 100,000 for land communications operated by start-stop teleprinters;
- the standardization of page reception of telegrams;
- the improvement of the General Telegraph Statistics, with the inclusion of statistics in relation to the telex service;
- the establishment of a vocabulary for word-count purposes;
- the nature of texts included in picture telegrams;
- the use of switching in the European general traffic service.

The questionnaire for the establishment of the costs of telex communications and of leased telegraph circuits was prepared; Study Group X has undertaken to study the cost of a telegram in the general public service.

In conclusion, the C.C.I.T. has practically concluded its work on the compilation of a vocabulary and a list of definitions, the result being the publication of the following two documents:

- The Draft List of Definitions of Essential Telegraph terms (grey cover);
- The Contribution by the C.C.I.T. to the International Telecommunication Vocabulary (yellow cover).

b) *The International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.)*

In 1955 the Secretariat of the International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.) put the finishing touches to the recommendations issued by the XVIIth Plenary Assembly in 1954, being guided by the directives given to it by the small working parties composed of a few members of the Study Group or Study Groups concerned, who had received their terms of reference from the XVIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F. (Geneva, October, 1954).

1) With regard to international signalling systems in semi-automatic operation, there remained to be prepared:

- the Specifications for international signalling and switching equipment,
- the “semi-automatic service” section of the Instructions for operators in the European international telephone service, and

the rules for the maintenance of semi-automatic and automatic international circuits.

The preparation of the Specifications involved the most careful study, as it was necessary not only to define the essential characteristics of signalling systems, but also to go into all the details of a very strict standardization which would nevertheless allow for adaptation to the different kinds of apparatus and equipment used in the various countries. The directives on this matter were given by the *Working Group of the 8th Study Group* (Technical Study Group responsible for questions connected with signalling and switching) which held meetings in January (in Geneva), in March (in London), and in June (in Stockholm).

The first meeting of this Working Party had been preceded by a meeting of the *Sub-Study Group on rapid operating methods* (which comprises representatives of operational services and switching experts) and which had drawn up certain specific data which would condition the establishment of the above-mentioned “Specifications” and the list of signals for semi-automatic and automatic operation.

This Sub-Study Group set up two Working Parties:

- one, to prepare the Instructions for operators in the European international telephone service,
- the other, to prepare the rules for the maintenance of automatic circuits.

These Working Parties met in Geneva in January, and in Paris in October, 1955.

The first Working Party completely remodelled the 1949 edition of the Instructions for operators, since operational rules have developed considerably in recent years; for example, it is now normal practice for the outgoing operator in one country to communicate directly with a subscriber in another country, without the necessity for an operator in the latter country to put the two into contact; this practice applies both to the rapid manual service and to semi-automatic operation.

In conformity with the powers conferred on it by the XVIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F., the Sub-Study Group on rapid operational methods gave final approval, at its Paris meeting in October, to the texts drawn up by these two Working Groups.

At its second meeting (in 1955) the above-mentioned Sub-Study Group also coordinated equipment for semi-automatic international operation in Europe; in effect, on some international



connections in terminal services, certain Administrations have wished to profit by a certain similarity between their respective national signalling systems and to sign bilateral agreements on the employment of signalling systems differing from those standardized by the C.C.I.F. Their aim in doing so was to speed up the installation of semi-automatic operation. In order to avoid a regrettable lack of uniformity between the equipment necessary in any one exchange according to the terminal connections of the services, the Sub-Study Group, after having reviewed the position, was able to provide certain data such as might serve as a basis for these bilateral agreements, while ensuring reasonable uniformity in the European system.

2) A Working Group which met in Geneva in June, 1955, revised the wording of the C.C.I.F. recommendations on transmission over long-distance international circuits, on national trunk circuits forming part of international communications, and in local networks. By postal vote, the provisional rule adopted by the XVIIth Plenary Assembly, for the specification of the performance rating of international telephone calls by means of a new method making allowance for the clarity of such calls, and no longer merely for the volume of speech sounds received, was transformed into a final recommendation of the C.C.I.F.

3) The 9th Study Group, on maintenance questions, met in Paris in October, 1955. It drafted Maintenance Instructions for telephone circuits, circuits carrying voice-frequency telegraphy, and circuits for broadcast relay transmissions in accordance with instructions from the XVIIth Plenary Assembly, i.e. by making a clear distinction between maintenance of these circuits, and maintenance of the carrier systems which are ever more widely used to obtain numerous circuits at the same time. In addition, as it does every year, it drew up a programme for the periodical maintenance of European international circuits. It was noticed that there already existed an appreciable number of "primary groups" of 12 telephone circuits, and several "secondary groups" of 60 telephone circuits which are used in their entirety for international service between two European countries.

4) Further to these activities, the C.C.I.F. Secretariat revised the manuscripts, corrected the proofs, and directed the printing of six volumes (5 volumes of the Green Book, Record of the XVIIth Plenary Assembly, and the 1st part of the General Interconnection Plan in Europe, the Mediterranean Basin, and Southern Asia). This represents more than 1,000 pages for each of the languages in which these volumes appear: English, Spanish and French.

5) The *Study Group on revision of international tariffs* met in September, 1955, and made a highly detailed study of switching costs for a telephone call put through semi-automatically, and of the cost of a call by radio relay link. Furthermore, it drew up a new draft text for the future C.C.I.F. recommendation on rates for international broadcast relays. This introduces a useful degree of clarity into the relations between telephone Administrations and broadcasting organizations. Lastly, with an eye to laying a foundation for rates for international television transmissions in Europe, it prepared a questionnaire designed to elicit data as to the cost of live black-and-white picture transmissions.

c) *International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.)*

In this brief report on the principal activities of the C.C.I.R. for the year 1955, it is assumed that the general set-up and duties of the C.C.I.R. are already known to readers. Suffice it here to say, in explanation, that the C.C.I.R., in common with the other C.C.I.s, holds a Plenary Assembly every three years, that the VIIth Plenary Assembly was held in London in the autumn of 1953 and that the VIIIth Plenary Assembly is planned for Warsaw in the autumn of 1956. The year 1955 was therefore for the C.C.I.R. Secretariat:

- a) one of completing certain tasks given to it by the VIIth Plenary Assembly and
- b) one of actively stimulating the technical work and preparing the material side of the VIIIth Plenary Assembly.

Under *a*) three addenda to Volume I of the documents of the VIIth Plenary Assembly were published during 1955. The first of these made generally available in printed form the three new Questions dealing with Radio Relay Links formulated by C.C.I.R. Study Group IX (General Technical Questions) when it met in the autumn of 1954 in Geneva.

The second contained the text of a new Study Programme entitled: "Tropospheric propagation across mountain ridges" and of two Questions dealing with radio relay systems, submitted by the C.C.I.F. to the C.C.I.R. It also made generally available the work completed by the C.C.I.R. Secretariat in 1954 at the request of the VIIth Plenary Assembly in C.C.I.R. Resolution No. 10 by publishing the extensions to C.C.I.R. propagation curves for frequencies below 300 kc/s.

The third addendum published in 1955 contained some Questions and Study Programmes (dealing primarily with colour television) as well as one Draft Report dealing with the transmission of television over long distances, and one Draft Report dealing with the frequency stabilization of transmitters; all resulting from meetings of Study Groups I (Transmitters) and XI (Television), held in Brussels in March, 1955.

The Secretariat also completed the very long and detailed work of producing an atlas of some 1,700 theoretical propagation curves for metre waves as called for in C.C.I.R. Resolution 11. The volume would have been published before the end of 1955 as planned, but for a hold-up in production due to a delay in furnishing of materials.

Under *b*) all the 14 Study Groups have been carrying on their work—all but two by correspondence. Study Groups I (Transmitters) and XI (Television), finding that their work was not getting on actively enough by correspondence, held meetings in March, 1955, in Brussels at the invitation of the Belgian Administration. The new Questions, Study Programmes and Draft Reports referred to in Section *a*) above were the results of these meetings.

In addition, at the meeting of Study Group XI, it was decided that it would be desirable to hold colour television demonstrations in a number of countries, similar to the black and white demonstrations given for the C.C.I.R. in the spring of 1950. The demonstrations were considered desirable to give television experts an opportunity to collect information on different colour television systems which are being studied or are in service, and also to help Administrations, particularly those who have not yet a colour television service, to find a solution to their needs. Further, they might open a way for the possible establishment of international standards for colour television. Invitations to attend such demonstrations, which are to be held during March and April, 1956, were received from the United States, France, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

Detailed arrangements have been made and an agreement signed with the Polish Administration for the material organization of the VIIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., to be held in Warsaw from 9 August to 13 September, 1956.

During 1955 no important changes in the staff or the organization of the C.C.I.R. Secretariat took place. In addition to the normal day-to-day work of the Secretariat, the Director and Vice-Director attended the meetings of the Tenth Session of the Administrative Council and the meetings of the Coordination Committee, and spent an increasing amount of time on work connected with United Nations Technical Assistance. The Chairmanship of the Appeal Board of the Union has also taken up a considerable time on the part of the Director of the C.C.I.R. Active collaboration has been maintained with I.C.A.O., W.M.O. and with U.R.S.I. A number of requests for assistance in connection with the International Geophysical Year have reached the C.C.I.R. Secretariat and the Director has accordingly been in direct touch with the Special Committee for the I.G.Y., in an endeavour to clarify and simplify certain aspects of the work which will be of direct interest to the C.C.I.R.

We are pleased to report that subsequently the C.C.I.R. has been invited by the Bureau of the International Council of Scientific Unions to nominate two members to this Special Committee.

## 6. PARTICIPATION BY THE UNION IN THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The I.T.U. Programme of Technical Assistance for 1955 has been almost entirely completed. This year again the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (U.N.T.A.A.) made the administrative and financial arrangements. There has been continuing collaboration between the I.T.U. and this Administration under the new provisional arrangement concluded between them, the terms of which were approved by the Administrative Council of the Union at its Tenth Session. The spirit of understanding shown by UNTAA has made it possible to overcome the financial difficulties which might have limited the Union's activities in this important sphere of mutual aid, and has sometimes helped to extend it beyond the programme envisaged.

During 1955 eighteen I.T.U. experts have given Assistance to the telecommunication Administrations of nine countries. The missions which were not completed at the end of 1954 were all extended at the request of the countries concerned, and in some cases new experts were sent out. Seven new missions were undertaken by 7 experts, 4 of whom went to countries which had hitherto not requested the assistance of the I.T.U. Annex 6 of this Report gives a table of missions completed in 1955 under the auspices of the I.T.U. The total cost of Technical Assistance in the sphere of telecommunications during 1955 was 263,150 United States dollars (including management costs refunded to the I.T.U.).

A total of 30 telecommunication scholarships and fellowships were planned for 1955, but in fact the I.T.U. examined 38 such requests during the year: 18 scholars were able to start or complete their training in 1955, 15 were unable to start until the early part of 1956 and in 5 cases no decision has yet been taken as to the date of the training or, for various reasons, it was not possible to comply with the request. Table III of Annex 6 gives the list of telecommunication scholars and fellows who started their training in 1955, and the names of the countries which received them. It is interesting to note that the number of requests in this sphere is constantly increasing: a sure sign of the ever-growing desire on the part of Governments to train their technical staff and thus fit them to make use of modern equipment.

I.T.U. collaboration in the general administration of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E.P.T.A.) has necessitated its being represented at meetings of the Technical Assistance Board (T.A.B.) and on the Study Groups which examine the problems likely to affect the telecommunication technical assistance programme. Hence an I.T.U. representative followed the discussions in the Study Group of the ECOSOC Technical Assistance Committee (T.A.C.) (Geneva, July, 1955), which had to evaluate the projects. The I.T.U. was also represented at meetings of T.A.B. held in New York in March, 1955, in Geneva in April, 1955, and July, 1955, and in New York in October, 1955. The Secretary-General attended the latter meeting, which was of special importance in that it had to approve the first annual programme prepared in accordance with the new conditions of ECOSOC Resolution 542 B (XVIII). He also attended the Technical Assistance Conference in October, 1955, in New York to determine the financial participation of the different countries in the special Technical Assistance Fund in 1957.

The various departments of the I.T.U. had to pay very special attention to the preparation of the programme for 1956. For the first time the action to be taken was based on specific requests prepared and coordinated on a national scale by each requesting country. The resident T.A.B. representatives in each country have collaborated with the government authorities in preparing an overall programme, coordinated with the country's plans for development. The lists of Technical Assistance projects which the resident representatives transmitted to the participating organizations indicated the order of priority accorded to each project by the Government. It must be emphasized here that in preparing its programme the I.T.U. was guided entirely by the information supplied by the Governments direct or through the resident representatives. Contrary to the practice adopted by most of the other organizations, it did not send any of its officials to the requesting Governments to explain the nature of the technical assistance it was in a position to offer. As a result of this attitude, it is possible that the I.T.U. projects may not be proportional to the role that telecommunications play in the economic development of

a country, but this is a question of principle in connection with which there may be developments both in the Union and in other organizations.

The 1956 programme was approved by the ECOSOC Technical Assistance Committee in November, 1955, and confirmed by the United Nations Plenary Assembly. The share of the special Technical Assistance Fund set aside for I.T.U. projects amounts to 199,200 dollars for projects in Category I (to be carried out in 1956) and 142,600 dollars for projects in Category II (to be carried out only if funds are available). A further 15,000 dollars have been provided to cover the expenses incurred by the I.T.U. General Secretariat as a result of its participation in the Programme. A table summarizing the I.T.U. programme for 1956 will be found in Annex 6.

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The following brief information regarding the experts' missions completed in 1955 under the auspices of the I.T.U. will give a clearer idea of the Union's part in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

#### *Saudi Arabia*

The Saudi Arabian Government was very anxious to have the assistance of two broadcasting experts—one to study the construction of a transmitting station, and the other to prepare plans for broadcasting and recording studios. Two specialists then on mission in the Lebanon, Mr. Metzler and Mr. Zuber, both of them Swiss, went to Ryad at the beginning of the year for short informative talks. In December they returned to Saudi Arabia to finalize their plans with the Government for the preparation in 1956 of a complete project to organize a broadcasting service.

#### *Ethiopia*

The three experts sent to Ethiopia in 1953 to set up a Telecommunications Institute for the training of operational staff were able, as a first result, to place a group of well-trained specialists at the disposal of the operational services. Two of the experts engaged at the beginning were unable to renew their contracts, and they were replaced by Mr. J. Heierle (Switzerland) and Mr. W. A. Abbott (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). This training scheme will be carried on in 1956.

#### *Iran*

The telegraph expert and the line-construction expert who were already in Iran in 1954 continued to instruct the staff of the Administration in methods for obtaining the most efficient operation of the telegraph services and to form a unit capable of constructing and maintaining lines correctly. The telegraph expert helped to install and put into service teleprinters which will considerably improve the handling of traffic. He has also put a number of radiotelegraph circuits into operation, as a result of which places lying beyond the network of overhead telecommunication lines can now be reached. In addition to holding courses for pupils in the P.T.T. College and the Engineering College, the line-construction expert also supervised the reconditioning of the existing network. An expert on cable-welding and jointing, Mr. Ballereau (France), was sent to Iran to complete the training given by the line expert.

#### *Iraq*

An expert on telephone exchanges, Mr. C. F. Needham (New Zealand), was asked by the Government of Iraq to install and put into service an automatic exchange at Mosul. His work was also extended to cover studies for the installation of the telephone cables required for the operation of the exchange and the organization of services. He was joined by Mr. Prattley (New Zealand), who worked on the adaptation of the telephone lines in Iraq to operation by carriers. The two experts emphasized the urgency of the situation and the need to organize the instruction of staff who, at the present time, lack the knowledge required for the successful operation of the modern equipment acquired by the Government of Iraq.

### *Jordan*

The two experts sent to Jordan in 1953 have prepared plans for a radio network and a telephone network to meet the present requirements of the country. New broadcasting transmitters will be installed, and steps have been taken to ensure good radio communications with other countries. Carrier telephone lines will be installed, and the local services will be improved by the laying of new cables and the construction of exchanges to cope with the increase in traffic.

### *Lebanon*

The two broadcasting specialists who went to this country in 1955 have completed a reconnaissance mission which has enabled them to present the Government with plans for a broadcasting station and the construction of studios. In the course of a second mission they completed a specification in collaboration with the Lebanese Government, for which a number of firms will be requested to submit tenders. When the tenders are received the experts will study them and submit a report on their technical characteristics. The rest of their mission will consist of checking the technical characteristics of the equipment delivered and supervising the carrying-out of the projects approved by the Government.

### *Malaya*

The expert sent to Malaya in 1954 to instruct telecommunication staff in the operation and maintenance of radio relay links recommended that an expert be sent to the country to show the staff how to operate and use the carrier circuits which supplement the radio-relay link telephone service. Mr. Lang (United Kingdom) spent 6 months in Kuala Lumpur and was able to give some forty officials the extra training required to enable them to make efficient use of the carrier systems used by their Administration. The results of this training were very satisfactory. To complete this course of instruction, three scholars were sent abroad to acquire sufficient information to enable them to carry on with the work started by the expert.

### *Pakistan*

This is the country which has received the greatest measure of telecommunication technical assistance. It started in 1952 and has continued uninterrupted ever since. The mission, comprising a radio expert and an expert on telephone cables sent to Pakistan in 1954, was joined by two more experts, Mr. C. Kroeker (Federal German Republic) and Mr. W. D. McKenzie (Australia), one of whom was to advise the Government on the operation, maintenance and development of telephone exchanges and the other on the installation of long-distance telephone lines by overhead wires or cables, for the operation of carriers. With the exception of the expert on telephone cables, they will all carry on with their work in 1956.

### *Syria*

The Government of Syria asked for the help of a telecommunication expert to study the development of local telephone traffic, to prepare plans for extending the networks and to train staff in the building and maintenance of the networks. Mr. J. A. Nielsen (Denmark) went to Damascus in November, 1955, and he was joined by Mr. H. Murat (France), who will supervise and instruct the staff engaged on laying underground telephone cables.

\* \* \*

It will be observed that the above information relates only to the experts' missions, and in order to have a complete picture of telecommunication Technical Assistance it is necessary to bear in mind the results—very difficult to assess and describe but nevertheless very important, no doubt—obtained from the granting of fellowships. It should even be emphasized that, in the telecommunication sphere above all, the granting of scholarships and fellowships is likely to become the most important form of Technical Assistance.

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## **V. RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

### **United Nations**

The close relations already existing with the United Nations were further consolidated in the year 1955.

The Secretary-General visited New York for part of the Xth Session of the General Assembly and the Union was also represented at the resumed Nineteenth Session and at the Twentieth Session of the Economic and Social Council. The United Nations was, as usual, represented at the annual session of the Administrative Council of the Union.

It was necessary in the interests of economy of time and money to decline a number of invitations to United Nations conferences and meetings but the necessary collaboration in matters of common interest was ensured by exchange of documents and correspondence. A list of United Nations conferences and meetings at which the Union was represented and a list of invitations which it was obliged to decline in 1955 is given in Annex 5.

The major questions of common interest dealt with during the year are briefly mentioned below.

#### *Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies*

In the past the summer session of the Economic and Social Council has examined individually the annual reports of the specialized agencies.

At the 20th Session in 1955, ECOSOC had before it the reports of the specialized agencies for 1954, including that of the I.T.U., but on a proposal by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, it decided to treat them together in a "general view of the development and coordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole".

As a result of this general review ECOSOC adopted Resolution No. 590 (XX); the main provisions of Part A I of this resolution, insofar as they concern the I.T.U., are considered below in the light of the relative discussions at the Twentieth Session.

After reaffirming "the need for continuing concentration of effort on the part of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in order to ensure the most effective use of available resources and, accordingly, the curtailment of less important activities", the resolution "stresses, in the interest of coordination and cooperative action, the importance of early and close consultation among the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the advance planning of programmes of interest to more than one of these bodies, and invites the cooperation of the specialized agencies to this end".

In the discussion it was recognized that the I.T.U. and certain other specialized agencies do not have programmes in the sense in which the term is used in the resolution and that it is not concerned in the advance planning of such programmes.

A further clause of the resolution "considers that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies should review from time to time their publications and studies and the use made of them, in order to determine the extent to which they are of specific and continuing value".

When this matter was discussed the representative of the I.T.U. explained the general nature of the publications of the Union as essential to the day-to-day working of telecommunication services and the fact that for the most part the publications were specifically prescribed by the

Convention and Administrative Resolutions drawn up by the Members of the Union. He also explained that in the I.T.U. studies are only undertaken in accordance with specific conditions laid down by the Members in the Convention and Regulations and not by the Secretariat on its own initiative.

The resolution also “ expresses the belief that in the interest of better preparation and adequate representation, efforts should be made by the United Nations and the specialized agencies to reduce further the number, the frequency, and, if possible, the length of conferences and meetings ”. On this point it was explained that the general plan of I.T.U. conferences and meetings depended upon the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention, that the Buenos Aires Convention had increased the interval between plenary assemblies of the Consultative Committees from two to three years and that the actual programme of conferences and meetings was examined each year by the Administrative Council. The latter had in fact proposed the postponement of a number of conferences and meetings and these proposals had been approved by a large majority of the Members.

### *Freedom of Information*

As mentioned in the Report for 1954 two reports dealing with telecommunication aspects of Freedom of Information were asked for by the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its Nineteenth Session.

The first of these reports was entitled “ Unrestricted Transmission of News ”. It had been prepared by the I.T.U. pursuant to ECOSOC Resolution 522 B (XVII) and it contained statements made by Members of the Union on action taken in response to Recommendation No. 2 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires. The second report was entitled “ The Problem of Transmitting Press Messages ”. It had been prepared jointly by UNESCO and the I.T.U. pursuant to ECOSOC Resolution 522 G (XVII).

The Economic and Social Council did not deal with the question of Freedom of Information during the first part of its Nineteenth Session but left it until the resumed part of that session held from 16 to 27 May, 1955. Thus the two reports had not been considered by ECOSOC at the time when the Administrative Council of the Union met for its 10th Session.

The Administrative Council had no comments to offer on the report entitled “ Unrestricted Transmission of News ”. As regards the joint UNESCO-I.T.U. study entitled “ The Problem of Transmitting Press Messages ”, the Administrative Council adopted Resolution No. 321. In this resolution the Council took into account, in particular, the consideration “ That the recommendations by the Director-General of UNESCO raise questions of financial and operational importance affecting the Administration of every Member and Associate Member of the Union and involve revision of the International Telegraph and Telephone Regulations ” and proposed for the favourable consideration of ECOSOC that the I.T.U. should circulate these recommendations to Members and Associate Members of the Union “ for study, in order to assist them in considering such proposals as they may decide to present to the next appropriate Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference of the Union ”. The Council also approved a suggestion that the I.T.U. should be represented when the question of Freedom of Information was discussed at the resumed Nineteenth Session of ECOSOC.

The Economic and Social Council adopted a series of resolutions on Freedom of Information. In Resolution No. 574 B (XIX) ECOSOC took note of the two reports mentioned above. This resolution urged “ all States to facilitate the unrestricted transmission of news by telecommunication services as recommended at the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference and reported on by the International Telecommunication Union ”. The resolution also gave effect to the wish expressed by the Administrative Council in its Resolution No. 321 that the recommendations of the Director-General of UNESCO should be circulated to the Members and Associate Members of the Union, and this has been done. It remains to be seen what action will be taken by Members and Associate Members when the time comes to invite them to submit their proposals for the next Telegraph and Telephone Conference.

The other resolutions adopted by the resumed Nineteenth Session of ECOSOC on the subject of Freedom of Information did not call for action by the I.T.U. Resolution No. 574 C (XIX) on the Draft Convention of Freedom of Information is nevertheless of interest to the I.T.U. This resolution concluded reluctantly that further action at this stage on the draft Convention on Freedom of Information would be unprofitable and recommended the General Assembly to consider the draft Convention at its Twelfth Session in the hope that conditions will be more favourable at that time.

*Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations (Xth session) and by the Economic and Social Council (XIXth and XXth sessions)*

Below are some details of, and comments on, resolutions by the General Assembly and by the Economic and Social Council which may affect the I.T.U.

*General Assembly (Xth session)*

*No. 972 (X) Administrative and budgetary coordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies*

This resolution is specially brought to the notice of the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. at its Eleventh Session together with appropriate documents supplied by the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

*No. 975 (X) Establishment of a Committee to review the United Nations salary, allowance and benefits system*

Since the I.T.U. does not apply the common system of salaries and allowances in force in the United Nations and in most of the specialized agencies, it does not appear to be directly concerned by this resolution. It will however pay close attention to the work of the Committee set up by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

*No. 982 (X) Permanent headquarters of the International Telecommunication Union and of the World Meteorological Organization.*

This resolution has, of course, been submitted together with all the supplementary literature necessary for the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. at its 1955 session.

*No. 994 (X) Confirmation of allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance*

The I.T.U. has taken note of the modest allocation of 214,200 dollars granted for technical assistance in the field of telecommunications for 1956.

*Economic and Social Council (XIXth and XXth sessions)*

*No. 560 (XIX) Economic development of under-developed countries*

In this resolution the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare, for submission to the XXth session of the Council, a survey of the studies undertaken at present under the auspices of the United Nations and its specialized agencies on questions relative to industrial development and the raising of industrial productivity.

When consulted in this respect by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. replied that the I.T.U. was not engaged in any study or activity directly connected with industrial development and with the increasing of industrial productivity. He added that there was no doubt that the technical and scientific activities carried on under the auspices of the I.T.U. had an important effect on industry; nevertheless he took it that this type of activity was not intended to be covered by the survey requested by the Economic and Social Council.



*No. 574 (XIX) Freedom of Information*

This resolution is dealt with above under the heading "Freedom of Information".

*No. 584 (XX) Technical Assistance*

Since the I.T.U. is one of the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, it attaches the greatest importance to this resolution which will certainly be discussed by the Administrative Council at its Eleventh Session.

*No. 590 (XX) General examination of the development and coordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.*

This resolution has already been dealt with at the beginning of this section.

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

The problem of the use of the aeronautical telecommunication network for certain traffic of aircraft operating agencies continued to require close collaboration between the Secretariats of the I.T.U. and I.C.A.O. The objective is to draw up an agreement between the two specialized agencies which will be acceptable to the telecommunication and civil aviation interests of the majority of the Members of both agencies.

At its 10th session in 1955, at which I.C.A.O. was represented, the Administrative Council of the Union recognized that there was a large measure of coordination between the views of the telecommunication and civil aviation authorities of the countries concerned and that all Member States of I.C.A.O. are also Members of the I.T.U. Nevertheless there existed divergences of opinion between countries on a number of important points.

In its Resolution No. 323 the Administrative Council instructed the Secretary-General to offer suggestions to Members on the main points upon which differences of opinion exist and to prepare a revised draft agreement in the light of comments received, and in consultation with the Secretariat of I.C.A.O.

I.C.A.O. also invited its Member States to comment on certain practical suggestions offered by its Secretariat. It was not until the close of 1955 that I.T.U. and I.C.A.O. had received a sufficiently representative number of comments to enable the preparation of a revised draft agreement to be begun, but it is hoped to present such a draft to the Administrative Council of the Union at its 11th session in 1956.

The Secretariats of the two specialized agencies have played an important part in suggesting ways of reconciling divergences of opinion in this very complex problem but their main task, in proposing a revised draft agreement, is to reflect as faithfully as possible the views expressed by the majority of the countries themselves. If progress has been made in reconciling conflicting interests between the telecommunication and civil aviation authorities of the individual countries, it has to be recognized that much remains to be done to reconcile the differences which still exist between the overall interests of the various countries. It is well to bear in mind the remark of Dr. Warner, President of the Council of I.C.A.O., which was quoted in the Report for 1954 that "The procedure would be lengthy, but if a really satisfactory result were obtained the time would have been well spent".

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The 5th session of the telecommunications division of the ICAO which met in March, 1954, at Montreal, issued a recommendation with regard to the introduction of the new abbreviation QTM, the meaning of which is given below, in the services concerned with aeronautical navigation procedure:

Abbreviation

Question

Reply or notice

QTM

What is your magnetic course ?

My magnetic course is . . . degrees.

When approving the introduction of this signal, the Council of ICAO noted that it was included in the letter groups QRA to QUZ which the Radio Regulations had reserved for use by all services (aeronautical, maritime, etc.), and gave as the reason for its choice the need for this signal to be recognized by all services which may have occasion to transmit or receive it during distress communications.

The Members of the I.T.U. were consulted in order to have their decision on the bringing into service of this signal. Most Members stated that they had no objection to the provisional introduction of the signal QTM pending a decision on the matter by the future Radio Conference.

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

After the close of the resumed Nineteenth Session of ECOSOC, a suggestion was received from UNESCO that in order to meet a demand for wider dissemination, the joint study on "The Problem of Transmitting Press Messages", mentioned above under the heading "Freedom of Information", should be printed and published by UNESCO, and at the expense of that Organization, as a brochure in English, French and Spanish. The Secretary-General of the Union agreed to this suggestion and the Secretariats of the two specialized agencies consulted together on the textual adaptations necessary to convert the joint study into a brochure for general use. The brochure will make it clear that the particulars of press rates in local currency and the details of services offered were based on information supplied by Administrations in 1954 and that they may not now be up-to-date in all respects.

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

Relations with this organization have been extremely coherent and effective. They cover more particularly the alignment of information relative to the broadcasting of the weather forecasts published in the documents of the two organizations.

#### *The second Congress of the World Meteorological Organization*

The General Secretariat was represented at the Second Congress of the W.M.O. which was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, in April and May, 1955. The I.T.U. was particularly interested in the agenda item dealing with the adoption of Technical Regulations relative to meteorological practice and procedure.

In the draft Regulations submitted to the Congress there were several provisions which might have conflicted with the provisions of the Radio Regulations. The I.T.U. representatives present at the meeting were able to ensure that these cases were settled, so that the Technical Regulations adopted by the W.M.O. are in harmony with the I.T.U. Regulations.

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

The General Secretariat continues to exchange regular information with the International Quarantine Section of the World Health Organization, with the aim of keeping up-to-date the information published by the two organizations with regard to the broadcasting of epidemiological bulletins.

#### *Relations with the International Chamber of Commerce*

The International Chamber of Commerce is one of the international organizations named in Resolution No. 222 (amended) of the Administrative Council of the Union as an organization having interests and activities related to those of the Union. It is also a non-governmental organization accredited to the Economic and Social Council with consultative status.

The Fifteenth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce held at Tokyo in May, 1955, had before it a brochure entitled " Commerce and Telecommunications " which summarized the results of an enquiry made by the Chamber among commercial users with a view to offering constructive suggestions for the improvement of international telegraph and telephone services.

This brochure is likely to be of interest to Members and Associate Members of the Union when the time comes for them to prepare proposals for the next Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference and it was accordingly brought to notice in the December, 1955, number of the Telecommunication Journal.

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## ANNEX 1

Position of countries in relation to:

- |   |   |           |
|---|---|-----------|
| 1. The Buenos Aires Acts (1952) and the Regulations annexed thereto (Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations, Atlantic City, 1947; Telegraph and Telephone Regulations, Paris, 1949) | } | Table I   |
| 2. The E.A.R.C. Agreement (Geneva, 1951)  |   |           |
| 3. The International High-Frequency Broadcasting Agreement (Mexico City, 1949)  |   |           |
| 4. The European Broadcasting Convention (Copenhagen, 1948)  | } | Table II  |
| 5. The European Regional Convention for the maritime mobile radio service (Copenhagen, 1948)  |   |           |
| 6. The European Broadcasting Agreement (Stockholm, 1952)  |   |           |
| 7. The Regional Arrangement relative to Maritime Radiobeacons in the European Area of Region 1 (Paris, 1951)  | } | Table III |
| 8. The Inter-American Radio Agreement (FIAR) (Washington, 1949)   |   |           |
| 9. The North-American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA) (Washington, 1950)  | } | Table IV  |

**Table 1. Conventions, Regulations, World-Wide Agreements**

The following list includes the countries enumerated in Annexes 1 and 2 to the Buenos Aires Convention (1952). It also includes a territory and group of territories admitted to Associate Membership under the Atlantic City Convention, and a group of territories admitted to Associate Membership under the Buenos Aires Convention.

As regards the Buenos Aires Convention, the ratifications and accessions registered by the General Secretariat up to 25 April 1956, are here recorded. Of the Buenos Aires Acts, only the Convention has to be ratified. However, certain countries have thought fit to ratify or give express approval to the Protocols annexed to the Convention, and such ratifications and declarations of approval are mentioned hereinafter in the form of notes.

The letter S means that the Convention or Agreement was signed. The letter A means accession to the Convention or Agreement, or approval of the Regulations or Agreement.

The countries preceded by an asterisk are Members of the United Nations.

Country or group of territories	Class of contribution No. of units	Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires (1952)		Radio Conference of Atlantic City (1947)		Paris Conference (1949)				Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (EARC) (Geneva, 1951)		International High-Frequency Broadcasting Agreement (Mexico City, 1949)	
		Convention		Radio Regulations	Additional Radio Regulations	Telegraph Regulations		Telephone Regulations					
			Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat										
MEMBERS: <sup>1</sup>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
*Afghanistan <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	1	S		—	—	S		S					
*Albania (People's Republic of) <sup>1)</sup>	½	S		S	S	S	A	S	A				
*Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of) <sup>1)</sup> .	1	S		S	S	—		—		S			
*Argentine Republic . . . . .	25	S	6. VII. 1955 <sup>34)</sup>	S	S	—	A	—		S	A	S	
*Australia (Commonwealth of) <sup>1)</sup>	20	S	22. III. 1954 <sup>16)</sup>	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Austria <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	½	S	20. IV. 1956 <sup>30)</sup>	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Belgium <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	8	S	10. VIII. 1955 <sup>20)</sup>	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	3	S	21. II. 1956 <sup>41)</sup>	S	S	S		S					
*Burma . . . . .	3			S	S	—	A	—	A	S			
*Bolivia . . . . .	3	S		—	—	—		—		S	A	S	
*Brazil . . . . .	25	S		S	S	—		—		S		S	
*Bulgaria (People's Republic of) <sup>1)</sup>	1	S		S	S	S	A	S	A				
*Cambodia (Kingdom of) <sup>1)</sup> . .	1	S		—	—	—		—					
*Canada <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	20	S	23. VI. 1954 <sup>19)</sup>	S	—	S	A	—		S	A	S	
*Ceylon . . . . .	1	S	29. XII. 1953	—	—	S	A	S	A	S	A		
*Chile . . . . .	3	S		S	S	S		S		S			
*China <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	15	S	3. II. 1955	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
Vatican City State . . . . .	½	S	3. VIII. 1955	S	S	S		S		S	A	S	
*Colombia (Republic of) <sup>1)</sup> . . .	3	S		S	S	—		—		S	A	S	

Table 1. Conventions, Regulations, World-Wide Agreements (cont.)

Country or group of territories	Class of contribution No. of units	Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires (1952)		Radio Conference of Atlantic City (1947)		Paris Conference (1949)				Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (EARC) (Geneva, 1951)		International High-Frequency Broadcasting Agreement (Mexico City, 1949)	
		Convention		Radio Regulations	Additional Radio Regulations	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	14
Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and North. Ireland <sup>10)11)</sup>	8	A	16. XI. 1953 <sup>9)</sup>	S	S	—	A	—		S	A	S	
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	2	S	10. VIII. 1955 <sup>20)43)</sup>	S	S	S		S			A	S	
Korea (Republic of) . . . . .	1	S	28. XII. 1954 <sup>9)</sup>	—	—	—		—			A		
*Costa Rica <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	3	S		—	—	—		—		S			
*Cuba <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	2	S	19. V. 1954 <sup>9) 18)</sup>	S	S	—		—		S		S	
*Denmark . . . . .	5	S	30. X. 1953	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Dominican Republic . . . . .	3	S	27. VII. 1954 <sup>20)</sup>	S	S	S	A	S		S	A	S	
*Egypt <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	5	S	7. XII. 1954	S	S	S	A	S	A	S		S	
*El Salvador (Republic of) . . .	3	A	6. I. 1954	S	S	—	A	—			A		
*Ecuador . . . . .	1			S	—	—		—				S	
*Spain . . . . .	3	S	16. IX. 1955 <sup>20)35)</sup>	—	—	—		—		S	A		
*United States of America <sup>1)</sup> . .	30	S	27. VI. 1955 <sup>32)</sup>	S	—	S	A	—		S	A		
*Ethiopia . . . . .	1	S	3. XI. 1954	S	S	S		S		S			
*Finland . . . . .	3	S	8. XII. 1953 <sup>9)</sup>	S	S	S	A	S	A			S	
*France <sup>1) 23)</sup> . . . . .	30	S	19. VIII. 1954	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Greece <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	3	S	13. XII. 1955 <sup>14)</sup>	S	S	S	A	S	A	S			
*Guatemala <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	1	S		S	S	—		—					
*Haiti (Republic of) . . . . .	1			S	S	—	A	—		S			
*Honduras (Republic of) . . . .	2			S	S	S		S				S	
*Hungarian People's Republic <sup>1)</sup>	1	S		S	S	S	A	S	A				
*India (Republic of) <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	20	S	25. VII. 1955	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Indonesia (Republic of) <sup>1)</sup> . . .	10	S		S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Iran <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	1	S		S	S	S		S		S		S	
*Iraq <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	1	S		S	S	—		—					
*Ireland . . . . .	3	S	14. VII. 1954	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Iceland . . . . .	½	S	15. X. 1953 <sup>9)</sup>	S	S	—		—		S	A	S	
*Israel (State of) <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	1	S	10. VI. 1954	—	—	S		S		S	A		
*Italy <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	20	S	19. VI. 1954 <sup>9)</sup>	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
Japan <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	25	S	20. X. 1953	—	—	—	A	—		S	A		
*Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of) <sup>1)</sup>	1	S	23. II. 1956	—	—	—	A	—	A				

Table 1. Conventions, Regulations, World-Wide Agreements (cont.)

Country or group of territories	Class of contribution No. of units	Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires (1952)		Radio Conference of Atlantic City (1947)		Paris Conference (1949)				Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (EARC) (Geneva, 1951)		International High-Frequency Broadcasting Agreement (Mexico City, 1949)	
		Convention		Radio Regulations	Additional Radio Regulations	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	14
*Laos (Kingdom of) . . . . .	½	S	28. III. 1956	—	—	—		—					
*Lebanon <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	½	S	2. VI. 1955 <sup>31)</sup>	S	S	S	A	S	A	S			
*Liberia . . . . .	3			—	—	—		—					
*Libya (United Kingdom of) . .	½	A	16. X. 1953	A	A	—	A	—			A		
Luxembourg . . . . .	½	S	3. VIII. 1954	S	S	S	A	S	A	S		S	
*Mexico <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	8	S	14. VII. 1954 <sup>20)</sup>	S	—	—	A	—	A	S		S	
Monaco <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	½	S	10. VI. 1954	S	S	S		S		S	A	S	
*Nicaragua . . . . .	3	S		S	S	S		S		S		S	A
*Norway . . . . .	5	S	11. V. 1954	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*New Zealand <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	5	S	28. IV. 1955 <sup>29)</sup>	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Pakistan <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	15	S	3. XI. 1954 <sup>26)</sup>	S	S	S	A	S	<sup>26)</sup>	S		S	
*Panama . . . . .	3			S	—	S		S		S		S	
*Paraguay . . . . .	1	S		—	—	—		—		S		S	
*Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	10	S	9. V. 1955 <sup>30)</sup>	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Peru . . . . .	2	S		S	—	—		—				S	
*Philippines (Republic of the) <sup>1)</sup> .	1	S	27. VI. 1955 <sup>22)</sup> <sup>33)</sup>	S	S	—		—		S			
*Poland (People's Republic of) <sup>1)</sup>	10	S		S	S	S	A	S	A				
*Portugal <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	8	S		S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	1 + 1	S	3. V. 1955	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
Portuguese Oversea Provinces <sup>1)</sup> <sup>7)</sup>	8	S		S	S	S	A	S	A	S		S	
Federal German Republic <sup>1)</sup> . .	20	S	26. VII. 1955 <sup>42)</sup>	—	—	—		—					
*Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	1	S	16. VIII. 1954 <sup>22)</sup>	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A		
Mongolian People's Republic . .	—	—	—	S	S	—		—					
*Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	5	S	16. I. 1956 <sup>40)</sup>	S	S	S		S					
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of) <sup>1)</sup> <sup>15)</sup> . . . . .	½	A	16. XI. 1953 <sup>9)</sup>	S	S	S		S			A	S	
*Roumanian People's Republic <sup>1)</sup>	1	S	28. III. 1956 <sup>44)</sup>	S	S	S	A	S	A				
*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland <sup>1)</sup> <sup>12)</sup> <sup>28)</sup> .	30	S	23. XII. 1953 <sup>9)</sup>	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Sweden <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	10	S	31. X. 1953	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
Switzerland (Confederation) <sup>1)</sup> .	10	S	9. XI. 1953	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	

Table 1. Conventions, Regulations, World-Wide Agreements (concl.)

Country or group of territories	Class of contribution  No. of units	Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires (1952)		Radio Conference of Atlantic City (1947)		Paris Conference (1949)				Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (EARC) (Geneva, 1951)	International High-Frequency Broadcasting Agreement		
		Convention		Radio Regulations	Additional Radio Regulations	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	14
*Syrian Republic <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	1	S		S	S	S	A	S	A	S		S	
*Czechoslovakia <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	8	S	17. IV. 1956 <sup>45)</sup>	S	S	S	A	S	A				
Territories of the United States of America <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	25	<sup>2)</sup>	27. VI. 1955 <sup>32)</sup>	S	—	—	A	—		S	A		
Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such <sup>1)</sup> <sup>24)</sup> <sup>25)</sup>	20	S	19. VIII. 1954	S	S	S	A	S	A	S		S	
*Thailand . . . . .	5	S		S	S	—		—		S			
*Turkey <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	5	S	6. X. 1955 <sup>30)</sup>	S	S	S		S		S		S	
*Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa <sup>1)</sup>	13	S	29. III. 1954 <sup>17)</sup>	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	30	S	12. I. 1956 <sup>39)</sup>	S	S	S	A	S	A				
*Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	3	S		S	—	S		S		S		S	
*Venezuela (Republic of) <sup>8)</sup> . . . . .	10	S		S	—	S		S		S		S	
Viet-Nam (Republic of) <sup>1)</sup> <sup>38)</sup> . . . . .	1	S	26. I. 1956 <sup>17)</sup>	—	—	—		—		S			
*Yemen <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	1			—	—	—		—					
Zone of Spanish Protectorate in Morocco and Spanish Possessions <sup>21)</sup> . . . . .	1	S	16. IX. 1955 <sup>20)</sup> <sup>35)</sup>	—	—	—		—		S	A		
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS:													
British West Africa <sup>4)</sup> . . . . .	½	A	29. XII. 1953 <sup>9)</sup>	—	—	—		—			A		
British East Africa <sup>5)</sup> . . . . .	½	<sup>3)</sup>	23. XII. 1953 <sup>9)</sup>	—	—	—		—			A		
Bermuda-British Caribbean Group <sup>27)</sup> . . . . .	½		<sup>37)</sup>	—	—	—		—					
Malaya-British Borneo Group <sup>6)</sup> . . . . .	½		<sup>13)</sup>	—	—	—		—					
Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration	½		<sup>36)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—				

<sup>1)</sup> See the statement or statements appearing in the Final Protocol annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention of Buenos Aires (1952).

<sup>2)</sup> For the Territories of the United States of America, see Final Protocol X.

<sup>3)</sup> For British East Africa, see Final Protocol XXVI.

<sup>4)</sup> 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).

<sup>5)</sup> Comprising the following territories:

Kenya (Colony and Protectorate),  
Tanganyika (Territory under United Kingdom Trusteeship),  
Uganda (Protectorate).

<sup>6)</sup> 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 Island].

<sup>7)</sup> Formerly: Portuguese Oversea Territories.

<sup>8)</sup> Formerly: United States of Venezuela.

<sup>9)</sup> The instrument also covers the Protocols annexed to the Convention.

<sup>10)</sup> 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).

11) 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 effected on behalf of the Federation *eo nomine*, the United Kingdom Government proposes to regard:

- (i) its present accession to the International Telecommunication Convention on behalf of Southern Rhodesia, and
- (ii) 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."

12) According to the instrument, the ratification also applies to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

13) By a communication dated 18 December, 1953—registered with the General Secretariat on 23 December, 1953—the British Embassy, 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".

14) The instrument also covers the six Annexes and the Final Protocol, annexed to the Convention.

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

16) 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."

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

18) The President of the Republic of Cuba in ratifying the said Convention makes the following reservation:

"In view of the provisions of Article 12 of the Buenos Aires Convention and considering its stipulations therein, the Republic of Cuba hereby makes a formal reservation as regards its acceptance of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations."

19) The Convention has been ratified by the Government of Canada subject to the reservations expressed in the Final Protocol to the Convention.

20) The instrument also covers the Final Protocol, the Additional Protocols, the Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinion annexed to the Convention.

21) Formerly: Spanish Zone of Morocco and the totality of Spanish Possessions.

22) The instrument also covers the six Annexes, the Final Protocol and the Additional Protocols annexed to the Convention.

23) According to the instrument, the ratification also applies to Algeria.

24) According to the instrument, the ratification also applies to the Franco-British Condominium of the New Hebrides.

25) Comprising the following territories:

French Equatorial Africa (Gabon, Middle-Congo, Oubangui-Chari, Chad);

French West Africa (Senegal, French Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Niger, Haute-Volta, Dahomey, Mauretania);

French Somaliland;

French Settlements in India (see Notification No. 708, page 1);

French Settlements in Oceania;

Madagascar and Dependencies;

New Caledonia and Dependencies;

Saint Pierre and Miquelon Islands;

Territories under French Trusteeship (Cameroon, Togo).

26) The instrument of ratification contains in addition:

1. The reservations shown in XX and XXIII of the Final Protocol of the said 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 the 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 provisions of the Convention, relating to the International Frequency Registration Board referred to in Article 6 of the said Convention, must depend largely upon such allotment."

27) Comprising the following territories:

The British Colonies of Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, and British Virgin Islands), Trinidad and Tobago, and Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent).

28) By a note dated 16 February, 1955, and registered with the General Secretariat on 25 February, 1955, the British Embassy, Berne, announces that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the Buenos Aires International Telecommunication Convention (1952), regard their acceptance as applying to the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides.

29) The Government of New Zealand declares that its acceptance of the Convention and the Final Protocol and the Additional Protocols includes the Cook Islands (including Niue), the Tokelau Islands and the Trust Territory of Western Samoa.

30) The instrument also covers the six Annexes to the Convention.

31) The instrument also covers the Annexes, the Protocols, the Resolutions, the Recommendations and Opinion, annexed to the Convention.

32) The instrument also covers the Final Protocol, annexed to the Convention.

The Government of the United States of America in ratifying the said Convention makes the following statements:

"The Senate of the United States of America by their Resolution of April 1, 1955, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, did advise and consent to the ratification of the aforesaid Convention and Final Protocol, with the following understandings:

"Ratification of this Convention for and in the name of the United States of America constitutes, in accordance with its constitutional processes, ratification also on behalf of all territories of the United States of America."

"The United States of America does not, by ratification of this Convention on its behalf, accept any obligation in respect of the Telephone Regulations or the Additional Radio Regulations referred to in Article 12 of the Buenos Aires Convention."

33) The Government of the Republic of the Philippines in ratifying the said Convention makes the following reservation:

"The Senate of the Philippines, by its Resolution No. 34 adopted on March 7, 1955, did concur in the making of the said Convention in accordance with the Constitution of the Philippines, subject to a declaration that the Republic of the Philippines cannot currently accept any obligations with reference to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 12 of the Convention."

34) The instrument also covers the Annexes and the Additional Protocols, annexed to the Convention.

H.E. the President of the Argentine Nation, in ratifying the Convention, makes the following statement:

"Having seen and examined the International Telecommunication Convention, with its Annexes and Additional Protocols, as approved by Decree No. 14,332, I hereby confirm and ratify them, and undertake, on behalf of the Nation, to implement the provisions thereof and to ensure that those provisions are faithfully and invariably complied with, it being understood that the first article of the International Telecommunication Convention does not concern and does not cover the Malvinas Islands, the Islands of South Georgia, the South Sandwich Islands and the territories in the Argentine sector of the Antarctic, since these territories are neither colonies nor possessions of any State, but are part of Argentine national territory and are under the authority and sovereignty of Argentina."

"The Argentine Republic expressly reserves and integrally maintains its titles to, and legitimate rights over, these territories."

<sup>35)</sup> The Spanish Government, in ratifying the Convention, states that it will accept no consequences of any reservations which might result in an increase of its share in defraying Union expenses.

<sup>36)</sup> By a communication dated 31 August, 1955, registered with the General Secretariat on 9 September, 1955, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy announces that the Italian Government, in its capacity as the Authority administering the Trust Territory of Somaliland, declares, in accordance with Article 17 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires, 1952, that the said Convention is applicable to the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration, in which territory the provisions of the above-mentioned Convention are already being applied.

<sup>37)</sup> The British Bermuda-Caribbean Group has been an Associate Member of the Union since 28 November, 1954. Until that date, the British Colonies of which this Associate Member is composed—see note <sup>27)</sup>—were amongst the territories together making 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"—see note <sup>10)</sup>—on behalf of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland acceded on 16 November, 1953.

<sup>38)</sup> Formerly: State of Viet-Nam.

<sup>39)</sup> In ratifying the Convention, the Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics states that the question of acceptance, by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, of the Radio Regulations, is at present left open.

<sup>40)</sup> In ratifying the Convention, the Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the question of acceptance, by the Ukrainian S.S.R., of the Radio Regulations, is at present left open.

<sup>41)</sup> In ratifying the Convention, the Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the question of acceptance, by the Belorussian S.S.R., of the Radio Regulations, is at present left open.

<sup>42)</sup> The Federal Political Department at Berne, informs the General Secretariat that in a note dated 10 December, 1955, the

Legation of the Federal German Republic at Berne, asked it to send to the General Secretariat the following declaration:

The International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires (1952) is also applicable to the Territory of Berlin, and the effective date of the Convention for Berlin is the same as that for the Federal German Republic.

<sup>43)</sup> Acting on instructions from the Belgian Government, the Belgian Embassy, Berne, has informed the General Secretariat (through the Federal Political Department) in a letter dated 6 March, 1956 (registered in the General Secretariat on 19 March) that ratification by the Belgian Government of the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952), recorded in the General Secretariat on 10 August, 1955—(see Notification No. 727, dated 16 August, 1955)—is also valid for the Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

<sup>44)</sup> The instrument of ratification was accompanied by the following declaration:

"In ratifying the International Telecommunication Convention, signed in Buenos Aires on 22 December, 1952, the Presidium of the Great National Assembly of the Roumanian People's Republic left open the question of acceptance by the Roumanian People's Republic of the Radio Regulations referred to in Article 12 of the Convention, on the grounds that in the registration and apportionment of frequencies, effected in the International Telecommunication Union on the basis of those Regulations and of the decisions taken by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1951), the interests of the broadcasting services of the Roumanian People's Republic are overlooked."

<sup>45)</sup> When ratifying the Convention, Czechoslovakia made the following reservation:

"Not having signed the Final Acts of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1951), Czechoslovakia is leaving open the question of adopting the Radio Regulations (Atlantic City, 1947) which, according to Article 47 of the above-mentioned Regulations, should have entered into force on the date fixed by the Special Administrative Radio Conference."

Table II. European Broadcasting and Maritime Mobile Areas

The letter S means that the Convention or Agreement has been signed. The letter R means that the Convention has been ratified, and the letter A means an approval of, or accession to, the Agreement.

Country or group of territories	European Broadcasting Convention (Copenhagen, 1948)		European Regional Convention for the maritime mobile radio service (Copenhagen, 1948)		European Broadcasting Agreement (Stockholm, 1952)	
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
Albania (People's Republic of) . . . . .	S	R				
Austria . . . . .					S	A
Belgium . . . . .	S	R	S	R		
Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic . . . . .	S	R				
Bulgaria (People's Republic of) . . . . .	S	R		*)		
Vatican City State . . . . .	S	R			S	
Denmark . . . . .	S	R	S	R	S	A
Egypt . . . . .						
Spain . . . . .					S	
Finland . . . . .	S	R			S	A
France . . . . .	S	R	S	R	S	A
Greece . . . . .	S	R	S	R	S	
Hungarian People's Republic . . . . .	S	R				
Iraq . . . . .						
Ireland . . . . .	S	R	S	R	S	A
Iceland . . . . .			S	R	S	
Israel . . . . .						
Italy . . . . .	S	R	S	R	S	A
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of) . . . . .						
Lebanon . . . . .						
Libya (United Kingdom of) . . . . .						
Luxembourg . . . . .					S	

\*) The People's Republic of Bulgaria has given notice that its coast stations use the frequencies assigned to them in the Copenhagen Plan.

Country or group of territories	European Broadcasting Convention (Copenhagen, 1948)		European Regional Convention for the maritime mobile radio service (Copenhagen, 1948)		European Broadcasting Agreement (Stockholm, 1952)	
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
Monaco . . . . .	S	R	S	R	S	A
Norway . . . . .	S	R	S	R	S	
Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea . . . . .	S	R	S	R	S	A
Poland (People's Republic of) . . . . .	S	R				
Portugal . . . . .						
French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia . . . . .	S	R	S	R		A**)
Federal German Republic . . . . .					S	A
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia . . . . .	S	R			S	A
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic . . . . .	S	R				
Roumanian People's Republic . . . . .	S	R				
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	S	R	S	R	S	A
Sweden . . . . .					S	A
Switzerland (Confederation) . . . . .	S	R	S	R	S	A
Syrian Republic . . . . .						
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	S	R				
Turkey . . . . .					S	A
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	S	R		†)		

\*\*\*) Accession notified in respect of Tunisia.

†) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has given notice that its coast stations use the frequencies assigned to them in the Copenhagen Plan.

**Table III. Regional Arrangement relative to Maritime Radiobeacons  
in the European Area of Region 1 (Paris, 1951)**

Country or territories	S — Signature	A — Acceptance
1	2	3
Belgium . . . . .	S	A
Denmark . . . . .	S	A
Spain . . . . .	S	
France . . . . .	S	A
Ireland . . . . .		A
Italy . . . . .	S	A
Monaco . . . . .	S	A
Norway . . . . .	S	A

Country or territories	S — Signature	A — Acceptance
1	2	3
Netherlands . . . . .	S	A
Portugal . . . . .	S	
French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia . . . . .	S	A
Portuguese Oversea Provinces . . . . .	S	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland *) . . . . .	S	A
Sweden . . . . .	S	A
Turkey . . . . .	S	

\*) With a declaration that the signatures also cover the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

**Table IV. Inter-American Radio Agreement (FIAR), Washington, 1949  
North-American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA), Washington, 1950**

The letter S means that the Agreement has been signed. The letter R means that the Agreement has been ratified, and the letter A means an approval of, or accession to, the Agreement.

Country or territories	Inter-American Radio Agreement (FIAR) (Washington, 1949)		North-American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA) (Washington, 1950)	
1	2	3	4	5
Argentina Republic . . . . .	S			
Bolivia . . . . .	S			
Brazil . . . . .	S			
Canada . . . . .	S		S	
Chile . . . . .	S			
Colombia (Republic of) . . . . .	S			
Costa Rica . . . . .	S	A		
Cuba . . . . .	S		S	R
Dominican Republic . . . . .	S	A	S	
El Salvador (Republic of) . . . . .	S			
Ecuador . . . . .	S			
United States of America . . . . .	S	A	S	

Country or territories	Inter-American Radio Agreement (FIAR) (Washington, 1949)		North-American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA) (Washington, 1950)	
1	2	3	4	5
Guatemala . . . . .	S			
Haiti (Republic of) . . . . .		A		
Honduras (Republic of) . . . . .	S	A		
Mexico . . . . .	S	A		
Nicaragua . . . . .	S	A		
Panama . . . . .	S			
Paraguay . . . . .		A		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland *) . . . . .			S	
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of) . . . . .	S			
Venezuela (Republic of) . . . . .	S			

\*) For the Territories in the North-American Region (the Bahamas and Jamaica).

ANNEX 2  
BUDGETS FOR 1955 (REVISED) AND FOR 1956

I. Summary of ordinary income and expenditure

INCOME	Swiss francs		EXPENDITURE <sup>1)</sup>	Swiss francs	
	1955	1956		1955	1956
Withdrawal from the Reserve Account . . .	252,810	336,630	Administrative Council . . . . .	207,000	207,000
Contributory shares:			General Secretariat . . . . .	2,265,950	2,289,900
1955, 614 units at 8,800 Swiss francs a unit	5,403,200		I.F.R.B. . . . .	1,906,000	1,959,300
1956, 614½ units at 8,800 Swiss francs a unit . . . . .		5,407,600	C.C.I.F. . . . .	431,600	462,950
Refund from Publications Budget <sup>3)</sup> . . . .	259,390	243,900	C.C.I.T. . . . .	79,410	82,980
Unforeseen . . . . .	1,000	2,000	C.C.I.R. . . . .	487,590	459,400
			Services common to all organs . . . . .	410,650	402,300
			Liquidation of bills in abeyance <sup>4)</sup> . . . .	48,200	46,300
			Subsidy to Publications Budget for documents published at a loss <sup>3)</sup> . . . . .	80,000	80,000
Total ordinary incomes . . . . .	5,916,400	5,990,130	Total ordinary expenditure . . . . .	5,916,400	5,990,130
<i>N. B.:</i>			Technical Assistance, administrative expenses		
Technical Assistance, United Nations contributions . . . . .	64,200	64,200	Staff . . . . . 45,400		
			Travel . . . . . 15,000		
			Office supplies and miscellaneous . . . . . 3,800		
				64,200	64,200
Withdrawal from the C.C.I.F. Reserve Fund <sup>2)</sup> . . . . .	15,000	20,000	Expenses for C.C.I.F. Laboratory equipment and fittings <sup>2)</sup> . . . . .	15,000	20,000

<sup>1)</sup> See Summary of ordinary expenses, pages 45 to 47.

<sup>2)</sup> For laboratory fittings only.

<sup>3)</sup> In accordance with the supplementary publications budget.

<sup>4)</sup> In accordance with Buenos Aires Protocol III (1952).

## 1955 BUDGET (REVISED) AND BUDGET FOR 1956 (continued)

### II. Summary of extraordinary income and expenditure

	Budget Swiss francs	
	1955	1956
C.C.I.F. Study Groups and C.C.I.F. XVIIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1956 . . . . .	90,000	200,000
C.C.I.T. Study Groups and C.C.I.T. VIIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1956 . . . . .	86,500	245,000
New amalgamated C.C.I.T. Ist Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1956 . . . . .		65,000
C.C.I.R. Study Groups and C.C.I.R. VIIIth Plenary Assembly, Warsaw, 1956 . . . . .	104,000	650,500
Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1957 . . . . .		13,000 <sup>1)</sup>
Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1957 . . . . .		20,000 <sup>2)</sup>
Total extraordinary income and expenditure . . . . .	280,500	1,193,500

Extraordinary expenses are apportioned among participants in conferences and meetings in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Buenos Aires Convention (1952) and Chapter 20 of the Buenos Aires General Regulations (1952).

### III. Supplementary Publications Budget

	Budget Swiss francs			
	1955 <sup>3)</sup>		1956 <sup>3)</sup>	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Total income . . . . .	1,312,281		1,746,750	
Total expenditure . . . . .		1,318,815		1,741,850
Excess expenditure to be withdrawn from the publications capital account	6,534			4,900
Excess income to be paid into the publications capital account . . . . .				
	1,318,815	1,318,815	1,746,750	1,746,750

<sup>1)</sup> These expenses will be apportioned among participants in the Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Geneva, 1957) in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Buenos Aires Convention (1952).

<sup>2)</sup> These expenses will be apportioned among participants in the Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1957), in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Buenos Aires Convention (1952).

<sup>3)</sup> See details of budget, pages 48 to 51.

**THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION**  
**SUMMARY OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE**

Sub-heads	Swiss francs													
	General Secretariat		IFRB		CCIF		CCIT		CCIR		Common services		Totals	
	Budgets		Budgets		Budgets		Budgets		Budgets		Budgets		Budgets	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL (travel, per diem allowances, insurance, over-heads) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207,000	207,000
<b>1. STAFF</b>														
.10 <i>Salaries</i>														
.101 Salaries (permanent staff) . .	1,571,900	1,622,000	1,287,600	1,308,600	297,000	324,500	54,500	58,380	335,550	340,500	—	—	3,546,550	3,653,980
.102 Salaries (non-permanent staff)	16,000	20,000	12,400	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,400	30,000
.11 <i>Cost-of-living allowances</i>														
.111 Cost-of-living allowances — staff actively employed .	64,900	80,800	44,050	61,600	11,600	15,600	1,610	2,600	12,140	16,000	—	—	134,300	176,600
.112 Cost-of-living allowances — retired staff . . . . .	12,000	8,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,000	8,500
.12 <i>Allowances</i>														
.121 Expatriation allowances . .	15,000	10,000	22,000	18,500	3,000	3,500	700	—	3,200	3,500	—	—	43,900	35,500
.122 Family allowances . . . . .	63,000	61,000	39,200	43,000	12,000	16,000	2,400	2,400	7,200	7,200	—	—	123,800	129,600
.123 Children's education allowances														
.123.1 Allowances . . . . .	15,000	10,300	7,000	7,000	2,400	2,800	2,600	2,600	1,000	1,000	—	—	28,000	23,700
.123.2 Travel . . . . .	7,000	5,500	16,000	16,000	600	—	400	400	500	500	—	—	24,500	22,400
.13 Removal expenses . . . . .	14,000	2,000	25,000	30,000	5,000	3,000	—	—	2,500	3,000	—	—	46,500	38,000
.14 Home leave . . . . .	33,000	35,500	31,200	44,700	2,000	9,000	—	1,000	30,000	3,800	—	—	96,200	94,000
.15 Overtime . . . . .	6,000	6,000	2,000	2,000	400	400	—	—	500	500	—	—	8,900	8,900
.16 Gratuities for long service . .	2,250	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,250	4,000
.17 <i>Insurance</i>														
.171 Regular contributions to the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds (15%)	238,500	244,000	195,000	198,000	44,800	48,800	8,200	8,800	50,400	51,100	—	—	536,900	550,700
.172 Other contributions to the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds . . . . .														
.172.1 Single contributions .	51,700	58,100	28,000	28,700	15,000	5,650	400	400	7,500	3,100	—	—	102,600	95,950
.172.2 Buying-in fees . . . .	18,300	—	12,000	—	2,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,400	—
.173 Insurance, survivors of retired staff . . . . .	36,000	40,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,000	40,000
Reclassification of certain posts . . . . .	32,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,000	—

Subheads	Swiss francs													
	General Secretariat		IFRB		CCIF		CCIT		CCIR		Common services		Totals	
	Budgets		Budgets		Budgets		Budgets		Budgets		Budgets		Budgets	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
2. TRAVEL														
.20 Representation at meetings of the CCIs and other organizations . . . . .	7,500	22,500	—	17,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,500	40,100
.21 Abroad . . . . .	10,000	5,000	15,000	5,000	7,500	5,500	2,500	1,000	15,500	10,000	—	—	50,500	26,500
.22 In Switzerland . . . . .	1,000	1,000	400	400	500	500	200	200	500	500	—	—	2,600	2,600
.23 Local transport . . . . .	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	500
3. OFFICE														
.30 Office equipment and overheads														
.301 Maps, papers, book-binding . . . . .	3,500	3,500	2,800	2,800	400	400	450	750	2,500	2,500	—	—	9,650	9,950
.302 Furniture, office machines . . . . .	19,400	25,500	84,500	79,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	—	—	107,900	109,000
.303 Office supplies . . . . .	22,000	20,000	49,500	54,500	18,000	18,000	3,000	2,000	6,000	5,000	—	—	98,500	99,500
.304 Preparation and publication of reports and plans . . . . .	—	—	30,000	30,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,000	30,000
.31 Laboratory and technical apparatus														
.311 Upkeep of Laboratory . . . . .	—	—	—	—	7,000	7,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000	7,000
.312 Technical apparatus . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000	8,000	—	—	9,000	8,000
4. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN . . . . .	5,500	4,200	2,350	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,450	1,450	1,600	1,200	—	—	12,200	9,550
JOINT SERVICES														
1. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE														
.10 Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, management expenses . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	12,000	20,000	12,000
.11 Existing Provident Fund . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
.12 Contribution to the joint medical service of the United Nations and specialized agencies . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000	10,000	9,000	10,000
.13 Contribution to the Sickness-Insurance Fund . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
.14 Collective accident insurance . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,750	27,000	33,750	27,000
.15 Language courses . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000	6,000	7,000	6,000
2. PREMISES: RENTS AND SERVICES														
.20 Rents . . . . .														
.20.1 Palais Wilson . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,900	37,900	37,900	37,900
.20.2 Maison des Congrès . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,900	24,900	24,900	24,900
.20.3 Villa Bartholoni . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
.21 Lighting, heating														
.21.1 Palais Wilson . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,700	13,700	13,700	13,700
.21.2 Maison des Congrès . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,300	12,700	11,300	12,700
.21.3 Villa Bartholoni . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	6,000	5,000	6,000
.22 Service (cleaning, upkeep, caretaker, fire insurance and watchmen)														
.22.1 Palais Wilson . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,250	19,300	19,250	19,300
.22.2 Maison des Congrès . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,800	14,000	12,800	14,000
.22.3 Villa Bartholoni . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800	800	800	800
.23 Installations and repairs to premises . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,500	10,000	9,500	10,000
3. POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPH CHARGES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,800	30,000	25,800	30,000
4. TELEPHONE SERVICE (Subscription and calls charges) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,150	19,000	20,150	19,000
5. CENTRAL LIBRARY (Card-indexing system, book-binding, purchase of books for all organs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,800	16,000	16,800	16,000
6. PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY (Installations and apparatus) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	2,265,950	2,289,900	1,906,000	1,959,300	431,600	462,950	79,410	82,980	487,590	459,400	410,650	402,300	5,788,200	5,863,830
Subsidy to the Publications Budget for documents published at a loss . . . . .													80,000	80,000
Liquidation of accounts in abeyance, with interest . . . . .													48,200	46,300
Total ordinary expenditure . . . . .													5,916,400	5,990,130
Staff numbers . . . . .	94	96	72	72	16	17	3	3	17	17			202	205

## SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET, 1955

### Summary of Items

	Expenditure	Income
	Swiss francs	
<i>Income:</i>		
Sale of documents (not including those published at a loss) published during the year . . . .	1,192,331	
Sale of documents published previously . . . .	7,700	
	<hr/>	1,200,031

*Expenditure:*

*Group I — Preparation of documents:*

Production costs (type-setting, printing, paper, binding, etc.) . . . . .	723,200	
*) Executive salaries for document preparation . . . . .	86,550 *)	
Packing . . . . .	38,855	
Postage . . . . .	105,260	
	<hr/>	
Total direct expenses for computation of cost price .		953,855

*Group II — Overheads:*

*) Salaries, publications and despatch section . . . . .	148,140 *)	
Salaries, assistants . . . . .	20,060	
*) Equipment . . . . .	8,000	*)
*) Rent . . . . .	9,000	
*) Cleaning, heating, lighting . . . . .	6,000	
*) Telephones . . . . .	1,700	
Depreciation of printed matter . . . . .	20,000	
Bank charges, out-of-pocket, and miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	7,000	
Interest on advances . . . . .	18,000	
	<hr/>	237,900

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

*Income:*

Sale of documents published at a loss . . . .	32,250	
**) Subsidy from ordinary budget . . . . .	80,000	
	<hr/>	112,250

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For notes, see the following page.



	Expenditure	Income
	Swiss francs	
<i>Expenditure:</i>		
Direct expenses, Journal . . . . .	46,000	
Direct expenses, portraits . . . . .	2,000	
Notifications, circulars, circular-letters . . . . .	61,600	
Packing . . . . .	6,150	
Postage . . . . .	11,300	
	<hr/>	
	127,050	
Surplus expenditure (to be borne by the publications capital account, in accordance with the Annex to the ITU Financial Regulations, paragraph 7a) .		6,534
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,318,815	1,318,815
	<hr/>	<hr/>

*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 . . . . .	237,900
Total, Group I — direct expenses . . . . .	953,865
	<hr/>
	24.94%, or 25%.

Hence the *sales price* for Members and Associate Members of the Union will be 125% of cost price.

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

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\*) Constitute income for the ordinary budget (86,550 + 148,140 + 8,000 + 9,000 + 6,000 + 1,700 = 259,390).

\*\*) Constitutes expenditure for the ordinary budget.

## SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET, 1956

### Summary of Items

#### A. DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED DURING 1956

Expenditure      Income  
Swiss francs

*Income:*

Sale of publications . . . . .	1,580,000
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*Expenditure:*

*Group I — Preparation of documents:*

Production costs (type setting, printing, paper, binding, etc.) . . . . .	1,112,600	
*) Executive salaries for document production . . . . .	84,400 *)	
Packing . . . . .	50,615	
Postage . . . . .	131,585	
Total direct expenses for calculation of cost price .	1,379,200	

*Group II — Overheads:*

Salaries, Publications and Despatch Section . . . . .	134,800 *)	
Salaries, assistants . . . . .	16,440	
Equipment and office supplies . . . . .	8,000	
Rent . . . . .	9,000	
Cleaning, heating, lighting . . . . .	6,000	
Telephone . . . . .	1,700	*)
Depreciation of printed matter (on publications of current year) . . . . .	36,360	
Bank charges, out-of-pocket expenses, and sundry . . . . .	7,000	
Interest on advances for preceding and current years *) . . . . .	17,000	
Loss on debtors . . . . .	1,000	
Total overheads for 1956 . . . . .	237,300	

#### B. DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS

*Income:*

Sale of publications . . . . .	45,000
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For notes, see the following page.

	Expenditure	Income
	Swiss francs	
C. DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED AT A LOSS (Journal, notifications, circulars, portraits, etc.):		
<i>Income:</i>		
Sale of documents published at a loss . . . . .	28,250	
Insertions in the Telecom. Journal . . . . .	7,000	
Subsidy from ordinary budget **) . . . . .	80,000	
		115,250
<i>Expenditure:</i>		
Direct expenses, Journal . . . . .	42,000	
Direct expenses, portraits . . . . .	1,000	
Notifications, circulars, circular-letters . . . . .	58,500	
Packing . . . . .	6,650	
Postage . . . . .	11,700	
		119,850
D. MISCELLANEOUS		
<i>Income:</i>		
Miscellaneous postage . . . . .	500	
Interest . . . . .	5,000	
Miscellaneous (waste paper, etc.) . . . . .	1,000	
		6,500
<i>Expenditure:</i>		
Miscellaneous postage . . . . .	500	
Interest on funds advanced for preceding years <sup>oo)</sup> . . . . .	5,000	
		5,500
E. EXCESS INCOME		
(to be credited to the publications capital account, in accordance with Annex I to the ITU Financial Regulations, paragraph 7a)	4,900	
	<u>1,746,750</u>	<u>1,746,750</u>

\*) Constitutes income for the ordinary budget (84,400 + 134,800 + 8,000 + 9,000 + 6,000 + 1,700 = 243,900).

\*\*) Constitutes expenditure for the ordinary budget.

<sup>o)</sup> Interest on funds advanced for the period not subject to interest (in accordance with Article 24, paragraph 2 of the Financial Regulations).

<sup>oo)</sup> Interest on funds advanced, but subject to interest (in accordance with Article 24, par. 2 of the Financial Regulations).

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

This calculation works out as follows:

Total, Group II — Overheads . . . . .	237,300	
Total, Group I — direct expenses . . . . .	1,379,200	
		$\frac{237,300}{1,379,200} = 17.20\% \text{ or } \underline{\underline{17\%}}$

The Administrative Council has ruled that the sales price for Members will be 117% of cost price and for non-Members 122% of cost price.

ANNEX 3

**International Telecommunication Union, Geneva**  
**Summary of budget estimates for 1955 (revised) and 1956 in the form adopted**  
**by the United Nations and the other specialized agencies**

ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE

GROUP I. Personnel Services

	1955	1956
	Swiss francs	
<i>Salaries, wages, and other pay items:</i>		
Established posts . . . . .	3,573,305	3,653,980
Temporary staff . . . . .	28,400	30,000
Staff intermittently employed . . . . .	272,166	833,000
Overtime and night differential . . . . .	8,900 <sup>1)</sup>	8,900 <sup>1)</sup>
Compensation for annual leave not taken . . . . .	—	—
Consultants' fees and associated expenses . . . . .	20,000	12,000
	<hr/> 3,902,771	<hr/> 4,537,880
<i>Staff benefits and allowances:</i>		
Children's allowances, education grants, and related travel	176,300	175,700
Repatriation grant . . . . .	—	—
Installation grants and termination allowances . . . . .	43,900 <sup>2)</sup>	35,500 <sup>2)</sup>
Refund of national income tax . . . . .	—	—
Contributions to sickness insurance and various insurances	62,750	57,000
Contributions to the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent		
Funds . . . . .	812,620	786,650
Allowances and claims . . . . .	—	—
Sundry . . . . .	156,075 <sup>3)</sup>	195,100 <sup>3)</sup>
	<hr/> 1,251,645	<hr/> 1,249,950
<b>TOTALS, GROUP I . . . . .</b>	<hr/> <b>5,154,416</b>	<hr/> <b>5,787,830</b>

GROUP II. GENERAL SERVICES

<i>Travel and transport:</i>		
Missions: Delegations . . . . .	110,000	109,000
Staff . . . . .	89,000	172,100
Consultants . . . . .	—	—
Travel on home leave . . . . .	96,200	94,000
Travel expenses of staff members and of their dependents		
and removal expenses . . . . .	46,500	38,000
Sundry . . . . .	500	500
	<hr/> 342,200	<hr/> 413,600

For explanatory notes, see page 54.

	1955	1956
	Swiss francs	
<i>Contractual and other services:</i>		
Printing . . . . .	80,000	80,000
Sundry . . . . .	259,200 <sup>4)</sup>	495,500 <sup>4)</sup>
	<u>339,200</u>	<u>575,500</u>
<i>Supplies . . . . .</i>	139,300	205,500
<i>Premises and equipment . . . . .</i>	145,550	196,450
	<u>966,250</u>	<u>1,391,050</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 . . . . .	48,200	46,300
Provision for new projects, contingencies and unforeseen expenses . . . . .	—	—
Reserve Fund . . . . .	—	—
Working Capital Fund . . . . .	—	—
Unapportioned reserves . . . . .	—	—
Other . . . . .	28,034 <sup>5)</sup>	44,450 <sup>5)</sup>
Overall reduction (to be deducted) . . . . .	—	—
	<u>76,234</u>	<u>90,750</u>
TOTAL, GROUP IV . . . . .		
TOTALS, GROUPS I TO IV . . . . .	<u>6,196,900</u>	<u>7,269,630</u>

GROUP V. SUBSIDIARY INCOME

Staff contributions . . . . .	—	—
Estimated income from services rendered to other agencies . . . . .	—	—
Sale of publications . . . . .	—	—
Sundry . . . . .	513,200	582,530
	<u>513,200</u>	<u>582,530</u>
TOTAL, GROUP V . . . . .		
NET TOTALS { 1955 . . . . .	5,683,700	
{ 1956 . . . . .		6,687,100
	<u>5,683,700</u>	<u>6,687,100</u>

For explanatory notes, see page 54.

GROUP VI (new). PUBLICATIONS SECTION BUDGET <sup>6)</sup>

	1955	1956
	Swiss francs	
<i>Expenditure:</i> Cost of preparation and printing . . . . .	1,318,815	1,741,850
Payment into capital account . . . . .		4,900
	<u>1,318,815</u>	<u>1,746,750</u>
<i>Income:</i> Sale of publications . . . . .	1,312,281	1,746,750
Withdrawal from the capital account . . . . .	6,534	—
	<u>1,318,815</u>	<u>1,746,750</u>

NOTES

<sup>1)</sup> Overtime only.

<sup>2)</sup> Expatriation allowance.

<sup>3)</sup> Details:

	1955	1956
Cost-of-living allowance for staff . . . . .	134,825	176,600
Cost-of-living allowance, retired staff . . . . .	12,000	8,500
Long-service gratuities . . . . .	2,250	4,000
Language courses . . . . .	7,000	6,000
	<u>156,075</u>	<u>195,100</u>

<sup>4)</sup> Details:

Rent . . . . .	80,800	80,800
Lighting, heating . . . . .	30,000	32,400
Service (cleaning, upkeep, caretaker) . . . . .	32,850	34,100
Postage, telegrams . . . . .	25,800	30,000
Telephone charges . . . . .	20,150	19,000
Preparation and publication of HF reports and plans . . . . .	30,000	30,000
Extraordinary budget (conferences):		
Premises, furniture, machines . . . . .	8,500	79,500
Document production . . . . .	24,000	118,000
Unforeseen . . . . .	5,100	36,700
Publication and distribution of reports . . . . .	2,000	35,000
	<u>259,200</u>	<u>495,500</u>

<sup>5)</sup> Details:

Sundry and unforeseen . . . . .	14,634	10,550
Interest . . . . .	13,400	33,900
	<u>28,034</u>	<u>44,450</u>

<sup>6)</sup> 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 4

##### LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE UNION IN 1955

1. 24 Notifications, amounting to 248 printed pages, including annexes.
2. 17 TT Division circulars = 125 printed pages.

These circulars deal with the following subjects:

- Circular No. 1290 (orders for the draft *Telex Regulations*)
- „ No. 1291 (despatch of the 3rd edition of *Table B*, extra-European System)
- „ No. 1292 (orders for Volumes I, II, and VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book)
- „ No. 1293 (orders for the *General Interconnection Plan*, 1954-58, Volume I, C.C.I.F.)
- „ No. 1294 (re-issue of the *Official List of Telegraph Offices Open for International Service*; orders for the 20th edition)
- „ No. 1295 (amalgamation of the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F.)
- „ No. 1296 (despatch of the *List of Point-to-Point Radio Channels*)
- „ No. 1297 (traffic to be routed over the aeronautical fixed network)
- „ No. 1298 (freedom of information)
- „ No. 1299 (Telex Statistics, 1954)
- „ No. 1300 (orders for Volume V and “ maintenance ” part of Volume III, *C.C.I.F. Green Book*)
- „ No. 1301 (orders for the *Instructions for Staff supervising and charging for broadcast relay transmissions in the European System*)
- „ No. 1302 (orders for the *Instructions for operators in the European International Telephone Service, C.C.I.F.*)
- „ No. 1303 (*General Telephone Statistics*, 1954)
- „ No. 1304 (*Telex Statistics*, 1954)
- „ No. 1305 (*General Telegraph Statistics*, 1954)
- „ No. 1306 (orders for the C.C.I.F. Green Book, Volumes III and IV)

3. 14 Radio Division Circulars = 35 printed pages.

These circulars deal with the following subjects:

- Circular No. 705 (despatch of the 26th edition of the *List of Coast and Ship Stations*, and orders for the 27th edition)
- „ No. 706 (orders for the 17th edition of the *Alphabetical List of Call Signs*)
- „ No. 707 (despatch of the *List of Special Service Stations*, 14th edition)
- „ No. 708 (despatch of the *List of Broadcasting Stations*, 13th edition)
- „ No. 709 (orders for the 7th edition of the *Map of Coast Stations open for Public Correspondence*)
- „ No. 710 (orders for the *Collection of Ground-Wave Propagation Curves between 30 and 300 Mc/s*)
- „ No. 711 (election of a Director for the C.C.I.R.)
- „ No. 712 (orders for the *Radio Frequency Record*, 3rd edition)
- „ No. 713 (an inquiry into the service documents published in accordance with Article 20 of the Radio Regulations)
- „ No. 714 (orders for the 4th edition of the *List of Radiolocation Stations*)

Circular No. 715 (publication of the 14th edition of the *List of Fixed Stations*, index to the *Radio Frequency Record*)

„ No. 716 (publication of the *Final Acts of the Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference*)

„ No. 717 (despatch of the 27th edition of the *List of Coast and Ship Stations*, and orders for the 28th edition)

„ No. 718 (despatch of the *General Radio Statistics*, 1954)

4. 51 I.F.R.B. circulars = 1279 pages (1429 pages, if to the total be added the unchanged sheets which reappear in each circular) (notification to the I.F.R.B. of frequency assignments and publication of the findings reached by the I.F.R.B.).

		No. of copies printed:
5.	Collected Resolutions of the 10th Session of the Council . . . . .	F 350 E 400 S 160
6.	Financial Operating Report, 1954 (92 pages) . . . . .	F 750 E 700 S 200
7.	Report on the activities of the International Telecommunication Union, 1954 (56 pages) . . . . .	F 625 E 825 S 300
8.	Folders giving information about the I.T.U. . . . .	F 4,000 E 10,000 S 4,500
9.	Portrait of Augustin Fresnel . . . . .	700
10.	<i>International Telecommunication Convention</i> , Buenos Aires, 1952 . . . . .	Russian 250 Chinese 50
11.	<i>Telecommunication Journal</i> , 12 numbers, trilingual . . . . .	2,000
12.	<i>General Telegraph Statistics</i> , 1954 . . . . .	F 350 E 300 S 120
13.	<i>General Telephone Statistics</i> , 1954 . . . . .	F 450 E 300 S 120
14.	<i>Telex Statistics</i> , 1954, trilingual . . . . .	600
15.	<i>General Radio Statistics</i> , 1954, trilingual . . . . .	900
16.	<i>List of Point-to-Point Radio Channels</i> , 1955 . . . . .	1,250
17.	<i>List of Point-to-Point Radio Channels</i> , Supplement No. 1 . . . . .	1,250
18.	<i>Official List of Telegraph Offices</i> , 19th edition, Recapitulatory Annex No. 19 and Annexes Nos. 20 to 23, trilingual . . . . .	16,000
19.	<i>Table B</i> , 2nd edition, Supplements Nos. 29 and 30 . . . . .	F 450 E 450
20.	<i>Table B</i> , 3rd edition . . . . .	F 400 E 400
21.	<i>Table B</i> , 3rd edition, Supplements Nos. 1 to 5 . . . . .	F 400 E 400
22.	<i>List of Cables in the World's Submarine Cable Network</i> , 1951 edition, Supplement No. 3, trilingual . . . . .	1,150
23.	<i>List of Radiolocation Stations</i> , 3rd edition, Supplements Nos. 1 to 5 . . . . .	F 2,900 E 11,100



		No. of copies printed
24.	<i>List of Special Service Stations</i> , 14th edition . . . . .	F 3,550 E 13,600
25.	<i>List of Special Service Stations</i> , 14th edition, Supplements Nos. 1, 2 and 3 . .	F 3,000 E 12,050
26.	<i>Alphabetical List of Call Signs</i> , 16th edition, Supplements Nos. 10 to 13, Preface in E, S, F, R and Chinese . . . . .	18,800
27.	<i>Alphabetical List of Call Signs</i> , 17th edition, Preface in E, S, F, R and Chinese	19,500
28.	<i>List of Coast and Ship Stations</i> , 26th edition, trilingual . . . . .	16,600
29.	<i>List of Coast and Ship Stations</i> , 27th edition, trilingual . . . . .	18,400
30.	<i>Preface to the Radio Frequency Record</i> , 2nd edition and Supplements Nos. 3 to 5	F 600 E 1,400 S 200
31.	Volume I of the <i>Radio Frequency Record</i> , 2nd edition, Supplements Nos. 3 to 5, Preface in E, S, F, R and Chinese . . . . .	2,000
32.	Volume I of the <i>Radio Frequency Record</i> , 3rd edition, Preface in E, S, F, R and Chinese . . . . .	2,050
33.	Volume II of the <i>Radio Frequency Record</i> , 2nd edition, Supplements Nos. 3 to 5, Preface in E, S, F, R and Chinese . . . . .	2,050
34.	Volume II of the <i>Radio Frequency Record</i> , 3rd edition, Preface in E, S, F, R and Chinese . . . . .	2,050
35.	Volume III of the <i>Radio Frequency Record</i> , 2nd edition, Supplements Nos. 3 to 5, Preface in E, S, F, R and Chinese . . . . .	1,600
36.	<i>Supplementary Information to the Radio Frequency Record</i> , 1st edition, Supple- ments Nos. 4 and 5, Preface in E, S, F, R and Chinese . . . . .	1,800
37.	<i>List of International Monitoring Stations</i> , 1953 edition, Supplements 1 and 2.	F 350 E 450 S 120
38.	<i>Final Acts of the Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference</i> , Göteborg, 1955	F 750 E 1,050 S 500
39.	Coloured charts showing frequency allocations (reprint) . . . . .	F 310 E 310
40.	<i>List of Broadcasting Stations</i> , 13th edition, trilingual . . . . .	1,800
41.	<i>List of Broadcasting Stations</i> , 13th edition, Supplements 1 and 2, trilingual .	1,800

*C.C.I.F.*

42.	Volume I of the <i>Green Book</i> , XVIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1954 . . .	F 770
43.	Volume II of the <i>Green Book</i> , XVIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1954 . . .	F 700 E 340
44.	Volume VI of the <i>Green Book</i> , XVIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1954 . .	F 770 E 550
45.	<i>Lists of phrases most frequently used in international telephony</i> , May, 1955, nine languages . . . . .	5,000
46.	Supplement to the <i>Recommendations for protection of underground cables against corrosion</i> and to the <i>Recommendations for protection of underground cables against stray currents</i> . . . . .	F 1,800 E 1,000
47.	<i>General interconnection plan</i> , 1954-58, 1st part . . . . .	F 750 E 500

<i>C.C.I.T.</i>		No. of copies printed	
48.	<i>Provisional Regulations for the subscribers' start-stop service in the European system (telex)</i> . . . . .	F	650
		E	600
		S	100
<i>C.C.I.R.</i>			
49.	<i>Documents of the VIIth Plenary Assembly, London, 1953, Volume I, Addenda 2 and 3</i> . . . . .	F	700
		E	1,400
50.	<i>Documents of the VIIth Plenary Assembly, Volume I, Addenda 1, 2 and 3</i> . .	S	400
51.	Reprint of 100 copies (F) of the <i>Documents of the VIIth Plenary Assembly, London, 1953, Volume III</i> . . . . .	F	100
52.	<i>Bibliography on communication theory, bilingual E/F, Supplement 2</i> . . . . .		200
<i>I.F.R.B.</i>			
53.	<i>Summaries of monitoring information, trilingual, Booklets 6, 7, 8 and 9</i> . . .		550
54.	<i>I.F.R.B. technical standards, Group B I</i> . . . . .		500

ANNEX 5

**LIST OF UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS TO WHICH THE UNION  
WAS INVITED FROM 1 JANUARY, 1955, TO 31 DECEMBER, 1955**

**A. Conferences and meetings at which the Union was represented**

1. Technical Assistance—fifth meeting of the Technical Working Party on Fellowships, Geneva, 14-16 February, 1955.
2. Technical Assistance—Working Party of National Committees, Geneva, 21-23 February, 1955.
3. Thirty-second meeting of the Technical Assistance Board, New York, 21-30 March, 1955.
4. Working Party of the Technical Assistance Board, New York, 24 March, 1955.
5. Working Party of the Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions, XVIth session, Geneva, 28 March, 1955.
6. Twenty-second session of the Advisory Committee on Public Information, Geneva, 18-19 April, 1955.
7. Twenty-eighth session of the Preparatory Committee, Administrative Committee on Coordination, Geneva, 21 April, 1955.
8. Twentieth session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, Geneva, 27-29 April, 1955.
9. Working Party on Publications of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, Geneva, 12-13 May, 1955.
10. Second part of the Nineteenth Session of the Economic and Social Council, New York, 16 May, 1955.
11. Twentieth session of the Economic and Social Council, Geneva, 5 July, 1955.
12. Thirty-third meeting of the Technical Assistance Board, Geneva, 14-22 July, 1955.
13. Working Party of the Technical Assistance Board, Geneva, 19-22 July, 1955.
14. Technical Assistance—inter-organizational meeting of financial officials, Geneva, 21 July, 1955.
15. United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 8 August, 1955.
16. Tenth session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, 20 September, 1955.
17. Twenty-first session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, New York, 11-14 October, 1955.
18. Thirty-fourth meeting of the Technical Assistance Board, New York, 24-28 October, 1955.
19. Sixth Technical Assistance Conference, New York, 26 October, 1955.
20. Working Party of the Technical Assistance Board, New York, 26 October, 1955.

**B. Conferences and meetings at which the Union, although invited,  
was not represented**

1. First session of the Sub-Committee on Commerce of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Hong Kong, 6-12 January, 1955.
2. Fourth session of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 24-28 January, 1955.
3. Fifteenth session of the Trusteeship Council, New York, 25 January, 1955.

4. Seventh session of the Transport and Communication Commission, New York, 7 February, 1955.
  5. United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, Dehra Dun, India, 15-28 February, 1955.
  6. Economic Commission for Europe, Committee on Coal and its derivatives, Geneva, 8-10 March, 1955.
  7. Tenth session, Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, 15-30 March, 1955.
  8. Seventh session of the Industry and Commerce Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Tokyo, 15-24 March, 1955.
  9. Eleventh session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Tokyo, 28 March-7 April, 1955.
  10. Nineteenth session of the Economic and Social Council, first part, New York, 29 March, 1955.
  11. Working Party on Wholesale and Retail Commercial Statistics of the Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, 4-7 April, 1955.
  12. Working Party on International Road Transport of the Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, 12-29 April, 1955.
  13. Sixteenth session of the Advisory Committee on Administrative Questions, first part, Paris, 13-19 April, 1955.
  14. Meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, May, 1955.
  15. Fourth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America, Santiago, Chile, 9-10 May, 1955.
  16. Sixteenth session of the Trusteeship Council, New York, 8 June, 1955.
  17. Meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, June, 1955.
  18. Twenty-third session of the United Nations Cinema Council, Paris, 27-29 July, 1955.
  19. General Conference of non-governmental organizations, organized by the United Nations Public Information Department, Geneva, 4-6 August, 1955.
  20. Sixth session of the Iron and Steel Sub-Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 24-29 August, 1955.
  21. Sixth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America, Bogotá, 29 August, 1955.
  22. Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions, New York, 12 September, 1955.
  23. Sixteenth session of the Advisory Committee on Administrative Questions, second part, New York, 19 September, 1955.
  24. Meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, October, 1955.
  25. Twenty-ninth session of the Preparatory Committee of the Advisory Committee on Coordination, New York, 4 October, 1955.
  26. Fifth extraordinary session of the Trusteeship Council, New York, 24 October, 1955.
  27. Twenty-fourth session of the United Nations Cinema Council, New York, 25-26 October, 1955.
  28. Twenty-third session of the Advisory Committee on Public Information, New York, 27-28 October, 1955.
  29. First session of the Working Party of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, on economic development and projects connected therewith, Bangkok, 31 October, 1955.
  30. Meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, November, 1955.
  31. Meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, December, 1955.
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# ANNEX 6

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BY THE I.T.U. IN 1955

TABLE I

### *Missions in progress on 1 January, 1955*

Country:	Experts:	End of mission:	Speciality
<i>Ethiopia</i> . . . .	A. Spälti (Switzerland)	still on mission	Director of the Telecommunications Institute
	P. Eldrige (Canada)	July, 1955	{ Instructors of the Telecommunications Institute
	P. Wharton (Canada)	June, 1955	
<i>Iran</i> . . . . .	A. Viallat (France)	still on mission	Telegraph equipment
	R. Mouret (France)	still on mission	Construction of overhead and cabled telephone lines
<i>Jordan</i> . . . .	E. Duncan-Smith (United Kingdom)	still on mission	Radio
	Mustapha Ibrahim (Egypt)	still on mission	Telegraphy and Telephony
<i>Lebanon</i> . . . .	E. Metzler (Switzerland)	March, 1955	Broadcasting transmitters
	F. Zuber (Switzerland)	March, 1955	Broadcasting studios
<i>Pakistan</i> . . . .	S. Quijano Caballero (Colombia)	still on mission	Radio

TABLE II

### *Missions finally completed in 1955*

Country:	Experts:	Duration of mission:	Speciality:
<i>Saudi Arabia</i> *) .	E. Metzler (Switzerland)	December	Broadcasting transmitters
	F. Zuber (Switzerland)	November	Broadcasting studios
<i>Lebanon</i> . . . .	E. Metzler (Switzerland)	August (mission extended)	Broadcasting transmitters
	F. Zuber (Switzerland)	August (mission extended)	Broadcasting studios
<i>Malaya</i> . . . .	W. N. Lang (United Kingdom)	June-October	Carrier currents

\*) This mission, designed to reconnoitre the ground and organize a work programme, will be supplemented by other short missions in 1956 and 1957, so that the experts will be able to follow up the projects proposed.

TABLE III

*Experts who began their missions in 1955*

Country:	Experts:	Beginning of mission:	Speciality:
<i>Ethiopia</i> . . . . .	J. Heierle (Switzerland)	December	{ Instructor of the Telecom- munications Institute " "
	W. A. Abbott (United Kingdom) *)	January, 1956	
<i>Iran</i> . . . . .	M. Ballereau (France) *)	January, 1956	Cable jointing and welding
<i>Iraq</i> . . . . .	C. F. Needham (New Zealand)	May	Automatic exchanges
	W. N. Prattley (New Zealand)	November	Carrier telephone systems
<i>Pakistan</i> . . . . .	C. Kroeker (Federal German Republic)	June	Automatic exchanges
	W. D. McKenzie (Australia)	November	Long-distance telephone lines
<i>Syria</i> . . . . .	J. A. Nielsen (Denmark)	November	Telephone networks
	H. Murat (France)	December	Laying of telephone cables

TABLE IV

*List of telecommunication scholars and fellows who had study periods under the 1955 programme*

Country of origin:	Name:	Host country:
<i>China</i> . . . . .	Ting-I Ho	Canada
	Shi Chuan Chang	United States
	Tson-Vong Miao	United States
<i>Korea</i> . . . . .	Dong Un Suh	United States
<i>Egypt</i> . . . . .	M. Badrawy	Netherlands, Sweden
	A. Elfahham	Sweden
<i>Finland</i> . . . . .	V. A. Korpelainen	Canada
<i>Greece</i> . . . . .	C. Michalopoulos	France
	A. Panou	France
<i>Iran</i> . . . . .	A. Behforouzi	France
	H. Naimi	United Kingdom
<i>Israel</i> . . . . .	H. Guggenheim	Netherlands, Sweden
	B. Hellmann	Switzerland
<i>Japan</i> . . . . .	H. Imoto	United States
	S. Hirano	Switzerland, Germany, United Kingdom, France, Belgium
	S. Tanaka	United States
<i>Laos</i> . . . . .	T. Chantharangsi	France, Algeria

\*) Should have begun in 1955.

Country of origin:	Name:	Host country:
<i>Malaya</i> . . . . .	S. H. Sim	United Kingdom
	A. T. Ho	United Kingdom
	P. T. Yip	United Kingdom
<i>Nepal</i> . . . . .	R. P. Sinha	United Kingdom
<i>Surinam</i> . . . . .	H. Tjong-Akiet	Netherlands
<i>Syria</i> . . . . .	M. Barkawi	Belgium
	W. Muhtady	United Kingdom
	A. Asswad	United Kingdom
<i>Turkey</i> . . . . .	A. D. Tugal	United States, Canada, United Kingdom
<i>Yugoslavia</i> . . . . .	A. Afrič	Finland, Sweden
	B. N. Cavič	Netherlands, Germany, United Kingdom
	Z. Dabič	France
	M. Petrovacki	France
	I. Porovne	Switzerland, Germany
	V. P. Rankovič	Sweden
	S. B. Nedeljkovič	United Kingdom
	J. Sinkoveč	Sweden

TABLE V

*I.T.U. Technical Assistance Programme, 1956*

(approved by the Technical Assistance Committee of ECOSOC, which has authorized the allocation of the requisite funds to each specialized agency, and confirmed by the United Nations General Assembly by virtue of Resolution No. 542 B (XVIII) of ECOSOC).

*I. Projects for implementation in 1956 (Category I)*

Experts:				U.S. dollars:
<i>Saudi Arabia</i> . . .	2 experts	4 months each	Broadcasting	8,100
<i>Bolivia</i> . . . . .	1 expert	8 months	Radio	8,000
<i>Ethiopia</i> . . . . .	3 experts	12 months each	Telecommunication Institute	30,000
<i>Iran</i> . . . . .	1 expert	9 months	Overhead lines	
	1 expert	6 months	Telegraph services	
	1 expert	6 months	Cable jointing	17,500
<i>Iraq</i> . . . . .	1 expert	12 months	Telephone exchanges	
	1 expert	12 months	Carrier lines	20,400
<i>Jordan</i> . . . . .	1 expert	12 months	Telegraphy and Telephony	
	1 expert	12 months	Radio	18,000
<i>Lebanon</i> . . . . .	2 experts	3 months each	Broadcasting	6,000
<i>Nepal</i> . . . . .	1 expert	6 months	Radio	7,000
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .				115,000

Experts:				U.S. Dollars:
<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .				115,000
<i>Pakistan</i> . . . . .	1 expert	12 months	Radio	
	1 expert	3 months	Telephone cables	
	1 expert	6 months	Telephone exchanges	
	1 expert	6 months	Long-distance lines	25,000
<i>Paraguay</i> . . . . .	1 expert	12 months	Telecommunication administration	
	1 expert	12 months	Radio	18,500
<i>Syria</i> . . . . .	1 expert	12 months	Telephone cables	
	1 expert	9 months	Cable laying	17,500
Awards:				U.S. dollars:
<i>Burma</i> . . . . .	1 scholarship or fellowship			3,000
<i>Chile</i> . . . . .	2 scholarships or fellowships			5,200
<i>Israel</i> . . . . .	4 scholarships or fellowships			6,000
<i>Japan</i> . . . . .	3 scholarships or fellowships			7,800
<i>Jordan</i> . . . . .	2 scholarships or fellowships			4,000
<i>Pakistan</i> . . . . .	2 scholarships or fellowships			7,200
<i>Yugoslavia</i> . . . . .	4 scholarships or fellowships			4,000
				<hr/>
				37,200
				<hr/>
Total for Category I Programme . . . . .				213,200
				<hr/>

The total provided for in the programme approved by ECOSOC is really 199,200 United States dollars, to which should be added 15,000 dollars to cover I.T.U. management expenses. The difference (14,000 dollars) between the amount provided by ECOSOC and the total of 213,000 dollars is attributable to the following additions and modifications:

8,000 dollars from the Emergency Fund of the Chairman-Director of T.A.B. to finance the Bolivian project.

5,000 dollars entered as a supplement to finance the cost of sending the cable-welding expert (provided for Iran in 1955) out of the funds for 1955.

1,000 dollars from the exchange of Categories I and II projects for Lebanon.

## II. *Projects which will be implemented in 1956 if the requisite funds are available (Category II)*

Experts:				U.S. dollars:
<i>Afganistan</i> . . . . .	1 expert	6 months	Long-distance lines	
	1 expert	6 months	Radio operation	12,200
<i>Ecuador</i> . . . . .	1 expert	6 months	Radio	
	1 expert	6 months	Telecommunication administration	13,000
<i>Ethiopia</i> . . . . .	1 expert	6 months	Telephone lines	
	1 expert	6 months	Radiotelegraphy	
	1 expert	6 months	Telephone operation	20,000
				<hr/>
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .				45,200



Experts:			U.S. Dollars:	
			<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	45,200
<i>Iran</i> . . . . .	1 expert	12 months	Telephone exchanges	
	1 expert	12 months	Telephone operation	
	1 expert	12 months	Radio relay links	15,000
<i>Syria</i> . . . . .	1 expert	9 months	Radio equipment	
	1 expert	9 months	Telephone lines	19,000
Awards:			U.S. dollars:	
<i>Afghanistan</i> . . .	2 scholarships or fellowships		5,000	
<i>Chile</i> . . . . .	2 scholarships or fellowships		5,200	
<i>Korea</i> . . . . .	2 scholarships or fellowships		5,200	
<i>Ecuador</i> . . . . .	2 scholarships or fellowships		5,000	
<i>Finland</i> . . . . .	6 scholarships or fellowships		15,000	
<i>Lebanon</i> . . . . .	2 scholarships or fellowships		5,000	
<i>Paraguay</i> . . . . .	3 scholarships or fellowships		7,500	
<i>Syria</i> . . . . .	7 scholarships or fellowships		13,500	
<i>Yugoslavia</i> . . . .	1 scholarship or fellowship		1,000	
			62,400	62,400
Total for the Category II Programme . . . . .				<u>141,600</u>