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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

ANNUAL REPORT
BY
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

1956

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
for 1956
(the 92nd year of the Union's existence)

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 1956.

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.

In what follows, there are the following sub-divisions:

	Pages
I. Introduction	2
II. Members and Associate Members of the Union	4
III. Management of the Union	6
1. Staff	6
2. Finances	8
3. Premises for the Union in Geneva	10
IV. Union activities in 1956	12
1. Conferences or meetings	12
2. The Eleventh Session of the Administrative Council	12
3. The activities of the General Secretariat	14
4. The activities of the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) . .	16
5. The activities of the International Consultative Committees (C.C.I.s)	17
a) The International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.)	17
b) The International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.)	19
c) The International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.)	21
d) The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.)	23
6. Participation by the Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance	23
V. Relations with the United Nations and other International Organizations	27

Annexes

Annex 1: The position of countries in relation to the Acts of Buenos Aires (1952) and the Regulations annexed thereto	31
Annex 2: Budgets for 1956 and 1957 in the form adopted by the Union	41
Annex 3: Budgets for 1956 and 1957 in the form adopted by the United Nations . . .	50
Annex 4: List of Documents published by the Union in 1956	53
Annex 5: List of United Nations conferences and meetings to which the Union was invited	56
Annex 6: Technical Assistance afforded under the auspices of the Union in 1956 . . .	58
Annex 7: Position as regards accounts in arrear (as at 30 April, 1957)	63

I. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this report is to present a very succinct account of the activities of the International Telecommunication Union in 1956; and hence it refers chiefly to the work done by the organs of the I.T.U. and covers only the collective activities of all the Member countries. International telecommunications also give rise to very important activities by individual countries, but accounts of these are to be found only in national publications.

Before describing the activities proper of the Union in the past year, I shall try to sketch the main developments in international telecommunications in 1956.

Progressive adjustment of the radio frequency spectrum

Preparation of a new *International Frequency List* is certainly the question which has caused the most concern to the I.T.U. in the past ten years. As I have said repeatedly in my previous reports, the problem is very complex and it will only be possible to solve it in its entirety after a series of stages on which efforts have been successively concentrated.

In 1956, the *International Frequency Registration Board* of the I.T.U. once more made substantial progress in this sphere. For example, the application of plans adopted for mercantile marine and commercial aviation radiocommunications has nearly been completed. However, a great deal remains to be done before agreement can be reached on a high-frequency broadcasting plan and a plan for fixed service long-distance circuits which are largely commercial. Nevertheless, the 1956 session of the *Administrative Council* considered that on the whole sufficient progress had been made in the implementation of the *Table of Frequency Allocations* to warrant the convening of the *Administrative Radio Conference* in 1959. It can thus be seen that, far from slackening off, the organs of the I.T.U. have persevered in their efforts to arrive at a judicious and efficient utilization of the radio spectrum.

Standardization of telecommunication equipment and operational procedures

The three technical Consultative Committees of the I.T.U.—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.)—each held their triennial plenary assemblies in 1956. At these assemblies a series of recommendations were issued on questions which had been studied during the three preceding years. In addition, the C.C.I.R. drew up a study programme for the next three years. The C.C.I.F. and C.C.I.T., on the contrary, were holding their last plenary assemblies since the two organs were to be combined into a single International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee on 1 January, 1957. In fact the new Committee held its first plenary assembly in December, 1956, the main job being to define working procedures and to draw up a study programme.

1956 will thus be the year of the amalgamation of the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F. for many telecommunication specialists.

In connection with the standardization of telecommunication equipment, special mention must be made of the valuable work done in 1956 by a Study Group of the *International Radio Consultative Committee* on standards for colour television. It is common knowledge that black-and-white television, which is becoming more and more universal, is governed by different technical standards in different countries, particularly as regards *definition*, which is a measure of the clarity and detail of the picture received. This situation has serious drawbacks—it makes programme exchanges between countries more difficult and it limits the use of any particular receiver to one

type of programme. The *I.T.U.* is thus extremely anxious that colour television should be developed in all countries according to uniform standards. The problem is complex and difficult but a good start has been made, as the countries which operate colour television already or are still studying the various systems have agreed to give experimental demonstrations to international experts in order to find out which system is preferable under given conditions.

Technical assistance

The concept of international technical assistance in the field of telecommunication is as old as the first treaties which, over a century ago, authorized electric telegraphy to cross frontiers. It became more important with the setting up of the *I.T.U.* Consultative Committees from 1924 onwards, and participation by the *I.T.U.* in the *Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance* has given it new interest.

It was therefore only natural that the 1956 session of the *Administrative Council* should have sought ways of extending still further this form of cooperation in telecommunication. To this end, it instructed the International Consultative Committees to examine how, and to what extent, it might be possible to develop what is usually now called *technical assistance* as part of their normal activities. Possibilities are obviously very limited owing to the rather small financial resources of the *I.T.U.*, but it is nevertheless hoped to arrange for less favoured countries to benefit still more from the experience of countries whose telecommunication systems have reached a high degree of development and efficiency.

Bringing into service of the first transatlantic telephone cable

The most important event in 1956 in the realm of international telecommunication was without a doubt the bringing into service of the first transatlantic telephone cable on 25 September.

Although the first telegraph cable across the Atlantic was laid as far back as in 1866, it has so far been possible to exchange telephone calls between Europe and America only by radio. The use of very long submarine cables for telephony raised technical problems, the solution to which had been well known for some time but which it was very difficult to apply in actual practice. The main problem was how to obtain periodical amplification of the current transmitting speech, which falls off rapidly from the transmitting centre onwards. It was solved by inserting 51 submerged repeaters in each of the two cables connecting Oban (Scotland) to Clarenville (Newfoundland) and 19 submerged repeaters in the single cable between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

This is not the place to go into details about an achievement which is without precedent in the realm of international telecommunication as regards its technical aspects or its scope. But we must stress that with its 36 telephone circuits, which are the equivalent of at least 864 telegraph circuits, the new connexion has greatly improved communications between Europe and North America. It is quite certain that the laying of this first transatlantic telephone cable is an important milestone in the development of telecommunication technique. At the end of 1956 the reaction of the public was such that the cable was already used to the maximum of its capacity.

II. MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE UNION

The status of Member and Associate Member of the Union is defined in Article 1 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 31 March, 1957) of the different countries in relation to the Buenos Aires Convention (1952).

In the years 1953 to 1956, 69 signatories to the Buenos Aires Convention ratified it and 7 countries acceded to it (including 5 of those mentioned in Annexes 1 and 2 to the Convention). 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).

In 1956, Morocco and Tunisia became Members of the Union and acceded to the Convention, in accordance with the provisions of Article 1, paragraph 2 b). These countries have become two separate Members of the Union, replacing the Member which appears as "French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia" in Annex 1 to the Convention. At the same time, the Spanish Government announces that, as a result of the inclusion of the former "Zone of Spanish Protectorate in Morocco" in the territory of the new Member "Morocco", the denomination of the Member "Zone of Spanish Protectorate in Morocco and Spanish Possessions" is changed to "Spanish Provinces in Africa".

The request by the Republic of the Sudan for admission to membership of the I.T.U. has been granted (see Annex 1 bis). However, the instrument of ratification has not yet been deposited with the General Secretariat.

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 1956, as in previous years, the General Secretariat drew the attention of those Administrations whose Governments had not ratified or acceded to the Convention, to the above-mentioned provisions, requesting them to regularize their positions as soon as possible.

To this end, reminders were sent to the Administrations concerned by telegrams dated 22 May, 1956, and 22 November, 1956.

As usual, Table 1 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 (Geneva, 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 comprising Annex 1.

III. MANAGEMENT OF THE UNION

Some information is given below with regard to the personnel and the finances of the Union.

1. STAFF

On 31 December, 1956, 209 persons were employed by the various organs of the Union, of whom 149 were permanent officials, and 60 had temporary contracts; in addition, about 20 persons were employed on a supernumerary basis with short-term contracts (the number of supernumerary officials is obviously very variable, since they are recruited to do work of a temporary nature (such as conferences) or an excess of urgent work).

*Distribution of personnel among the organs of the Union **

Organs	Staff		Total
	permanent	temporary	
General Secretariat	74	25	99
I.F.R.B.	48 **	29	77
C.C.I.F.	13	3	16
C.C.I.R.	12	2	14
C.C.I.T.	2	1	3
Total	149 (154)	60 (52)	209 (206)

* For purposes of comparison, the number of staff at the end of 1955 is given in brackets.

** Including the 11 members of the I.F.R.B.

On the whole, the number of officials has remained almost the same. But in contrast to 1955, there was a decrease in the number of permanent officials in 1956 and an increase in the number of temporary officials. This is explained by the fact that seven permanent officials resigned in 1956, six of whom were secretaries or shorthand-typists. The corresponding vacancies have been advertised, but so far it has only been possible to recruit two shorthand-typists, while there was no satisfactory result to our advertisements for a French translator. Five posts in the I.F.R.B. Secretariat, four of which were temporary, have been filled as the result of advertisements.

At the moment eight temporary officials are employed under the terms of Council Resolution 232, which governs the engagement of officials temporarily seconded by administrations (three of whom have started work since 31 December, 1955).

* * *

Distribution of Personnel by Classes

Classes	General Secretariat		I.F.R.B.		C.C.I.F.		C.C.I.R.		C.C.I.T.		Totals	
	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T
Unclassified	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
A	—	—	11	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	13	—
B	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
C	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
D	3	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	7	—
1	14 *	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	20	—
2	6	1	3	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	11	4
3	6	1	4	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	13	2
4	18	3	9	3	1	3	3	—	1	—	32	9
5	12	8	12	7	3	—	2	—	—	—	29	14
6	7	8	5	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	13	20
7	1	3	1	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	9
8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
	74	25	49	28	13	3	12	2	2	1	150	59
Totals . .	99		77		16		14		3		209	

* Including part of the staff of the Linguistic Service, which is at the disposal of all the organs.

* * *

Geographical distribution

In the following table, the geographical distribution of the staff of the Union at the end of 1956 is shown separately for classes in which the staff is always recruited on an international basis (down to class 3, and sometimes 4) and classes in which the staff is, in principle, locally recruited (classes 4 to 8).

It can be seen that the number of nationalities represented has increased from 25 on 31 December 1954, to 28 in 1955 and to 29 on 31 December 1956, although very few officials were recruited in the same period. It should be noted that the Secretary-General is still trying to make the staff even more international.

At its Eleventh Session (1956), the Council adopted a Resolution inviting the Secretary-General to continue his studies of a possible revision of the salary scales, basing himself, amongst other things, on the work done by the Salary Review Committee of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies. The I.T.U. was represented by observers at the Geneva meetings of this Committee, whose findings have been subjected to intensive study. Within the Union itself, studies were actively carried on, with a view to submitting proposals to the members of the Council as early as January, 1957. In studying this matter, the difficulties encountered in recruiting and keeping staff, and the comparisons that may legitimately be made with other organizations, are points that have constantly been kept in mind.

At its Eleventh Session the Council also decided that the cost-of-living allowance which, for 1955, was 5% for officials in Classes 1 to 8 and followed a decreasing rate for higher classes, should be increased to a flat rate of 7% for all officials.

Salary classes

Country	Un-classified	A	B	C	D	1	2	3	Total	4	5	6	7	8	Grand total
Fed. Germ. Rep.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	4
Argentina . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Australia . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
China	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Colombia . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cuba	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Denmark . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	6
France	—	2	—	2	2	5	2	2	15	7	7	4	—	—	33
India	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Portuguese India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	2	—	8
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pakistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Netherlands . .	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	6
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
United Kingdom .	—	1	2	1	1	4	1	3	13	5	4	1	—	—	23
Switzerland . . .	—	—	—	—	3	8	7	7	25	14	20	18	10	3	90
Czechoslovakia .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ukrainian S.S.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
South Africa . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
U.S.S.R. . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
U.S.A.	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	4
Yugoslavia . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Stateless	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	5
Total . . .	1	13	3	3	7	20	15	15	77	41	43	33	12	3	209

2. FINANCES

The Financial Operating Report, published separately, contains full information on all aspects of the Union's finances. But it seems advisable to reproduce here a comparison between the 1956 and 1957 budgets, so that the reader may have an idea of the credits ear-marked for the various Union activities.

We have accordingly reproduced:

- a) in Annex 2, the budgets for 1956 (revised) and 1957 in the form adopted by the Administrative Council and specified in Articles 2 to 9 and 15 to 17 and in Annex 1 of the Financial Regulations of the I.T.U.
- b) in Annex 3, the budgets for 1956 (revised) and 1957 in the form prescribed in Article 9, paragraph 3, of the Financial Regulations, i.e., in the summary form adopted by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The budgets for 1956 and 1957 were drawn up within the limits specified by Additional Protocol IV to the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires (1952). For the

1957 budget, however, the Administrative Council was obliged to invoke paragraph 2 of the said Additional Protocol, which authorizes it to use credits not exceeding by a maximum of 3% the limits established for 1957, in order to meet exceptional expenses totalling 155,000 Swiss francs.

The 1956 budget for ordinary expenses showed a 1.24% increase over 1955. The 1957 budget shows a 6.67% increase as compared with 1956.

Taking the overall budget i.e., both ordinary and estimated extraordinary expenditure, 1957 shows a decrease of 8.62% when compared with 1956; this is explained by the fact that extraordinary expenditure will not be very high, since few conferences are planned for 1957.

*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, 1956 and 1957 (at the time when this report was drafted).

With the individual accession of Morocco and Tunisia to the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires (1952), the total of Members and Associate Members of the Union increased from 95 to 96 at the end of 1956. However, this does not affect the total of 614½ contributory units.

The recovery of ordinary contributory shares from Members and Associate Members of the Union continues to be satisfactory. For 1956 these recoveries reached 91.12% on 31 December, 1956 (95.56% at the end of 1955).

Cash resources of the Union

The cash resources of the Union have been maintained in a sound position in 1956 and it was not necessary to ask the Swiss Government for an advance.

On the contrary, the liquid assets available made it possible to make investments bearing interest during the first half of 1956. However, to meet the heavy extraordinary expenditure incurred by the numerous meetings and Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees, which reached 1,400,000 Swiss francs in round figures, these investments had to be successively redeemed up to the end of July 1956.

Contributions in arrears

	Swiss francs
a) Arrears under the Madrid Convention, 1932:	
Position on 31 December, 1955	105,811.21
Position on 14 February, 1957	105,811.21
b) Arrears under the Atlantic City Convention, 1947 and the Buenos Aires Convention, 1952:	
Position on 31 December, 1955	1,504,499.73
Position on 14 February, 1957	1,415,919.78
c) Queried contributions in arrears (including interest on overdue payments) (Resolutions Nos. 14 to 15 of the Buenos Aires Convention):	
Position on 31 December, 1955	251,454.95
Position on 14 February, 1957	261,934.93

The queried contributions in arrears arise principally from the apportionment of expenditure incurred at 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 1956 Session of the Administrative Council formally recognized that the contributions referred to in Buenos Aires Resolutions Nos. 14 and 15 are not debts, but *queried contributions*, the settlement of which would represent above all a gesture of goodwill by the Administrations and recognized private operating agencies concerned and would strengthen the spirit of international cooperation on which the Union is based.

The position as regards contributions in arrear has thus remained more or less the same. The position on 30 April 1957 will be seen from Annex 7.

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

In May, 1955, this question was submitted to the Administrative Council, 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 felt it desirable to do so.

The Secretary-General approached the appropriate United Nations authorities and told them he was ready to get into touch with the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A.C.A.B.Q.) 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 62,967.69 Swiss francs in 1956.

The amounts in connexion 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 1956 it had 210 members (including 12 retired persons) distributed in the following manner:

Pension Fund (permanent staff)	115 members
Savings-Insurance Fund (temporary personnel)	60 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 conditions)	2 members
	35 members

The Pension Fund paid out in 1956 one retirement pension, one disability pension and one survivors' pension (widow and orphan). The Savings-Insurance Fund had been paying out two life annuities, one of them since 1 July, 1955, and the other since 1 January, 1956. The Provident Fund has paid out pensions to ten former officials of the Union.

The assets of the S.S. and B. Funds were 7,882,529.91 Swiss francs on 31 December, 1956.

The Management Report for the I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds contained in the second part of the Financial Operating Report for 1956 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 foreseen in last year's report, the Administrative Council, at its 1956 session, was able to choose between the offers by the United Nations and the Canton of Geneva for the erection

of a building to house the Union's services which are installed in increasingly decrepit premises in the Palais Wilson and the Maison des Congrès.

After comparing the two offers, the Council decided to accept that of the Canton of Geneva for purely financial reasons. It noted that, although the United Nations offer would entail housing conditions and standards of service of a higher level than the offer made by the Canton of Geneva, the conditions and standard entailed by the latter, although more modest, nevertheless meet the actual needs of the Union.

The Secretary-General was accordingly instructed to continue studies and negotiations with the Canton of Geneva, with the aim of having the I.T.U. building erected within about 3 years.

IV. UNION ACTIVITIES IN 1956

1. CONFERENCES OR MEETINGS

The I.T.U. again held no large conference in 1956. On the other hand, its three International Consultative Committees all held their triennial plenary assemblies. In addition, the new International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee held a brief constituent Plenary Assembly.

The VIIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., as reported in greater detail in Section 5 c), was held in Warsaw at the invitation of the Polish Administration. A full report on the large volume of technical work accomplished is contained in a separate document and also in the three volumes of documents published separately by the I.T.U. These volumes can be purchased from the Publications Department of the I.T.U., Palais Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland. The Assembly, which lasted from 9 August to 13 September was notable for the excellent spirit of international collaboration which prevailed throughout, helped to a very great extent by the excellence of all the arrangements made by the Polish Administration for the comfort and convenience, whether at work or at play, of all the 387 delegates who took part. The Assembly put on record unanimously and by acclamation its appreciation and gratitude to the Polish Administration for the cooperation and generosity it had shown in making all these arrangements.

Accounts are given under sections 5 a), 5 b) and 5 d) below of the Plenary Assemblies held in Geneva, in December 1956, of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee, the International Telephone Consultative Committee and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, which has taken the place of the first two since 1 January, 1957. These Assemblies were likewise held in excellent conditions thanks, in particular, to the perfect co-operation of the Swiss Administration.

2. THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The Administrative Council held its Eleventh Session in Geneva, from 21 April to 19 May, 1956.

We shall mention very briefly the main questions dealt with at this session.

Programme of future Union conferences

The Council once again examined the question of the convening of the next major I.T.U. conferences. The administrative conferences have already postponed on several occasions.

The main factor the Council had to consider when preparing a coordinated programme was the progress made in the application of the *Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations*, for such progress could determine whether or not there was any point in convening the *Administrative Radio Conference*.

After careful consideration of the matter, and with the agreement of the majority of the Members of the Union, consulted by telegram, the Council decided that, subject to review by its 1957 session, the programme of forthcoming Union conferences should be as follows:

The *Plenipotentiary Conference* and the *Administrative Radio Conference* to be held in the same place (not yet specified) during the second half of 1959; the *Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference* to take place in Geneva towards the end of 1958.

It will be noted that no dates have been fixed for the C.C.I. Plenary Assemblies. The Council thought it best to let the Plenary Assemblies which were to meet in August-September 1956 (C.C.I.R.) and December 1956 (new C.C.I.T.T.) themselves fix the dates for their next Plenary Assemblies. In fact, the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., held in Warsaw in 1956, decided that the next Assembly should be held in the United States of America in either 1959 or 1960,

the exact date to be fixed by the Administrative Council in agreement with the inviting Administration. The Plenary Assembly of the new C.C.I.T.T. decided that its next meeting should be held in Geneva at a date to be specified by the Administrative Council, which would make allowances for the final dates for the meetings of the *Plenipotentiary Conference*, the *Telegraph and Telephone Conference*, and the *Radio Conference*.

Assistance to countries whose telecommunications are under-developed

The Council showed particular interest in the progress of I.T.U. activities in connexion with the *Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance* carried out jointly by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

Having "noted with satisfaction that in the past year technical assistance has been given to several countries by sending experts to train specialists at schools and technical institutes and to initiate staff in the operation of modern telecommunication installations", it studied the possibility of expanding all forms of technical assistance to the countries in question. As a result, it instructed the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in that direction, in cooperation with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the Technical Assistance Board; furthermore, it requested the Directors of the C.C.I.s to "propose to the forthcoming C.C.I. Plenary Assemblies that ways and means of granting Technical Assistance to countries of which the telecommunication systems are not sufficiently developed should be examined, in order that the national and international telecommunication services of these countries may be developed harmoniously".

The Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I.R. (Warsaw, August-September, 1956) and of the new C.C.I.T.T. (Geneva, December, 1956) in fact examined the matter in a realistic and constructive manner and they decided to entrust a special Joint C.C.I.R./C.C.I.T.T. Committee, to meet early in March, 1957, with the task of making proposals to be submitted directly to the Administrative Council at its 1957 session.

In this same context, the Council considered a resolution by the *Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East* seeking the cooperation of the I.T.U., in order to settle a series of problems raised by the improvement of telecommunications in most of the countries and territories in Asia and the Far East. The Council hastened to reply to this request by deciding "to make available to the *Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East* the full cooperation of the I.T.U. in all matters requiring telecommunication experience, in the same way as the I.T.U. makes its experience available to the *United Nations Technical Assistance Administration*".

Progress towards the application of the whole of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations

At its 1956 session, the Council paid great attention to the problem of implementing the whole of the *Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations*.

The International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) had supplied the Council with the necessary data in two main documents: one dealing with the general situation in the frequency bands between 3950 kc/s (4000 kc/s in Region 2) and 27 500 kc/s, and the other giving full information on progress made with the preparation of a draft high-frequency broadcasting plan.

As regards the general question of the implementation of the *Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations*, the Council, with the agreement of the majority of the Members of the Union, consulted by telegram, decided that:

"subject to review during its 1957 annual session,

" 1. the final adjustment period provided for in Article 16 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement should begin on 1 June, 1957;

- “ 2. the period of seven months envisaged for the duration of the final adjustment period in No. 162 of that Article should be extended to ten months, in order to provide two months for each of the frequency blocks Nos. 4, 5 and 6.”

In the matter of the draft *High-Frequency Broadcasting Plan*, having noted the comments by Administrations regarding the draft plan for the phase June 70, the Council considered:

“ that it would be advisable for the I.F.R.B. to accelerate its programme for the preparation of draft high-frequency broadcasting plans;

and requested the I.F.R.B.:

- “ a) to revise its draft plan for phase June 70 taking into account the comments received from Administrations as far as possible;
- “ b) subsequently to prepare a draft plan for phase December 70;
- “ c) to complete the preparation of these draft plans by 1 April, 1957 and to submit to the Council at its 1957 annual session a report relative to the possibility of preparing additional plans;
- “ d) to forward the draft plans to Administrations for their examination and comments in accordance with No. 198 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement ”.

Civil Aviation telecommunications

The Council resumed the discussion which had taken place at previous sessions regarding the possibility of concluding an agreement with I.C.A.O. on traffic to be routed over the aeronautical fixed telecommunication network.

A special account of this matter is given in section V below, under relations with I.C.A.O.

I.T.U. finances

The Council gave special attention to financial matters, as it does every year.

It was particularly difficult to draw up the budget for 1957 because provision had to be made for credits to cover certain expenses of an exceptional, non-recurrent nature. In the end the Council was obliged to invoke Buenos Aires Additional Protocol IV (paragraph 2), which says that “in very exceptional cases, however, the Administrative Council is authorized to use credits not exceeding by a maximum of 3% the limits established for the budget”.

In general, however, the Council found that the finances of the Union were gratifyingly sound. Considerable savings had been made in the 1955 budget, and most of the Members and Associate Members of the Union were honouring their financial obligations in a most satisfactory way.

3. ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

General

The incidence in 1956 of meetings of four plenary assemblies of the Consultative Committees, comprising the regular triennial meeting of the C.C.I.R., the final plenary assemblies of the former C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F. and the first plenary assembly of the new amalgamated C.C.I.T., imposed a heavy burden on the General Secretariat, and in particular on the Language Service. The number of documents to be translated for the C.C.I.R. considerably exceeded expectations

and the highly specialized technical nature of this work made it necessary for the services of the more experienced translators to be devoted almost exclusively to C.C.I.R. work during about six months of the year. Apart from the unprecedented volume of work falling on the Language Service the secretarial work in connection with the election of new Directors of the C.C.I.R. and the amalgamated C.C.I.T. and the registration of participants in the latter was appreciable.

In addition, circulars were prepared in connection with the proposed agreement with I.C.A.O. on traffic to be routed over the aeronautical telecommunication network and on relations with E.C.A.F.E., the latter with the valuable cooperation of the specialized secretariats of the C.C.I.s. Both of these items are mentioned in the chapter of this Report devoted to relations with the United Nations and other international organizations. As usual a separate section immediately below is devoted to the activities of the Secretariat in connection with the publication of documents, but reference should be made to efforts which are proceeding designed to increase the knowledge and sales of certain publications which should be of practical interest and value to libraries, universities, schools and other institutions besides the governmental telecommunication administrations and private operating agencies to which their sale, in the past, has been largely restricted.

Otherwise the discharge of the duties of the General Secretariat, as described in previous Annual Reports does not call for special comment. The steady improvement of the Telecommunication Journal continues to occupy much attention. Publicity was fostered so far as resources permitted and there were contacts with the organizing authorities of the Brussels exhibition of 1958 with a view to the participation of the Union as part of the family of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

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 documents obviously serve their allotted purpose only if they can provide information on all stations engaged in radiocommunications.

The absence of certain information complicates operation and leads to fairly lengthy correspondence between the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. and Administrations of countries exchanging traffic with stations which have not been notified or whose particulars are not up to date and between the General Secretariat and the Administrations which are assumed to be responsible for such stations. This is particularly true of settlement of ship station accounts.

Furthermore, publication of a complete document could sometimes facilitate operations for the safeguard of human life at sea or in the air.

The volume of publications in 1956 was larger than in previous years, and the budget was well over 2 million Swiss francs.

Among the more important documents published in 1956, mention should be made of the *Official List of Telegraph Offices, 20th edition*, of which 16,700 copies were printed (14,400 on ordinary paper and 2,300 on very strong paper). This document contains 1,861 big pages; it is in 2 volumes (A-K and L-Z).

The Radio Division published the 14th edition of the *List of Fixed Stations* in 2 volumes; the last edition of this document was in 1952. In addition, one new edition of the *List of Coast and Ship Stations*, the *List of Radiolocation Stations* and the *List of Special Service Stations*, and two new editions of the *List of Aeronautical and Aircraft Stations* were published during the year.

Volumes III, IV, V and VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book have come out in English, French and Spanish, with the exception of the English and Spanish versions of the Book of Annexes to Volumes III and IV, which are in the press.

The series of I.F.R.B. Technical Standards was concluded in 1956 by the publication of the parts of Groups A, B 2 and C contained in files. The complete series of these Standards, turned out by the I.T.U. multilith machine, comprises the following documents: Group A, 51 pages; Group B 1, 1,130 pages; Group B 2, 629 pages; Group C, 2,031 pages. 650 copies of Group A of this important document, and 500 copies of Groups B 1, B 2 and C were published.

As has been the custom for the past 21 years, the General Secretariat at the end of the year published the portrait of a person outstanding in telecommunications. This year the portrait was of *Lord Rayleigh* (J. W. Strutt), the English physicist.

The complete list of documents published in 1956 is given in the annex, together with details of the numbers printed.

In 1956, the percentage increase for overheads entailed by the publication of the documents, in accordance with the decisions of the Administrative Council, was 17% for Member or Associate Member Administrations and 22% for other subscribers.

The despatch section increased its activities in 1956 in comparison with 1955. These activities covered:

5,732 incoming letters in connection with orders,
18,438 outgoing letters,
58,230 parcels despatched from the Union,
7,207 invoices prepared, and
60 general statements of accounts.

Packets despatched direct from the printers on behalf of the Union numbered 36,863 (23,128 in 1955).

In addition, 891 crates of documents, 70 containers and 268 packets were sent out by our despatch section from certain printing works and from our headquarters.

Postage paid in 1956 for the despatch of documents amounted to 214,344.— Swiss francs (131,474.30 in 1955).

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

The essential functions of the I.F.R.B. have been described in reports of previous years.

Further substantial progress was made, during 1956, towards the bringing into effect of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations through the application, by Administrations and the I.F.R.B., of the provisions of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference.

The implementation of adopted plans for the Maritime Mobile and Aeronautical Mobile Services continued, and indeed accelerated, during the year; and the programmes for these Services are now nearing completion.

The progress in the transfer of high frequency broadcasting services into their proper bands was not so satisfactory owing to the heavy congestion in these bands. The work advanced on the preparation by the Board of draft plans for the use of the bands exclusively allocated to the High Frequency Broadcasting Service. The revised draft plan for Phase June 70 was nearly ready by the end of the year and the preparation of a draft plan for Phase December 70 had been started.

Discussions with the representatives of many Administrations took place during 1956. Many of these discussions were for the specific purpose of consultations on high frequency broadcasting problems, but in certain cases discussions relating to other aspects of the Board's work also took place. These personal contacts which resulted either from visits of representatives of Administrations to Geneva, discussions with delegates at Warsaw during the VIIth Plenary Assembly of

the C.C.I.R., or, if opportunity offered from the passage through a country of a member of the Board travelling in the area, resulted in an improved mutual understanding of the common problems of the Administrations concerned and the Board.

Preparatory work for the Final Adjustment Period as envisaged in Article 16 of the E.A.R.C Agreement was begun by the sending to each administration of lists of all assignments recorded on its behalf in the Master Radio Frequency Record and the Supplementary Information to the Radio Frequency Record on frequencies below 27.5 Mc/s. Administrations were requested carefully to review these lists and, *inter alia*, to make every effort to cancel or transfer out-of-band assignments (which were specially marked on each list) as soon as possible and to amend particulars of other assignments which were no longer operating in accordance with the recorded information. These lists proved very helpful to the Administrations which in general proved most co-operative in notifying transfers, amendments and deletions. Partly as a result, the number of new and amended frequency assignment notices in the bands covered both by the Article 11 and the Interim Procedures increased greatly as compared with previous years; and a very large number of out-of-band assignments were cancelled in all frequency bands.

The Board continued to work on the further refinement of its working tools which are known as the I.F.R.B. Technical Standards. These Technical Standards are based on technical principles which have been adopted by I.T.U. Conferences or recommended by the C.C.I.R. The preparation and publication of the first edition of the I.F.R.B.'s Technical Standards were completed during the year but revision and expansion on some of these standards is necessary in the light of further guidance from the C.C.I.R.

Summaries of monitoring information, prepared by the I.F.R.B. from frequency monitoring observations received from Administrations in many parts of the world, continued to be published quarterly through 1956. The monitoring observations received by the I.F.R.B. have increased from some 9,000 per month in 1954 to about 35,000 per month in 1956. Accordingly, active consideration is being given to methods whereby more expeditious handling of monitoring data may be achieved. In addition, while the global coverage of monitoring services participating in the International Monitoring System is increasing, there are still important gaps which are being continually called to the attention of Administrations, particularly those which might be able to contribute to the filling of these gaps and thus increase the value of the system.

The Board is continuing its efforts, in preparation for the next Administrative Radio Conference, to prepare draft plans for the High Frequency Broadcasting Service for as many different sunspot phases as possible and, in collaboration with Administrations, to ensure that the Master Radio Frequency Record reflects the frequency usage of Administrations and to assist as far as it can the bringing into use of the Table of Frequency Allocations.

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

The technical organs represented by the three consultative committees of the Union (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.) were particularly active in 1956. Each held its triennial plenary assembly. For the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F. these were final plenary assemblies preceding the constituent Plenary Assembly of the new International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee which replaced the two other C.C.I.s, taking on their function on 1 January, 1957.

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

Work of the Study Groups

The following C.C.I.T. Study Group meetings took place in 1956:

Study Group II (Transmission), Geneva, 10 to 28 February;

Study Group III (Apparatus), Geneva, 14 to 21 February;

this meeting had been preceded by a working party meeting, held in *Paris*, 19 to 21 February;

Study Group IV (Phototelegraphy and facsimile), London, 17 to 21 April;

Study Group V (Joint C.C.I.R.-C.C.I.T. Study Group for Phototelegraphy), London, 23 to 25 April;

Study Group VII (Switching), Geneva, 21-28 February;

Study Group VIII (European switched network for the public service), Geneva, 30 May-2 June;

Study Group IX (Operation), Geneva, 5-8 June;

A working party of Study Group X (Rates) to study the net cost of routing a telegram, *Geneva*, 19-21 November;

A working party of Study Group XI (Telex) to study the net cost of leased circuits and telex communications, *Geneva*, 6-10 July.

In conclusion, the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the C.C.I.T. Study Groups took part in a Meeting of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of C.C.I.F. and C.C.I.T. Study Groups, Geneva, 29 February-8 March, 1956, for the purpose of drawing up a draft list of Study Groups of the new C.C.I.T. and proposing working procedures for the new organization.

VIIIth (and final) Plenary Assembly

The VIIIth and final Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T. was held in the *Salle du Conseil général*, Geneva, in December, 1956.

All the Study Groups of the C.C.I.T. met between 22 November and 7 December, 1956. The Plenary Assembly and its committees met from Saturday, 8 December, till Friday, 14 December. Simultaneous interpretation was provided in English, French, Spanish and Russian for the plenary meetings. The Study Groups had consecutive interpretation into English and French.

The following 31 Administrations sent delegations to the VIIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.:

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bielorussian S.S.R., People's Republic of Bulgaria, Canada, China, Denmark, Spain, United States of America, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Norway, Pakistan, Netherlands, Federal German Republic, People's Republic of Poland, Roumanian People's Republic, Ukrainian S.S.R., F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The following 11 recognized private operating agencies sent representatives to this Plenary Assembly:

American Cable and Radio Corporation, Radio Austria A.G., Italcable, Great Northern Telegraph Company, Portuguese Radio Marconi Company, Deutsche Atlantische Telegraphengesellschaft, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation, Cable and Wireless Ltd., Compagnie française de câbles sous-marins, Compagnie générale de télégraphie sans fil, Kokusai Denshin Denwa.

One United Nations specialized agency—the World Meteorological Organization—and the following 4 organizations sent observers:

International Air Transport Association, International Electrotechnical Commission, International Criminal Police Commission, International Railway Union.

The cost of the meeting was 106,189 Swiss francs; total extraordinary expenditure by the C.C.I.T. from the end of the VIIth Plenary Assembly to the end of the VIIIth Plenary Assembly was 307,288 Swiss francs.

A total of 201 delegates, representatives, experts and observers took part in the Study Group meetings and plenaries.

The VIIIth Plenary Assembly issued 59 new recommendations and revised 24 existing ones; 8 recommendations were withdrawn. A total of 93 questions, old and new, were retained for study.

The more important results were:

- establishment of fundamental telegraph definitions;
- standardization of frequency-modulated voice-frequency telephony;
- cooperation between synchronous and start-stop systems;
- signalling in the international telex service;
- remodelling of the telegraph statistics;
- assembly of different service codes;
- fixing of maximum rates of error;
- standardization of page layout of telegrams;
- establishment of principles of the "gentex" telegraph network and of its first operational rules;
- establishment of costs of telegraph circuits, telex communications and the routing of telegrams;
- revision of the telex regulations;
- fixing the quality of service for telex traffic;
- phototelegraphy operational rules.

Among the chief questions which the Plenary Assembly asked the C.C.I.T.T. to study, we can mention:

- continuation of study of telegraph distortion;
- practical application of the concept of rate of error;
- continuation of standardization of voice-frequency telegraph equipment;
- standardization of equipment for direct-recording facsimile telephony and study of switched facsimile networks;
- recording of facsimile telegraph signals;
- standardization of signalling in the "telex" and "gentex" networks for fully automatic switching;
- European answer-back and numbering plan;
- revision of the Telegraph Regulations;
- general study of European rates and word count;
- last of all, a question which cannot be overemphasized, the establishment of a new telegraph alphabet.

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

Work of the Study Groups

C.C.I.F. Study Groups held the following meetings in 1956:

- the 3rd Study Group (line transmission), the 4th Study Group (transmission, apparatus) and the 5th Study Group (radio and line coordination) in March, 1956;

— the 6th Study Group (telephone operation), the 7th Study Group (telephone tariffs), the 8th Study Group (signalling and switching) and the Sub-Committee on Rapid Operating Methods in June, 1956.

In addition, as is normal customs, all the Study Groups met in Geneva in October and November, 1956, before the Plenary Assembly.

XVIIIth (and final) Plenary Assembly

The XVIIIth and final Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F. took place in Geneva (*Salle du Conseil général*) from 3-14 December, 1956. The XVIIIth Plenary Assembly should in principle have been held three years after the XVIIth Plenary Assembly, i.e., in 1957, but in view of the proposed combination of the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F., it was brought forward to the same time as the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T. in December, 1956.

The following 36 countries took part in the XVIIIth Plenary Assembly:

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bielorussian S.S.R., People's Republic of Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Spain, United States of America, France, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Netherlands, Poland (People's Republic of), Portugal, Federal German Republic, Roumanian People's Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Ukrainian S.S.R., Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) and Yugoslavia.

The cost of the meeting was 112,987.61 Swiss francs; total extraordinary expenditure of the C.C.I.F. from the end of the XVIIth Plenary Assembly to the end of the XVIIIth Plenary Assembly was 223,148.80 Swiss francs.

A total of 392 delegates, representatives, experts and observers took part in the Study Group meetings and plenaries.

The XVIIIth Plenary Assembly approved replies by Study Groups to 180 questions. The C.C.I.T., the C.C.I.R. and the competent international organizations have cooperated in preparing these replies when necessary. New recommendations and amendments to existing recommendations contained in these replies will be included in the books to be published as a result of the Plenary Assembly. In particular, a Volume II bis of the *Green Book* will completely replace Volume II (protection of telephone lines) and a Volume III bis of the *Green Book* will completely replace Volume III (line transmission).

The more important questions dealt with were:

Revision of the "Directives concerning the protection of telecommunication lines against the adverse effects of industrial power lines".

Use of plastics for cable sheaths or protection of cable sheaths.

Special arrangements for cathodic protection in common to several networks of duct-lines (telecommunication cables, electric power cables, gas mains or water conduits).

Constitution of various hypothetical reference circuits for telephony (by cable or radio relay system) and average permissible noise calculated at the ends of these hypothetical reference circuits.

Average permissible noise measured at the ends of international lines in service.

Provisional standardization of the division of line-transmitted frequencies in systems providing more than 960 telephone channels in one coaxial pair (already standardized by the C.C.I.F.).

Operation of open-wire lines with carrier systems and transposition of these lines.

Black-and-white television transmissions on metallic lines.

Documentation concerning methods applied in different countries for planning local and long-distance telephone networks.

Interconnection of carrier current systems on radio relay and metallic line systems.

Charging in the fully automatic or semi-automatic international telephone service, and method of charging subscribers.

Charging of international television transmissions.

Calculation of number of circuits necessary for alternative routing.

Maintenance of international television circuits.

Amendments and additions to the List of Graphical Symbols for telecommunications.

The XVIIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F. forwarded 190 old and new questions to the 1st Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. which it recommended for study from 1957 to 1960. The more important are:

Revision of the "Directives".

Revision of the "Recommendations for the protection of cable sheaths against corrosion and stray currents".

Possibility of lowering the equivalents at present recommended for international telephone circuits.

Characteristics of international telephone circuits.

Determination of calculation hypotheses to complete the definition of the various nominal maximum circuits.

Determination of performance impairment due to circuit noise by means of tests based on the opinions of telephone users.

Permissible limits for high-level noise of short duration, either measured at the ends of telephone circuits in service or calculated for hypothetical reference circuits (with special reference, in both cases, to circuits forming part of a group).

Detailed specification of systems providing more than 960 telephone channels over the coaxial pair that has already been standardised by the C.C.I.F.

Noise and cross-talk on circuits for programme transmissions.

Extension of C.C.I.F. and C.C.I.R. recommendations on long-distance television signal transmission to hypothetical reference circuits for television transmissions and to all standards for black-and-white television. Preliminary study of colour television signal transmission.

Transmission of accounting data.

New system for international accounts.

Intercontinental telephone services.

Detailed operating and tariff procedure in the fully automatic international telephone service.

Equivalent, frequency and phase variations, and interruptions in circuits in service.

Maintenance of automatic telephone circuits.

Preparation of List of definitions and Telecommunication Vocabulary (on the basis of the drafts prepared by the C.C.I.F., the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.R.).

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

Under the terms of the General Regulations annexed to the Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952), the Plenary Assembly of a Consultative Committee "shall normally meet every three years"—and that of the C.C.I.R. met at Warsaw, Poland, from 9 August to 13 September 1956. The major activity of the Specialized Secretariat during 1956 was therefore in preparation for and in completion of the work of the Plenary Assembly. Full information about the Plenary Assembly is contained in a separate report. Some details are, however, of general interest, e.g. 41 Administrations, 16 Private Operating Agencies, 8 International Organizations, 8 Scientific or Industrial Organizations and 2 Specialized Agencies of the United Nations took part in the work at Warsaw, the total attendance being 387. The total number of documents published was 1324 and the Assembly adopted 83 Recommendations, 58 Reports and 19 Resolutions. It set for future study 41 Questions and 34 Study Programmes.

Of the 1324 documents some 500, totalling 3,500 pages, constituted the preliminary documentation which had been submitted by members and had been translated into the three working languages of the Union (English, French and Spanish) and produced by the Specialized Secretariat during the seven months preceding the Plenary Assembly. The Plenary Assembly was seriously concerned at the volume of paper, although it demonstrated the increasing interest taken in the work of the C.C.I.R. On the recommendation of its Organization Committee, the Plenary Assembly adopted Resolutions which should result in a considerable reduction of preliminary documentation in future, this with a view to securing financial economy, to reducing the peak load on the Secretariat and in the interest of general efficiency of C.C.I.R. work. The Plenary Assembly also decided unanimously that Study Groups, rather than concentrating the whole of their activity into the meetings which immediately precede the Plenary Assembly, should spread it over the three year period, the Study Group Chairmen making fuller use of the provisions of para. 2 (2), Chapter 16, of the General Regulations (Buenos Aires, 1952) by which a Study Group Chairman is empowered to arrange interim meetings of his Study Group with the approval of his Administration, and after consultation with the Director of the C.C.I.R. and the members of his Study Group.

The Plenary Assembly gave a number of tasks to the Specialized Secretariat, e.g. the publication of a further atlas of ground wave propagation curves for frequencies between 30 Mc/s and 300 Mc/s. This would be a companion volume to the one published early in 1956 and would extend the application of the curves to much greater heights made necessary by the use of these frequencies in modern high flying aircraft. A second task, which will involve considerable study and mathematical analysis, is the provision of forecasts of solar activity as it affects radio wave propagation—made at monthly intervals six months in advance — to be published in the “Telecommunication Journal” of the I.T.U.

The present Director of the C.C.I.R., Prof. Balthazar van der Pol, retires at the end of 1956, under the age limit, and the Plenary Assembly elected Dr. Ernest Metzler (Switzerland) to succeed him.

The Plenary Assembly accepted with acclamation the invitation of the State Department to hold the IXth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. in the United States.

Since the conclusion of the Plenary Assembly the Specialized Secretariat has been actively preparing the publication of its conclusions and it is expected that the three volumes (similar to those of the London Plenary) will be published in English and French during the early months of 1957. Volume III will also be available in Spanish—a Spanish edition of Volumes I and II following later, should the number requested by Administrations make it possible to produce the edition at an economical price.

Apart from the Plenary Assembly and its preparation, the Secretariat, at the request of Study Group XI, organized the series of colour television demonstrations mentioned in last year's report and these took place at the invitation of the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands during March and April, 1956. They evoked great interest and were witnessed by some 100 representatives from 22 countries. It did not, however, prove possible to come to an agreement on colour television standards during the meetings of Study Group XI at Warsaw, a number of countries believing that a further period of experimental work was necessary, particularly in bands IV and V (between 470 and 940 Mc/s). The Study Group accepted, with acclamation, an invitation to hold the next meeting in the U.S.S.R. in the Spring of 1958.

During 1956, no important change took place in the personnel or in the organization of the Specialized Secretariat of the C.C.I.R. In addition to their normal duties in the Specialized Secretariat, the Director and the Vice-Director attended meetings of the Co-ordination Committee and of the Administrative Council and devoted a considerable part of their time to work on the Technical Assistance programme of the United Nations.

Active collaboration was maintained with I.C.A.O., W.M.O., U.R.S.I., I.E.C., C.I.S.P.R., I.B.O. and E.B.U.

d) *International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.)*

The new International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, formed by the combination of the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F., held its first Plenary Assembly in December, 1956, in Geneva. This meeting took place immediately after the last Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I.F. and C.C.I.T.

This first Plenary Assembly decided, pending revision of the Convention by the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference, that the provisional abbreviation to designate the new committee should be "C.C.I.T.T."

The following 46 countries were represented at this meeting:

Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Canada, China, Denmark, Spain, the United States of America, Ethiopia, France, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Pakistan, the Netherlands, the People's Republic of Poland, Portugal, the Federal German Republic, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Roumanian People's Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Oversea Territories of the French Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet-Nam, Chile, Cuba and Mexico. These last three countries were represented by "recognized private operating agencies". Liberia, which had not acceded to the Buenos Aires Convention and Chile which had not ratified it, did not have the right to vote during the Assembly.

The Plenary Assembly elected Mr. Jean Rouvière, Director-General of Telecommunications of the French P.T.T. Administration, as its Director.

It fixed the organisation of C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups taking as a basis for its discussions the proposals made by a Meeting of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F. Study Groups, which had taken place in Geneva from 29 February to 8 March, 1956, following instructions from the Administrative Council.

The Plenary Assembly also approved the Additional Rules of Procedure of the C.C.I.T.T. which had been drawn up at the above-mentioned meeting.

The Plenary Assembly took up a proposal by the VIIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. to create a Joint C.C.I.R.-C.C.I.T. Committee on Technical Assistance, and defined the terms of reference of this Committee.

Finally, the 1st Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. distributed the questions, which had been transmitted to it by the last Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F., among the Study Groups of the new committee.

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

The 1956 programme

Under the I.T.U. programme of technical assistance for 1956 on a national basis (i.e. on the basis of coordinated requests made by the governments within the limits of credits notified to them in advance), experts were sent or fellowships granted to 16 countries in Europe, Africa, Asia and South America. The programme was carried through almost in its entirety, the few changes being due to decisions taken during the year by the requesting governments themselves. In fact, the experts were able to carry out their missions in all but three of the countries, and all the scholarships and fellowships in the programme were granted. In addition, category II projects (to be carried out only if funds are available) were carried out in three countries for which no category I projects (to be financed by funds normally allotted) had been included in the programme.

This was possible because of economies made through the inevitable delays in carrying out category I projects. It should also be emphasised that the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (U.N.T.A.A.) enabled the I.T.U. to put some category II projects into effect by supplying it with funds economised from its own programme. Below is a brief analysis of telecommunication projects carried out in 1956.

The number of experts working on telecommunication development under the I.T.U. Technical Assistance programme reached 20 in 1956. They were active in 8 countries; in 7 of them missions which were not concluded at the end of 1955 were maintained at the request of the governments concerned. Three new missions were started in two South American countries, thus launching I.T.U. Technical Assistance by means of experts in that part of the world. Annex 6 shows a table of the missions accomplished in 1956 under I.T.U. auspices. Total credits for the I.T.U. programme in 1956 came to 252,000 dollars, not including administrative costs paid back to the I.T.U.

20 fellowships and scholarships were granted under the I.T.U. category I programme for 1956, and as a result of the application of certain category II projects the number of scholarships and fellowships was actually increased to 26 (See the list in Table IV, Annex 6).

The I.T.U. programme for 1956 was managed on the administrative side by U.N.T.A.A., in conformity with the agreement of December, 1954. Funds allocated for the programme were paid to this Administration, which undertook to use them to defray all the expenses occasioned by experts' mission and training periods under the scholarship and fellowship scheme. 15,000 dollars were paid direct to the I.T.U. as compensation for expenses directly entailed by its participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

As a member of the Technical Assistance Board (T.A.B.), the I.T.U. was represented at the meetings of this important executive body of the Expanded Programme. It was likewise represented at the meetings of the ECOSOC Technical Assistance Committee in July 1956, in Geneva.

A brief analysis of the missions accomplished in 1956 will give a better idea of what the I.T.U. did under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

Saudi Arabia

The two broadcasting experts who had gone to Saudi Arabia at the end of 1955 were to get into fresh contact with the Government of that country, to prepare detailed plans for a transmitting centre and broadcasting studios. Half-way through the year the Government announced that it intended to entrust the construction of its broadcasting network to a private company which would carry on the work started by the experts. At the same time, the Government asked the I.T.U. to recruit experts to work on the reception side of a radio centre that is just being finished. These experts will probably be sent under the 1957 programme.

Bolivia

The Government of Bolivia requested a radio expert to study on the spot the operational procedures of its radio network and to organise the training of maintenance and operational staff for this network. Mr. N. Glaubach (Argentina) went to Bolivia at the beginning of November, 1956, to start a mission which will continue into 1957.

Ethiopia

At the beginning of 1956, Mr. W.A. Abbott (United Kingdom) was sent to Addis Ababa to join Messrs. Spälti and Heierle (both of Switzerland) who had set up the Ethiopian Telecommunications Institute and who have been training telecommunication personnel there since 1953. The

Institute gives training to operational staff (telephonists, telegraphists, line officials, etc.) and to the technical staff necessary for the good working of Ethiopian telecommunications. This training mission will continue into 1957.

Iran

One of the experts in Iran since 1953, Mr. M. Viallat (France), completed his mission in July 1956. He has organised the telegraph services and prepared telegraph operational rules to be applied by the staff he has trained. The line-construction expert, Mr. R. Mouret (France), who has been on mission since 1953, got his pupils to construct a section of an important open wire artery; their training and practical experience should enable them efficiently to organise and supervise the construction, overhaul and maintenance of open lines in the Iranian network, which is being renovated. Another expert, Mr. Ballereau (France) came to the end of his mission in July; he has trained about sixty cable-welding and jointing technicians.

Iraq

The expert on telephone exchanges, Mr. C. F. Needham (New Zealand), was not able to accept an extension of his contract. The question of replacing him gave rise to an exchange of views with the Iraqi Administration, and the credits saved from the 1956 programme were used for two fellowships.

Mr. W. Prattley (New Zealand), an expert in carrier current telephone lines, worked on the inland and international lines. His mission will continue into 1957.

Jordan

Mr. Ibrahim (Egypt), an expert in telephony, and Mr. Duncan-Smith (United Kingdom), an expert in radio, both spent a great deal of their time in training staff for the operation and maintenance of new equipment which is about to be installed.

Nepal

Under the 1956 programme, an expert was to be sent to Nepal for six months to study methods of improving telecommunications there. During the year, the Government said that it preferred to divert Technical Assistance to more urgent tasks. This I.T.U. project was accordingly abandoned, but it should be noted that a Nepalese scholar was able to continue his studies at a technical college in the United States under the I.T.U. Technical Assistance programme.

Pakistan

The expert on underground cables, Mr. H. A Phillips (United Kingdom), finished his mission in February 1956. He agreed to organize training courses in England for two fellowship-holders whom he had already taught during his stay in Pakistan. The radio expert, Mr. S. Quijano (Colombia), carried out the installation of an important radio centre in Karachi, while Mr. W. D. McKenzie (Australia) concentrated his efforts on improving the Karachi-Lahore connection. Finally, Mr. C. Kroeker (Federal German Republic) continued to work on the improvement of telephone exchanges in Pakistan.

Paraguay

Two missions were started in Paraguay under the auspices of the I.T.U. The first, which concerned the organisation of the telecommunication administration was entrusted to Mr. Arciniegas (Colombia), who has already studied the organisation of the Paraguayan postal services as a United Nations expert. The other, concerning radio development and operation, was entrusted to Mr. D. A. Sagrario Rocafort (Spain). Both missions will continue into 1957.

Syria

Mr. J. A. Nielsen (Denmark) who had studied the local cable network since November 1955 could not prolong his mission beyond July, 1956. His work was continued by Mr. N. Jensen (Denmark) who had to leave in 1956. A cable-welding and jointing expert, Mr. H. Murat (France), finished a six-month training mission.

* * *

It would take too long to analyse here all the scholarships and fellowships awarded in 1956. Reports by the beneficiaries and in some cases information on their activities obtained when they return to their home countries, show that this form of technical assistance produces results of especial interest. The I.T.U. is accordingly in favour of granting as many scholarships and fellowships as possible and of making the scheme as efficient as possible by cooperating in the choice of suitable candidates and of the most appropriate receiving countries, in the preparation of training programmes, in advising scholarship and fellowship-holders on their way through Geneva, etc.

Preparation of the 1957 programme

The I.T.U. has, of course, collaborated in the establishment of the 1957 annual programme, within the framework of activities of the Technical Assistance Board. Requests for telecommunication technical assistance in 1957 exceeded by far the credits available to the I.T.U. So as not to interrupt unfinished missions it was necessary to postpone projects to which Governments had not given sufficient priority in their general programme to a later date, provided the Governments maintained those requests. The I.T.U. did not fail to draw the attention of the Board to the drawbacks of the existing procedure, which made it difficult for requests by countries which had not benefited previously from telecommunication technical assistance to be included in the annual programme. Talks are being held to find a reply to the requests by two countries which are in just this position.

The Technical Assistance programme for 1957, approved by ECOSOC and the United Nations General Assembly, allocates a sum of 315,500 dollars for telecommunication technical assistance. This applies to the cost of category I projects (which will be put into effect in the course of the year). The sum includes 21,500 dollars to defray the expenses incurred by the I.T.U. General Secretariat by reason of its participation in the programme. A reserve programme, known as the category II programme, is made up of projects which may be put into effect if the necessary money becomes available. Its cost is 157,750 dollars. When compared with the 1956 programme (213,000 dollars in category I), the 1957 programme shows a substantial increase in credits for I.T.U. projects. This increase is of course the reflection of the growing interest shown by Governments in technical assistance in the field of telecommunications.

V. RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations

Close and cordial relations with the United Nations were maintained throughout the year both by representation at meetings and by correspondence.

The Secretary-General of the Union attended the 22nd session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination held at Geneva in May 1956 and he visited New York in October 1956 for the 23rd session of that Committee and for other meetings. The Union was represented at the 22nd session of the Economic and Social Council at Geneva, and the United Nations was, as usual, represented at the annual session of the Administrative Council of the Union.

As in past years, representation of the Union at conferences and meetings of the United Nations, was, in the interests of economy, confined to essential occasions. Where, however, conferences and meetings, to which invitations were declined, deal with questions of common interest, the necessary collaboration 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 1956 is given in Annex 5. In accordance with the directions of the Administrative Council of the Union, a list of invitations accepted to meetings of the United Nations and other international organizations was published month by month in the Telecommunication Journal.

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

The annual reports of the specialized agencies for the year 1955 were considered by the 22nd session of the Economic and Social Council in a "General review 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".

After a general discussion in plenary meetings of the session at which the representative of the Union made a general statement on activities in 1955, the more detailed examination of the reports of the specialized agencies was entrusted to the Coordination Committee of the Council. Here the reports were considered in two groups, the first comprising W.H.O., I.L.O., F.A.O. and UNESCO and the second I.C.A.O., U.P.U., W.M.O. and the I.T.U. This second series in which the I.T.U. report was included gave rise to comparatively little discussion. The representative of the I.T.U. replied to questions on the proposed agreement with I.C.A.O. regarding traffic to be routed over the aeronautical telecommunication network, the progress of the work of the I.F.R.B. and collaboration with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E.C.A.F.E.). The answers to these questions appeared to give satisfaction.

The resolutions of the 22nd session of the Economic and Social Council which are of interest to the I.T.U. are mentioned below.

No. 630 (XXII) A I

In this resolution the Economic and Social Council took note of the reports of the specialized agencies.

Paragraph 8 of the resolution "Recommends to the specialized agencies and requests the regional economic commissions and the functional commissions to pay special attention to further concentration of their activities on major economic, social and human rights problems, as may be appropriate, and to the more efficient coordination of the said activities, and to include a special section thereon in their next reports to the Council". This paragraph is of interest to the I.T.U.

in view of its relations with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E.C.A.F.E.) which form the subject of a separate section to this chapter of the present report.

No. 630 (XXII) B

The following are extracts from this resolution:

“ *Considering that the coordination of national action is of paramount importance to the concentration of effort,*

Considering further, that in spite of the attention given by Governments to improvement of coordination on the national level, in respect of matters concerning the United Nations, its bodies and the specialized agencies, the problem remains,

1. *Requests the Secretary-General to prepare and circulate a survey of the means and methods employed by the Governments of Member States for the purpose of coordinating their national policies in respect of the activities of the various organs, committees and agencies in the field of the economic and social activities of the United Nations family and, in so doing, to pay particular attention to the difficulties encountered;*

It will be recalled that one of the difficulties encountered in the past in the negotiations concerning telegraph traffic to be routed over the aeronautical telecommunication network —referred to below in the section devoted to relations with I.C.A.O.—resulted from a lack of coordination, in certain countries, of the views of the civil aviation and telecommunication authorities. A large measure of success has been achieved in reaching the requisite national coordination in this particular matter, but the resolution should facilitate the future work of the United Nations and the generality of the specialized agencies.

Relations with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E.C.A.F.E.)

At its Eleventh Session in 1956 the Administrative Council of the Union studied correspondence exchanged with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E.C.A.F.E.) regarding the possibility of cooperation with the Union for the promotion and improvement of public communications systems and the establishment of better telecommunication facilities for various industrial activities in the region concerned. The Administrative Council of the Union examined in particular item VIII of the Report of the Inland Transport Committee of E.C.A.F.E. (Document E/CN.11/416 dated 29 January 1956), including the resolution adopted by that Committee.

The Administrative Council of the Union believed that the Union could be instrumental in providing all the advice and technical assistance required by countries of Asia and the Far East in the extension and improvement of telecommunications systems which may at present be insufficiently developed, and it was anxious that the countries concerned should be familiar with the achievements and potentialities of the Union and should take the fullest possible advantage of the facilities which the Union can place at their disposal.

As a result of its deliberations, the Administrative Council of the Union adopted Resolution No. 345 which instructed the Secretary-General of the Union to address a Circular dealing with the problem of aid to countries with less developed telecommunication systems to all the Members and Associate Members of E.C.A.F.E. He was asked to include in the Circular among other things, a statement of the advantages to be gained by participation in the activities of the new amalgamated C.C.I.T. and of the C.C.I.R., a reference to the possibilities offered by participation in the C.C.I.s to make known desiderata as regards technical aid and advice, an indication of the C.C.I. documentation which would assist countries in planning their internal systems and integrating these systems in regional and world-wide networks and an invitation to have recourse in full measure to the expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in the field of telecommunication.

A comprehensive Circular developing all the points made by the Administrative Council of the Union was issued on 30 July 1956. The General Secretariat of the Union took advantage of the presence of officials of E.C.A.F.E. in Geneva to make a preliminary personal contact. It is hoped that in the spring of 1957 it will be possible to have conversations with officials of E.C.A.F.E. at which the Directors of the C.C.I.s will be able to be present with a view to ensuring close and effective cooperation between the two organizations.

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

At its Eleventh session in 1956, the Administrative Council of the Union resumed the discussions which took place at previous sessions regarding the possibility of concluding an agreement with I.C.A.O. on traffic to be routed over the aeronautical fixed telecommunication network. At these further discussions, I.C.A.O. was again represented. The Administrative Council of the Union studied a revised draft agreement, prepared by the I.T.U. Secretariat in consultation with the I.C.A.O. Secretariat, which reflected, as far as possible, the opinions expressed by the Members and Associate Members of the I.T.U. and the Contracting States of I.C.A.O. The Administrative Council of the Union instructed the Secretary-General to send this revised draft agreement to the Members and Associate Members of the Union and to ascertain whether they wished the agreement to be concluded with the Council of I.C.A.O. By 31 December 1956, Members and Associate Members had replied to the enquiry and of these 41 stated that they accepted the conclusion of the proposed agreement.

Under Article XIV of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union "The Union agrees to inform the Economic and Social Council of the nature and scope of any formal agreement contemplated between the Union and any other specialized agency or other inter-governmental organization or international non-governmental organization, and further will inform the Economic and Social Council of the details of any such agreement, when concluded".

The Economic and Social Council has already been acquainted with the nature and scope of the proposed agreement with I.C.A.O. by the accounts of progress of the negotiations which have appeared in the Annual Reports of the Union in recent years. If and when an agreement is concluded with I.C.A.O. it is proposed that the two specialized agencies should communicate the text to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the information of the Economic and Social Council. This procedure has been suggested by the Secretary-General of I.C.A.O. and the Secretary-General of the Union has signified his concurrence.

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

Relations with this organization have always been continuous and very efficient. In particular, it is possible to harmonize information on weather bulletins in documents published by the two organizations.

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

The General Secretariat continues to exchange information regularly with the international quarantine section of the World Health Organization, so that information published by both organizations with regard to epidemiological bulletins by radio may be kept up to date.

Relations with the Council of Europe

The Council of Europe suggested informal discussion between its Secretariat and the General Secretariat of the Union in view of a proposal before it relating to European cooperation in the field of posts and telecommunications. After a preliminary contact had been made, the Union accepted an invitation to send an observer from the General Secretariat to the Second Part of the Eighth Ordinary Session of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, on 24 October 1956. On this occasion the Council of Europe adopted unanimously a Recommendation "to set

up a European Conference of Ministers of Postal and Telecommunication Services, with separate committees dealing respectively with posts and telecommunications, which working in close collaboration with the Universal Postal Union and the International Telecommunication Union, should promote closer collaboration between member countries in the field of posts and telecommunications, with a view to the eventual creation of a European Postal and Telecommunication Union."

Relations with the International Chamber of Commerce

As mentioned in the report for the year 1955, the International Chamber of Commerce, which is one of the international organizations named in Resolution No. 222 (amended) of the Administrative Council of the Union and is accredited to the Economic and Social Council with consultative status, issued a brochure containing suggestions of business users for improvement of telegraph and telephone services. At a meeting held in June 1956, the Commission on Postal and Telecommunication Services of the Chamber reviewed this brochure in the light of the probability that the next Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference would be held in 1958. The Union was represented at this meeting and a brief account of the proceedings was published in the July 1956 number of the Telecommunication Journal.

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 Radio Beacons 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) | |
| 10. The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Agreement (Göteborg, 1955) | } Table V |

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; two countries which have become Members of the United Nations and have acceded to the Buenos Aires 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 31 March, 1957, 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		Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat	Radio Regulations	Additional Radio Regulations	Telegraph Regulations	Telephone Regulations			
MEMBERS: ¹⁾	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
*Afghanistan ¹⁾	1	S	4. X. 1956	—	—	S	S	S	A		
*Albania (People's Republic of) ¹⁾	½	S	16. V. 1956 ⁴⁶⁾	S	S	S	A	S	A		
*Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of) ¹⁾	1	S	13. XII. 1956	S	S	—	—	—	—	S	
*Argentine Republic	25	S	6. VII. 1955 ³⁴⁾	S	S	—	A	—	—	S	A
*Australia (Commonwealth of) ¹⁾	20	S	22. III. 1954 ¹⁶⁾	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A
*Austria ¹⁾	½	S	20. IV. 1956 ³⁰⁾	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A
*Belgium ¹⁾	8	S	10. VIII. 1955 ²⁰⁾	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A
*Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic ¹⁾	3	S	21. II. 1956 ⁴¹⁾	S	S	S	S	S	—		
*Burma	3			S	S	—	A	—	A	S	
*Bolivia	3	S		—	—	—	—	—	—	S	A
*Brazil	25	S		S	S	—	—	—	—	S	
*Bulgaria (People's Republic of) ¹⁾	1	S	14. VII. 1956 ⁵⁰⁾	S	S	S	A	S	A		
*Cambodia (Kingdom of) ¹⁾	1	S	31. VII. 1956	—	—	—	—	—	—		
*Canada ¹⁾	20	S	23. VI. 1954 ¹⁹⁾	S	—	S	A	—	—	S	A
*Ceylon	1	S	29. XII. 1953	—	—	S	A	S	A	S	A
*Chile	3	S		S	S	S	S	S	—	S	
*China ¹⁾	15	S	3. II. 1955	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A
Vatican City State	½	S	3. VIII. 1955	S	S	S	S	S	—	S	A
*Colombia (Republic of) ¹⁾	3	S		S	S	—	—	—	—	S	A

Table I. 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 Regula-tions	Additional Radio Regula-tions	Telegraph Regula-tions	Telephone Regula-tions						
		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 ¹⁰⁾¹¹⁾	8	A	16. XI. 1953 ⁹⁾	S	S	—	A	—	—	S	A	S	
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi ¹⁾	2	S	10.VIII.1955 ²⁰⁾⁴³⁾	S	S	S	S	—	—	—	A	S	
Korea (Republic of)	1	S	28. XII. 1954 ⁹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A	—	
*Costa Rica ¹⁾	3	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S	—	S	
*Cuba ¹⁾	2	S	19. V. 1954 ⁹⁾ ¹⁸⁾	S	S	—	—	—	—	S	S	S	
*Denmark	5	S	30. X. 1953	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	S	S	
*Dominican Republic	3	S	27. VII. 1954 ²⁰⁾	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	
*Egypt ¹⁾	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 ²⁰⁾³⁵⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	S	A	—	
*United States of America ¹⁾ . . .	30	S	27. VI. 1955 ³²⁾	S	—	S	A	—	—	S	A	—	
*Ethiopia	1	S	3. XI. 1954	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
*Finland	3	S	8. XII. 1953 ⁹⁾	S	S	S	A	S	A	—	—	S	
*France ¹⁾ ²³⁾	30	S	19. VIII. 1954	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Greece ¹⁾	3	S	13. XII. 1955 ¹⁴⁾	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	S	—	
*Guatemala ¹⁾	1	S	—	S	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Haiti (Republic of)	1	—	—	S	S	—	A	—	—	S	—	—	
*Honduras (Republic of)	2	—	—	S	S	S	S	S	S	—	—	S	
*Hungarian People's Republic ¹⁾	1	S	8. VI. 1956 ⁴⁷⁾	S	S	S	A	S	A	—	—	—	
*India (Republic of) ¹⁾	20	S	25. VII. 1955	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Indonesia (Republic of) ¹⁾	10	S	—	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Iran ¹⁾	1	S	7. XII. 1956	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
*Iraq ¹⁾	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 ⁹⁾	S	S	—	—	—	—	S	A	S	
*Israel (State of) ¹⁾	1	S	10. VI. 1954	—	—	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	
*Italy ¹⁾	20	S	19. VI. 1954 ⁹⁾	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Japan ¹⁾	25	S	20. X. 1953	—	—	—	A	—	—	S	A	S	
*Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of) ¹⁾	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 Regula-tions	Addi-tional Radio Regula-tions	Telegraph Regula-tions	Telephone Regula-tions						
		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	—	—	—	—	—	—	S			
*Lebanon ¹⁾	½	S	2. VI. 1955 ³¹⁾	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	
*Morocco ⁵³⁾	1	A	12. XI. 1956	S	S	S	A	S	A	S		S	
*Mexico ¹⁾	8	S	14. VII. 1954 ²⁰⁾	S	—	—	A	—	A	S		S	
Monaco ¹⁾	½	S	10. VI. 1954	S	S	S	—	S	—	S		A	
*Nicaragua	3	S		S	S	S	—	S	—	S		S	
*Norway	5	S	11. V. 1954	S	S	S	A	S	A	S		A	
*New Zealand ¹⁾	5	S	28. IV. 1955 ²⁹⁾	S	S	S	A	S	A	S		A	
*Pakistan ¹⁾	15	S	3. XI. 1954 ²⁶⁾	S	S	S	A	S	²⁶⁾	S		S	
*Panama	3			S	—	S	—	S	—	S		S	
*Paraguay	1	S		—	—	—	—	—	—	S		S	
*Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea ¹⁾	10	S	9. V. 1955 ³⁰⁾	S	S	S	A	S	A	S		A	
*Peru	2	S	4. VII. 1956	S	—	—	—	—	—			S	
*Philippines (Republic of the) ¹⁾ .	1	S	27. VI. 1955 ²²⁾ ³³⁾	S	S	—	—	—	—	S		S	
*Poland (People's Republic of) ¹⁾	10	S	22. VI. 1956 ²²⁾ ⁴⁸⁾	S	S	S	A	S	A				
*Portugal ¹⁾	8	S	20. VII. 1956 ⁹⁾	S	S	S	A	S	A	S		A	
Spanish Provinces in Africa ³¹⁾	1	S	16. IX. 1955 ²⁰⁾ ³⁵⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—			A	
Portuguese Overseas Provinces ¹⁾⁷⁾	8	S	20. VII. 1956 ⁹⁾ ⁵²⁾	S	S	S	A	S	A	S		S	
Federal German Republic ¹⁾ . . .	20	S	26. VII. 1955 ⁴²⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—				
*Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia ¹⁾	1	S	16. VIII. 1954 ²²⁾	S	S	S	A	S	A	S		A	
*Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic ¹⁾	5	S	16. I. 1956 ⁴⁰⁾	S	S	S	—	S	—				
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of) ^{11) 15)}	½	A	16. XI. 1953 ⁹⁾	S	S	S	—	S	—		A	S	
*Roumanian People's Republic ¹⁾	1	S	28. III. 1956 ⁴⁴⁾	S	S	S	A	S	A				
*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ¹⁾¹²⁾²⁸⁾	30	S	23. XII. 1953 ⁹⁾	S	S	S	A	S	A	S		A	
*Sweden ¹⁾	10	S	31. X. 1953	S	S	S	A	S	A	S		A	
Switzerland (Confederation) ¹⁾ . . .	10	S	9. XI. 1953	S	S	S	A	S	A	S		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 (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
*Syrian Republic ¹⁾	1	S		S	S	S	A	S	A	S		S	
*Czechoslovakia ¹⁾	8	S	17. IV. 1956 ⁴⁵⁾	S	S	S	A	S	A				
Territories of the United States of America ¹⁾	25	²⁾	27. VI. 1955 ³²⁾	S	—	—	A	—		S	A		
Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such ¹⁾ ²⁴⁾ ²⁵⁾	20	S	19. VIII. 1954	S	S	S	A	S	A	S		S	
*Thailand	5	S	27. VIII. 1956	S	S	—	—	—		S		S	
*Tunisia ⁵⁴⁾	1	A	14. XII. 1956	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Turkey ¹⁾	5	S	6. X. 1955 ³⁰⁾	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
*Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa ¹⁾	13	S	29. III. 1954 ¹⁷⁾	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ¹⁾	30	S	12. I. 1956 ³⁹⁾	S	S	S	A	S	A				
*Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	3	S	10.VII.1956 ²²⁾ ⁴⁹⁾	S	—	S	S	S	S	S		S	
*Venezuela (Republic of) ⁸⁾ . . .	10	S	24.VIII.1956 ²²⁾ ⁵¹⁾	S	—	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Viet-Nam (Republic of) ¹⁾ ³⁸⁾ . . .	1	S	26. I. 1956 ¹⁷⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	S			
*Yemen ¹⁾	1			—	—	—	—	—	—				
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS:													
British West Africa ⁴⁾	$\frac{1}{2}$	A	29. XII. 1953 ⁹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—		A		
British East Africa ⁵⁾	$\frac{1}{2}$	³⁾	23. XII. 1953 ⁹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—		A		
Bermuda-British Caribbean Group ²⁷⁾	$\frac{1}{2}$		³⁷⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Malaya-British Borneo Group ⁶⁾	$\frac{1}{2}$		¹³⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration	$\frac{1}{2}$		³⁶⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—				

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

²⁾ For the Territories of the United States of America, see Final Protocol X.

³⁾ For British East Africa, see Final Protocol XXVI.

⁴⁾ 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).

⁵⁾ Comprising the following territories:
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate),
Tanganyika (Territory under United Kingdom Trusteeship),
Uganda (Protectorate).

⁶⁾ 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).

⁷⁾ Formerly: Portuguese Overseas Territories.

⁸⁾ Formerly: United States of Venezuela.

⁹⁾ The instrument also covers the Protocols annexed to the Convention.

¹⁰⁾ 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).
(See also notes 27) and 37.)

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,
- (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; subsequently: Zone of Spanish Protectorate in Morocco and Spanish Possessions. See also note 58).

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."

³⁶⁾ 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.

³⁶⁾ 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.

³⁷⁾ 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 ²⁷⁾—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 ¹⁰⁾—on behalf of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland acceded on 16 November, 1953.

³⁸⁾ Formerly: State of Viet-Nam.

³⁹⁾ 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.

⁴⁰⁾ 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.

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

⁴²⁾ 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.

⁴³⁾ 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.

⁴⁴⁾ 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 appor-

tionment 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."

⁴⁵⁾ 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."

⁴⁶⁾ The instrument of ratification was accompanied by the following declaration:

"In ratifying the Convention, the Presidium of the People's Assembly has decided that the question of the adoption, by the People's Republic of Albania, of the Radio Regulations be left open for the time being."

⁴⁷⁾ The Convention has been ratified by the Council of the Praesidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, subject to the following reservations:

"Since the assignment and registration of frequencies in the International Telecommunication Union on the basis of the decisions of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference are contrary to the provisions of the Radio Regulations, and are detrimental to the interests of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Council of the Praesidium, in ratifying the present Convention, is obliged to regard the adoption of the Radio Regulations as an open question."

⁴⁸⁾ When ratifying the Convention, the Polish Government approved the reservations made on the occasion when the Representative of the People's Republic of Poland had signed it.

⁴⁹⁾ The Government of Uruguay has ratified the Convention with a reservation relative to acceptance of the Telephone Regulations mentioned in Article 12 thereof.

⁵⁰⁾ The Convention was ratified subject to the following reservation with respect to Article 12:

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria, which did not sign the Final Acts of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1951) as they did not satisfy the frequency requirements of the radio services of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, leaves open for the moment the question of applying these provisions of the Radio Regulations (Atlantic City, 1947) which, in accordance with Article 47 of the said Regulations, will come into force on the date specified by the special Administrative Radio Conference."

⁵¹⁾ The Convention was ratified subject to the following reservation:

"The Republic of Venezuela accepts no consequence for reserves to the present Convention or to its Annexes resulting, directly or indirectly, in an increase of its contributory shares in the expenses of the Union."

⁵²⁾ The Portuguese Legation at Berne, informed the General Secretariat in a note dated 9 August, 1956, transmitted through the Federal Political Department and registered in the General Secretariat on 20 August, that Portugal's ratification of the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952)—see *Notification No. 750, dated 1 August last*—holds good also for the **Portuguese Oversea Provinces**.

⁵³⁾ The instrument of accession of Morocco to the Buenos Aires Convention (1952) shows that Morocco, as an independent sovereign State, has succeeded the former French Protectorate of Morocco (so far included in the Member designated "French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia" ratifications for which had been registered on 3 May, 1955) and the Zone of Spanish Protectorate in Morocco (so far included in the Member designated "Zone of Spanish Protectorate in Morocco and Spanish Possessions", for which the ratification had been registered on 16 September, 1955).

⁵⁴⁾ Until accession, included in the Member designated: "French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia" for which the ratifications had been registered on 3 May, 1955.

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)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	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)			
Albania (People's Republic of)	S	R									Monaco	S	R	S	R	S	A
Austria	S	R	S	R	S	A					Norway	S	R	S	R	S	
Belgium	S	R	S	R	S						Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea	S	R	S	R	S	A
Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	S	R									Poland (People's Republic of)	S	R	S	R	S	A
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	S	R		*	S						Portugal						
Vatican City State	S	R	S	R	S	A					French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia	S	R	S	R		A**)
Denmark	S	R	S	R	S	A					Federal German Republic	S	R	S	R	S	A
Egypt											Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia	S	R	S	A		
Spain											Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	S	R	S	A		
Finland											Roumanian People's Republic	S	R	S	A		
France											United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	S	R	S	R	S	A
Greece											Sweden	S	R	S	R	S	A
Hungarian People's Republic											Switzerland (Confederation)	S	R	S	R	S	A
Iraq											Syrian Republic	S	R	S	R	S	A
Ireland											Czechoslovakia	S	R	S	A		
Iceland											Turkey	S	R	S	A		
Israel											Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	S	R	S	A		
Italy											†)						
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.

**) 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 Radio Beacons in the European Area of Region 1 (Paris, 1951)

Country or territories	S — Signature	A — Acceptance	Country or territories	S — Signature	A — Acceptance
1	2	3	1	2	3
Belgium	S	A	Netherlands	S	A
Denmark	S	A	Portugal	S	A
Spain	S	A	French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia	S	A
France	S	A	Portuguese Overseas Provinces	S	A
Ireland	S	A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland *)	S	A
Italy	S	A	Sweden	S	A
Monaco	S	A	Turkey	S	A
Norway	S	A			

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

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

Table V. Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Agreement, Göteborg, 1955

This agreement was signed, without a referendum clause, by the delegates of the following Administrations: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Iceland, Norway, Netherlands, Federal German Republic, People's Republic of Poland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Annex 1 bis (see page 4 of the Report)

**RESULT OF A CONSULTATION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNION
ON AN APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION OF A NEW MEMBER**

(Article 1, paragraph 2 c) of the Buenos Aires Convention)

Republic of the Sudan

On the last day of the consultation period (20 July, 1956), there were 65 countries whose replies alone could be counted in working out the result of this consultation (see Administrative Council Resolution No. 216 (amended)).

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

Albania (People's Republic of); Argentine Republic; Australia (Commonwealth of); Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Bulgaria (People's Republic of); Canada; Ceylon; China; Vatican City State; Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi; Korea (Republic of); Denmark; Dominican Republic; Egypt; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Greece; Hungarian People's Republic; India (Republic of); Ireland; Iceland; Italy; Japan; Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of); Laos (Kingdom of); Lebanon; Libya (United Kingdom of); Luxembourg; Mexico; Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea; Philippines (Republic of the); Poland (People's Republic of); French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; Federal German Republic; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of); Roumanian People's Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Switzerland (Confederation); Czechoslovakia; Territories of the United States of America; Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Viet-Nam (Republic of); — 57 Members.

In addition, 8 countries answered in the affirmative, but it has not been possible to take account of their replies, since they had not ratified the Buenos Aires Convention or had not acceded thereto.

No Member of the Union voted against admission.

The total number of votes favourable to admission — 57 — reaches the majority required by Article 1, paragraph 2 c), of the Buenos Aires Convention; the application by the Government of the Republic of the Sudan for Membership of the Union is thus approved.

ANNEX 2

BUDGETS FOR 1956 (REVISED) AND FOR 1957

I. Summary of ordinary income and expenditure

INCOME	Swiss francs		EXPENDITURE ¹⁾	Swiss francs	
	1956	1957		1956	1957
Withdrawal from Reserve Account	385,080	684,180	Administrative Council	207,000	203,000
Contributory shares:			General Secretariat	2,312,750	2,280,950
1956: 614½ units at 8,800	5,407,600	5,407,600	I.F.R.B.	1,975,850	1,963,200
1957: 614½ units at 8,800			C.C.I.T.	550,980	584,500
Refund from Publication Budget	243,900	250,470	C.C.I.R.	463,400	566,900
Refund from United Nations — Technical Assistance, staff expenses		47,000	General Services	402,300	716,900
Contribution from C.C.I.T. extraordinary budget to language staff expenses		50,000	Liquidation of accounts in abeyance ⁴⁾ . .	5,912,280	6,315,450
Unforeseen	2,000	2,000	Subsidy to Supplementary Publications Budget for documents published at a loss ³⁾	46,300	45,800
	<u>6,038,580</u>	<u>6,441,250</u>		<u>80,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>
<i>N. B.:</i>			Technical Assistance, management expenses		
Technical Assistance, United Nations (UNTAA) contributions	64,200	64,200	Staff	45,400	
Withdrawal from C.C.I.F. Reserve Fund	20,000	10,000	Travel	15,000	
			Office supplies and sundries . .	3,800	
			C.C.I.T. Laboratory equipment and fittings ³⁾	<u>64,200</u>	<u>64,200</u>
				<u>20,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>

¹⁾ See summary of ordinary expenses, pages 43 to 45.²⁾ For laboratory fittings only.³⁾ In accordance with the supplementary publications budget.⁴⁾ In accordance with Buenos Aires Protocol III (1952).

BUDGETS FOR 1956 (revised) AND 1957 (continued)

II. Summary of extraordinary income and expenditure

	Budget Swiss francs	
	1956	1957
C.C.I.F. Study Groups and XVIIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1956	200,000	
C.C.I.T. Study Groups and VIIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1956	245,000	
Study Groups of amalgamated C.C.I.T. and First Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1956	65,000	196,500
C.C.I.R. Study Groups and VIIIt Plenary Assembly, Warsaw, 1956	855,500	104,000
Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1958	13,000 ¹⁾	13,000 ¹⁾
Administrative Radio Conference, 1959	106,000 ²⁾	120,000 ²⁾
	1,484,500	433,500

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

III. Supplementary Publications Budget

	Budget Swiss francs			
	1956 ³⁾		1957 ³⁾	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Total income	1,746,750		1,622,950	
Total expenditure		1,741,850		1,607,230
Surplus income to be paid into the Publications Capital Account		4,900		15,720
	1,746,750	1,746,750	1,622,950	1,622,950

¹⁾ To be apportioned among participants in the Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1958, in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Buenos Aires Convention, 1952.

²⁾ To be apportioned among participants in the Administrative Radio Conference 1959, in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Buenos Aires Convention, 1952.

³⁾ For details, see pages 46 to 49.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
SUMMARY OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

Sub-heads	Swiss francs											
	General Secretariat		IFRB		CCIT		CCIR		General services		Totals	
	Budgets	Budgets	Budgets	Budgets	Budgets	Budgets	Budgets	Budgets	Budgets	Budgets	Budgets	Budgets
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL (travel, allowances, insurance, overheads) . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207,000	203,00
STAFF:												
.10 <i>Salaries</i>												
.101 Salaries (permanent staff) . . .	1,622,000	1,647,000	1,308,600	1,337,000	382,880	390,000	340,500	346,000	—	—	3,653,980	3,720,000
.102 Salaries (other staff)	20,000	35,600	10,000	93,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,000	128,600
.11 <i>Cost-of-living allowances</i>												
.111 Cost-of-living allowances — staff actively employed . . .	99,150	119,350	77,950	99,600	22,900	28,000	20,000	24,550	—	—	220,000	271,500
.112 Cost-of-living allowances — retired staff	13,000	17,500	200	400	350	2,500	—	1,400	—	—	13,550	21,800
.12 <i>Allowances</i>												
.121 Expatriation allowances . . .	10,000	11,000	18,500	18,000	3,500	6,500	3,500	8,000	—	—	35,500	43,500
.122 Family allowances	61,000	61,000	43,000	52,800	18,400	18,000	7,200	8,800	—	—	129,600	140,600
.123 Children's study allowances												
.123.1 Allowances	10,300	11,000	7,000	13,000	5,400	4,900	1,000	2,000	—	—	23,700	30,900
.123.2 Travel	5,500	1,000	16,000	25,400	400	400	500	400	—	—	22,400	27,200
.13 Removals	2,000	2,000	30,000	39,000	3,000	26,000	3,000	26,500	—	—	38,000	93,500
.14 Home leave	35,500	28,000	44,700	42,000	10,000	—	3,800	26,200	—	—	94,000	96,200
.15 Overtime	6,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	400	400	500	500	—	—	8,900	6,900
.16 Long-service gratuities . . .	4,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000	2,000
.17 Insurance												
.171 Regular contributions to the S.S. and B. Funds (15%) .	244,000	247,500	198,000	201,000	57,600	58,500	51,100	51,900	—	—	550,700	558,900
.172 Other contributions to S.S. and B. Funds	58,100	54,000	28,700	30,000	6,050	9,300	3,100	22,900	—	—	95,950	116,200
.172.1 Single contributions	—	—	—	10,000	—	40,000	—	40,000	—	—	—	90,000
.173 Insurance for survivors of retired staff	40,000	40,000	—	—	—	—	—	7,750	—	—	40,000	47,750
	2,230,550	2,280,950	1,784,650	1,963,200	510,880	584,500	434,200	566,900	—	—	5,167,280	5,598,550

Subheads	Swiss francs											
	General Secretariat		IFRB		CCIT		CCIR		General services		Totals	
	Budgets	Budgets	Budgets	Budgets	Budgets	Budgets	Budgets	Budgets	Budgets	Budgets	Budgets	Budgets
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
GENERAL SERVICES												
1. SOCIAL WELFARE EXPENSES												
10 S.S. and B. Funds, management expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,000	15,000	12,000	15,000
.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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	11,000	10,000	11,000
.13 Contribution to the Sickness Insurance Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	21,000	20,000	21,000
.14 Collective accident insurance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,000	28,000	27,000	28,000
.15 Language courses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
2. PREMISES: RENT AND CHARGES												
20 Rent												
.20.1 Palais Wilson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,900	46,000	37,900	46,000
.20.2 Maison des Congrès	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,900	17,300	24,900	17,300
.20.3 Villa Bartholomé	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
.21 Lighting, heating												
.21.1 Palais Wilson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,700	17,100	13,700	17,100
.21.2 Maison des Congrès	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,700	13,000	12,700	13,000
.21.3 Villa Bartholomé	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	6,500	6,000	6,500
.22 Service (cleaning, upkeep, caretaker, fire insurance and watchman)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,300	20,800	19,300	20,800
.22.1 Palais Wilson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,000	14,700	14,000	14,700
.22.2 Maison des Congrès	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800	1,000	800	1,000
.23 Installations and repairs to premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	7,000	10,000	7,000
.24 New building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	10,000
3. TRAVEL												
.30 Attendance at meetings of C.C.I.s and other organizations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,100	30,600	40,100	30,600
.31 Missions abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,500	26,500	26,500	36,500
.32 Travel in Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,600	2,100	2,600	2,100
.33 Local transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	500	500	500
4. OFFICE EXPENSES												
.40 Office supplies and overheads												
.401 Maps, journals, bindings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,950	8,500	9,950	8,500
.402 Furniture, office machines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109,000	106,000	109,000	106,000
.403 Office supplies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99,500	75,000	99,500	75,000
.404 Preparation and publication of reports and plans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
5 LABORATORY AND TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT												
.51 Upkeep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000	6,500	7,000	6,500
.52 Technical equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
6. POSTAGE STAMPS AND TELEGRAPH CHARGES									30,000	27,000	30,000	27,000
7. TELEPHONES (Subscription and calls charges)									19,000	18,000	19,000	18,000
8. CENTRAL LIBRARY (fittings, bindings, purchase of books for all organs)									16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
9. OFFSET WORKSHOP (fittings and equipment)									5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000
D. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN									9,550	6,800	9,550	6,800
	2,230,550	2,280,950	1,784,650	1,963,200	510,880	585,500	434,200	566,900	745,000	716,900	5,912,280	6,315,450
Subsidy to Publications Budget for documents published at a loss											80,000	80,000
Liquidation of accounts in abeyance											46,300	45,800
Staff numbers	96	96	72	72	20	20	17	17	—	—	205	205

SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET, 1956

Summary of subheads

	Expenditure	Income
	Swiss francs	
A. DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING 1956:		
<i>Income:</i>		
Sale of documents		1,580,000
<i>Expenditure:</i>		
<i>Group I: Preparation of documents:</i>		
Production expenses (type-setting, printing, plates, paper, binding, etc.) . . .	1,112,600	
Executive staff salaries	84,400 *	
Packing	50,615	
Carriage	131,585	
Total direct expenses in calculation of costs		1,379,200
<i>Group II: Overheads:</i>		
Salaries, Publications and Despatch Section	134,800 *	
Assistants' salaries	16,440	
Office equipment and supplies	8,000	
Rent	9,000	} *
Heating, lighting, cleaning	6,000	
Telephone expenses	1,700	
Depreciation of printed matter (publications of current year)	36,360	
Bank charges, out-of-pocket and other expenses	7,000	
Interest on advances for the preceding and current year ^o)	17,000	
Losses on debtors	4,000	
Total overheads, 1956		237,300

B. DOCUMENTS ISSUED IN PREVIOUS YEARS:

Income:

Sale of documents	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.):

Income:

Sale of documents published at a loss	28,250
Advertisements in the Journal	7,000
Subsidy from the ordinary budget **	80,000
	115,250

Expenditure:

Journal, direct expenses	42,000
Direct expenses, portraits	1,000
Notifications, circulars, circular-letters	58,500
Packing	6,650
Carriage	11,700
	119,850

D. MISCELLANEOUS:

Income:

Stamps	500
Interest on overdue payments	5,000
Sundry (sale of waste paper, etc.)	1,000
	6,500

Expenditure:

Stamps	500
Interest on advances for previous years ^{oo}	5,000
	5,500

E. SURPLUS INCOME:

(credited to the Publications Capital Account, in accordance with Annex 1, paragraph 7, a), of the Financial Regulations	4,900
	1,746,750 1,746,750

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

** Expenditure for the ordinary budget.

o Interest on advances for the period not subject to interest on overdue payments (Financial Regulations, Article 24, paragraph 2).

oo Interest on advances subject to interest on overdue payments (Financial Regulations, Article 24, paragraph 2).

N.B.: In accordance with the ITU Financial Regulations, Annex 1, paragraph 6, the sales price is obtained by adding the overheads to the cost price (Group II) above.

This works out as follows:

$$\text{Total, Group II (Overheads)} \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \quad 237,300 \\ \text{Total, Group I (Direct expenses)} \dots \dots \dots \quad 1,379,200 \quad \underline{\underline{= 17.20\%}} \text{, or } \underline{\underline{17\%}}$$

The Council has decreed that the *sales price* for Members and Associate Members of the Union shall be:

117% of the cost price; and for non-Members;
122% of the cost price.

SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET, 1957

Summary of subheads

	Expenditure	Income
	Swiss francs	
A. DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN 1957:		
<i>Income:</i>		
Sale of documents		1,459,700
<i>Expenditure:</i>		
<i>Group I: Preparation of documents:</i>		
Production expenses (type-setting, printing, plates, paper, binding, etc.) . . .	943,150	
Executive staff salaries	77,270 *	
Assistants' salaries	21,440	
Mechanization costs	29,000	
Packing	42,030	
Carriage	113,740	
Total direct expenses in calculation of cost price		1,226,630
<i>Group II: Overheads:</i>		
Salaries, Publications and Despatch Section	148,500 *	
Assistants' salaries	15,000	
Office supplies and equipment	8,000	
Rent	9,000	
Heating, lighting, cleaning	6,000	
Telephone charges	1,700	
Depreciation of printed matter, 1957 . .	30,000	
Bank charges, out-of-pocket and other expenses	7,000	
Interest on advances for the preceding and current years	15,000 °	
Losses on debtors	1,000	
Total overheads, 1957		241,200

B. DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS:

Income:

Sales of documents	38,350
------------------------------	--------

For notes, see the following page.

Expenditure Income
Swiss francs

C. DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED AT A LOSS (Journal, notifications, circulars, portraits, etc.):

Income:

Sale of documents published at a loss	30,400
Advertisements in the Telecom. Journal	8,000
Subsidy from ordinary budget	80,000 **
	118,400

Expenditure:

Direct expenses, Journal	54,000
Direct expenses, portraits	1,200
Notifications, circulars, circular-letters	58,500
ITU folders	2,200
Packing	6,150
Carriage	11,850
	133,900

D. MISCELLANEOUS:

Income:

Miscellaneous postage	500
Interest	5,000
Miscellaneous (waste paper, etc.)	1,000
	6,500

Expenditure:

Miscellaneous postage	500
Interests on funds advanced for preceding years	5,000 ^{oo}
	5,500

E. EXCESS INCOME

(to be credited to the Publications Capital account, in accordance with Annex 1 to the Financial Regulations of the Union, paragraph 7 a)	15,720
	1,622,950 1,622,950

* Constitutes income for the ordinary budget ($77,270 + 148,500 + 8,000 + 9,000 + 6,000 + 1,700 = 250,470$ Fr.).

** Constitutes expenditure for the ordinary budget.

o Interest on funds advanced (direct expenses, overhead expenses, stock of paper, debtors) for the period not subject to interest (in accordance with Article 24, paragraph 2 of the Financial Regulations).

oo Interest on funds advanced, but subject to interest (in accordance with Article 14, para. 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:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Total, Group II — Overheads} \quad 242,200 \\ \text{Total, Group I — direct expenses} \quad 1,226,630 \end{array} = 19.66\% \text{ or } \underline{\underline{19\%}}$$

The Administrative Council has ruled that the sales price for Members and Associate Members will be 119% of cost price and for non-Members 125% of cost price.

ANNEX 3

**International Telecommunication Union, Geneva
Summary of budget estimates for 1956 (revised) and 1957 in the form adopted
by the United Nations and the other specialized agencies**

ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE

GROUP I. Personnel Services

	1956 Swiss francs	1957
<i>Salaries, wages, and other pay items:</i>		
Established posts	3,653,980	3,720,000
Temporary staff	30,000	128,600
Staff intermittently employed	1,008,000	378,000
Overtime and night differential	8,900 ¹⁾	6,900 ¹⁾
Compensation for annual leave not taken	—	—
Consultants' fees and associated expenses	12,000	15,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,712,880	4,248,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Staff benefits and allowances:</i>		
Children's allowances, education grants, and related travel	175,700	198,700
Repatriation grant	—	—
Installation grants and termination allowances	35,500 ²⁾	43,500 ²⁾
Refund of national income tax	—	—
Contributions to sickness insurance and various insurances	57,000	60,000
Contributions to the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	786,650	912,850
Allowances and claims	—	—
Sundry	243,550 ³⁾	301,300 ³⁾
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,298,400	1,516,350
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS, GROUP I	<u>6,011,280</u>	<u>5,764,850</u>
	<hr/>	<hr/>

GROUP II. GENERAL SERVICES

Travel and transport:

Missions: Delegations	109,000	103,000
Staff	192,100	99,700
Consultants	—	—
Travel on home leave	94,000	96,200
Travel expenses of staff members and of their dependants and removal expenses	38,000	93,500
Sundry	500	500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	433,600	392,900
	<hr/>	<hr/>

For explanatory notes, see page 52.

	1956	1957
	Swiss francs	
<i>Contractual and other services:</i>		
Printing	80,000	80,000
Sundry	485,500 ⁴⁾	302,000 ⁴⁾
	<hr/> 565,500	<hr/> 382,000
<i>Supplies</i>	220,500	117,500
<i>Premises and equipment</i>	201,450	149,500
TOTAL, GROUP II	<u>1,421,050</u>	<u>1,041,900</u>
 GROUP III. SPECIAL PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES		
Missions	—	—
Subsidies	—	—
Scholarships and Fellowships	—	—
Other	—	—
TOTAL, GROUP III	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
 GROUP IV. OTHER BUDGETARY PROVISIONS		
Unpaid liability fund	46,300	45,800
Provision for new projects, contingencies and unforeseen expenses	—	—
Reserve Fund	—	—
Working Capital Fund	—	—
Unapportioned reserves	—	—
Other	44,450 ⁵⁾	22,200 ⁵⁾
Overall reduction (to be deducted)	—	—
TOTAL, GROUP IV	<u>90,750</u>	<u>68,000</u>
TOTALS, GROUPS I TO IV	<u>7,523,080</u>	<u>6,874,750</u>
 GROUP V. SUBSIDIARY INCOME		
Staff contributions	—	—
Estimated income from services rendered to other agencies	—	—
Sale of publications	—	—
Sundry	630,980	1,033,650
TOTAL, GROUP V	<u>630,980</u>	<u>1,033,650</u>
NET TOTALS { 1956	<u>6,892,100</u>	
1957		<u>5,841,100</u>

GROUP VI. PUBLICATIONS SECTION BUDGET ⁶⁾

	1956	1957
	Swiss francs	
<i>Expenditure:</i> Cost of preparation and printing	1,741,850	1,607,230
Payment into capital account	4,900	15,720
Total expenditure	<u>1,746,750</u>	<u>1,622,950</u>
<i>Income:</i> Sale of publications	1,746,750	1,622,950
Withdrawal from the capital account	—	—
Total income	<u>1,746,750</u>	<u>1,622,950</u>

NOTES

1) Overtime only.

2) Expatriation allowance.

3) Details:

	1956	1957
Cost-of-living allowance for staff	220,000	271,500
Cost-of-living allowance, retired staff	13,550	21,800
Long-service gratuities	4,000	2,000
Language courses	6,000	6,000
	<u>243,550</u>	<u>301,300</u>

4) Details:

	1956	1957
Rent	80,800	81,300
Lighting, heating	32,400	36,600
Service (cleaning, upkeep, caretaker)	34,100	36,500
Postage, telegrams	30,000	27,000
Telephone charges	19,000	18,000
Preparation and publication of reports and plans	30,000	30,000
Extraordinary budget (conferences):		
Premises, furniture, machines	54,500	8,500
Document production	133,000	24,000
Unforeseen	36,700	5,100
Publication and distribution of reports	35,000	35,000
	<u>485,500</u>	<u>302,000</u>

5) Details:

	1956	1957
Sundry and unforeseen	10,550	8,800
Interest	33,900	13,400
	<u>44,450</u>	<u>22,200</u>

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

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

ANNEX 4

A LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE UNION IN 1956

1. Twenty-four notifications, running to 243 printed pages, including the annexes, in three languages.
2. Eleven Telegraph and Telephone Division Circulars = 75 printed pages.

These deal with the following matters:

- Circular No. 1307 (re-issue of *Table A*, European system charges)
,, No. 1308 (meeting of C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F. study group Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen)
,, No. 1309 (despatch of *Table A*, European system, second edition)
,, No. 1310 (despatch of the *Instructions for staff in the European international telephone service*, C.C.I.F.)
,, No. 1311 (election of C.C.I. Directors)
,, No. 1312 (despatch of the *Official List of Telegraph Offices open for international traffic*, twentieth edition)
,, No. 1313 (traffic to be routed over the aeronautical fixed telecommunication network)
,, No. 1314 (relations with E.C.A.F.E. — Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East)
,, No. 1315 (despatch of the *General Telephone Statistics*, 1955)
,, No. 1316 (despatch of the *Telex Statistics*, 1955)
,, No. 1317 (despatch of the *General Telegraph Statistics*, 1955)

3. Thirteen Radio Division Circulars = 25 printed pages, on the following matters:

- Circular No. 719 (despatch of the *Alphabetical List of Call Signs*, seventeenth edition)
,, No. 720 (despatch of the *Atlas of C.C.I.R. Ground-Wave Propagation Curves*)
,, No. 721 (despatch of the *Map of Coast Stations open for public correspondence*, seventh edition)
,, No. 722 (despatch of the *List of Aeronautical and Aircraft Stations*, twenty-fourth edition, and orders for the twenty-fifth)
Circular No. 723 (despatch of the *Radio Frequency Record*, third edition)
,, No. 724 (orders for the *List of Special Service Stations*, fifteenth edition)
,, No. 725 (election of C.C.I. Directors)
,, No. 726 (despatch of the *List of Fixed Stations*, fourteenth edition: Index to the Radio Frequency Record)
,, No. 727 (orders for I.F.R.B. "Technical Standards")
,, No. 728 (despatch of the *List of Coast and Ship Stations*, twenty-eighth edition, and orders for the twenty-ninth)
,, No. 729 (orders for the *Alphabetical List of Call Signs*, eighteenth edition)
,, No. 730 (Final Texts of the C.C.I.R. VIIIth Plenary Assembly, Warsaw, 1956, Volume I, II, and III, orders)
,, No. 731 (despatch of the *General Radio Statistics*, 1955)

	No. printed
4. Collected Resolutions, Administrative Council, Eleventh Session	E 400
	F 350
	S 170
5. Financial Operating Report, 1955 (90 pages)	E 700
	F 750
	S 200
6. Report on the activities of the Union, 1955 (66 pages)	E 825
	F 650
	S 300
7. I.T.U. Information Folders	E 2,000
	F 2,000
	S 1,000
8. Portrait of Lord Rayleigh	700
9. <i>Telecommunication Journal</i> , twelve issues, trilingual	2,000
10. <i>General Telegraph Statistics</i> , 1955	E 300
	F 350
	S 120
11. <i>General Telephone Statistics</i> , 1955	E 300
	F 450
	S 120
12. <i>Telex Statistics</i> , 1955, trilingual	600
13. <i>General Radio Statistics</i> , 1955, trilingual	800
14. <i>List of Point-to-Point Radio Channels</i> , Supplements 2 and 3	1,250
15. <i>Official List of Telegraph Offices</i> , twentieth edition	16,700
16. <i>Official List of Telegraph Offices</i> , twentieth edition, Annexes 1, 2, 3 and 4	16,700
17. <i>Table A</i> (elementary telegraph rates for calculation of European tariffs), second edition	E 300
	F 400
18. <i>Table B</i> , third edition, Supplements 6 to 12	E 400
	F 400
19. <i>Paris Telephone Regulations</i> , 1949, reprint	F 600
20. <i>Map of Coast Stations open to Public Correspondence</i> , seventh edition, 1955	5,000
21. <i>List of Aeronautical and Aircraft Stations</i> , twenty-fourth edition	3,000
22. <i>List of Aeronautical and Aircraft Stations</i> , twenty-fifth edition	2,600
23. <i>List of Radiolocation Stations</i> , fourth edition	E 13,000
	F 3,250
24. <i>List of Radiolocation Stations</i> , fourth edition, Supplements 1, 2, and 3	E 13,000
	F 3,250
25. <i>List of Special Service Stations</i> , fourteenth edition, Supplements 4, 5, and 6	E 3,400
	F 12,800
26. <i>List of Special Service Stations</i> , fifteenth edition	E 13,700
	F 3,500
27. <i>Alphabetical List of Call Signs</i> , seventeenth edition, prefaces in E, S, F, R, and C; Supplements a to 11	19,500
28. <i>List of Fixed Stations</i> , fourteenth edition, Volumes I and II trilingual	1,800
29. <i>List of Fixed Stations</i> , fourteenth edition, Volumes I and II, Supplements 1 to 3, trilingual	1,800
30. <i>List of Coast and Ship Stations</i> , twenty-eighth edition, trilingual	18,000
31. <i>Preface to the Radio Frequency Record</i> , third edition	E 1,400
	F 600
	S 200

	No. printed
32. <i>Preface to the Radio Frequency Record</i> , third edition, Supplements 1 to 4	E 1,400
	F 600
	S 200
33. <i>Radio Frequency Record</i> , Volume I, third edition, Supplements 1 to 4, preface in E, S, F, R, and C	2,050
34. <i>Radio Frequency Record</i> , Volume II, third edition, Supplements 1 to 4, preface in E, S, F, R, and C	2,050
35. <i>Radio Frequency Record</i> , Volume III, third edition, preface in E, S, F, R, and C	1,700
36. <i>Radio Frequency Record</i> , Volume III, third edition, Supplements 1 to 4, preface in E, S, F, R, and C	1,700
37. <i>Supplementary Information to the Radio Frequency Record</i> , first edition, Sup- plement 6, preface in E, S, F, R, and C	1,800
38. <i>Coloured Chart of Frequency allocations</i> (reprint)	E 600
39. <i>List of Broadcasting Stations</i> , thirteenth edition, Supplements 3 and 4, trilingual <i>C.C.I.F.</i>	1,800
40. <i>C.C.I.F. Green Book</i> , Volume I, XVIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1954	E 560
	S 150
41. <i>C.C.I.F. Green Book</i> , Volume II, XVIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1954	S 150
42. <i>C.C.I.F. Green Book</i> , Volume III, XVIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1954	E 1,000
	F 1,000
	S 150
43. <i>C.C.I.F. Green Book</i> , Volume III, Annexes thereto, XVIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1954	F 1,000
44. Maintenance (extract from the <i>C.C.I.F. Green Book</i> , Volume III)	E 1,000
	F 1,000
45. <i>C.C.I.F. Green Book</i> , Volume IV, XVIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1954	E 1,000
	F 1,000
46. <i>C.C.I.F. Green Book</i> , Volume IV, Annexes thereto, XVIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1954	F 1,000
47. <i>C.C.I.F. Green Book</i> , Volume VI, XVIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1954	S 150
48. <i>C.C.I.F. Green Book</i> , Volume V, XVIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1954	E 800
	F 1,000
	S 150
49. Instructions for Staff responsible for supervising and charging for programme transmissions in the European System, 1954	E 525
	F 800
	S 200
<i>C.C.I.R.</i>	
50. Bibliography on Communication Theory, bilingual, E/F, Supplement No. 3	200
51. Atlas of Ground-Wave Propagation Curves for frequencies between 30 and 300 Mc/s, introduction in E, S and F	1,200
52. Fifty-three I.F.R.B. Circulars = 1494 pages (1653 pages if to the total be added the unchanged sheets which occur again and again in I.F.R.B. Circulars) (notification to the I.F.R.B. of frequency assignments and publication of the Board's findings).	
53. <i>Summary of Monitoring Information</i> , trilingual, Booklets Nos. 10 to 13	550
54. <i>I.F.R.B. "Technical Standards"</i> , Groups B 2 and C	500
55. <i>I.F.R.B. "Technical Standards"</i> , Group A	650
56. Addendum to the <i>List of High-Frequency Broadcasting Requirements submitted to the I.F.R.B.</i> (June 70 only), trilingual	400

ANNEX 5

**A LIST OF UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS TO WHICH THE UNION
WAS INVITED FROM 1 JANUARY, 1956, TO 31 DECEMBER, 1956**

A. Conferences and meetings at which the Union was represented

1. Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions, seventeenth session, first part, Geneva, 13 to 18 February, 1956.
2. Technical Assistance Board, thirty-fifth meeting, New York, 12 to 23 March, 1956.
3. Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, thirtieth session, Geneva, 25 to 27 April, 1956.
4. Resumption of the thirty-fifth meeting of the Technical Assistance Board, Geneva, 1 and 2 May, 1956.
5. Administrative Committee on Coordination, twenty-second session, Geneva, 3 to 5 May, 1956.
6. Committee on the study of the system of salaries, allowances and benefits in force in the United Nations, Geneva, 29 May, 1956.
7. Technical Assistance Committee, twenty-second session, 4 July to 7 August, 1956.
8. Economic and Social Council, twenty-second session, Geneva, 9 July to 9 August, 1956.
9. Technical Assistance Board, thirty-sixth session, Geneva, 12 to 20 July, 1956.
10. Administrative Committee on Coordination, twenty-second session (resumption of session), Geneva, 13 and 14 July, 1956.
11. Technical Assistance Board, thirty-seventh session, New York, 8 to 23 October, 1956.
12. Administrative Committee on Coordination, twenty-third session, New York, 10 to 12 October, 1956.
13. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, New York, 16 to 26 October, 1956.
14. Seventh Technical Assistance Conference, New York, 17 October, 1956.
15. Inter-organizational working party on salary revision, Geneva, 1 November, 1956.
16. Administrative Study Group of the Technical Assistance Committee, New York, 19 November, 1956.

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

1. Industry and Commerce Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, eighth session, Bangalore, India, 24 to 31 January, 1956.
2. Meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, January, 1956.
3. Meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, February, 1956.
4. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, twelfth session, Bangalore, India, 2 to 14 February, 1956.
5. Trusteeship Council, seventeenth session, New York, 7 February, 1956.
6. Meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, March, 1956.
7. Sub-Committee on Electric Power, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, fifth session, Bangalore, India, 7 to 12 March, 1956.

8. Railway Sub-Committee, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, fourth session, New Delhi, 25 to 31 March, 1956.
9. Advisory Committee on Administrative Questions, seventeenth session, second part, New York, 4 April, 1956.
10. Statistics Committee, ninth session, New York, 16 April to 4 May, 1956.
11. Economic and Social Council, twenty-first session, Geneva, 17 April, 1956.
12. Meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, April, 1956.
13. Advisory Committee on Public Information, twenty-fourth session, Rome, 18 to 23 April, 1956.
14. United Nations Cinema Council, twenty-fifth session, Rome, 24 to 26 April, 1956.
15. Meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, May, 1956.
16. Plenary Meeting, Fifth Committee, Economic Commission for Latin America, Santiago, Chile, 14 and 15 May, 1956.
17. Meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, June, 1956.
18. Trusteeship Council, eighteenth session, New York, 7 June, 1956.
19. Meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, July, 1956.
20. VIIIth Conference of non-governmental organizations in Latin America, Havana, Cuba, 20 to 27 July, 1956.
21. Meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, August, 1956.
22. Meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, September, 1956.
23. Working Party on Economic Development of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 17 to 29 September, 1956.
24. Conference on the creation of an international atomic agency, New York, 20 September, 1956.
25. Preparatory Committee, Administrative Committee on Coordination, thirty-first session, New York, 2 October, 1956.
26. Meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, October, 1956.
27. Ninth Conference of non-governmental organizations in Latin America, Santiago, Chile, 17 to 24 October, 1956.
28. Second session, Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, New York, 22 October, 1956.
29. Second session, Sub-Committee for Commerce, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Tokyo, 29 October to 5 November, 1956.
30. Meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, November, 1956.
31. Conference of non-governmental organizations on information of the United Nations, New York, 7 to 9 November, 1956.
32. Eleventh session, United Nations General Assembly, New York, 12 November, 1956.
33. First session, Commerce Committee, Economic Commission for Latin America, Santiago, Chile, 19 November, 1956.
34. Resumption of the twenty-second session, Technical Assistance Committee, New York, 26 November to 4 December, 1956.
35. Meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, December, 1956.

ANNEX 6

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AFFORDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE I.T.U. IN 1956

TABLE I

Missions in progress on 1 January, 1956

Country	Experts	End of mission	Speciality
<i>Ethiopia</i>	A. Spälti (Switzerland)	still there	Director, Telecommunications Institute
	J. Heierle (Switzerland)	still there	Instructor, Telecommunications Institute
<i>Iran</i>	R. Mouret (France)	still there	Overhead lines
	M. Viallat (France)	1 June, 1956	Telegraph equipment
<i>Iraq</i>	C. F. Needham (New Zealand)	1 June, 1956	Automatic telephone exchanges
	W. A. Prattley (New Zealand)	still there	Carrier telephony
<i>Jordan</i>	M. Ibrahim (Egypt)	still there	Telephony and telegraphy
	E. Duncan-Smith (United Kingdom)	still there	Radio
<i>Pakistan</i>	Santiago Quijano Caballero (Colombia)	still there	Radio
	W. D. McKenzie (Australia)	still there	Long-distance telephone lines
	C. Kroeker (Federal German Republic)	still there	Telephone exchanges
<i>Paraguay</i>	H. A. Phillips (United Kingdom)	February, 1956	Underground telephone cables
	R. Arciniegas S. (Colombia)	still there	Telecommunication management
<i>Syria</i>	J. A. Nielsen (Denmark)	May, 1956	Local telephone cables

TABLE II

Missions wound up in 1956

Country	Experts	Mission lasted	Speciality
<i>Ethiopia</i>	W. A. Abbott (United Kingdom)	January-December	Instructor, Ethiopian Telecommunications Institute
<i>Iran</i>	M. Ballereau (France)	January-December	Telephone cable jointing and welding
<i>Syria</i>	N. Jensen (Denmark)	July-December	Local telephone cables
	H. Murat (France)	January-September	Telephone cable jointing and welding

TABLE III

Missions begun in 1956

Country	Experts	Mission began	Speciality
Bolivia	Naum Glaubach (Argentina)	November	Radio
Paraguay	Antonio Sagrario Rocafort (Spain)	June	Radio

TABLE IV

List of scholars and fellows nominated under the I.T.U. 1956 programme, and of scholars and fellows nominated in 1955 but studying in 1956

Country of origin	Name	Host countries
Afghanistan	M. K. Moshfik	Canada (in 1957)
Burma	U. Maung Maung D. J. W. Bartlett *	Canada United States, Canada, United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the Federal German Republic
Chile	E. B. Saavedra	United States (in 1957)
China	Shi Chuan Chang Tsao-Vong Miao	United States (nominated in 1955) United States (in 1957)
Korea (Cat. II)	B. C. Rim B. K. Kim	United Kingdom, United States (in 1957) United Kingdom, United States (in 1957)
Egypt	M. Badrawy A. Elfaharn	Netherlands, Switzerland (nominated in 1955) Sweden (nominated in 1955)
Finland (Cat. II)	V. Pekkarinen E. Räsänen M. Tuhkanen	United States (in 1957) United Kingdom, Federal German Repu- blic (in 1957) United States, Switzerland (in 1957)
Iran	H. Naïmi	United Kingdom (nominated in 1955)
Israel	D. Avni A. Wienerman H. Kauffman R. Fischer H. Guggenheim B. Hellmann	Switzerland Switzerland, France United Kingdom Switzerland (in 1957) Netherlands, Sweden (nominated in 1955) Switzerland (nominated in 1955)
Japan	A. Kinase K. Meada K. Morooka S. Hirano S. Tanaka	United Kingdom United Kingdom, United States United States United Kingdom, Federal German Re- public (nominated in 1955) United States (nominated in 1955)

* The necessary money has been provided by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

<i>Jordan</i>	W. R. Abdel Hadi S. Atiyyat N. T. Khalidi	United Kingdom United Kingdom United States
<i>Lebanon</i>	A. Nahoul	France (in 1957)
<i>Nepal</i>	R. P. Sinha	United States (prolongation of studies in 1956)
<i>Pakistan</i>	A. Mumtaz M. S. Mugtadir	United Kingdom (in 1957) United Kingdom
<i>Surinam</i>	H. Tjong-Akiet	Netherlands (nominated in 1955)
<i>Syria</i>	M. Barkawi H. Muhtadi A. Asswad	Belgium (nominated in 1955) United Kingdom (nominated in 1955) United Kingdom (nominated in 1955)
<i>Turkey</i>	A. D. Tugal *	United States, Canada (nominated in 1955)
<i>Yugoslavie</i>	M. Kovacevic M. Pernjak J. Salopek N. Vujanovic	Federal German Republic Finland Sweden, Denmark Sweden, Denmark
(Cat. II) . .	M. Zuber	Switzerland, Netherlands

TABLE V

I.T.U. Technical Assistance Programme, 1957

(approved by the ECOSOC Technical Assistance Committee, which authorized allocation of the requisite funds, and confirmed by the United Nations General Assembly)

I. Projects for 1957 (Category I)

U.S. dollars				
<i>Saudi Arabia</i> . . .	Three experts	Two and twelve months	Radio	22,000
<i>Bolivia</i>	One expert	Twelve months	Radio	9,000
<i>Ethiopia</i>	Two experts	Twelve months each	Telecommunications Institute	18,200
<i>Iran</i>	One expert One expert	Twelve months Twelve months	Overhead lines Radio relay links	23,000
<i>Iraq</i>	One expert One expert	Twelve months Twelve months	Carrier lines Telephone exchanges	20,000
<i>Israel</i>	One expert	Three months	Telecommunication training	5,000
<i>Jordan</i>	One expert One expert	Twelve months Twelve months	Radio Telegraphy and Telephony	12,000
<i>Lebanon</i>	Two experts	Two months each	Broadcasting	6,500
<i>Carried forward</i>				115,700

* The necessary money has been supplied by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

				U.S. dollars
<i>Brought forward</i>				115,700
<i>Pakistan</i>	One expert	Twelve months	Radio	
	One expert	Twelve months	Long-distance telephone lines	
<i>Paraguay</i>	One expert	Twelve months	Telephone exchanges	45,000
	One expert	Six months	Telecommunication management	
<i>Syria</i>	One expert	Six months	Radio	9,000
	One expert	Twelve months	Local telephone cables	
<i>Venezuela</i>	One expert	Nine months	Radio	
	One expert	Six months	Overhead lines	28,500
	One expert	Six months	Telephone services	
	One expert	Six months	Radio	9,000

B. Scholarships and fellowships:

<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	Three awards	9,000	dollars
<i>Ceylon</i>	One award	2,600	„
<i>Chile</i>	Two awards	6,000	„
<i>China</i>	One award	2,500	„
<i>Ethiopia</i>	Five awards	10,800	„
<i>Iraq</i>	Two awards	7,000	„
<i>Japan</i>	Three awards	8,000	„
<i>Mexico</i>	Four awards	7,900	„
<i>Yugoslavia</i>	Sixteen awards	18,000	„
		71,800	dollars
			71,800

C. Supplies of equipment:

<i>Israel</i>	Laboratory equipment	7,500	dollars
<i>Syria</i>	Measurement equipment	7,500	„
		15,000	dollars
<i>Total</i>			<u>15,000</u>
<i>Total</i>			<u>294,000</u>

To this must be added 21,500 dollars for the expenses incurred by the I.T.U., so that the I.T.U. Category I programme, for 1957, amounts to 315,500 *United States dollars*.

II. Projects for implementation in 1957 if the necessary funds become available

This list constitutes, in fact, a programme which can be implemented only if the necessary money can be made available from the funds earmarked in each country for implementation of the Category I programme.

A. Experts

<i>Afghanistan</i>	One expert	Eighteen months	Telecommunication	10,000
<i>Ethiopia</i>	One expert	Twelve months	Telecommunication	9,200
<i>Carried forward</i>				19,200

			U.S. dollars
		<i>Brought forward</i>	19,200
<i>Iran</i>	One expert	Three months	Overhead lines 3,000
<i>Ireland</i>	One expert	Six months	Telecommunication 8,000
<i>Jordan</i>	One expert	Six months	Radio
	One expert	Six months	Telegraphy and telephony 6,000
<i>Lebanon</i>	One expert	Six months	Telegraphy 7,000
<i>Paraguay</i>	One expert	Six months	Telecommunication management 5,000
<i>Syria</i>	One expert	Six months	Broadcasting 7,000
<i>Ceylon</i>	One award	3,600 dollars	
<i>China</i>	Two awards	5,000 ,,	
<i>Korea</i>	Two awards	6,000 ,,	
<i>Spain</i>	Five awards	12,250 ,,	
<i>Ethiopia</i>	Two awards	4,300 ,,	
<i>Iraq</i>	One award	3,500 ,,	
<i>Ireland</i>	Two awards	3,400 ,,	
<i>Israel</i>	One award	2,400 ,,	
<i>Japan</i>	One award	2,600 ,,	
<i>Lebanon</i>	One award	2,300 ,,	
<i>Mexico</i>	Four awards	7,200 ,,	
<i>Pakistan</i>	Five awards	13,000 ,,	
<i>Syria</i>	Five awards	11,000 ,,	
		<hr/>	
		76,250 dollars	76,250

C. *Supplies of equipment*

<i>Ethiopia</i>	Laboratory equipment	1,000 dollars
<i>Israel</i>	Laboratory equipment	2,500 ,,
<i>Syria</i>	Measurement equipment	2,500 ,,
<i>Yugoslavia</i>		20,300 ,,
		<hr/>
		26,300 dollars
		26,300
	Total cost, Category II programme .	<u>157,750</u>

ANNEX 7

POSITION AS REGARDS ACCOUNTS IN ARREAR AS AT 30 APRIL, 1957

	Balance outstanding at 30.4.1957 (not including interest for 1956)	Refers to years
Bolivia	263,941.45	1949-1955
Cuba	525,179.28	1945-1955
El Salvador (Republic of)	94,905.85	1952-1955
Liberia	34,636.57	1953-1955
Panama	104,803.55	1949-1955
Peru	299,890.05	1949-1955
Uruguay (Oriental Rep. of)	157,095.28	1951-1955
Yemen	20,245.85	1953-1955
San Marino	19,424.34	1946-1954
<hr/>		
Total, Swiss francs	1,520,122.22	