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**GENERAL SECRETARIAT
OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION**

**REPORT
ON THE ACTIVITIES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION**

in

1960

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REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

1960

(96th year of the Union's existence)

With reference to Article 10, paragraph 2. *u*) of the Geneva Convention and to Administrative Council Resolution No. 123, I hereby submit the following report to the Members and Associate Members of the Union. It deals with Union activities in 1960.

For financial details, reference should be made to the Financial Operating Report, drawn up in accordance with Article 10, paragraph 2. *t*) of the Convention, and published separately.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the activities of the International Telecommunication Union during 1960.

The year was the first in a new chapter of the Union's life. Following the important decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference at the end of 1959, the work of the Union may be said to have been shifted into a higher gear. 1960 was the period of initial acceleration in the new year.

Two activities in 1960 stand out particularly. There was, first, the growth of Technical Assistance rendered by the Union under the various United Nations programmes—an indication of the increasing recognition of telecommunications as a necessary field for Technical Assistance and of the fact that the I.T.U. is coming to play a noticeably more important role in the United Nations family. Secondly, there was the work of the I.F.R.B. in preparing for the entry into force of the new Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959) on 1 May, 1961, with particular reference to the establishment of the Master International Frequency Register.

Conferences and meetings occupied less of the Union's time than the previous year. The most important was undoubtedly the IIInd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. in New Delhi in December, but much valuable work was also performed by a Special Regional Conference, convened in Geneva with a view to reaching agreement on the joint use, by certain European countries, of the frequency bands 68-73 Mc/s and 76-87.5 Mc/s by broadcasting, fixed and mobile services.

The increase in the membership of the Administrative Council from 18 to 25 was shown to be fully justified at the 15th session which met in Geneva in May and June. Wider geographical distribution at international meetings clearly helps towards wider views, and the 1960 Council will be remembered for the lengthy, vigorous and comprehensive discussions which preceded its decisions.

For the rest, the Union continues to grow with the times. Firmly based on the experience of ninety-six years of fruitful activity, it also looks towards a future in which telecommunications will reach into hitherto untravelled spheres and in which they will become one of the most important arbiters of human welfare.

II. MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

What Membership and Associate Membership means is defined in the first article of the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952), which took effect on 1 January, 1954.

Table I to Annex 1 shows the position obtaining on 31 December, 1960, as far as the Buenos Aires Convention was concerned.

From 1953 to 1960, eighty signatories of the Buenos Aires Convention ratified it, and twenty-five countries (nine of them mentioned in Annexes 1 and 2 to the Convention) acceded thereto. Furthermore, three Associate Members announced that the Convention had been applied. There were eighty signatories to the Convention: seventy-eight effective signatures, to which are to be added the signature of the United States on behalf of the United States Territories (Final Protocol X) and that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for British East Africa (Final Protocol XXVI).

The application for Membership submitted by the Republic of Cameroon was accepted (see Annex 1 *bis*). The instrument of accession to the Buenos Aires Convention was lodged with the General Secretariat on 22 December, 1960.

An application for Associate Membership, submitted by Belgium on behalf of the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, was accepted (see Annex 1 *ter*). On 30 December, 1960, the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi became an Associate Member.

The following countries have become Members of the United Nations and have acceded to the Buenos Aires Convention: The Central African Republic, the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), the Republic of the Ivory Coast, the Republic of Gabon, the Republic of Mali, the Republic of the Niger, the Republic of Senegal, the Republic of Chad.

Thus on 31 December 1960 there were 104 Members of the Union and 5 Associate Members.

The Republic of Dahomey, on becoming a Member of the United Nations, acceded to the Geneva Convention (1959).

The Member of the Union previously known as "Czechoslovakia" is henceforward to be called "Czechoslovak Socialist Republic".

From 1954 to 1959, the General Secretariat repeatedly reminded the Administrations of countries of which the governments had neither ratified the Convention nor acceded thereto of Articles 15 and 16 of the Convention, and invited them to observe the requisite formalities.

By 31 December, 1960, three non-signatory governments only, mentioned in Annex 1 to the Convention, had not acceded thereto.

As usual, Table I also shows the position of countries in relation to the Regulations annexed to the Buenos Aires Convention (1952) (according to the Buenos Aires Convention, Article 25, the Administrative Regulations annexed to the Atlantic City Convention, 1947, are considered as being annexed to the Buenos Aires Convention too), and in relation to the Agreement of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (E.A.R.C.) Geneva, 1951, and of the High-Frequency Broadcasting Conference.

At its Tenth Session (1955), the Council recommended that in Annex 1 should appear information about the Conventions and Agreements reached in application of the Radio Regulations, apart from data relating to the Buenos Aires Convention and Regulations thereto annexed. Hence such information has been included in Annex 1.

Furthermore, Table I in Annex 1 gives information about:

- a)* signature and approval of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations adopted by the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Geneva, 1958), which took effect on 1 January, 1960;
 - b)* the International Telecommunication Convention revised by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959) (classes of contribution, signatures, ratification, and accession);
 - c)* signature and approval of the Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations, drawn up by the Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1959).
-

III. MANAGEMENT OF THE UNION

Some information is given below about the staff and finances of the Union.

3.1 STAFF AND PERSONNEL QUESTIONS

3.1.1 On 31 December 1960, apart from short-term staff, 272 persons were employed by the various organs of the Union, of whom 215 held permanent appointments and 57 held fixed-term contracts.

TABLE 1

*Distribution of staff (except on short-term contracts)
among the various organs of the Union *)*

Organ	Elected Officials	Number of contracts		Total
		Permanent	Fixed-term	
General Secretariat	2	97	16	115
I.F.R.B.	11	80	29	120
C.C.I.T.T.	1	14	6	21
C.C.I.R.	2	9	6	17
	16 (16)	200 (128)	57 (108)	273 (252)

3.1.2 The manning table corresponding to the ordinary budget for 1960 included 273 posts. The following movements were recorded in 1960 among elected officials and staff holding permanent and fixed-term contracts = three retirements, seven departures at the close of the contract (including four members of the I.F.R.B.), two resignations, one dismissal and two deaths.

3.1.3 The number of short-term staff employed in 1960 is shown in the following table:

*) For purposes of comparison, numbers at the end of 1959 are shown in brackets.

TABLE 2
Short-term staff

	Number of contracts	Total number of working days
Interpreters	60	1,045
Public Information Officer	1	61
Administrator	1	57
Translators	26	1,633
Engineer	1	122
Precis-writers, proof-readers	6	309
Draughtsmen	4	352
Clerks	47	3,190
Simultaneous interpretation operators	4	78
Shorthand-typists	148	8,356
Telephone operators	6	486
Punch-card operators	16	1,481
Roneo operators	64	3,345
Messengers and documents clerks	35	2,821

3.1.4 The distribution of staff by grades among the various organs is shown in Table 3. It should be noted that under General Secretariat appear a number of posts belonging to "common services" which work for all organs.

TABLE 3
Distribution of staff by grades

Grades	General Secretariat		I.F.R.B.		C.C.I.T.T.		C.C.I.R.		Totals	
	2		11		1		2		16	
Elected officials	P	FT	P	FT	P	FT	P	FT	P	FT
D.2										
D.1	2				1				3	
P.5	5		1		2		1		9	
P.4	5		6		1		1	2	13	2
P.3	13		8	5	1		2		24	5
P.2	11		10	8	2		1		24	8
P.1	7		2			2			9	2
G.7	3		7	1	1				11	1
G.6	10		3		1	1	1	1	15	2
G.5	13	2	16	3	4		1		34	5
G.4	14	5	13	2		1	1	1	28	9
G.3	9	4	11	4	1			2	21	10
G.2	5	1	3	5		2	1		9	8
G.1		4		1						5
Totals	99	16	90	29	15	6	11	6	200	57
	115		120		21		17		273	

3.1.5 In the following table, the geographical distribution of the staff of the Union at the end of 1960 is shown for staff in the professional category as well as for staff occupying technical posts in grades G.7, G.6 and G.5 (in accordance with Staff Regulation 4.2, the principal of geographical distribution does not apply to posts in the General Service category except as regards posts of a technical character in grades G.7, G.6 and G.5). It will be seen from this table that the geographical distribution in the interested grades has been substantially improved (five new nationalities were added—Afghanistan, People's Republic of Bulgaria, Paraguay, Sweden, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic) in spite of the small number of new posts which had to be filled by international recruitment. The following countries submitted applications to posts which were filled in 1960

TABLE 4
Geographical distribution

Country	Elected officials	Grades									Grand total	
									Technical posts			
		D.2	D.1	P.5	P.4	P.3	P.2	P.1	G.7	G.6		G.5
Afghanistan							1					1
Federal Republic of Germany					1		1	2		1		5
Argentina	1				1	1						3
Australia							1					1
Belgium							1				1	2
Bulgaria (People's Rep. of) .						1						1
Canada											1	1
Chile											1	1
China	1					2						3
Colombia								1				1
Cuba	1											1
Denmark							1					1
Spain					1	1	4	2	1			9
France	2		2	3	4	2	2	2	1		2	20
India	1			1			1					3
Italy						1	1		1			3
Japan	1					2						3
Pakistan	1						2					3
Paraguay							1					1
Netherlands				1					1		1	3
Poland (People's Republic of)	1					1						2
United Kingdom	2			3	3	6	3	1				18
Switzerland	1			1	4	8	11	3	2	1	6	37
Sweden						1			1			2
Czechoslovak Socialist Repub.							1					1
South Africa	1											1
U.S.S.R.	1				1	1						3
U.S.A.	2		1			2						5
Yugoslavia							1					1
Total	16	—	3	9	15	29	32	11	7	2	12	136

in grades to which geographical distribution applies: Afghanistan, Argentine, Australia (Commonwealth of), Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria (People's Republic of), Canada, Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories, British Guiana, Spain, United States of America, France, India, Italy, Pakistan, Paraguay, Netherlands, Philippines (Republic of the), United Arab Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Swiss Confederation, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. It may be noted that there was again little response to circular-letters advertising vacant posts from countries which are not represented or are under-represented among the staff of the Union.

3.1.6 Table 1 shows that it was possible to stabilize the situation of a large number of "temporary" staff members holding manning table posts and who could not be granted permanent contracts up to the end of 1959 in accordance with Resolution No. 380 of the Administrative Council. The decisions taken by the Geneva 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference as regards the assimilation of conditions of service to those of the United Nations Common System were put into force throughout 1960 and the considerable amount of work involved was completed: all posts were integrated into the Common System Salary Scales, new Staff Regulations and Rules were put into force for elected officials (on a provisional basis), appointed staff, short-term staff and Technical Assistance project personnel; actuarial studies were also made in connection with the process of affiliation of I.T.U. staff to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund which was completed.

* * *

3.2 FINANCE

3.2.1 In the Financial Operating Report, separately published, will be found full particulars of the Union's finances. But it might not be amiss to reproduce here comparative figures for the 1960 (revised) budget and the budget for 1961, so that readers may get some idea of the credits devoted to the various activities of the Union. Hence we reproduce hereinafter:

- a) in Annexes 2 and 2 a), the 1960 budget (revised) and the budget for 1961, in the form adopted by the Council and specified by the I.T.U. Financial Regulations, together with a statement showing total ordinary expenditure for 1960;
- b) in Annex 3, the budget for 1960 (revised) and for 1961, in the form specified in Article 9, paragraph 3, of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations, that is to say, in the summarized form adopted by the United Nations and other specialized agencies.

3.2.2 The 1960 budgets were provisionally adopted by the Council at its Fourteenth Session (1959), in the light of the volume of work, the conditions of employment, and structure that obtained in 1959.

3.2.3 The ordinary provisional budget amounted to 7,482,850 Swiss francs, excluding Technical Assistance management expenses.

3.2.4 In Additional Protocol III annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959), the Plenipotentiary Conference called on the Council to draw up the budget for 1960 at its session in 1960, that budget to be in definitive form and not to exceed nine million Swiss francs. This limit was laid down with an eye to the cost of transferring I.T.U. staff to the United Nations Common System and to the extra cost of the additional work entrusted to the International Frequency Registration Board by the Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1959).

3.2.5 At its Fifteenth Session (1960), the Council decided on the final budgets for 1960, amounting to 8,999,100 Swiss francs for ordinary expenditure in 1960, leaving a margin of 900 Swiss francs in relation to the limit laid down in Additional Protocol III. The Council revised, too, the budget for conferences and meetings and the supplementary publications budget.

3.2.6 In its Resolution No. 398 (Fourteenth Session, 1959), the Council had decided that, provisionally, the contributory share for 1960 should amount to 8,800 Swiss francs per unit. At the Fifteenth Session (1960), it laid down that the contributory unit in its final form should be 13,940 Swiss francs, and asked the Secretary-General to forward the bills in connection therewith to Members and Associate Members, adding that those bills were drawn up in accordance with Additional Protocol III, paragraph 4, annexed to the Geneva Convention.

3.2.7 At its Fifteenth Session (1960), the Council decided on a budget for 1961 amounting, all in all, to 12,346,500 Swiss francs. It may not be amiss to point out that for the first time the budget was drawn up in the form of a consolidated budget, that is to say, a budget comprising the recurrent expenses of the Union together with the cost of conferences and meetings other than the special or regional conferences mentioned in Article 13, Nos. 199 and 200, of the Geneva Convention.

3.2.8 The 1961 budget includes, too, certain additional credits provided for in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Additional Protocol II annexed to the Geneva Convention, that is to say:

- i) the additional credits to meet increases in salary scales and contributions made towards pensions and allowances, including the post allowances paid to United Nations staff in Geneva, for 1960 and 1961 (539,700 Swiss francs);
- ii) the additional credits required to meet the cost of removals to the new I.T.U. building (650,000 Swiss francs).

3.2.9 In its Resolution No. 413, the Council decided that the contributory share for the purpose of defraying Union expenses in 1961 should be 23,296 Swiss francs. This amount is based on the classification of Members and Associate Members as a result of the choice of contributory class made by them, in accordance with Additional Protocol I and Article 15, Nos. 202 to 204 of the Geneva Convention. When the budget was adopted, 529½ units had been so subscribed.

3.2.10 *Classification of Members and Associate Members for the apportionment of Union expenses*

When the revised budget for 1960 was produced, 619 units had been subscribed by 96 Members and 5 Associate Members. Further to the accession of:

the Republic of Mali	in October, 1960
the Republic of the Niger	in November, 1960
the Republic of Senegal	in November, 1960
the Republic of Chad	in November, 1960
the Central African Republic	in December, 1960
the Republic of the Congo (<i>Brazzaville</i>)	in December, 1960
the Republic of the Cameroon	in December, 1960
the Republic of the Ivory Coast	in December, 1960
the Republic of Gabon	in December, 1960
the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi	in December, 1960 (an Associate Member),

there were, by the end of 1960, 105 Members and 6 Associate Members of the Union.

In accordance with Additional Protocol I annexed to the Geneva Convention (1959), Members and Associate Members were asked to inform the Secretary-General by 1 July, 1960, of the class of contribution they had chosen in the table appearing in No. 202 of the Convention, that choice to be valid from 1 January, 1961.

As a result, 529½ units had been subscribed by the time the Council came to adopt the 1961 budget.

In 1960, the rate at which ordinary contributions were paid in was slightly less brisk than in previous years. By 31 December, 1960, 82.92% had been paid in, as against 88.82% at the end of 1959 for ordinary contributions, 1959. This situation may be attributed to the fact that the additional contribution requested of Members and Associate Members for 1960 (debited to them

in July of that year), could be paid at any time during the year; no interest on overdue payment was chargeable before 1 January, 1961.

3.2.11 *Cash resources*

To meet the heavy extraordinary costs of the Administrative Radio and Plenipotentiary Conferences (Geneva, 1959), advances amounting, all in all, to 5,300,000 Swiss francs had been requested from the Swiss Confederation, in stages, during 1959. Thanks to the fairly satisfactory rate at which 1960 contributions were paid in, and especially to the fact that a major part of the contributions owed by Members and Associate Members under the 1961 budget was paid in advance, it proved possible to refund all these advances by the end of December, 1960.

3.2.12 *Contributions in arrears:*

a) owed under the Madrid Convention (1932):	In Swiss francs
Position on 31 December, 1959	19,686.21
Position on 9 February, 1961	19,686.21
b) owed under the Atlantic City Convention (1947) and Buenos Aires Convention (1952):	
Position on 31 December, 1959	7,555,590.56
Position on 9 February, 1961	2,523,498.53
c) Queried contributions (interest on overdue payment up to the end of 1959) (Buenos Aires Resolutions No. 14 and 15):	
Position on 31 December, 1959	161,555.67
Position on 9 February, 1961	34,702.20

In spite of the action taken during 1960 by the Secretary-General, following instructions received from the Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference, to obtain settlement of the oldest contributions in arrears, there were no major changes in 1960 in this respect. Annex 7 shows the position of the principal debtors in arrears with the payment of their contributions as on 9 February, 1961.

Regarding queried contributions, in its Resolution No. 20, the Plenipotentiary Conference decided that the outstanding interest on these contributions should be written off and that the Council should continue its efforts to obtain settlement of the principal sums owed.

The action taken led to an appreciable improvement and at the present time only one recognized private operating agency has still not settled the principal of the amount queried.

3.2.13 *Technical Assistance*

The administrative expenses arising out of the Union's share in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance amounted to 234,012.86 Swiss francs in 1960. These expenses are reimbursed to the Union by the United Nations.

3.2.14 *United Nations Special Fund*

The Council, anxious to ensure that telecommunications should derive the utmost benefit from the possibilities offered by the United Nations Special Fund for economic development within the framework of the Technical Assistance programme decided on by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959), decided, in its Resolution No. 428, to approve the project, by agreement between the I.T.U. and the Special Fund, and to authorize the Secretary-General to sign the agreement on behalf of the I.T.U.

The management expenses incurred by the Union in taking part in the activities of the United Nations Special Fund for Economic Development amounted to 14,328.25 Swiss francs in 1960. These expenses are refunded by the Special Fund.

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

In accordance with Resolutions Nos. 7 and 8 of the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference (1959), the members of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, or a majority of them, were transferred to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund; this of course had its effects on the I.T.U. Funds. Thus, on 1 January, 1960, one hundred and forty-four officials became full members of the United Nations Fund, a hundred and eight of them from the old Pension Fund and thirty-six from the old Savings Fund, while sixty-eight former members of the Savings Fund became associate members. At the same time, the members of the Provident Fund had to choose between maintenance of the conditions of employment they were enjoying on 31 December, 1959, and enjoyment of the salaries, allowances, and pension rights obtaining under the United Nations common system, while remaining members of the Provident Fund.

The Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds were subjected to a thorough overhaul, and provisionally adopted by the Council at its Fifteenth Session (1960). They took effect on 1 January, 1960.

The members of the old Savings Fund were individually informed of the position and asked to say whether they wished to buy in their years of membership in the Joint Fund. Sixty-four persons chose so to do. Furthermore, after a careful investigation, the Management Board decided to buy in the years of membership for all the officials in the old Pension Fund. In addition, the problem set by the members of the International Frequency Registration Board was settled.

All the requisite information, documents, and particulars of calculations were passed on to the Secretariat of the Joint Fund in New York.

An I.T.U. Pensions Committee and a Pension Secretariat were set up, in accordance with the Regulations and Administrative Regulations of the Joint Fund. The financial report for 1960 was drawn up in the form, and within the time-limits, required. There is no problem now as far as obtaining membership of the Joint Fund for officials newly appointed is concerned; this is merely routine work.

At the end of 1960, the I.T.U. Funds had two hundred and ninety members (including twenty-one retired staff), apportioned in the following fashion:

Joint Fund (full members)	215	
Joint Fund (associate members)	31	
	—	246 members
Pension Fund (staff actively employed)	1	
Pension Fund (pensioned staff)	9	
	—	10 members
Savings-Insurance Fund (Staff actively employed)	1	
Savings Insurance Fund (pensioned staff)	1	
	—	2 members
Provident Fund (staff actively employed)	21	
Provident Fund (pensioned staff)	11	
	—	32 members

In 1960, the Pension Fund provided nine retirement pensions or disability allowances, and three survivors' pensions (two for widows and orphans and one for an orphan).

The Common Fund of the Savings-Insurance Fund provided one disability pension. It also granted two life annuities, in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 2, and Article 43, paragraph 2 c) of the Regulations. Besides which, it paid a widow's pension from 11 December, 1960.

Under Article 20 of the Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, 1960, persons enjoying pensions and allowances paid for from the Pension Fund and Common Fund of the Savings-Insurance Fund are henceforward members of the Reserve and Complement Fund. This latter covers all the benefits provided for in Article 21 of the Regulations.

The Provident Fund paid retirement pensions to eleven former officials (one from 1 March, 1960). Furthermore, it paid two widow's pensions.

On 31 December, 1960, the assets of the Funds amounted, in all, to 7,925,314.32 Swiss francs. Be it observed, however, that the residual amounts required by the Joint Fund for the purpose of obtaining membership of the Fund for I.T.U. officials transferred thereto, and for buying-in their years of service, has still to be deducted from this figure.

The Report by the Management Board of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds (second part of the Financial Operating Report for 1960) provides full information about the investigations undertaken, and the work done, by the Management Board.

3.2.16 *External auditing of the accounts of the Union*

As part of administrative and budgetary coordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the Council which, by Resolution No. 16 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959), had been instructed to study the question of a more extensive external audit in accordance with the principles adopted by the United Nations and other specialized agencies, decided, by its Resolution No. 421, to accept the offer made by the Swiss federal authorities to undertake such an external audit.

The new more extensive external audit was adopted for the audit of the 1960 accounts.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNION IN 1960

4.1 CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

The Special Regional Radio Conference

The Special Regional Conference provided for in No. 250 of the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959) was held from 25 April to 14 May, 1960, in Geneva. It was convened by the Secretary-General in accordance with Resolution No. 11 of the Administrative Radio Conference. Its purpose was to find a solution to the problems of joint use, by the countries in Europe concerned, of the frequency bands 68 to 73 Mc/s and 76 to 87.5 Mc/s, by the fixed and mobile services on the one hand and the broadcasting service on the other.

Delegates from twenty-three countries took part in the Conference.

The Final Acts of the Conference, which comprise an Agreement, an Associated Agreement, a Plan for sound broadcasting and a Plan for television, were signed by twenty delegations.

4.2 THE 15TH SESSION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The Council held its 15th Session in Geneva, from 28 May to 2 July, 1960. As decided by the Plenipotentiary Conference in 1959, it was composed of the following 25 Members of the Union:

Argentine Republic, Commonwealth of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Republic of Colombia, Spain, United States of America, Ethiopia, France, Republic of India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kingdom of Morocco, Mexico, Republic of the Philippines, United Arab Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Switzerland, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

This session proved to be particularly heavily loaded, since the Council was called upon to supervise the application of a series of Plenipotentiary Conference decisions affecting the activities of the permanent organs. All these points are dealt with elsewhere in this Report, so that there seems no call to enumerate them here. The Plenipotentiary Conference normally meets only once every five years, and hence delegates extensive powers to the Council.

The session showed once more how exceedingly important a part the Council plays within the Union.

4.3 ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

4.3.1 *General*

1960 was the year following the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Radio Conference, so that a great deal of work was entailed in the publication of the Final Acts of these two Conferences in French, English and Spanish. The General Secretariat undertook to put into effect the various Resolutions and Recommendations for which it is responsible in accordance with the decisions of the aforementioned Conferences. Mention may be made, amongst others, of Resolution No. 12 of the Administrative Radio Conference relative to the publication of a Manual for the mobile services.

Officials from the General Secretariat, in cooperation with the I.F.R.B., provided the secretariat for the Special Regional Conference envisaged in No. 250 of the Radio Regulations.

In addition, the General Secretariat has also been busy with the preparatory work for the organization of the European Broadcasting Conference, due to take place in Stockholm in May-June, 1961.

Note should also be taken of work entailed by the application of the new provisions of the Radio Regulations in connection with service documents, particularly the List of Ship Stations and the List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations.

4.3.2 *Publication of Documents*

In drawing up the programme for publication of service documents, account was taken of Resolution No. 9 of the Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1959), in view of the fact that it is in the interests of all that Article 20 of the Radio Regulations and Appendix 9 to those Regulations should be implemented with all possible despatch.

Hence the Secretary-General ordered these provisions to be implemented, in whole or in part, before the effective date of the new Radio Regulations.

In accordance with decisions taken by the Council at its 15th Session, a 17% increase was applied to the cost of documents sold in 1960 to Members and Associate Members of the Union, and a 23% increase to such costs for other subscribers, to cover overheads.

In 1960, the Publications, Sales and Despatch Service:

- dealt with 8,176 incoming communications,
- despatched 22,605 letters,
- sent off 93,457 parcels,
- sent off 7,645 bills,
- sent off 43 general statements.

Carriage costs amounted to 212,480 Swiss francs in all.

Annex 4 gives a full list of publications produced in 1960, with particulars of the number printed.

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

4.4.1 The Board continued to discharge its duties relating to the utilization, notification, technical examination and registration of frequencies prescribed in the Convention, Radio Regulations and the E.A.R.C. Agreement. The total number of frequency assignment notices treated during the year was 74,584 (including 18,183 which were outstanding from 1959); and the number of outstanding notices still requiring treatment on 31st December, 1960, was 44,374. About 41,000 of the latter notices concerned frequency assignments above 28,000 kc/s notified in accordance with Resolution No. 1 of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, and were received late in 1960.

4.4.2 The year 1960 marked the introduction, on 1st March, of the new procedure for the bands allocated exclusively to the High Frequency Broadcasting Service between 5,950 kc/s and 26,100 kc/s, as defined in Article 10 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959. Tentative High Frequency Broadcasting Schedules for the seasonal periods of September (1960), November (1960) and March (1961) were prepared and published two months or more in advance of the date of commencement of each seasonal period, and preparation of the final High Frequency Broadcasting Schedule for September (1960) was almost completed. The Tentative Schedules were supplemented by:

- a) recommendations of the Board for correcting apparent incompatibilities between notified transmissions and for improving the technical aspects of the Schedules;
- b) weekly publication of the many modifications to the Tentative Schedules.

4.4.3 During the year, the Board was occupied with preparations for the entry into force of the new Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959) on 1st May, 1961, and particularly with work relating to the establishment of the Master International Frequency Register in accordance with Resolution No. 1 of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959. Tabulations of frequency assignments and Circular-letters relating to various aspects of this work were sent to Administrations with a view to obtaining from them up-to-date and complete information. In addition, nearly 3,000 of the technical examinations or re-examinations of recorded frequency assignments required to be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of Resolution No. 1 had been conducted by the end of the year.

4.4.4 Preparatory work was undertaken by the Board for the Special (European) Regional Conference, Geneva, 1960 (which was held according to Resolution No. 11 of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959) and the Regional Conference derived the benefit of such advanced technical planning for radio conferences. In August 1960, the Board had commenced preparatory work for the European VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference which will meet in Stockholm in May, 1961, and will be preceded by a meeting of Experts held in Cannes under the auspices of the C.C.I.R. For both Conferences, this work included the collation and analysis, for the use of Administrations and the Conference, of operational data for the bands concerned and of future requirements submitted by the Administrations concerned.

4.4.5 Detailed studies have been, and are being, conducted in view of the preparatory work which the Board is required to undertake for the Panel of Experts which will meet in September 1961 in order to study measures to reduce congestion in the frequency bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s, in accordance with Resolution No. 3 of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959. A Circular-letter was sent to Administrations inviting comments and any general proposals and indicating a possible grouping, based on purely technical considerations, of existing uses of frequencies in the bands concerned. Furthermore, in accordance with this Resolution, the Board has sought, through the Secretary-General of the I.T.U., all pertinent facts relating to the provision of economic assistance to countries which would need such assistance to carry out a programme for relieving the pressure on the frequency bands concerned.

4.4.6 During the year, fourteen cases of interference were referred to the I.F.R.B. and the majority of them were dealt with through securing the exchange of information between the Administrations concerned, within the framework of Article 14 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations. The remainder required detailed study and investigation and solutions to the problems are still under consideration.

4.4.7 In addition to a number of cases where advice was requested by Administrations, four requests for special assistance in solving frequency utilization problems were received and the necessary studies undertaken. Studies of frequency utilization, particularly in connection with assistance to countries in need of special assistance, are to be undertaken by the Board on a larger scale, according to the decisions of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959. In order to solve such problems, it will be necessary for the Board to continue to seek and to receive, on a larger scale, the co-operation of Administrations in supplying more accurate and factual information on the actual use of frequencies.

4.4.8 In accordance with Resolution No. 22 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959, studies have been actively pursued concerning the increased use of electronic computers. Plans for trials have been established and some trials have been conducted on several computers with different characteristics. In order to be able to embark on large-scale trials, it has been necessary to train a few engineers of the Board's Secretariat in work related to applications of electronic computers to the Board's tasks. A management firm has also been engaged by the Board to assist in the study of this question.

4.4.9 The Board prepared, for its own work and for sale to Administrations, Supplement No. 5 to Technical Standard B-1 (MUF and field strength curves for specific circuits for June, medium solar activity, consisting of 600 sheets) and Supplement No. 4 to Technical Standard B-2 (field strength curves for circuits not longer than 4,000 km for September, 3 levels of solar activity, consisting of 180 sheets).

4.4.10 The Board also prepared for publication and despatch to Administrations:

- a) Supplements Nos. 3, 4 and 5 to the Sixth Edition of the Radio Frequency Record.
- b) Twelve Monthly Summaries of Monitoring Information.

4.4.11 The total number of letters and telegrams exchanged between Administrations and the Board was 8,869; also, 16 Circular-letters relating to special studies conducted by the Board were prepared in addition to the 52 weekly I.F.R.B. Circulars, which, in the latter half of the year, included a new Part III containing modifications to the Tentative High Frequency Broadcasting Schedules.

4.5 THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (C.C.I.R.)

4.5.1 For the C.C.I.R. Secretariat, the year 1960 has been one of completion of the work remaining to be cleared up after the IXth Plenary Assembly, and the organization, in a preliminary way, of the work of the Study Groups in preparation for the Xth Plenary Assembly.

4.5.2 *Publications*

In the early part of 1960, the publication of Volumes IV and V of the documents of the Los Angeles Plenary Assembly was completed. Shortly after, due to the unexpectedly large sales of Volumes I, II and III, which had been published in 1959, a second impression of these three volumes was required. A total of nearly 3,000 copies in English and 1,250 in French have now been printed. The opportunity presented by this reimpression was taken to incorporate into these volumes a number of texts of the Administrative Radio Conference, which work had been assigned to the C.C.I.R. for study.

In addition, a fifth supplement to the C.C.I.R. Bibliography of Communication Theory—a volume of over 100 pages—was published in October 1960.

4.5.3 *Missions*

Amongst the various missions by C.C.I.R. officials during the year 1960, the following may be mentioned as being of particular interest to the work of the C.C.I.R.

- the Mexico meetings of the Joint Plan Committee (C.C.I.T.T./C.C.I.R.) and of Telecommunication experts of the Organization of American States;
- XIIth General Assembly of the International Radio Scientific Union (U.R.S.I.) (London);
- IIInd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. (New Delhi).

On his way back from New Delhi, the Director of the C.C.I.R. visited the Lebanon, in connection with the putting into operation of the broadcast transmitter centre at Beirut, on which the Director had advised the Lebanese Administration, as Technical Assistance expert of the U.N.T.A.A., shortly before he took up his duties with the C.C.I.R.

In addition, in accordance with established practice, the annual meetings of several international organizations, cooperating with the C.C.I.R.—notably, the E.B.U., I.B.T.O. and the I.E.C.—were also attended.

4.5.4 *Administrative Work*

A considerable amount of the time of the Director and Vice-Director was occupied during the year in connection with matters of general I.T.U. administration—e.g., by the Administrative

Council, the Coordination Committee, the Pension Fund Management Board, the I.T.U. New Building Committee, the Personnel Reclassification Review Board and the Purchasing Committee.

It will be recalled that the IXth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. took steps to obtain a more even distribution of work connected with Study Group documentation. The Director is glad to be able to report that these measures have been successful, as a number of documents concerning Questions on the programmes of the various Study Groups have already been received well in advance of the next Plenary Assembly, which is scheduled to take place in 1963.

4.5.5 *Technical Work*

Close collaboration was established with the I.F.R.B., in particular, concerning the preparatory work for the European Special Regional Conference, held in Geneva, April-May 1960, in early preparatory work for the European VHF Broadcasting Conference, which is to be held in Stockholm in the summer of 1961. and in implementing Resolution No. 3 of the Administrative Radio Conference, concerning studies by a panel of experts on measures to reduce congestion in the frequency bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s.

Studies were continued on a number of technical and scientific problems assigned to the C.C.I.R. Secretariat, notably on the prediction of sunspot numbers, which is also of great importance to the I.F.R.B. in connection with the preparation of HF broadcasting tentative schedules in accordance with the decisions taken by the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva (1959) and the establishment of HF broadcasting plans.

4.5.6 *Technical Assistance*

The Director, taking Recommendation No. 2 of the Plenipotentiary Conference as a basis, suggested to the Members of the I.T.U. that specific participation of the C.C.I.R. in this field might well be most suitably arranged by means of a special Study Group set up for this purpose. While the majority of the Administrations replying agreed with this suggestion, the total number of responses (approximately 35% of the total membership) appeared to be insufficiently representative to warrant such a new departure without further consultation, which was instigated towards the end of 1960. It was decided to defer action until the results of discussions on this subject at the C.C.I.T.T. IInd Plenary Assembly became available.

Further studies were made concerning the design of low-cost receivers for new and developing countries, a question which had been assigned to the C.C.I.R. by the Radio Conference, on a proposal by UNESCO.

4.5.7 *Meeting of Experts*

Finally, the Secretariat, upon the request of the Swedish Administration, undertook preparatory arrangements for a meeting of experts, charged with preparing the technical bases for the European Regional VHF-UHF Broadcasting Conference, to be held in the summer of 1961.

4.6 THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (C.C.I.T.T.)

4.6.1 *Study group activities*

In 1960, this Consultative Committee was above all concerned with its Second Plenary Assembly (New Delhi, December).

Nevertheless, the study groups were exceedingly busy. From January to October, they, or their working parties, spent, in all, no less than a hundred and thirty-eight days in meetings. In addition, they met in New Delhi immediately before the Plenary Assembly, from 21 November to 17 December, 1960.

The findings obtained by them received the sanction of the Assembly. An account of this will be found under the section dealing with the Assembly itself.

Apart from this, the first meeting to deal with a new field of telecommunication—data-transmission—was held in Geneva in March, 1960.

Furthermore, the Plan Sub-Committee for Latin America, set up by the Plenipotentiary Conference in 1959, met for the first time in Mexico City (April, 1960). It made plans for a network extending from the United States to Argentina (over six thousand miles in length), which gives rise to some difficult problems of telephone transmission performance. The Sub-Committee's findings were referred to a meeting of experts convened by the Organization of American States.

In a similar field, the Sub-Committee for Asia met in New Delhi immediately before the Plenary Assembly, and finished what it had begun in Tokyo in 1959.

4.6.2 *The Second Plenary Assembly*

The Second Plenary Assembly met in New Delhi from 8 to 16 December. Mr. Nehru, the Prime Minister, and Dr. Subbarayan, Minister of Transport and Communications in the Indian Government, did it the honour of attending the first meeting.

Thanks to India's generous invitation, a plenary assembly dealing with telegraphy and telephony was able to meet outside Europe for the first time, an event which marked the metamorphosis of the C.C.I.T.T., hitherto rather narrowly concerned with European problems, to a body of worldwide pretensions. This extension in the Committee's activities is attributable to the growth in means of transmission between continents and to the introduction of automatic or semi-automatic working in intercontinental communications, thanks to which the networks of all countries have become inter-dependent. It is attributable, too, to the interest now taken by the Committee in the problems peculiar to the under-developed countries.

Fifty-four Administrations from Members of the Union, from all over the world, seventeen recognized private operating agencies and eight international organizations, were represented in the Assembly. Twelve countries, some of which had only just become independent, were taking part in the Committee's activities for the first time. All in all, three hundred and forty-two delegates, representatives, experts and observers attended the meetings in New Delhi, two hundred and forty of them attending the Plenary Assembly properly so called.

The Plenary Assembly (Chairman: Mr. R. C. Vaish, Head of the Delegation of India) achieved major results in all fields. The premises, equipment, and organization, for which the Assembly had the Indian Government to thank, were an important factor in this success.

The work done by the Assembly represents the fruit of four years' work by the study groups, the reports and draft recommendations of which were adopted. The following is a succinct account of the work done in each branch of the Committee's activities.

4.6.3 *Transmission questions*

The relevant study groups considered a new transmission plan. The existing recommendations laid down only the equivalent for international circuits, and general limiting figures for the reference equivalent on national systems. The new plan gives detailed rules for the equivalent of international circuits and of the national trunk circuits which may be connected to them by four-wire switching, thanks to which the following objectives should be simultaneously attained:

- the quality of most medium-distance telephone calls should be improved,
- in very-long-distance calls (up to 15,000 miles or thereabouts), which will be available very shortly, the quality should be comparable to that at present offered by medium-distance communications by cable or radio relay.
- it should be possible to cut out singing in all calls and to reduce echo, without having to use too many echo suppressors.

The Plenary Assembly approved the recommendations leading to stability in communications and to a certain reduction in echo effect. Additional investigations will be carried on between 1961 and 1964.

Detailed specifications were worked out for the 12 Mc/s system, which offers 2,700 telephone channels on a coaxial pair of a kind already standardized by the C.C.I.F. The use of this system

for the simultaneous transmission of telephony and television is still under consideration. Great progress has been made in the standardization of coaxial cables of smaller diameter and in the drawing-up of specifications for transistorized equipment offering three hundred telephone channels on a pair of this kind.

Recommendations were made about balanced-pair transistorized cable carrier systems.

The apportionment of work between the C.C.I.T.T. and the International Electrotechnical Commission in standardization of cables was more accurately defined.

4.6.4 *Maintenance*

The Maintenance Study Group made a thorough investigation of transmission performance on cable circuits (European system, trans-atlantic underwater cables), observing incidents, abrupt interruptions in transmission lasting several milliseconds, noise peaks, etc.).

It investigated, to this end, a number of specially-chosen circuits. Its findings were carefully analysed, and the lessons learnt therefrom should prove extremely useful.

An investigation has been begun with a view to defining an automatic transmission measurement device, so that, henceforward, it should be possible to do away with circuit testers.

4.6.5 *Telephone operational and switching questions*

The major advances here have been made in the new field of fully-automatic international telephony. Principles have been laid down for the apportionment of charges between the Administrations concerned, and the requisite metering devices have been defined.

There has been a standardization of the national ringing and busy-flash tones, so that a subscriber in country A, hearing a tone from country B, may know beyond all manner of doubt what that sound signifies. In view of the very varied tones used by different countries and the fact that changes imply alterations in all national centres, the choice of the frequency ranges and admissible rhythms for the tones was a matter of no little difficulty.

Statistical investigations of traffic were undertaken, with a view to determining the busy period and to evolving an unambiguous definition for it. They will continue in the period from 1961 to 1964.

Lastly, the study groups dealing with rates had some misgivings about the standardization of rates for the lease of circuits, be they telegraph or telephone. Study of this matter will have to be continued.

4.6.6 *Protection*

The Plenary Assembly approved most of the texts to be included in the new edition of the Directives for the protection of telecommunication lines against the unwelcome action of power lines.

The text for a new edition of the Recommendations for the Protection of Cables against Corrosion was given a final polish. This volume will have coloured photographs showing characteristic instances of corrosion. It will be fully up to date, especially as regards the use of cathode protection and of cables with sheaths made of substances other than lead (aluminium, plastic materials, etc.).

4.6.7 *Telegraphy and data transmission*

The requisite standardization for a steadily broader use of frequency modulation in telegraph transmission was defined, and the conditions governing line-of-sight radio relay in telegraphy were defined. Because of the tendency to use telegraph channels in which speeds greater than the ordinary can sometimes be used, recommendations were adopted in this matter.

Because telegraphy is making ever greater use of switching, both in telex (for subscribers) and gentex (for the public network of Administrations), a world-wide telegraphic distortion apportionment plan had become essential. Agreement was reached on this important point.

Difficult problems arise in international signalling for switched telegraphy (automatic inter-connection of existing networks). Great progress was made here.

The use of switching on long circuits may render switching with accumulation of messages and retransmission preferable to full switching. A study of the problems thus arising internationally has begun.

As far as telegraph apparatus is concerned, the tendency now is towards the use of faster-working equipment in certain instances. To this end, agreement was reached on preliminary standardization at 75 bauds. The question of a new international telegraph alphabet, offering a wider scope than the existing one, has given rise to numerous studies, but the technical and financial problems involved are considerable and no final solution is yet in sight.

In facsimile telegraphy and phototelegraphy, once again the tendency is towards higher speeds and the introduction of switched services. Much progress has been made, thanks to the introduction of an international standard tuning pattern for tests.

International telegraphy has had to cope with the revolutionary changes introduced by switched operation. The operating procedures for the telex service and gentex network were reviewed and brought up-to-date. A closer definition was evolved for the use of page-printing receivers.

With regard to rates and charges, on the other hand, there is little to say, since most of the problems were settled by the Special Assembly in 1958. A study was made of the cost of automatic telex calls. Rules for the lease of circuits are still under consideration.

For data transmission, telecommunication operating authorities are faced with new and difficult problems. Telegraph-type pulses have to be sent at very high speeds over circuits not designed for that purpose. Hence such pulses are exceedingly fragile, if the word is permissible, while the permissible rates of error in this service are much lower than in telegraphy. Nevertheless, an agreement was reached on the limiting power for such signals.

4.6.8 *Vocabulary*

Detailed proposals for a thorough overhaul of the List of Essential Telecommunication Terms were adopted by the Plenary Assembly, and the review in question will be undertaken. This will be a matter of several years. The revised List will contain terms and definitions in Spanish and Russian as well as in English and French. The terms will also be included in German, Italian, Dutch, Polish, and Swedish.

As an intermediate stage, a supplement will be issued to the existing (1957) edition, comprising additional definitions, or modified definitions, approved by the Assembly.

The Assembly decided, too, that the Committee, in cooperation with the International Electro-technical Commission, would draw up a list, applicable internationally, of telecommunication symbols.

4.6.9 *The Plan and Technical Assistance*

In accordance with the instructions given by the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference, the Assembly gave a good deal of time to questions of concern to the under-developed countries. It asked the Plan Committee to prepare the ground for the study of such questions, and to this end endowed it with Sub-Committees for Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

Each of these Sub-Committees will be called upon to draw up a plan for development of the international networks in that part of the world with which it deals. In the light of this plan, it will make a list of technical and operating problems arising therein. These problems will be dealt with by the Sub-Committee itself or referred to the competent study groups.

The Assembly set up, too, a temporary committee to consider the problems to which creation of the Inter-American Telecommunication Network gives rise.

The Plan Committee, together with the Inter-American Telecommunication Network Committee, are joint bodies made up of representatives from the International Radio and International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committees. Hence the decisions taken by the Plenary Assembly will have to be confirmed by the next Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R.

4.6.10 *Organization and working procedures*

In the light of the experience acquired in the first four years of the C.C.I.T.T.'s existence, the Assembly reorganized the study groups and revised the working procedures, with an eye to lightening the burden borne by Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies while making the study groups more efficient.

It also considered the new tasks shouldered by the Committee. To this end, it set up fresh study groups or working parties to consider problems of world-wide importance, especially automatic or semi-automatic inter-continental working.

Under the old system, there were thirteen study groups and ten Sub-Groups (outside the Plan Committee). Under the new one, the Sub-Groups have been done away with, on the grounds that the study groups found difficulty in coordinating their activities. In exchange, sixteen study groups and three special committees were set up.

Besides which, the Plan Committee was reorganized as mentioned above (4.6.9).

The Assembly, mindful of the fact that the C.C.I.T.T. now has world-wide ambitions, saw to it that the posts of chairmen and vice-chairmen in the study groups, sub-committees, and working parties, would be more equitably apportioned among the nations. Twelve countries, ten from outside Europe and two from eastern Europe saw, for the first time, one or more of their nationals chosen by the Plenary Assembly to act as Chairman or Vice-Chairman of Committees, Sub Committees or working Groups.

4.6.11 *Publication of the results achieved by the Assembly*

The outcome of the work done by the C.C.I.T.T. from 1957 to 1960, as approved by the Second Plenary Assembly, will appear in seven volumes, to which should be added works dealing with the protection of telecommunication lines, corrosion, the List of Definitions, the network development plan, codes, and abbreviations.

4.6.12 *The Third Plenary Assembly*

An invitation extended by the Soviet Union was accepted, according to which the Third Plenary Assembly would be held in Moscow in the spring of 1964.

4.7 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

4.7.1 *General comments*

The year 1960 was of particular significance to the Union with regard to its activities in the field of Technical Assistance.

From the commencement of the Union's participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations had been looking after the administrative management of the I.T.U. operations; and this work was taken over by the Union during the year. In addition, the Union's continued endeavours to increase its assistance to its Members began to bear fruit in that the funds made available to it in the programme for 1961/62 planned during this year have increased very significantly. This includes the programme envisaged for the newly independent countries of Africa. The agreement with the United Nations Special Fund was signed during the year. By this agreement the Union became the Executing Agency of the Special Fund for the Fund-assisted projects in the field of telecommunications.

Perhaps the most important event in the Technical Assistance activities of the Union during the year was the part it was called upon by the United Nations to play in rendering urgent assistance to the Republic of Congo. For this purpose it recruited 40 experts with great promptness. Their presence and active assistance helped in a large measure to keep the telecommunications in the country working without a serious breakdown. These experts also did their best to train Congolese staff on the job, as far as local conditions would permit.

All in all the technical assistance activities of the Union expanded in several directions during the year, thereby enlarging its services to its Members. The 15th Session of the Administrative Council discussed the various means of improving this service and making it more effective and meaningful to the new and developing countries; and instructed the Secretary-General to study and report on the means of achieving this purpose.

4.7.2 *Special assistance by the Union*

There is no regular programme of Technical Assistance under the Union charged to its regular budget. However, the 15th Session of the Administrative Council felt that there may be various means by which technical assistance in kind could be rendered under the aegis of the Union without such services being a monetary charge on the budget. It, therefore, examined various means of rendering technical assistance, such as making known the countries able to provide opportunities for training in industrial establishments, holding seminars at selected places in which representatives from new and under-developed countries can take part, exchanges of instructors and professors, and other similar means. It instructed the Secretary-General to explore these means further, and report to its next Session. The enquiries are in progress and the results so far obtained have been encouraging.

4.7.3 *The United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance*

During the year the Technical Assistance rendered by the Union through its participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance covered 26 countries.

Thirty experts were on mission in 14 countries, 20 of whom had commenced their missions in earlier years. Of these 11 missions came to an end in 1960 and the other 9 continue into 1961. Ten new missions were begun, two of which were completed during the year, while the other 8 will run into 1961. The regional project in Asia and the Far East, undertaken in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) was maintained with an expert located at Bangkok. Annex 1 gives the list of the experts concerned with the Union's programme during the year 1960.

Eighteen fellowships were awarded during the year. However, to get a full picture of the fellowships handled, account must be taken of 17 awards made during 1958 and 28 in 1959, as these continued to be valid under the rules of the E.P.T.A. during 1960. Of these, 12 fellows, who commenced their studies during 1959, completed them in 1960; 25 commenced and completed their studies during the year; 5 commenced during the year and will continue into 1961; and 21 fellows are due to commence their studies either in 1961 or 1962. Thus, the total number of fellowships dealt with during this year was 63. Annex 2 shows the fellows to whom awards were made during the year or who began or ended their fellowships during 1960.

Equipment was supplied to three countries. The equipment concerned consisted mainly of measurement and training apparatus designed to accomplish training missions.

For its 1960 programme, \$305,855 were made available to the Union by the T.A.B. In addition, the Executive Chairman of the T.A.B. allotted an extra \$51,500 for contingency projects.

4.7.4 *Funds-in-Trust*

The United Nations Programme of Technical Assistance also comprises a scheme for helping such new and developing countries as require it by providing experts at their own expense, commonly known as the "Funds-in-Trust" arrangement. Under this scheme, the Government of Venezuela had requested the Union to provide three experts for service in the country. One of them, who had been in their service from 1959, continued his work through 1960. Two additional ones, whom the Government had requested under this scheme, were under recruitment during the year. The Government of Lebanon also used this scheme for getting an expert to advise them on the expansions to their telephone system in Beirut.

4.7.5 *The United Nations Special Fund*

The United Nations Special Fund has now developed into another important channel of Technical Assistance to the new and developing countries, although for the time being it devotes itself to only two important fields, namely preinvestment surveys and higher technical training.

During the year two projects were approved by the Fund for which the Union has been named the Executing Agency. The first project was for the establishment of a Telecommunications and Electronics Research and Training Institute at the Chiao-Tung University in Taipei, Republic of China. The allocation by the Fund is \$296,100, and the project is to last for three years from 1961 through 1964. The Plan of Operation for this project was negotiated with the Government towards the end of the year. The second was a five-year project for the establishment of a Telecommunications Training Institute at Tripoli, Libya, with a Fund allocation of \$523,600.

The year also witnessed a growing understanding of the purposes of the Fund and the method of seeking its assistance. Consequently, several other countries had requests for aid in varying stages of presentation. Some were completed as projects and are now before the Fund for consideration. They comprise the one by the United Arab Republic for the establishment of a Higher Telecommunications and Research Centre in Cairo (assistance requested \$955,635); one by the Republic of the Philippines for the establishment of a telecommunications training institute in Manila (assistance requested \$856,510); and one by the Federation of Malaya for the extension of telecommunications training facilities at Kuala Lumpur (assistance requested \$962,000). Projects were also under preparation seeking Fund assistance for the establishment of an institute at Baghdad by the Government of Iraq, a high-level centre at Bogota by the Government of Colombia, an Institute at Colombo by the Government of Ceylon. In addition, preliminary discussions were conducted for the preparation of projects for establishing training facilities in Iran, Indonesia and India.

In all these instances of projects for Special Fund assistance, the Members concerned drew heavily on the help and advice of the General Secretariat.

4.7.6 *Other types of assistance to Members*

During the year the Government of Israel requested the assistance of the General Secretariat in connection with finding a telecommunication expert for studying and rationalizing their telephone revenue accounting, whom they would directly appoint, without the Technical Assistance Organization coming into the financial or administrative aspects. The Union secured for them the services of a Swiss expert for the job.

4.7.7 *Participation in meetings connected with Technical Assistance*

The Union participated at the meetings of the Technical Assistance Board in March and October, 1960 (New York), and in July (Geneva), and the ECOSOC and its Technical Assistance Committee in July in Geneva.

4.7.8 *Details of Missions*

The following is a brief resumé of the projects in the various countries, Members of the Union, during the year under report.

Afghanistan

Mr. Sauermilch (Federal Republic of Germany) continued his mission, which is concerned mainly with training the staff required to maintain and operate the new equipment that is being installed by the Afghan Government.

Saudi Arabia

Mr. A. Khaliq (Pakistan) has been appointed in December to advise the Government on the organization and running of telephone services.

Ethiopia

Mr. T. J. A. Watters (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) continued as the head of the Telecommunications Institute at Addis Ababa, while Mr. Børresen (Norway) ended his mission in the autumn. Mr. Scherrer (Switzerland) is also teaching at the Institute, giving instruction in radio and general subjects. Mr. M. R. Taylor (United Kingdom) has been appointed to replace Mr. Børresen; he will start work at the beginning of April, 1961.

Federation of Malaya

Messrs. W. H. Dolan and W. N. Lang (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) completed their missions towards the end of the year. A number of training manuals and instruction booklets have been prepared for the teaching of the local telecommunication personnel. The work of these missions is being followed up by the Government by further efforts to expand their training facilities through a project submitted to the Special Fund.

Iran

Mr. H. Scoffier (France) continued to advise the Government on its telecommunication problems. A general investigation was made of the organization of the general network, with a view to establishing certain national arteries. During the autumn, another expert, Mr. G. Grosjean (France) commenced his mission to deal with problems concerning carrier current working and training personnel handling the associated equipment.

Iraq

Mr. O. van der Woude (Netherlands), Mr. B. Bergman (Sweden), went to Iraq to recommence the work left pending by certain telecommunication experts a couple of years back. Mr. van der Woude dealt with the line and cable networks, while Mr. Bergman is dealing with the extension of the telephone network, with special reference to switching centres.

Jordan

Mr. A. Küpfer (Netherlands) who has been in Jordan since 1957, continued to advise the Government on general telecommunication problems. One of his tasks has been the supervision of the installation of the new automatic exchange in Amman. He has also devoted part of his time to training activities.

Lebanon

The Government of Lebanon sought the assistance of the Union in bringing into service its new national broadcasting centre. Mr. F. Zuber (Switzerland), an expert in broadcasting studios, conducted acceptance tests on the new equipment in the broadcasting centre at Beirut, which is one of the most up-to-date in the area. Dr. Metzler, the Director of the C.C.I.R., also found it possible to accept the Government's invitation to be present during acceptance tests of the new transmitters at Amchit, the specifications of which he had himself drawn up some years earlier, as a Technical Assistance expert to the Government.

Two experts, Messrs. Arro and Chaspoul (France) left for the Lebanon, the first at the end of the year to help the Government to study the problems connected with the reorganization of their telegraph and telephone services, and the second to assist them in framing new national regulations in conformity with the new Radio Regulations, 1959, and the associated problems.

Lastly, Mr. Kamerbeck (Netherlands) went to Beirut on a three months' mission, as a Funds-in-Trust expert, for advising the Government on the most suitable type of equipment to be selected for the satellite exchanges round Beirut and the extension of the existing system there.

Libya

Mr. Arthur (New Zealand), who was advising the Government on setting up a frequency assignment and monitoring service, completed the first part of his mission early in the summer.

Although unable to complete his full programme, he had organized a very useful nucleus for a frequency monitoring and registration service.

Pakistan

Mr. Santiago Quijano Caballero (Colombia) completed in May 1960 a mission begun in 1952. During this period he was helping the Government to set up an extensive radio network in the country and linking East and West Pakistan.

Paraguay

During 1960, Mr. A. Sagrario Rocafort and Mr. J. Zahonero Diaz (Spain) continued their missions. They helped to bring new equipment into service and to install new antenna systems. They played an active part in the reorganization of a telecommunication institute for training telecommunication personnel.

Some training equipment was supplied to the Institute. A number of technical books were also supplied, and this is understood to constitute the nucleus for setting up a telecommunication technical library in Paraguay.

United Arab Republic:

Egyptian Region

Mr. S. M. O'Miodchain (Republic of Ireland) remained in the Egyptian Region until May 1960, to finish his work on the organization of an up-to-date telecommunication accounting system.

Mr. Spoor (New Zealand) arrived in December to advise the Government on stores organization.

A third expert is expected to begin work early in 1961 on problems relating to modernizing the existing telegraph network in the country.

Syrian Region

Mr. I. V. Timtchenko (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), an expert on underground cables, completed his mission in October 1960. During the latter part of his mission in Syria he trained underground cable maintenance staff, with special reference to the problem of corrosion which is acute in Damascus. As a result of his investigation, action was taken, in agreement with the local tram companies, to avoid interference to telephone cables from stray currents.

Mr. J. R. Sen Gupta (India), expert in long-distance lines, also completed his mission during the year.

A third expert, Mr. Mahalingam (India), who was advising the Government on radio matters, will continue his mission in 1961.

Sudan

Two experts, one for training staff in radio, and the other for transmission and carrier current working, commenced their missions in the middle of December. Mr. Hughes (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) has been appointed to conduct the training in the first, and Mr. P. S. M. Sundaram (India) for giving instruction in the latter subjects.

Venezuela

Mr. Deketh (Netherlands), who was in Venezuela in 1959, continued in 1960 and will be there in 1961. In conjunction with the Government's technical experts, he investigates the changes to be made in the Venezuelan telecommunication network, and advised in the reorganization of the Administration's technical nucleus. Two more experts, one to deal with switching and signalling, and the other with traffic, have been selected and are expected to commence their missions early in 1961. All the three experts would be under the Funds-in-Trust arrangement.

The People's Republic of Poland

Necessary provision was made to award fellowships to Polish candidates for study abroad of telecommunication procedures.

South East Asia and the Far East Region

Mr. H. N. Shrivastava (India) continued his work of advising the countries in the region on various steps in connection with the general improvement of their systems. During the year he devoted special attention to advising the countries of the region regarding the provision of training facilities locally and the improvement or extension of existing ones. As a result, practically all of them have shown a new awareness of the need for properly organized facilities for higher technical training for their telecommunication personnel.

4.7.9 Programme for 1961

In accordance with the ECOSOC decision, the E.P.T.A. Programme commencing from 1961/62 is to be prepared on a biannual basis as an experimental measure. Consequently, the programme for 1961/62 has been prepared during the year under report and amounts to \$1,397,000. This amount has been provisionally apportioned as \$723,465 for 1961 and \$673,535 for 1962. A sum of \$491,450 is included in this programme for a special programme for the newly independent African countries. Approximately 40 countries and three Regions, namely South East Asia and the Far East, Africa and South America, will be covered and roughly 48 to 50 experts are expected to be sent on mission and 105 fellowships awarded.

Under the Agreement with the Special Fund, it is expected that the Union will be functioning as the Executing Agency for about four or five Fund assisted projects. The aggregate allocation by the Fund for these projects during 1961 is expected to be of the order of \$800,000.

In addition, it is hoped that consequent on the surveys conducted during 1960, the results of which are under study, a Regular Programme would in all likelihood gradually develop in the form of assistance in kind by the more developed countries. This would probably consist of medium-level technicians and workers being received in industrial establishments for familiarizing them with the equipment they operate and maintain during the processes of their manufacture, of conducting some seminars at suitable centres to enable technicians from a number of developing countries to participate, short-term loans of qualified instructors and similar activities.

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

5.1 UNITED NATIONS

Further progress has been made by the Union during 1960 in its useful and cordial collaboration with the United Nations. Annex 5 to the present report gives a complete list of the conferences and meetings of the United Nations held in 1960 to which the Union was invited, showing those at which it was represented. The collaboration ensured by mutual representation at meetings was as usual supplemented by correspondence and exchange of selected documents.

5.2 COORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The Secretary-General of the United Nations has communicated Resolution No. 791 (XXX) of the Economic and Social Council entitled: " Programme appraisal in the economic, social and human rights fields ". Special attention was drawn to paragraph 6 in which the Council invites the specialized agencies to submit the Consolidated Report of the Council's Committee on programme appraisals " for consideration and comment, to their respective governing bodies or conferences, as appropriate ". The matter is being considered by the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. at its 16th Session (April-May 1961) and the action requested in paragraph 8 of the Resolution will be commented upon in the next report of the I.T.U. to the Economic and Social Council.

The Secretary-General of United Nations further communicated Resolution No. 797 (XXX) of the Economic and Social Council on " Administrative and technical training ". Attention was drawn in particular to the competent organs of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency that they should, within their own spheres of competence, give a high priority in their future work to the objectives set forth in the preamble to the Resolution, and to operative paragraph 2, in which the Council invited the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide the Council in their annual reports with information about the progress achieved and difficulties encountered in this matter. This question also is being considered by the I.T.U. Administrative Council at its 16th Session.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations also communicated Resolution No. 801 (XXX) of the Economic and Social Council on " Concentration of activities of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields ". Particular attention was drawn to paragraph 3 in which the Council expresses its belief that the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency might find it beneficial to undertake a review similar to that of the Secretary-General entitled " Observations on the work programme of the Council in the economic, social and human rights fields ", and to paragraph 4, in which the Council expresses the hope that the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency would arrange to undertake such a review on an annual basis. This resolution also is being submitted to the I.T.U. Administrative Council.

5.3 RELATIONS WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

As usual, the I.T.U. maintained in 1960 close relations with those technical agencies especially interested in the telecommunication field, i.e. the International Civil Aviation Organization and the World Meteorological Organization and established similar relations with the Intergovern-

mental Maritime Consultative Organization. In addition, it has been in communication with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development concerning a report on a telecommunications feasibility study which had been presented to the Bank as the basis for a telecommunications loan. The Secretariat studied the Report and presented detailed comments. Appreciation was expressed for the report and indication was given that the Bank would avail itself of the opportunity for further collaboration with the Union.

Apart from the Specialized Agencies, a number of international organizations—generally of non-governmental nature—continue to cooperate closely with the I.T.U. This year, the following might be mentioned:

- International Astronautical Federation (I.A.F.)
- International Broadcasting and Television Organization (I.B.T.O.)
- European Broadcasting Union (E.B.U.)
- International Maritime Radio Committee (C.I.R.M.)
- International Radio Scientific Union (U.R.S.I.)
- International Electrotechnical Commission (I.E.C.)
- International Air Transport Association (I.A.T.A.)
- International Conference on Large Electric Networks (C.I.G.R.E.)
- International Radio Telegraph Operators Federation
- International Standards Organization (I.S.O.)
- International Criminal Police Organization (I.C.P.O.)
- International Astronomical Union (I.A.U.)
- International Shipping Federation
- Committee on Space Research (C.O.S.P.A.R.)

5.4 COOPERATION IN THE CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE) AT THE REQUEST OF THE UNITED NATIONS

In accordance with the Resolution adopted by the Security Council in July 1960, the Secretary-General of the U.N. requested the Specialized Agencies for urgent assistance to the Congo (Léopoldville) in their respective fields of competence. Among the fields in which immediate assistance was required was telecommunications, as a large number of the Belgian technicians there had left the country. As no precise details of the requirements were available, the Chief of the Department of Technical Assistance was sent to Léopoldville immediately to ascertain the requirements on the spot. His discussions with the local authorities showed that a team of 39 experts of varying levels of competence and in different branches of telecommunications were urgently required to ensure the essential links working without a major breakdown. As a knowledge of French was essential in the Congo (Léopoldville), Administrations which were likely to have telecommunication personnel with a knowledge of French were requested by cable to make available suitable staff. There was an immediate response and technicians from Ethiopia, Morocco, Switzerland and Tunisia were flown in to take up positions in the Congo (Léopoldville). A number of other responses were also received from several countries in the succeeding weeks offering personnel.

Since the commencement of the assistance, several changes in the personnel have been taking place as some of the technicians wished to return on the completion of their assignments. Towards the end of December, a Chief of Mission was appointed to study the overall requirements and generally advise on the long-term problems of rendering assistance to the Congo (Léopoldville). During the period under report the I.T.U. mission in the Congo (Léopoldville) has been at an average strength of between 30 and 40 members.

At the request of the United Nations a plan for long-term assistance to Congo (Léopoldville) was worked out and submitted. It envisaged the provision of a mission of about 120 experts for assisting the country at the policy-making and operational levels and in the training of personnel locally. This plan is necessarily subject to changes due to the various local developments in the

country. In view of the situation towards the end of the year, the United Nations approved a tentative programme for assistance in the field of telecommunications during 1961 to a total cost of \$1,555,000. It envisages the provision of a team of 77 experts (6 at the policy-making levels, 6 for instructional purposes and 65 advisers at operational levels) and the supply of training equipment to the extent of \$60,000. Further modifications of this programme in the light of subsequent developments and its implementation are pending further consultations with the United Nations.

The entire costs of all the operations by the Union in the Congo (Léopoldville) are borne by the United Nations.

Gerald C. GROSS,
Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union.

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, Geneva, 1958); The Geneva Acts (1959); the Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959)	}	Table I
2. The E.A.R.C. Agreement (Geneva, 1951)		
3. The International High-Frequency Broadcasting Agreement (Mexico City, 1949)		
4. The European Broadcasting Convention (Copenhagen, 1948)	}	Table II
5. The European Regional Convention for the maritime mobile radio service (Copenhagen, 1948)		
6. The European Broadcasting Agreement (Stockholm, 1952)		
7. The Regional Arrangement relative to Maritime Radiobeacons in the European Area of Region 1 (Paris, 1951)	}	Table III
8. The Inter-American Radio Agreement (FIAR) (Washington, 1949)		
9. The North-American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA) (Washington, 1950)	}	Table IV
10. The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Agreement (Göteborg, 1955)		
11. The Maritime VHF Radiotelephone Agreement (The Hague, 1957)	}	Table V
12. The Regional Agreement concerning the establishment of an International VHF Radiotelephone Mobile Service for Rhine Navigation (Brussels, 1957)		
13. Regional Agreement for the use of frequencies in the bands 68-73 Mc/s and 76-87.5 Mc/s by the broadcasting service on the one hand and by the fixed and mobile services on the other (Geneva, 1960)	}	Table VII
	}	Table VIII

Table I. Conventions, Regulations, World-Wide Agreements

The following list includes the countries enumerated in Annexes 1 and 2 to the Buenos Aires Convention (1952) (except two countries shown in Annex 1 which have amalgamated; the new state is mentioned therein under the name adopted after amalgamation). It also includes:

- 1 territory and 1 group of territories admitted to Associate Membership under the Atlantic City Convention;
- 14 countries which have become Members of the United Nations and have acceded to the Buenos Aires Convention;
- 3 countries admitted to Membership under the Buenos Aires Convention and 2 groups of territories admitted to Associate Membership under the Buenos Aires Convention;
- 1 country which has become a Member of the United Nations and has acceded to the Geneva Convention (1959).

As regards the Buenos Aires and Geneva Conventions, the ratifications and accessions registered by the General Secretariat up to 31 December, 1960, are here recorded.

Of the Buenos Aires and Geneva Acts, only the Conventions have to be ratified. However, certain countries have thought fit to ratify or give express approval to the Protocols annexed to the Conventions, 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 accessions 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	CONVENTIONS						REGULATIONS										WORLD-WIDE AGREEMENTS			
	Plenipotentiary Conferences						Administrative Radio Conferences						Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference				Extra-ordinary Administrative Radio Conference (EARC) (Geneva, 1951)	International High-Frequency Broadcasting Agreement (Mexico City, 1949)		
	Buenos Aires (1952)			Geneva (1959)			Atlantic City (1947)		Geneva (1959)		Geneva (1958)									
	Class of contribution No. of units		Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat	Class of contribution No. of units		Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat	Radio Regulations	Additional Radio Regulations	Radio Regulations	Additional Radio Regulations	Telegraph Regulations	Telephone Regulations								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
MEMBERS:																				
*Afghanistan ¹⁾	1	S	4. X. 1956	½	S		—	—	S		S		—		—					
*Albania (People's Republic of) ¹⁾	½	S	16. V. 1956 ⁴⁶⁾	½	S		S	S	S		S		—		—					
*Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of) ¹⁾ .	1	S	13. XII. 1956	1	S		S	S	S		S		S		S		S			
*Argentine Republic	25	S	6. VII. 1955 ³⁴⁾	15	S		S	S	S		S		—	A	—	A	S	A	S	
*Australia (Commonwealth of) ¹⁾ ⁶⁸⁾	20	S	22. III. 1954 ¹⁶⁾	20	S		S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Austria ¹⁾	½	S	20. IV. 1956 ³⁰⁾	1	S		S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Belgium ¹⁾	8	S	10. VIII. 1955 ²⁰⁾	4	S		S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic ¹⁾	3	S	21. II. 1956 ⁴¹⁾	1	S		S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A				
*Burma (Union of) ⁵⁶⁾	3	A	17. II. 1958 ⁶¹⁾	3	S		S	S	S		S		S		S		S			
*Bolivia	3	S	14. VIII. 1959	3	S		—	—	S		S		—		—		S	A	S	
*Brazil	25	S	26. IV. 1957	25	S		S	S	S		S		—		—		S		S	
*Bulgaria (People's Republic of) ¹⁾	1	S	14. VII. 1956 ⁵⁰⁾	1	S		S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A				
*Cambodia (Kingdom of) ¹⁾ . .	1	S	31. VII. 1956	1			—	—	S		S		—		—					
*Cameroon (Republic of the) . .	1	A	22. XII. 1960	1																
*Canada ¹⁾	20	S	23. VI. 1954 ¹⁹⁾	18	S		S	—	S		S		S	A	—		S	A	S	
*Central African Republic . . .	½	A	2. XII. 1960																	
*Ceylon	1	S	29. XII. 1953	1	S		—	—	S		S		S		S		S	A		
*Chile	3	S	14. V. 1957 ⁵⁷⁾	3			S	S	—		—		—		—		S			
*China ¹⁾	15	S	3. II. 1955	15	S		S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
Vatican City State	½	S	3. VIII. 1955	½	S		S	S	S		S		—		—		S	A	S	
*Colombia (Republic of) ¹⁾ . . .	3	S	18. IX. 1959 ¹⁷⁾	3	S		S	S	S		S		S		S		S	A	S	
*Congo (Republic of the) (Brazzaville)	½	A	13. XII. 1960																	
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi ¹⁾ ⁶⁹⁾	2	S	10.VIII.1955 ²⁰⁾ ⁴³⁾	1	S		S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A		A	S	
Korea (Republic of)	1	S	28. XII. 1954 ⁹⁾	1	S		—	—	S		S		S		S			A		
*Costa Rica ¹⁾	3	S	24. VIII. 1959	3	S		—	—	S		S		—		—		S			
*Ivory Coast (Republic of the) .	1	A	23. XII. 1960	1	A	23. XII. 1960														
*Cuba ¹⁾	2	S	19. V. 1954 ⁹⁾ ¹⁸⁾	1	S		S	S	S		S		—		—		S		S	
*Dahomey (Republic of)	—	—	—	½	A	28. X. 1960														
*Denmark	5	S	30.X. 1953	5	S		S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Dominican Republic	3	S	27. VII. 1954 ²⁰⁾	3	S		S	S	S		S		—		—		S	A	S	
*El Salvador (Republic of) . . .	3	A	6. I. 1954	3	S		S	S	S		S		S		S			A		
*Ecuador	1			1			S	—	—		—		—		—				S	
*Spain	3	S	16.IX.1955 ²⁰⁾ ³⁵⁾	3	S		—	—	S		S		S	A	S	A	S	A		
Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories ¹⁾ ²⁴⁾ ²⁵⁾ ⁵⁹⁾ ⁷⁰⁾	20	S	19. VIII. 1954	5	S		S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A	S		S	

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

Country or group of territories	CONVENTIONS						REGULATIONS										WORLD-WIDE AGREEMENTS				
	Plenipotentiary Conferences						Administrative Radio Conferences					Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference					Extra-ordinary Administrative Radio Conference (EARC) (Geneva, 1951)	International High-Frequency Broadcasting Agreement (Mexico City, 1949)			
	Buenos Aires (1952)			Geneva (1959)			Atlantic City (1947)		Geneva (1959)			Geneva (1958)									
	Class of contribution No. of units		Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat	Class of contribution No. of units		Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat	Radio Regulations	Additional Radio Regulations	Radio Regulations	Additional Radio Regulations	Radio Regulations	Additional Radio Regulations	Telegraph Regulations	Telephone Regulations							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
*United States of America ¹⁾ . . .	30	S	27. VI. 1955 ³²⁾	30	S	23. XII. 1960 ⁷³⁾	S	—	S		—		S	A	—	—	S	A			
*Ethiopia	1	S	3. XI. 1954	1	S		S	S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A	S			
*Finland	3	S	8. XII. 1953 ⁹⁾	3	S		S	S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A			S	
*France ¹⁾ ²³⁾	30	S	19. VIII. 1954	30	S		S	S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Gabon Republic	½	A	28. XII. 1960																		
*Ghana	½	A	17. V. 1957	1	S			—	—	S		S		—		—					
*Greece ¹⁾	3	S	13. XII. 1955 ¹⁴⁾	1	S			S	S	S		S		S		S		S			
*Guatemala ¹⁾	1	S	1. V. 1957 ⁵⁵⁾	1				S	S	—		—		—		—					
*Guinea (Republic of)	1	A	9. III. 1959	1				—	—	—		—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Haiti (Republic of)	1	A	23. IX. 1957	1				S	S	—		—		—		—		S			
*Honduras (Republic of)	2			2				S	S	—		—		—		—				S	
*Hungarian People's Republic ¹⁾ .	1	S	8. VI. 1956 ⁴⁷⁾	1	S			S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A				
*India (Republic of) ¹⁾	20	S	25. VII. 1955	20	S			S	S	S		S		S	A	S		S	A	S	
*Indonesia (Republic of) ¹⁾	10	S	15. VII. 1957 ⁵⁸⁾	5	S			S	S	S		S		S		S		S	A	S	
*Iran ¹⁾	1	S	7. XII. 1956	1	S			S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S		S	
*Iraq (Republic of) ¹⁾ ⁶⁴⁾	1	S	4. II. 1959	1	S		S	S	S		S		—		—						
*Ireland	3	S	14. VII. 1954	3	S		S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S		
*Iceland	½	S	15. X. 1953 ⁹⁾	½	S	5. VII. 1960	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S		
*Israel (State of) ¹⁾	1	S	10. VI. 1954	1	S	12. VIII. 1960	—	—	S		S		S		S		S	A			
*Italy ¹⁾	20	S	10. VI. 1954 ⁹⁾	8	S	30. XII. 1960 ⁷³⁾	S	S	S		S		S		S		S	A	S		
*Japan ¹⁾	25	S	30. X. 1953	25	S		—	—	S		S		S		S	A	S	A	S	A	
*Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of) ¹⁾	1	S	23. II. 1956	½	S		—	—	S		S		S		S	A	S	A			
Kuwait	1	A	14. VIII. 1959	1	S		—	—	S		S		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Laos (Kingdom of)	½	S	28. III. 1956	½	S		—	—	—		—		—	—	A	—	—				
*Lebanon ¹⁾	½	S	2. VI. 1955 ³¹⁾	½	S		S	S	S		S		S		A	S	A	S			
*Liberia	3	A	1. VI. 1960	3				—	—	—		—		—		—					
*Libya (United Kingdom of) . . .	½	A	16. X. 1953	½	S			A	A	S		S		S		S		—	A		
*Luxembourg	½	S	3. VIII. 1954	½	S			S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A	S		S	
*Malaya (Federation of) ⁶⁾	½	A	3. II. 1958	½	S		30. XII. 1960 ⁷³⁾	—	—	S		S		S	A	S	A				
*Mali (Republic of)	1	A	21. X. 1960																		
*Morocco (Kingdom of) ⁵³⁾ ⁶⁰⁾ . .	1	A	12. XI. 1956	1	S			S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Mexico ¹⁾	8	S	14. VII. 1954 ²⁰⁾	8	S			S	—	S		S		S	A	S	A	S		S	
Monaco ¹⁾	½	S	10. VI. 1954	½	S			S	S	S		S		S		S		S	A	S	
*Nepal	½	A	5. XII. 1957	½	S			—	—	S		S		—		—					
*Nicaragua	3	S	8. XI. 1957 ⁹⁾	1	S		S	S	S		S		—		—		S		S	A	
*Niger (Republic of the)	1	A	14. XI. 1960																		
*Norway	5	S	11. V. 1954	5	S		S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S		
*New Zealand ¹⁾	5	S	28. IV. 1955 ²⁹⁾	5	S		S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	—	A	S	A	S		
*Pakistan ¹⁾	15	S	3. XI. 1954 ²⁶⁾	15	S		S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A	S		S		
*Panama	3	A	16. VII. 1959	3			S	—	—		—		—		—		S		S		
*Paraguay	1	S	24. V. 1957 ⁹⁾	1	S		—	—	S		S		S	A	S	A	S		S		
*Netherlands (Kingdom of the) ¹⁾ ⁶⁵⁾	10	S	9. V. 1955 ³⁰⁾	10	S		S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S		
*Peru	2	S	4. VII. 1956	2	S		S	—	S		S		—		—					S	
*Philippines (Republic of the) ¹⁾ .	1	S	27. VI. 1955 ²²⁾ ³³⁾	1	S		S	S	S		S		—		—		S				
*Poland (People's Republic of) ¹⁾	10	S	22. VI. 1956 ²²⁾ ⁴⁸⁾	3	S		S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A					
*Portugal ¹⁾	8	S	20. VII. 1956 ⁹⁾	8	S		S	S	S		S		S		S		S	A	S		
Spanish Provinces in Africa ²¹⁾ .	1	S	16. IX. 1955 ²⁰⁾ ³⁵⁾	1			—	—	—		—		—	A	—	A	S	A			
Portuguese Oversea Provinces ¹⁾ ⁷⁾	8	S	20. VII. 1956 ⁹⁾ ⁵²⁾	8	S		S	S	S		S		S		S		S		S		

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

Country or group of territories	CONVENTIONS						REGULATIONS										WORLD-WIDE AGREEMENTS			
	Plenipotentiary Conferences						Administrative Radio Conferences						Administrative Tele-graph and Telephone Conference				Extra-ordinary Adminis-trative Radio Conference (EARC) (Geneva, 1951)	International High-Frequency Broadcasting Agreement (Mexico City, 1949)		
	Buenos Aires (1952)			Geneva (1959)			Atlantic City (1947)			Geneva (1959)			Geneva (1958)							
	Class of contribution	No. of units	Date on which the instrument of rati-fication or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat	Class of contribution	No. of units	Date on which the instrument of rati-fication or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat	Radio Regulations	Additional Radio Regulations	Radio Regulations	Additional Radio Regulations	Radio Regulations	Additional Radio Regulations	Telegraph Regula-tions	Telephone Regula-tions						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
*United Arab Republic ¹⁾	5 + 1	⁶³⁾	⁶³⁾	5	S		⁶³⁾	⁶³⁾	S		S		S	A	S	A	⁶³⁾		⁶³⁾	
Federal Republic of Germany ¹⁾	20	S	26. VII. 1955 ⁴²⁾	20	S		—	—	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A				
*Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia ¹⁾	1	S	16. VIII. 1954 ²²⁾	1	S	23. XII. 1960 ⁷⁴⁾	S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A	S	A		
*Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic ¹⁾	5	S	16. I. 1956 ⁴⁰⁾	3	S		S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A				
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of) ^{11) 15)}	½	A	16. XI. 1953 ⁹⁾	1	A	14. XII. 1960	S	S	—	—			S	A	S	—		A	S	
*Roumanian People's Republic ¹⁾	1	S	28. III. 1956 ⁴⁴⁾	1	S		S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A				
*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ^{1) 12) 28)}	30	S	23. XII. 1953 ⁹⁾	30	S	1. XII. 1960 ⁷³⁾	S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Senegal (Republic of the)	1	A	15. XI. 1960		A	28. XII. 1960														
*Sudan (Republic of the)	1	A	23. X. 1957	1	S		A	A	S		S		S	A	S	A				
*Sweden ¹⁾	10	S	31. X. 1953	10	S	30. XII. 1960	S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
Switzerland (Confederation) ¹⁾	10	S	9. XI. 1953	10	S	20. XII. 1960	S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Chad (Republic of the)	½	A	25. XI. 1960																	
*Czechoslovak Socialist Republic ^{1) 71)}	8	S	17. IV. 1956 ⁴⁵⁾	5	S		S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A				
Territories of the United States of America ¹⁾	25	²⁾	27. VI. 1955 ³²⁾	25	⁶⁷⁾		S	—	⁶⁷⁾		—		—	A	—	—	S	A		
Overseas Territories for the inter-national relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsi-ble ^{10) 11) 66)}	8	A	16. XI. 1953 ⁹⁾	1	S		S	S	S		S		—	A	—	A	S	A	S	
*Thailand	5	S	27. VIII. 1956	3	S		S	S	S		S		—	A	—	—	S			
*Tunisia ⁵⁴⁾	1	A	14. XII. 1956	1	S		S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S	
*Turkey ¹⁾	5	S	6. X. 1955 ³⁰⁾	5	S		S	S	S		S		S		S		S		S	
*Union of South Africa and Ter-ritory of South-West Africa ¹⁾	13	S	29. III. 1954 ¹⁷⁾	8	S		S	S	S		S		S	A	S	—	S	A	S	A
*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ¹⁾	30	S	12. I. 1956 ³⁹⁾	30	S		S	S	S		S		S	A	S	A				
*Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	3	S	10. VII. 1956 ^{22) 49)}	1	S		S	—	S		S		—		—		S		S	
*Venezuela (Republic of) ⁸⁾	10	S	24. VIII. 1956 ^{22) 51)}	5	S		S	—	S		S		S		S		S		S	
Viet-Nam (Republic of) ^{1) 38)}	1	S	26. I. 1956 ¹⁷⁾	1	S		—	—	—		—		S	A	S	A	S			
*Yemen ¹⁾	1			1			—	—	—		—		—		—					
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS:																				
British West Africa ⁴⁾	½	A	29. XII. 1953 ⁹⁾	½			—	—	—		—		—	A	—	A		A		
British East Africa ⁵⁾	½	³⁾	23. XII. 1953 ⁹⁾	½	S		—	—	S		S		—		—			A		
Bermuda-British Caribbean Group ²⁷⁾	½		³⁷⁾	½			—	—	—		—		—		—					
Ruanda-Urundi (Territory of)	½	A	30. XII. 1960	½																
Singapore-British Borneo Group ^{6) 62)}	½		¹³⁾	½			—	—	—		—		—		—					
Trust Territory of Somaliland un-der Italian Administration ⁷²⁾	½		³⁶⁾	½			—	—	—		—		—		—					

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),
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:

Malacca (British Settlements)
Penang (British Settlements)
Johore (Protected State)
Kedah (Protected State)
Kelantan (Protected State)
Negri Sembilan (Protected State)
Pahang (Protected State)
Perak (Protected State)
Perlis (Protected State)
Selangor (Protected State)
Trengganu (Protected State).

7) Formerly: Portuguese Oversea 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 ^{a)}
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 ^{b)}
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).

Notes by the General Secretariat:

a) The Republic of Cyprus became a Member of the United Nations on 20 September, 1960.

b) According to a communication dated 5 September, 1960, from the General Post Office, London, the Somaliland Protectorate ceased to be part of the Member known as "Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible" on 1 July, 1960.

(See also notes 27) and 27)).

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

"International Telecommunication Convention"

Constitutional changes in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and in Nyasaland

Legislation has recently been enacted in the United Kingdom Parliament providing for the association of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in a federation to be known

as the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Federal Government formally came into existence in Salisbury on 3rd September, 1953, but the setting up of the Federal administration and the transfer of powers to it will extend over a period.

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

- (i) its present accession to the International Telecommunication Convention on behalf of Southern Rhodesia, and
- (ii) its accession on behalf of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the instrument deposited in respect of the Colonial Ensemble,

as constituting, without further formality, an accession on behalf of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

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

13) By a communication dated 18 December, 1953—registered with the General Secretariat on 23 December, 1953—the British Embassy, Berne, declared, on instructions from its Government, and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires, 1952, that Her Majesty's Government's acceptance of that Convention applied 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.

In accordance with Article 17 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952), the Minister of State for External Affairs of the Commonwealth of Australia, in a communication dated 16 June, 1959, registered in the General Secretariat on 14 July, 1959, declares that ratification of this Convention by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia also holds good for the following territories:

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island;
The Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands;
The Australian Antarctic Territory.

This statement is made without prejudice to that made by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia when it ratified the Buenos Aires Convention (Notification No. 694, dated 1 April, 1954) — (Notification No. 822, page 1).

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 53).

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 (has become independent with the name "Republic of Guinea" — see Notification No. 805, page 4), Ivory Coast, Niger, Upper-Volta, Dahomey, Mauritania);
French Somaliland;
French Settlements in India (see Notification No. 708, page 1);

French Settlements in Oceania (*at present*: French Polynesia [see Notification No. 776, page 7]);
Madagascar and Dependencies;
New Caledonia and Dependencies;
Saint Pierre and Miquelon Islands;
Territories under French Trusteeship (Cameroon, Togo) (*at present*: Cameroon (State of) (under French Trusteeship) and Togo (Autonomous Republic) [see Notification No. 774, page 6]).

See also notes 59) and 70).

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."

35) 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 Bermuda British-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 Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the question of acceptance, by the Belorussian S.S.R., of the Radio Regulations, is at present left open.

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 apportionment of frequencies, effected in the International Telecommunication Union on the basis of those Regulations and of the decisions taken by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1951), the interests of the broadcasting services of the Roumanian People's Republic are overlooked."

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 reservations 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, 1956—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.

⁵⁵⁾ The Government of Guatemala has ratified the Convention with the reservation—mentioned in Final Protocol XII—that it will not accept any financial consequences that may result from the reservations made by countries participating in the Buenos Aires Conference.

⁵⁶⁾ Formerly: Burma.

⁵⁷⁾ The Convention has been ratified by Chile with reservations in respect of Articles 39 and 40. At the same time, the Chilean Government declares that in Annex 1 to the Convention the designation "Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" does not comprise or refer to Chilean Antarctic Territory, with regard to which the Republic specially reserves and maintains intact its legitimate right of sovereignty.

⁵⁸⁾ The instrument also covers the Annexes to the Convention.

⁵⁹⁾ Formerly: Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such, then Group of the different States and Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication agency.

As a result of political changes in the territories—involving in some instances a change in the status or names—according to a communication dated 5 September, 1959, from the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency, Paris, the Overseas States of the French Community and the French Overseas Territories are the following:

Central African (Rep.), Congo (Rep. of), Gaboon (Rep. of) and Chad (Rep. of).

Ivory Coast (Rep. of).

Dahomey (Rep. of).

Upper Volta (Rep. of).

Madagascar (Madagascan Rep.).

Mauritania (Islamic Rep. of).

Niger (Rep. of).

Mali Federation:

Senegal (Rep. of), Sudanese Rep.

Territories in French East Africa:

Comores

French Somaliland.

Territories in Oceania:

New Caledonia and Dependencies

French Polynesia.

Territory in America:

Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

New Hebrides (Archipelago) (Anglo-French Condominium).

States under French trusteeship:

Cameroon (State of)

Togo (Rep. of).

(Notification No. 826, pages 2 and 3).

See also note 70).

⁶⁰⁾ Formerly: Morocco.

⁶¹⁾ The Government of Burma has acceded to the Convention with the following reservations:

1. The Union of Burma does not by accession to this Convention on its behalf accept any obligation in respect of the Telephone, Telegraph, and the Additional Radio Regulations referred to in Article 12 of the Buenos Aires Convention (1952).

2. The Union of Burma makes a general reservation, and makes it of record that upon the outbreak of any hostilities, particularly in Asia, all belligerent vessels shall refrain from use of their radio and signal apparatus while in the harbours, ports, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the Union of Burma, except for calls of distress and communications connected with safe navigation or arrangement for the arrival of the vessel within, or departure from, such harbours, ports or waters, or passage through such waters, provided that such communications will not be of direct material aid to the

belligerent in the conduct of military operations against an opposing belligerent. The radio of belligerent merchant vessels may be sealed by the authorities of the Union of Burma, and such seals shall not be broken within the jurisdiction of the Union of Burma except by proper authority of the Union of Burma.

⁶²⁾ Comprising the following territories:

North Borneo

Brunei

Sarawak

Singapore

(The Cocos-Keeling Islands and the Christmas Island [Indian Ocean] are administered by the Commonwealth of Australia [Notifications No. 736 and 807]).

⁶³⁾ Union of Egypt and the Syrian Republic (see Notifications 792 and 793).

Egypt signed the Buenos Aires Convention and ratified it on 7.XII.1954.

The Syrian Republic signed the Buenos Aires Convention and ratified it on 1.V.1957.

Besides which, both countries:

(i) have signed the Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations, Atlantic City, 1947;

(ii) have signed and approved the Paris Telegraph and Telephone Regulations (1949);

(iii) have signed the EARC Agreement (Geneva, 1951) and the International High-Frequency Broadcasting Agreement (Mexico City, 1949).

⁶⁴⁾ Formerly: Iraq.

⁶⁵⁾ Formerly: Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands constitutionally comprises the Netherlands, Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and the non-self-governing territory of Netherlands New Guinea.

⁶⁶⁾ Formerly: Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

⁶⁷⁾ For the Territories of the United States of America, see Final Protocol VIII of the Convention of Geneva, 1959.

⁶⁸⁾ A correction affecting the French name of Australia only.

⁶⁹⁾ As a result of political changes, the Republic of the Congo (Léopoldville), formerly the Belgian Congo, became independent and joined the United Nations on 20 September, 1960, as a Member. It has not yet, however, acceded to the Convention.

The Territory of Ruanda-Urundi became an Associate Member of the Union on 30 December, 1960 (see Annex 1 *ter*).

⁷⁰⁾ As a result of political changes, certain "Overseas States of the French Community" have become independent and have joined the United Nations, as Members (at the fifteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, 1960). They then acceded to the Convention. They are:

Republic of Cameroon

Central African Republic

Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville)

Republic of the Ivory Coast

Republic of Dahomey

Gabon Republic

Republic of Mali (formerly the Sudanese Republic in the Mali Federation)

Republic of the Niger

Republic of the Senegal (formerly part of the Mali Federation)

Republic of the Chad.

Other States have become independent and joined the United Nations at that session, but have not yet acceded to the Convention. They are:

Madagascar (Madagascan Republic)

Republic of Upper Volta

Togolese Republic.

⁷¹⁾ Formerly called Czechoslovakia.

⁷²⁾ From 1 July, 1960, as a result of political changes, the "Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration" and the "Somaliland Protectorate"—see remark b) in Note 10—have merged to form "Somaliland", which became a Member of the United Nations on 20 September, 1960. Somaliland has not yet acceded to the Convention.

⁷³⁾ The instrument relates, too, to the Final Protocol and Additional Protocols, annexed to the Convention.

⁷⁴⁾ The instrument relates, too, to the Annexes to the Convention.

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
Albania (People's Republic of)	S	R				
Austria					S	A
Belgium	S	R	S	R	S	
Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	S	R				
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	S	R		1)		
Vatican City State	S	R			S	
Denmark	S	R	S	R	S	A
Spain					S	
Finland	S	R			S	A
France	S	R	S	R	S	A
Greece	S	R	S	R	S	
Hungarian People's Republic [Iraq 2)]	S	R				
Ireland	S	R	S	R	S	A
Iceland			S	R	S	
Israel (State of)						
Italy	S	R	S	R	S	A
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)						
Lebanon						
Libya (United Kingdom of)						
Luxembourg					S	
Monaco	S	R	S	R	S	A

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
Morocco (Kingdom of) 4)	S	R	S	R		
Norway	S	R	S	R	S	
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	S	R	S	R	S	A
Poland (People's Republic of)	S	R				
Portugal	S		S			
United Arab Republic:						
Egyptian Region						
Syrian Region						
Federal Republic of Germany					S	A
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia	S	R			S	A
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	S	R				
Roumanian People's Republic	S	R				
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	S	R	S	R	S	A
Sweden			S	R	S	A
Switzerland (Confederation)	S	R			S	A
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	S	R				
Tunisia 4)	S	R	S	R		A
Turkey			S		S	A
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	S	R		3)		

1) The People's Republic of Bulgaria has given notice that its coast stations use the frequencies assigned to them in the Copenhagen Plan.
2) Further to Resolution No. 31 of the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Radio Conference of Geneva, 1959, has included Iraq in the European Area.

3) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has given notice that its coast stations use the frequencies assigned to them in the Copenhagen Plan.
4) Formerly: French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia.

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

Country or territories	Signature	
	S	A — Acceptance
1	2	3
Belgium	S	A
Denmark	S	A
Spain	S	
France	S	A
Ireland		A
Italy	S	A
Morocco (Kingdom of) 1)	S	A
Monaco	S	A
Norway	S	A

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

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

1) Formerly: French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia.

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

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

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

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

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

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 Republic of Germany, People's Republic of Poland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Table VI. Maritime VHF Radiotelephone Agreement, The Hague, 1957

This agreement was signed on 26 January, 1957, by the delegates of the following Administrations: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Norway, Netherlands, Poland (People's Republic of), Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

All these countries have approved the agreement.

Table VII. Regional Agreement concerning the establishment of an International VHF Radiotelephone Mobile Service for Rhine Navigation, Brussels, 1957

This agreement was signed on 15 March, 1957, by the delegates of the following Administrations: Belgium, France, Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland (Confederation).

All these countries have approved the agreement.

Table VIII. Regional Agreement for the use of frequencies in the bands 68-73 Mc/s and 76-87.5 Mc/s by the broadcasting service on the one hand and by the fixed and mobile services on the other (Geneva, 1960)

This agreement was signed on 14 May, 1960, by the delegates of the following Administrations: Albania (People's Republic of), *Austria*, Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria (People's Republic of), *Denmark*, *France*, Greece, Hungarian People's Republic, Italy, Norway, Poland (People's Republic of), Federal Republic of Germany, Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Roumanian People's Republic, *Sweden*, Switzerland (Confederation), *Czechoslovak Socialist Republic*, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The countries in italics have approved the agreement.

Annex 1 bis (see page 4 of the Report)

**Result of the consultation among the Members of the Union
concerning the admission of a new Member**

[Article 1, paragraph 2 *c*) of the Buenos Aires Convention (1952)]

Cameroon (Republic of the)

On the last day of the consultation period (2 July, 1960), there were 92 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**:

Afghanistan; Albania (People's Republic of); Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of); Argentine Republic; Australia (Commonwealth of); Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Burma (Union of); Bulgaria (People's Republic of); Cambodia (Kingdom of); Canada; Ceylon; Chile; China; Vatican City State; Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi; Korea (Republic of); Costa Rica; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Spain; Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Ghana; Greece; Guatemala; Guinea (Republic of); Hungarian People's Republic; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iran; Iraq (Republic of); Ireland; Iceland; Israel (State of); Italy; Japan; Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of); Kuwait; Laos (Kingdom of); Lebanon; Libya (United Kingdom of); Luxembourg; Morocco (Kingdom of); Mexico; Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Panama; Paraguay; Netherlands (Kingdom of the); Poland (People's Republic of); Portugal; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of); United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sudan (Republic of); Sweden; Switzerland (Confederation); Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible; Thailand; Tunisia; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Venezuela (Republic of); Viet-Nam (Republic of); — 77 Members.

In addition, 1 country answered in the affirmative, but it has not been possible to take account of its reply, since it had not acceded to the Buenos Aires Convention.

No Member of the Union voted against admission.

As the total number of votes in favour of admission—77—reached the majority required by Article 1, paragraph 2 *c*), of the Buenos Aires Convention, *the application by the Government of the Republic of Cameroon for Membership of the Union was thus approved.*

Annex 1 ter (see page 4 of the Report)

**Result of the consultation among the Members of the Union
concerning the admission of a new Associate Member**

[Article 1, paragraph 4 *c*) of the Buenos Aires Convention (1952)]

Ruanda-Urundi (Territory of)

On the last day of the consultation period (30 December, 1960), there were 92 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*:

Argentine Republic; Australia (Commonwealth of); Austria; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Burman (Union of); Cambodia (Kingdom of); Canada; Ceylon; Chile; China; Vatican City State; Korea (Republic of); Costa Rica; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Spain; Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; United States of America; Finland; France; Ghana; Greece; Guatemala; Hungarian People's Republic; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iran; Iraq (Republic of); Iceland; Israel (State of); Italy; Japan; Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of); Laos (Kingdom of); Lebanon; Luxembourg; Malaya (Federation of); Morocco (Kingdom of); Mexico; Monaco; Nepal; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands (Kingdom of the); Peru; Poland (People's Republic of); Portuguese Overseas Provinces; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of); Roumanian People's Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Switzerland (Confederation); Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible; Thailand; Tunisia; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Viet-Nam (Republic of); — 65 Members.

In addition, a country answered in the affirmative, but it has not been possible to take account of its reply, since it had not acceded to the Buenos Aires Convention.

No Member of the Union voted against admission.

As the total number of votes in favour of admission—65—reached the majority required by Article 1, paragraph 4. *c*), of the Buenos Aires Convention, *the application by the Belgian Government for Associate Membership of the Union for the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi is thus approved and the said Territory consequently becomes an Associate Member of the I.T.U.*

ANNEX 2

BUDGETS OF THE UNION FOR 1960 (Revised) AND 1961

INCOME	Swiss francs		EXPENDITURE	Swiss francs	
	1960 revised	1961		1960 revised	1961
Contributory shares from Members and Associate Members for the year 1960: 619 units at 13,940 1961: 529½ units at 23,296	8,628,860	12,335,232	Administrative Council General Secretariat I.F.R.B. C.C.I.T.T. C.C.I.R. General Services Settlement of accounts pending	332,000 2,823,300 3,660,000 610,900 589,500 945,400 38,000	300,000 3,267,600 4,342,000 709,000 728,300 2,060,200 —
Contributory shares from private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations, and international organizations, 1961		100,000	Subsidy to the supplementary publications budget for documents published at a loss	—	91,000
Contributions from the extraordinary budget for language staff: C.C.I.T.T. C.C.I.R.	50,000 50,000	— —	Increase in salaries and post allowances, 1960	—	199,400
Staff detached to Regional Conferences . .	17,000	—		8,999,100	11,697,500
Reimbursement from the supplementary publications budget	241,220	—	Union Conferences, in accordance with Art. 15, para. 197, of the Convention .		100,000
Unforeseen	12,020	1,268	Int. Con. Comm. meetings, in accordance with Art. 15, para. 198, of the Convention: C.C.I.T.T. C.C.I.R.		540,000 99,000
	8,999,100	12,436,500		8,999,100	12,436,500
Contributions from the U.N. Technical Assistance Board (TAB) for administrative cost	234,360	234,360	Special Technical Assistance account . .	234,360	234,360
	9,233,460	12,670,860		9,233,460	12,670,860
<i>For information — outside the budget</i>			Expenditure for C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory material and fittings	10,000	10,000
Withdrawal from C.C.I.T.T. Fund . . .	10,000	10,000			

Extraordinary Budget

INCOME	Swiss francs		EXPENDITURE	Swiss francs	
	1960 revised	1961		1960 revised	1961
Contributory shares from participants in the extraordinary expenses of the C.C.I.T.T. .	1,000,000		Study Groups and IInd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T., New Delhi	1,000,000	
Contributory shares from participants in the extraordinary expenses of the C.C.I.R. .	126,500		Study Groups of the C.C.I.R.	126,500	
Contributory shares from participants in the Special Regional Conference	118,964		Special Regional Conference, Geneva . .	118,964	
	<u>1,245,464</u>	<u>—</u>		<u>1,245,464</u>	

Supplementary Publications Budget

Total income	2,169,850	1,910,700	Total expenditure	2,182,770	1,843,040
Surplus expenditure (withdrawal from the Publications Capital Account)	12,920		Surplus income (payment to the Publications Capital Account)		67,660
	<u>2,182,770</u>	<u>1,910,700</u>		<u>2,182,770</u>	<u>1,910,700</u>

ANNEX 2 a)

TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE ORGANS INCLUDING THEIR SHARES IN GENERAL SERVICES COSTS

1960

in Swiss francs

	Expenditure set forth in Sections 1 to 5		Share in common expenses in Section 6		Total expenditure	
	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure
1. Administrative Council	332,000.—	366,827.25	—	—	332,000.—	366,827.25
2. General Secretariat	2,823,300.—	2,811,383.54	414,200.—	400,901.96	3,237,500.—	3,212,285.50
3. I.F.R.B.	3,660,000.—	3,425,715.85	401,300.—	379,920.80	4,061,300.—	3,805,636.65
4. C.C.I.T.T.	610,900.—	590,558.50	61,900.—	57,165.37	672,800.—	647,723.87
5. C.C.I.R.	589,500.—	581,020.90	68,000.—	65,142.45	657,500.—	646,163.35
Total, Sections 1 to 5 and 6	8,015,700.—	7,775,506.04	945,400.—	903,130.58		
Total expenditure, all organs					8,961,100.—	8,678,636.62
Settlement of accounts in abeyance					38,000.—	38,000.—
Total, ordinary expenditure					8,999,100.—	8,716,636.62
7. Special Technical Assistance Account					234,360.—	234,012.86
8. U. N. Special Fund account					—	14,328.25
					9,233,460.—	8,964,977.73

ANNEX 3

International Telecommunication Union, Geneva
Summary of budget estimates for 1960 (revised) and 1961 in the form adopted
by the United Nations and the other specialized agencies

ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE

GROUP I. PERSONNEL

1960 *) 1961 **)
 Swiss francs

Salaries, wages and other pay items

Permanent posts	5,611,000	7,134,340
Temporary staff	195,200	98,380
Staff intermittently employed	724,264	554,000
Overtime and night differential	7,500	8,000
Compensation for annual leave not taken	—	—
Fees for expert advice and associated expenses	57,000	56,000
	<u>6,594,964</u>	<u>7,850,720</u>

Staff benefits and allowances

Family allowances, educational allowances and related travel	511,300	751,100
Contributions to the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund and the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	851,500	984,380
Contributions to sickness insurance and various insurances	131,300	137,200
Installation, termination and repatriation allowances . . .	182,700	115,000
Sundry	70,000	102,800
	<u>1,746,800</u>	<u>2,090,480</u>

Total, Group I	<u>8,341,764</u>	<u>9,941,200</u>
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GROUP II. GENERAL SERVICES

Travel and transport

Missions: Delegations	160,000	190,000
Staff	458,400	204,900
Advisory experts	—	—
Home leave travel	225,100	199,800
Travel expenses of staff members and of their dependents, and removal expenses	291,600	169,300
Sundry	2,000	2,100
	<u>1,137,100</u>	<u>766,100</u>

	1960 *)	1961 **)
	Swiss francs	
<i>Contractual and other services</i>		
Printing	62,500	130,000
Sundry	51,100	106,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	113,600	236,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Supplies	224,600	213,000
Premises and equipment	566,900	1,494,300
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, Group II	2,042,200	2,709,400
	<hr/>	<hr/>

GROUP III. SPECIAL PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

Missions	—	—
Subsidies	—	—
Scholarships and fellowships	—	—
Sundry	—	—
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total, Group III	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

GROUP IV. OTHER BUDGETARY PROVISIONS

Unpaid liability fund	38,000	—
Provision for new projects, contingencies and unforeseen expenses	—	—
Reserve Fund	—	—
Working Capital Fund	—	—
Unapportioned reserve	—	—
Miscellaneous	56,960	20,260
Overall reduction (to be deducted)	—	—
	<u>94,960</u>	<u>20,260</u>
Total, Group IV	<u>94,960</u>	<u>20,260</u>
Total, Groups I to IV	<u>10,478,924</u>	<u>12,670,860</u>

GROUP V. SUBSIDIARY INCOME

Staff contributions	—	—
Estimated income and services rendered to other agencies	—	—
Sales of publications	—	—
Sundry	604,600 ***)	235,628 ***)
	<u>604,600</u>	<u>235,628</u>
Total, Group V	<u>604,600</u>	<u>235,628</u>
Net totals { 1960	9,874,324	
{ 1961		12,435,232
	<u>9,874,324</u>	<u>12,435,232</u>

For notes, see page 51

GROUP VI. PUBLICATIONS SECTION BUDGET

	1960 *)	1961 **)
	Swiss francs	
Expenditure: Cost of preparation and printing of publications	2,182,770	1,843,040
Payment into Capital Account	—	67,660
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total expenditure	2,182,770	1,910,700
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Income: Sale of publications	2,169,850	1,910,700
Withdrawal from Capital Account	12,920	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total income	2,182,770	1,910,700
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes:

- *) The differences as compared to 1959 are largely due to decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva 1959. The figures given above are those of the revised Budget for 1960.
- **) This budget may be revised by the Administrative Council at its 16th Session, 1961.
- ***) Including the contribution from the United Nations Technical Assistance Board (T.A.B.) towards the administrative expenses of the I.T.U. (234,360).

ANNEX 4

LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE UNION IN 1960

1. 24 Notifications, making, in all 290 printed pages, including annexes, in three languages.
2. 14 circulars (Telegraph and Telephone Division), making 34 printed pages, in three languages.

These circulars deal with the following matters:

- Circular No. 1352 (General Telegraph Statistics, 1958. List of international telex circuits. Table of international telex relations)
 - „ No. 1353 (List of international telephone routes)
 - „ No. 1354 (General Telephone Statistics, 1958)
 - „ No. 1355 (List of Point-to-Point Radio Channels)
 - „ No. 1356 (List of cables in the world submarine cable network)
 - „ No. 1357 (Tables A, B, and C)
 - „ No. 1358 (Orders for the twenty-first edition of the Official List of Telegraph Offices)
 - „ No. 1359 (Despatch of the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, and Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959)
 - „ No. 1360 (Optional provisions of the Telegraph Regulations, Geneva, 1958, Despatch of the Red Table)
 - „ No. 1361 (List of Point-to-Point Radiotelegraph Channels)
 - „ No. 1362 (General Telephone Statistics, 1959)
 - „ No. 1363 (Bringing the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations, Geneva, 1958, into line with the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959)
 - „ No. 1364 (List of international telephone routes)
 - „ No. 1365 (Optional provisions of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations, Geneva, 1958, second series).
3. 16 Radio Division Circulars, making 37 printed pages, in three languages.
 - Circular No. 779 (List of Aeronautical and Aircraft Stations)
 - „ No. 780 (Despatch of the List of Coast and Ship Stations)
 - „ No. 781 (List of Coast and Ship Stations)
 - „ No. 782 (Orders for the tentative HF broadcasting schedules and HF broadcasting schedules)
 - „ No. 783 (Orders for the first edition of the List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations)
 - „ No. 784 (Despatch of the Alphabetical List of Call Signs, twentieth edition)
 - „ No. 785 (Despatch of the thirty-third edition of the List of Coast and Ship Stations and orders for the List of Coast Stations, first edition)
 - „ No. 786 (Orders for the List of Ship Stations, first edition)
 - „ No. 787 (List of Ship Stations)
 - „ No. 788 (Radio astronomical service)
 - „ No. 789 (Despatch of the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, and the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959)
 - „ No. 790 (Manual for Use by the Mobile Services)
 - „ No. 791 (Orders for the coloured chart showing frequency apportionment)

Circular No. 792 (Orders for the eighth edition of the Map of coast stations open for public correspondence or taking part in the port operations service)

„ No. 793 (I.F.R.B. weekly circulars)

„ No. 794 (Radio Statistics, 1959).

		Number of copies printed
4. Administrative Council Resolutions, 15th Session	F	385
	E	425
	S	190
5. Financial Operating Report, 1959 (78 pages)	F	650
	E	600
	S	300
6. Report on Union Activities, 1959 (69 pages)	F	750
	E	960
	S	365
7. International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959	F	4,000
	E	6,000
	S	2,000
8. Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959	F	6,500
	E	13,000
	S	4,000
9. Portrait of Arnold Sommerfeld		1,000
10. Telecommunication Journal, twelve issues, in three languages		2,100
11. List of Point-to-Point Radiotelegraph Channels, 1960, in three languages		1,250
12. Official List of Telegraph Offices, twentieth edition, Annexes 23 to 26, preface in three languages		16,700
13. Table C (rates in the European System)	F	1,000
	E	2,000
14. Table B, first edition, Geneva, 1959, Supplements 1 to 12	F	400
	E	400
15. Red Table (optional provisions in the Telegraph Regulations, Geneva, 1958), in three languages		1,100
16. General Telegraph Statistics, 1958, in three languages		675
17. List of International Telex Circuits, position on 31 December, 1958, in three languages		675
18. Table of International Telex Relations, position on 31 December, 1958, in three languages		675
19. General Telegraph Statistics, 1959, in three languages		700
20. List of International Telex Circuits, position on 31 December, 1959, in three languages		700
21. Table of International Telex Relations, position on 31 December, 1959, in three languages		700
22. General Telephone Statistics, 1958, in three languages		750
23. General Telephone Statistics, 1959, in three languages		750
24. List of Point-to-Point Radiotelegraph Channels, in three languages		1,250
25. General Radio Statistics, 1959, in three languages		750
26. List of Broadcasting Stations, 15th edition, Supplements 1 and 2		1,400
27. List of Radiolocation Stations, 5th edition, Supplements 8 to 10	F	3,100
	E	13,000
28. List of Special Service Stations, 16th edition, Supplements 6 to 8	F	3,400
	E	12,800

		Number of copies printed
29. Alphabetical List of Call Signs, 20th edition, with prefaces in F, E, S, Russian and Chinese		18,500
30. Alphabetical List of Call Signs, 20th edition, Supplements 1 to 3, with prefaces in F, E, S, Russian and Chinese		16,130
31. List of Fixed Stations, 17th edition, Supplements 1 to 5 to Vol. I in three languages		1,550
Supplements 1 to 5 Vol. II in three languages		1,400
32. List of Coast and Ship Stations, 23rd edition		
Volume I		16,500
Volume II		16,000
33. List of International Monitoring Stations, Supplement 1, in three languages . .		600
34. Preface to the Radio Frequency Record, 6th edition, Supplements 2 to 5	F	500
	E	1,300
	S	200
35. Radio Frequency Record, 6th edition, Vol. I, Supplements 2 to 5, prefaces in F, E, S, Russian and Chinese		1,900
36. Radio Frequency Record, 6th edition, Vol. II, Supplements 2 to 5, prefaces in F, E, S, Russian and Chinese		1,900
37. Radio Frequency Record, 6th edition, Vol. III, Supplements 2 to 5, prefaces in F, E, S, Russian and Chinese		1,600
<i>C.C.I.T.T.</i>		
38. Instructions for the International Telephone Service, Geneva, 1960	F	6,000
	E	2,100
	S	400
<i>C.C.I.R.</i>		
39. Documents of the IXth Plenary Assembly (Los Angeles, 1959), Vol. I, II, and III, Addendum No. 1	F	700
	E	1,950
Reprint of Volumes I, II and III	F	500
	E	1,500
40. Documents of the IXth Plenary Assembly (Los Angeles, 1959), Volume IV . . .	F	500
	E	1,100
41. Documents of the IXth Plenary Assembly (Los Angeles, 1959), Volume V . . .	F	450
	E	950
	S	200
42. Documents on Communication Theory, Supplement 5, in three languages . . .		250
<i>I.F.R.B.</i>		
43. 52 I.F.R.B. weekly Circulars, running to 1,695 pages (frequency assignment notices received and findings reached thereon), in three languages		520
44. Summary of Monitoring Information, Booklets 40 to 52, in three languages . .		550
45. Extensions to the "Technical Standards", Supplements 3, 4, and 5 to Group E-1 (2,640 pages)		600

ANNEX 5

**LIST OF CONFERENCES OR MEETINGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO WHICH
THE UNION WAS INVITED BETWEEN 1 JANUARY, 1960 AND 31 DECEMBER, 1960**

A. Conferences and meetings at which the Union was represented

1. Consultative Board, Special Fund, 3rd session, New York, 12 February 1960.
2. 2nd Conference on the Law of the Sea, Geneva, 17 March 1960.
3. 47th meeting, Technical Assistance Board, New York, 21 to 25 March 1960.
4. 21st session, Advisory Committee on Administrative Questions, Geneva, 4 to 14 April 1960.
5. 39th session, Preparatory Committee, Administrative Committee on Coordination, Geneva, 20 April 1960.
6. 30th session, Administrative Committee on Coordination, Geneva, 27 and 28 April 1960.
7. 30th session, Technical Assistance Committee, Geneva, 27 June 1960.
8. 30th session, Economic and Social Council, Geneva, 5 July to 3 August 1960.
9. 48th meeting, Technical Assistance Board, Geneva, 14 to 21 July 1960.
10. 15th meeting, United Nations General Assembly, New York, 20 September 1960.
11. 4th session, Consultative Board, United Nations Special Fund, New York, 22 September 1960.
12. 40th session, Preparatory Committee, Administrative Committee on Coordination, New York, 4 October 1960.
13. 31st session, Administrative Committee on Coordination, New York, 10 and 11 October 1960.
14. 49th meeting, Technical Assistance Board, New York, 11 to 15 October 1960.
15. Pledging Conference for the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, New York, 13 October 1960.

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

1. 7th session, Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, New York, 11 January 1960.
2. Economic Commission for Europe, January to December 1960.
3. 3rd session, Commerce Commission, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 18 to 25 January 1960.
4. 2nd session, Economic Commission for Africa, Tangier, 26 January 1960.
5. 12th session, E.C.A.F.E. Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, Bangkok, 28 January to 5 February 1960.
6. 2nd Session, United Nations Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources, New York, 16 February 1960.
7. 16th session, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 9 to 21 March 1960.
8. 7th session, Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America, Santiago, 28 March 1960.
9. 29th session, Economic and Social Council, New York, 5 April 1960.
10. 3rd session, E.C.A.F.E. Conference of Asian Statisticians, Bangkok, 5 to 15 April 1960.
11. 11th session, Statistical Commission, New York, 20 April to 6 May 1960.
12. United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, Geneva, 28 and 29 April 1960.

13. Extraordinary session, Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America, New York, 28 June 1960.
 14. 8th session, Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, Geneva, 19 September 1960.
 15. 6th session, E.C.A.F.E. Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, Bangkok, 27 September to 8 October 1960.
 16. 2nd session, Working Party on Customs Administration, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 10 to 17 November 1960.
 17. 4th regional technical conference on water resources development, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Colombo, 5 to 13 December 1960.
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ANNEX 6

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE UNDER I.T.U. AUSPICES IN 1960
AND PLANS FOR 1961**

TABLE I

Experts working on I.T.U. Technical Assistance schemes in 1960

Country of mission	Name and nationality	Speciality	Dates Beg. of mission/ end of mission
Afghanistan	H. Sauermilch (Fed. Rep. of Germany)	Carrier systems	8.9.1958
Ethiopia	T. J. A. Watters (United Kingdom)	Telephony, Director, Ethiopian Telecommunications Institute	26.8.1957
	K. Scherrer (Switzerland)	Instructor, radio, Ethiopian Telecommunications Institute	1.8.1959
	E. Børresen (Norway)	Instructor, radio, Ethiopian Telecommunications Institute	19.10.59/18.10.60
India	S. Forss (Sweden)	Central switching	7.9.59/6.3.60
Iran	M. V. Scoffier (France)	VHF communications	1.1.1957
	G. Grojean (France)	Transmission and carrier systems	14.11.1960
Iraq	O. van der Woude (Netherlands)	Telephone transmission	8.3.1960
	B. Bergman (Sweden)	Telephone switching	24.2.1960
Jordan	A. J. Küpfer (Netherlands)	Telecommunication	29.10.1957
Lebanon	H. Murat (France)	Telegraph lines	1.11.59/31.1.60
	J. Kammerbeek ¹⁾ (Netherlands)	Telephone switching	1.10.60/19.11.60

¹⁾ Mission financed by the Lebanese Government.

Country of mission	Name and nationality	Speciality	Dates Beg. of mission/ end of mission
Libya	F. Arro (France)	Telegraphy and telephony (organization and running)	12.12.1960
	P. Chaspoul (France)	Radio regulations	29.12.1960
	F. Zuber (Switzerland)	Broadcasting studies	7.10.59/29.2.60 10.10.60/21.12.60
	H. Arthur (New Zealand)	Use of radio frequencies	3.12.59/1.6.60
	G. S. Thomas ¹⁾ (United Kingdom)	Radio	3.11.1960
Malaya (Fed. of)	W. H. Dolan (United Kingdom)	Local networks	12.10.59/11.10.60
	W. N. Lang (United Kingdom)	Carrier systems	1.9.59/31.8.60
Pakistan	S. Quijano Caballero (Colombia)	Radio	15.5.52/31.5.60
Paraguay	A. Sagrario Rocafort (Spain)	Radio	23.5.1956
	J. Zahonero Diaz (Spain)	Radio station equipment	29.9.57/31.12.60
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	S. M. O'Miodchain (Ireland)	Telegraph and telephone accounting	5.10.59/30.6.60
	H. Spoor (New Zealand)	Stores management	14.12.1960
(Syria)	N. Mahalingam (India)	Radio	14.10.1957
	J. R. Sen Gupta (India)	Long-distance telephone lines	26.1.58/30.4.60
	I. Timtchenko (U.S.S.R.)	Underground telephone cables	22.10.57/31.10.60

¹⁾ Recruited under a scheme financed by the Special Fund.

Country of mission	Name and nationality	Speciality	Dates Beg. of mission/ end of mission
Sudan	P. S. M. Sundaram (India)	Carrier system instructor	10.12.1960
	C. Hughes (United Kingdom)	Radio instructor	12.12.1960
Venezuela	J. Deketh ¹⁾ (Netherlands)	Telephony	21.1.1959
ECAFE area	H. N. Shrivastava (India)	Line communication	18.4.1958

¹⁾ Mission financed by the Venezuelan Government.

TABLE II

A list of students to whom awards were made under the I.T.U. programme for 1960, and of students who began, continued or ended their studies in 1960

Where from	Names	Year of award	Year(s) of study	Host country
Argentina	E. Bajaja P. Cabero	1958 1959	1960-61 1960-61	United Kingdom, I.T.U. France
China	Yen Teh Chang Cheng Chen Yaw-Chi Cheng Shih-Yin Fung S. Y. Lung	1958 1959 1959 1958 1960	1960 1961 1961 1960 1961	United States » » » « » » United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany
Korea	Jahe Hyung Jho C. H. Kim Bong Ick Lee Nam Soo Lim	1959 1960 1958 1959	1960 1961 1959-60 1960	United Kingdom, Japan United Kingdom, Japan United Kingdom, I.T.U. United States, United Kingdom
Ethiopia	Tekle-Haimanot Tewelde Woldegiorgis Kidane	1958 1958	1959-60 1959-60	United Kingdom » »
Guinea	M. Condé	1960	1960-61	Switzerland

Where from	Names	Year of award	Year(s) of study	Host country
India	H. J. Mirchandani	1959	1960	Sweden, Federal Republic of Germany
	B. H. Shanta	1959	1959-60	United Kingdom, Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, France
	V. V. Rao	1960	1961	United States
Iran	E. G. Boldy	1959	1960	United Kingdom
	E. Dibadj	1959	1960	» »
	A. Roohi	1960	1961	» »
Israel	E. Kaplan	1959	1960	United States, United Kingdom, France
	J. Karfunkel	1959	1959/60	United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany
	G. Szekely	1959	1960	United States, United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany
	A. Zynger	1960	1961	United States
Japan	S. Miyajima	1960	1961	United Kingdom, United States
	Y. Saburi	1958	1959-60	United States
	M. Sugaya	1959	1960	United States, United Kingdom
	E. Sawamura	1960	1961	United States
Mexico	J. Galván	1960	1961	United States
	B. Aguilar Gómez	1958	1959-60	United Kingdom, United States
	A. Huerta G.	1958	1961	United States
	S. Rosales	1960	1961	United States
	G. García Talavera	1958	1959-60	France
	A. Pérez Alfaro	1958	1960	United States
	C. Sánchez Castellanos	1958	1960	United States
Pakistan	M. Z. Alam	1959	1960	United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany
	A. Rouf	1959	1960	Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany
Poland	M. Kolaszewski *)	1959	1961	Sweden, Federal Republic of Germany
	H. Zdziech *)	1959	1960	Switzerland
	L. J. Zolatkowski	1959	1961	France

*) Nominated by the United Nations Technical Assistance Board; studies organized by the I.T.U.

Where from	Names	Year of award	Year(s) of study	Host country
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	B. Bassili	1959	1960	Netherlands, Sweden
	F. Dowidar	1960	1961	Sweden, Netherlands
	M. El-Solamy	1959	1960	Netherlands, Sweden
	F. Nasser	1959	1960	United Kingdom
	A. Sawaby	1960	1961	United States, United Kingdom
	H. Thabet	1959	1960	United Kingdom
Tunisia	M. Assedine	1958	1960	France
	S. Bchini	1959	1960	France
	A. Ben Said	1958	1960	Sweden, Yugoslavia
	S. Chemli	1958	1960	France
	M. Chamekh	1958	1960	Sweden, Yugoslavia
	M. Toumi	1960	1961	France
	M. Zegloui	1960	1961	France
Yugoslavia	I. Hadzi-Nesic	1959	1959/60	Federal Republic of Germany
	M. Kovacevic	1960	1961	Switzerland, France, Federal Rep. of Germany
	S. Kostic	1960	1960/61	France
	R. Kunaver *)	1958	1959/60	Switzerland, France
	B. Plesnik	1959	1959/60	Sweden, Federal Rep. of Germany
	B. Resetic	1960	1961	Switzerland, Fed. Rep. of Germany
	R. Vasiljevic	1959	1960/61	Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany
	M. Veljic	1960	1961	Federal Rep. of Germany, Sweden
	I. Vucetic	1959	1959/60	Italy

*) Nominated by the United Nations Technical Assistance Board; studies organized by the I.T.U.

ANNEX 7

MAJOR DEBTORS, POSITION ON 9 FEBRUARY, 1961

(Accounts closed on 31 December, 1960)

	Balance due:	For:
Argentina	390,787.35	1955-1959
Bolivia	469,596.10	1949-1959
Brazil	175,161.10	1959
Cuba	696,952.43	1948-1959
Haiti	31,636.75	1957-1959
Peru	136,896.65	1955-1959
Uruguay	320,041.04	1952-1959
San Marino	22,690.38	1946-1959
	<hr/>	
Total, in Swiss francs	2,243,361.80	
