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REPORT
ON THE ACTIVITIES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

in

1962



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REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

1962

(98th year of the Union's existence)

In application of the provisions of Article 10, paragraph 2. *u)* of the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, and of the Administrative Council Resolution No. 123, I have the honour to submit the following report to the Members and Associate Members of the Union.

In accordance with Administrative Council Decision No. D.259 it is divided into two parts; Part A contains matters of particular interest to ECOSOC, and Part B further information for specialists within Administrations.

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.

Geneva, 25 March, 1963.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

PART A

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I. THE PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Origin and Evolution: The International Telecommunication Union is the oldest of the intergovernmental organizations which have become specialized agencies in relation with the United Nations. It was born with the spread of one of the great inventions of the 19th century, the telegraph, which rapidly crossed national frontiers to link major cities in Europe. International action was essential to establish an international telegraph network. It was necessary to reach agreement on the technical systems to be used, on uniform methods of handling messages, on the collection of charges. A procedure of international accounting had to be set up.

First came bilateral understanding between bordering countries, then international agreements between regional groups of countries, ending in an inter-European association. Extra-European countries were progressively drawn in, and a truly international organization came into being. In 1865 the International Telegraph Union was created in Paris by the first International Telegraph Convention. The Member countries agreed to a set of basic telegraph service regulations. These were modified later as a result of practical operating experience. At Vienna, in 1868, a permanent international bureau was created and established in Berne.

The international telephone service came much later and its progress was much slower. It was not until 1927, when radio provided the means to carry the human voice across the ocean from continent to continent, that this service became world-wide; nevertheless, in 1885, in Berlin, the first provisions concerning the international telephone service were drawn up.

When, at the end of the 19th century, wireless (radiotelegraphy) became practicable, it was seen at once to be an invaluable complement of telegraphy by wire and cable, since radio alone could provide telecommunication between land and ships at sea. The first International Radiotelegraph Convention was signed in Berlin in 1906 by twenty-seven maritime States. The International Radiotelegraph Conference in Washington in 1927 was a landmark in the development of radio since it was at this Conference that the Table of Frequency Allocations was first devised.

In 1932, two Plenipotentiary Conferences were held in Madrid: a Telegraph and Telephone Conference and a Radiotelegraph Conference. On that occasion the two existing Conventions were amalgamated in a single International Telecommunication Convention and the countries which signed and acceded to it formed the International Telecommunication Union, succeeding the International Telegraph Union. Four sets of Regulations were annexed to the Convention: Telegraph, Telephone, Radio and the Additional Radio Regulations.

A Plenipotentiary Conference met in Atlantic City in 1947 to revise the Madrid Convention and it introduced radical changes in the organization of the Union: new permanent organs of the Union were created, the I.T.U. became the specialized agency in relation with the United Nations in the sphere of telecommunication, and its headquarters were transferred from Berne to Geneva.

Purposes of the Union: The purposes of the Union are to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds; to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public; and to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends.

Structure of the Union:

The organization of the Union is as follows:

1. the Plenipotentiary Conference, which is the supreme organ of the Union;
2. Administrative Conferences;
3. the Administrative Council;
4. the permanent organs of the Union, which are:
 - a) the General Secretariat,
 - b) the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.),
 - c) the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.),
 - d) the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.).

Plenipotentiary Conference: Meeting at intervals of normally not less than five years, the Plenipotentiary Conference determines the general policies for fulfilling the purposes of the Union. It reviews the work of the Union and revises the Convention if it considers this necessary; in addition, it establishes the basis for the budget, determines a fiscal limit for the expenditure of the Union until the next Conference, elects the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council, and elects the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General, etc. The last Plenipotentiary Conference was held in Geneva in 1959.

Administrative Radio Conference: The basic task of the Administrative Radio Conference is to revise the International Radio Regulations and to consider the incorporation therein of any Agreements established since the previous Conference. The last Administrative Radio Conference was held in Geneva in 1959.

Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference: The basic task of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference is to revise the International Telegraph Regulations and the International Telephone Regulations. The last Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference was held in Geneva in 1958.

Administrative Council: The Administrative Council of the I.T.U. is composed of 25 Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference with due regard to the need for equitable representation of all parts of the world; it meets annually in Geneva and acts only in formal session. The Council is responsible for taking all steps to facilitate the implementation by the Members and Associate Members of the Union of the provisions of the Convention, of the Regulations, of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and, where appropriate, of the decisions of other conferences and meetings of the Union. It also ensures the efficient co-ordination of the work of the Union. In particular, it supervises the administrative functions of the Union, reviews and approves the annual budgets, approves administrative and financial regulations, arranges for the convening of conferences, promotes international co-operation for the provision of technical assistance to new and developing countries, etc.

General Secretariat: The Secretary-General, assisted by the Deputy Secretary-General, is responsible to the Administrative Council and to the Plenipotentiary Conference for all duties entrusted to the General Secretariat and for all the administrative and financial services of the Union. He exercises co-ordination in administrative matters, technical assistance, external relations, public information and any other important matters laid down specifically by the Administrative Council. The General Secretariat provides the secretariats of conferences, undertakes secretarial work preparatory to, and following such conferences, keeps up-to-date official lists, publishes material compiled by the other permanent organs and by the General Secretariat and conferences, distributes the publications, etc. It publishes a monthly *Telecommunication Journal*

in separate English, French and Spanish editions. In addition, the Secretary-General prepares budget estimates, a financial operating report and accounts to be submitted annually to the Administrative Council and an annual report on the activities of the Union.

International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.): The essential duties of the I.F.R.B. are:

- a) to effect an orderly recording of frequency assignments made by the different countries so as to establish, in accordance with the procedure provided for in the Radio Regulations and in accordance with any decisions which may be taken by competent conferences of the Union, the date, purpose and technical characteristics of each of these assignments, with a view to ensuring formal international recognition thereof;
- b) to furnish advice to Members and Associate Members with a view to the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur;
- c) to perform any additional duties, concerned with the assignment and utilization of frequencies, prescribed by a competent conference of the Union, or by the Administrative Council with the consent of the majority of the Members of the Union in preparation for or in pursuance of the decisions of such a conference;
- d) to maintain such essential records as may be related to the performance of its duties.

The Board consists of eleven independent members elected by the Administrative Radio Conference. The members of the Board shall be thoroughly qualified by technical training in the field of radio and possess practical experience in the assignment and utilization of frequencies. Moreover, for the more effective understanding of the problems coming before the Board, each member shall be familiar with geographic, economic and demographic conditions within a particular area of the world. The Board is assisted by a specialized secretariat.

International Consultative Committees: The duties of the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.) are to study technical and operating questions relating to radiocommunication and to issue recommendations on them.

The duties of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.) are to study technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telegraphy and telephony and to issue recommendations on them.

In the performance of its duties, each C.C.I. pays due attention to the study of questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunication in new or developing countries in both the regional and international fields. At the request of the countries concerned, each C.C.I. may also study and offer advice concerning their national telecommunication problems.

The Administrations of all Members and Associate Members of the Union are, of right, Members of the C.C.I.s. Any recognized private operating agency may also be a Member with the approval of the Member or Associate Member of the Union which has recognized it. Each C.C.I. works through the medium of the Plenary Assembly, which meets normally every three years; study groups, composed of experts from Administrations, set up by the Plenary Assembly to deal with questions to be examined; a Director; a specialized secretariat, which assists the Director; and laboratories or technical installations set up by the Union. Organization charts of the study groups of the C.C.I.s are shown in Annexes 8 and 9 to this Report.

The questions studied by each C.C.I., on which it issues recommendations, are those submitted to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference, by Administrative Conferences, by the Administrative Council, by the other C.C.I., or by the I.F.R.B., in addition to those decided upon by the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I. itself, or, in the interval between its Plenary Assemblies, by at least twelve Members or Associate Members of the Union.

Some of these questions are common to the two Consultative Committees and hence are dealt with by joint Study Groups on which both of them are represented.

Special mention should also be made of a Joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. Committee known as the Committee for the General Plan for Development of Telecommunication Networks, which is completed by three Sub-Committees for Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The Plan Committee has to draw up a plan for development of the international network to assist Administrations and recognized private operating agencies when they enter into agreements among themselves for the organization and improvement of international services among their countries. In addition, it considers the technical, operating, and charging problems arising in various parts of the world for the new or developing countries as a result of implementation of the plan, and it may ask the two Consultative Committees to study these questions.

* * *

Technical Co-operation: Technical Co-operation is the new name for what was formerly known as Technical Assistance. The I.T.U. joined the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1951 and has since played an ever-increasing role in this important field, it also participates in the United Nations Special Fund and in the OPEX programme.

The Department of Technical Co-operation of the General Secretariat administers a programme which sends telecommunication experts to various countries throughout the world to advise on the operation of telegraph, telephone and radio systems or to help train technicians of the future. In addition, there are many students studying telecommunications under this programme in countries other than their own.

The I.F.R.B. provides technical assistance of a different kind. In addition to its tasks relating to frequency registration and associated technical examinations, the I.F.R.B., inter alia, has the duty: *a)* to give special assistance to Administrations of countries in need of such assistance for the search of frequencies suitable for their radio services; *b)* to conduct studies, on a long-term basis, on the usage of the radio spectrum; *c)* to institute enquiries about the use of specific frequencies, in particular when harmful interference occurs; *d)* to administer a procedure designed to secure better high frequency broadcasting services for all Administrations.

The International Consultative Committees also provide technical assistance, since, under the Convention, they are called upon to pay due attention to the study of questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunication in new or developing countries in both the regional and international fields.

II. GENERAL VIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE I.T.U. DURING 1962

The object of this section is to give a summary of the detailed information on the activities of the I.T.U. contained in Part B of this report. Section III of this report contains details of the administration of the I.T.U. during 1962, and Section IV information on its relations with the United Nations and with other international organizations.

Membership of the Union

During the year 1962, the Membership of the Union increased from 111 to 117, as a result of the accession to the International Telecommunication Convention of the following countries:

Republic of Upper Volta
Islamic Republic of Mauritania
Syrian Arab Republic
Somali Republic
Republic of Rwanda
Tanganyika

During the year, the number of Associate Members was reduced to 3, since "British West Africa" was dissolved and "Territory of Ruanda-Urundi" ceased to exist as such on 1 July 1962.

Table 1 in Annex 1 to this report shows the position in relation to the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, on 31 December 1962.

Conferences and meetings

No conferences were held in 1962, but preparatory work was undertaken in connection with the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference and the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to allocate frequency bands for Space Radiocommunication purposes, which are to be held in 1963.

A working group set up by the Administrative Council to study the present radio conference procedures with a view to shortening the duration of radio conferences, permitting the development of more coherent and complete Regulations, and reducing the number of delegates and experts who must participate, met in Geneva from 3 October until 18 October 1962. The working group, which comprised representatives of 18 Members of the Union, together with representatives of the permanent organs, drew up a report which is being submitted to the Administrative Council for consideration during its 18th Session.

Furthermore, there were important meetings of study groups of the two International Consultative Committees, attended by a large number of experts from administrations of many countries.

The Administrative Council

Representatives of the 25 Members of the Administrative Council attended the 17th Session which was held in Geneva from 5 May to 9 June 1962. Details of the principal items of the agenda and important decisions taken will be found on page 30 of this report.

The General Secretariat

The main activities of the General Secretariat during 1962 on administrative matters are described in detail in Section III of this report and its activities in the field of technical cooperation are summarized below. A considerable amount of work was also carried out, in liaison with the Genevese authorities, in connection with the new I.T.U. Building. In March 1962, it was possible to transfer the whole of the staff into the new building, which was inaugurated by U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, on 3 May 1962.

After the move had been completed, it was possible to implement further recommendations of the Administrative Council based on a report from a group of experts which, in 1960, had carried out a management study of the workings of the various specialized secretariats.

The International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.)

The Board continued to carry out its duties as prescribed in the Convention and Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, which came into effect on 1 May 1961. These duties, in relation to the utilization, notification, technical examination and registration of frequencies, involved special steps to ensure the careful application, by Administrations and by the I.F.R.B., of the revised provisions of the Radio Regulations. The new provisions of the Radio Regulations in respect of investigations into the use of frequencies and special assistance to administrations were, with encouraging results, brought fully into effect.

The required technical examinations or re-examinations of frequency assignments, as prescribed by the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva 1959, were made in respect of assignments notified according to the provisions of Article 9 of the Radio Regulations for entry in the International Frequency List.

The number of cases of harmful interference which the I.F.R.B. was requested to investigate increased by 64% over 1961. The cases of harmful interference resulting from the congestion in the use of the frequency bands were most numerous in the Fixed, Aeronautical and Broadcasting bands.

The procedure specified in Article 10 of the Radio Regulations for the bands allocated exclusively to the HF Broadcasting Service, was successfully applied. The four Schedules were published together with recommendations for their improvement and the response from administrations indicates that the procedure is becoming increasingly effective. In carrying out this procedure, a number of recommendations have been made which reduce the congestion and conflicts in the use of the bands that are available for the High Frequency Broadcasting Service. Monitoring information has been used to confirm the successful application of the procedure, the results of which are indicated in the Final Schedules as a reference in the preparation of future schedules, according to the experience of the past period.

Summaries of Monitoring Information, which reflect about 40,000 observations per month, were prepared in a revised form which gives more information to administrations on the observed transmissions, and are published more quickly after the receipt of the information. In their new form, the Summaries are believed to be of more practical value to administrations and useful in relation to the selection of frequencies for specific circuits.

In conformity with Resolution No. 22 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Board has rented an electronic computer from 1 July 1962 which has been used for the preparation and

publication of manuscripts for the HF BC Tentative Schedules and the I.F.R.B. Monitoring Summaries. Preparations for using the computer for other tasks of the Board are proceeding.

The Board took steps to give effect to the decisions of the European VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference. It has given special attention to the preparation of the technical planning for the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, and to the developments in space communications. The Board is also preparing data for the second session of the Panel of Experts.

The Board has organized and made preparations for seminars on frequency management and the use of the radio frequency spectrum. A handbook has been prepared and published which will serve as the correspondence course in advance of the seminars and as a reference manual for the seminars.

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

The year 1962 was characterized for the C.C.I.R. by two major activities; the interim meetings of Study Groups which took place during the first part of the year and the preparations for the Xth Plenary Assembly.

From 12-23 February C.C.I.R. Study Group IX (Radio-Relay Systems) and the Joint C.C.I.R./C.C.I.T.T. Commission for Television Transmissions over long Distances (C.M.T.T.) met in Paris.

From 12-23 March Study Groups IV (Space Systems and Radioastronomy) and VIII (International Monitoring) met in Washington, D.C.

The following six Study Groups met in Geneva, over the period 4 April to 23 May: Study Groups I (Transmitters), II (Receivers), III (Fixed Service Systems), V (Propagation, including the effects of the Earth and the Troposphere), VI (Ionospheric Propagation) and VII (Standard frequencies and Time signals).

From 13-29 June Study Groups X (Broadcasting), XI (Television) and XII (Tropical Broadcasting) met in Bad Kreuznach.

The results of these various meetings essentially take the form of proposals to be considered for adoption by the Xth Plenary Assembly, which will also have to consider contributions submitted to the work of Study Groups XIII and XIV, which did not hold interim meetings.

The Xth Plenary Assembly was to have been held originally in New Delhi, on invitation by the Government of India, from 16 January to 15 February 1963. Unfortunately, the Indian Administration was obliged to cancel the invitation by a telegram dated 1st December 1962. The Director immediately proposed that the Xth Plenary Assembly take place in Geneva on the dates, and with the programme originally envisaged, which proposal was accepted, and steps were taken to organize the Assembly in the Palais Electoral.

Six new Questions and three new Study Programmes were accepted by correspondence during the year, and allotted by the Director to various C.C.I.R. Study Groups.

As in past years, the Director and Vice-Director have devoted considerable time to the work of various I.T.U. Committees, such as the Coordination Committee, Purchasing Committee, Pension Fund Management Board, etc.

Close contact has also been maintained by the technical staff with other international organizations, such as the I.E.C., the U.R.S.I., the E.B.U., the I.B.T.O., etc., whose work is linked to that of the C.C.I.R., and many meetings of such organizations have been attended.

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

The year 1962 was an extremely busy one for the C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups: 301 days of meetings.

The main topic of the studies concerned the problems raised by the development of telephone-type intercontinental submarine cables, both in telephony and telegraphy; substantial progress was made in preparing a world-wide routing plan and world-wide numbering plan; intercontinental signalling and operating methods were the subject of projects which are at present being examined by the administrations concerned; new transmission characteristics were specified.

Space telecommunications are starting to raise problems for the C.C.I.T.T.; satellite communications are as yet only at a limited experimental stage of development, but as progress is made new operational, transmission and signalling problems are bound to arise.

A meeting concerning the plan for the development of the international network in Africa was held in Dakar in January 1962; a similar meeting which was to have been in Bogota in November 1962 for Latin America was cancelled at the last moment.

In accordance with decisions taken by the Administrative Council and by virtue of No. 179 of the Geneva Convention (1959) the IInd Plenary Assembly took action to study the national telecommunication systems of the new or developing countries, at the request of these countries themselves. These studies, which were made in collaboration with the Regional Plan Sub-Committees (Africa, Latin America, Asia) will, in particular, result in the publication of a basic manual, after the 1964 Plenary Assembly, on the planning of national automatic networks.

Technical Cooperation

In view of the interest in ECOSOC in technical cooperation, the activities of the Union in this field are outlined in some detail.

The view expressed at the end of 1961, that the Technical Cooperation activities of the Union would continue to expand in the coming years, was confirmed by the developments during the year under report.

The year 1962 was the second half of the first biennial programme established according to the decisions of the Economic and Social Council in July 1960. Therefore, it provided an opportunity to review the effects of two-year programming compared to that of the annual system that had been in operation earlier. Experience during the year showed clearly the advantages of the inherent flexibility built into biennial programming. Thus a number of missions of one year's duration, which would have been fulfilled only in part within the programme year under the previous system could be completed in full because the twelve months' duration could be spread over the years 1961 and 1962. The receiving countries also expressed the view that it helped them to plan the application of the aid received on a more satisfactory basis, because of the knowledge that any part, unfulfilled in 1961, would be available to them in the succeeding year.

Another result of the biennial programme, which was not so clearly envisaged during 1960, manifested itself during 1962. Due to the long time lapse between the approval of the biennial plan and the second year of its fulfilment, the occasions on which applications had to be made for contingency financing were more numerous than in the earlier years. Thus the amount of aid allocated to the Union by the Executive Chairman under this heading was almost 10% of the amount that was available for 1962 under the approved programme. This was greatly facilitated by the fact that the Economic and Social Council had increased the contingency authority of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board.

The major part of the supplementary programme established in 1961, for the newly independent countries of Africa, was taken up for execution during this year. One feature of the African

programme was the large number of fellowships that were required by the countries and implemented during 1962. In some cases the expert component was changed into a number of fellowships, thereby spreading the advantage of the assistance to the recipient countries' own nationals.

The regional projects that were mentioned last year were developed further during 1962. In addition to the regional mission already in operation in South East Asia (Bangkok), two additional ones were established in West Africa (Accra) and Central and South America (Mexico), each consisting of two experts. The experts in Bangkok continued to work, as in previous years, in close collaboration with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. The experts in West Africa were conducting a preliminary survey of the countries in the Region, specially those in which there were no country experts. The regional experts in Latin America were also conducting a similar study of the telecommunication problems in the Caribbean area and South American countries. All the regional experts, more especially those in Latin America and West Africa, were called at short notice by several countries in their respective areas, to help them with problems for which long-term experts were either not necessary or not foreseen in their E.P.T.A. programmes. The experts in Latin America also collaborated with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in their survey of pre-investment possibilities in the telecommunication field in the five Central American countries and Panama.

One of the changes in the type of assistance required that has steadily manifested itself in the whole of E.P.T.A., namely the greater emphasis placed by countries on fellowships in preference to experts, was reflected in the Union's portion of the programme as well.

A certain amount of telecommunication equipment, representing a total value of \$190,760, was supplied to thirteen countries, of which ten were African countries, for training and demonstration or conducting tests. This was generally associated with expert missions.

The Special Fund continued to be an important additional source from which the Union could enable its Members to secure substantial assistance over longer periods. Thus the number of approved projects increased to seven by the end of the year and others were under consideration by the Fund.

The year opened with four approved projects for three of which Plans of Operation had been signed. During the year, three more projects were approved and Plans of Operation had been signed for five and those of the remaining two had been fully negotiated with the Government and the Special Fund and were ready for signature.

In addition to these projects, for which the Union has been named the Executing Agency, the Fund approved, during the year, a regional request for a pre-investment and feasibility survey in the five Central American countries of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, and Panama. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has been named as the Executing Agency for this project. However, the Union cooperated extensively with the Bank in several stages of this request, both in its preparatory stages and after its approval.

At the end of the year seven new requests for assistance were under consideration by the Special Fund. Six of these are for training projects on conventional lines in Afghanistan, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, Thailand and Venezuela. The seventh is a request from India for assistance in the establishment of facilities for conducting experiments and research in the use of satellite communications. This is the first request of its type and, therefore, generated considerable interest in Special Fund circles, as it constitutes a new line of activity for the Fund.

The mission in operation since 1959 in Venezuela under the Funds-in-Trust scheme was continued by the Government during 1962 with three experts.

Towards the end of the year Kuwait and Saudi Arabia had requested the Union for the services of experts under the Funds-in-Trust scheme.

The OPEX programme is administered directly by the United Nations, but the U.N. Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations consults the Union on various matters in so far as telecommunications are concerned. The advice of the Union was requested in selecting OPEX experts for three countries.

Offers of Technical Assistance in kind from the more developed countries continued to be received during the year. Important among such offers during the year were that from the Republic of China inviting the neighbouring countries to participate in a seminar held in the Telecommunications and Electronics Training and Research Institute, Taipei, the offer of the Colombian Administration to train from neighbouring countries in telecommunication accounting and organization in its Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones, and the offer of the Colombian Government to admit pupils from other Latin American countries to the Electronics and Telecommunications Faculty of the Popayan University.

A seminar was organized in Paris from 3 to 15 December 1962 by the Administration of France, intended specially for the French-speaking newly independent countries of Africa. The subject was "The General Principles of Organization of National Telecommunication Networks in Tropical Countries".

The Union continued to collaborate with the United Nations operations in the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville). An important aspect of the Union's activity was the organization of the training of a large number of Congolese nationals outside the country under bilateral programmes. With their expected return to the Congo towards the end of 1963, as fully trained technicians, a large national technical cadre would be created in the country.

In addition to this bilateral fellowship scheme, arrangements were also in hand for the establishment of a Training Institute in Leopoldville, to meet the continuing demand for a large number of technicians to be trained within the country.

Another important development during the year in the operations in the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville) was the offer of about a million dollars worth of radio equipment, as bilateral aid by the Federal Republic of Germany. While the equipment was given as direct aid on a Government to Government basis, all the associated installation, testing and putting into service were to be handled by the I.T.U. mission in the field.

III. ADMINISTRATION OF THE I. T. U.

3.1 STAFF QUESTIONS

3.1.1 328 persons were employed in the various organs of the Union on 31 December 1962, excluding staff engaged on short-term contracts. Of this number, 16 were elected officials, 242 holders of permanent contracts (including 33 officials engaged for a probationary period) and 70 holders of fixed-term contracts.

TABLE 1

*Distribution of staff (excluding persons on short-term contracts)
throughout the various organs of the Union *)*

Organ	Elected Officials	Number of contracts		Total
		Permanent	Fixed-term	
General Secretariat	2	120	22	144
I.F.R.B.	11	88	43	142
C.C.I.T.T.	1	22	2	25
C.C.I.R.	2	12	3	17
	16 (16)	242 (237)	70 (61)	328 (314)

3.1.2 The table of staff strength relating to the 1962 budget comprised 352 posts. The following movements took place during the year as regards staff on permanent or fixed-term contracts: 5 retirements, 3 departures on termination of contract, 8 resignations (including 6 permanent officials), 2 terminations during the probationary period, and 1 transfer to another organization.

3.1.3 The number of officials engaged on short-term contracts in 1962 is shown in the table below. It will be noted that, as compared with 1961, the number of contracts (excluding extensions) has doubled, and the number of working days increased by 50%. As regards translators, shorthand-typists and roneo operators and assembly staff, both the numbers of contracts and of working days have doubled.

*) For purposes of comparison, the figures for the end of 1961 are given in brackets.

TABLE 2
Staff engaged on short-term contracts

	Number of contracts	Total number of working days
Interpreters	111	1,678
Adviser	1	195
Technician II	2	136
Engineer II	2	362
Translators	36	2,192
Associate administrative officer I	5	356
Proof readers	3	346
Draughtsmen	3	260
Carpenters	2	334
Secretaries	26	2,383
Simultaneous interpretation equipment operators	15	507
Office assistants	28	2,914
Typists and shorthand-typists	144	11,174
Telephone operators	11	161
Punch-card operators	30	3,185
Roneo operators and assembly staff	62	4,341
Office boys	9	605
Messengers and distribution staff	34	2,131
Maintenance staff	15	333
	539	33,593

TABLE 3
Distribution of staff according to grade

Grade	General Secretariat		I.F.R.B.		C.C.I.T.T.		C.C.I.R.		Totals	
Elected officials	2		11		1		2		16	
	P	FT	P	FT	P	FT	P	FT	P	FT
D.2										
D.1	2				1				3	
P.5	5				2		1		8	
P.4	4	1	5		1		2		12	1
P.3	17	4	12	4	1		2		32	8
P.2	7		9	5	6		1		23	5
P.1	7		1		2		1		11	
G.7	5		7	1	1				13	1
G.6	9		3	3	1	1	2		15	4
G.5	17	3	24	2	4		2		47	5
G.4	19		21	7	2		1	3	43	10
G.3	16	7	3	17	1	1			20	25
G.2	6	5	3	4					9	9
G.1	6	2							6	2
Totals	120	22	88	43	22	2	12	3	242	70
	144		142		25		17		328	

(P = Permanent : FT = Fixed term)

TABLE 4

Geographical distribution on 31 December 1962

Country	Elected officials	Grades										General 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
Argentine Republic	1				1	1						3
Australia (Commonwealth of)							1					1
Belgium						1					1	2
Bulgaria (People's Rep. of) .						1						1
Canada											1	1
China	1					2						3
Colombia (Republic of) . . .								1				1
Cuba	1											1
Denmark							1					1
Spain					1	2	4	2	1			10
United States of America . .	2	1				2						5
France	2	2	3	3	4	2	1	1		2		20
India (Republic of)	1		1				1	1				4
Ireland						1						1
Italy						1	1	1				3
Japan	1					2	1					4
Mexico							1					1
New Zealand				1								1
Pakistan	1					2						3
Paraguay							1					1
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)									1		2	3
Poland (People's Rep. of) . .	1					1						2
Federal Republic of Germany					1	1	1	1		2	1	7
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia						1						1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2		2	3	7	2	1				1	18
South Africa (Republic of) and Territory of South-West Africa	1											1
Sweden									1			1
Switzerland (Confederation) .	1		1	3	10	8	3	2	3	5		36
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic			1				1					2
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1					1	2					4
Totals	16	—	3	8	13	40	28	11	6	5	13	143

3.1.4 The distribution of staff according to grade among the various organs is given in Table 3 (page 16). It should be noted that most of the posts shown under the heading "General Secretariat" belong to the common services, which work for all the organs of the Union, or are posts in the Technical Cooperation Department. (It should also be noted that account has been taken of the fact that some officials received a special post adjustment).

3.1.5 Table 4 (page 17) gives the geographical distribution at the end of 1962 of I.T.U. staff in the professional category and staff occupying posts of a technical nature in grades G7, G6 and G5 (in accordance with the Staff Regulations, Regulation 4.2, the principle of geographical distribution does not apply to posts in the General Services category except as regards posts of a technical nature in grades G7, G6 and G5). The number of nationalities represented in 1962 was 31.

3.1.6 The installation of I.T.U. services in the new building was carried out in stages so as to avoid as far as possible disruption in administrative work and in the relations between the various organs and services. The new accommodation has already improved the centralization of administrative work; in this way it has been possible to face the ever-growing volume of work without a proportional increase in staff strength.

3.2 FINANCE

In accordance with Article 10 of the Convention, the Secretary-General prepares a financial operating report which, after approval by the Administrative Council, is circulated to the Members and Associate Members of the Union. This report contains all considerations and data concerning the finances of the Union. It nevertheless seems advisable to reproduce here the budget for 1962, so that readers of the report may have an idea of the credits allocated to the different activities of the Union. We are therefore annexing to this document:

- a) the budget for 1962 (including the additional credits) as approved by the Administrative Council at its 17th session, 1962;
- b) the budget for 1962 in the form laid down in Article 9, para. 3, of the Financial Regulations of the Union, i.e. in the summarized form adopted by the United Nations and the other specialized agencies.

As a result of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959), from the year 1961 onwards the I.T.U. budget includes both the recurrent expenses of the Union and those relating to conferences convened by the decision or with the agreement of the majority of the Members of the Union and the expenses of all meetings of the International Consultative Committees.

By additional Protocol II to the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959) the Administrative Council was authorized to draw up the annual budget of the Union in such a way that the recurrent expenses of the Union did not exceed 11,500,000 Swiss francs. It was also authorized to exceed this limit to take account of increases in salary scales, pension contributions or allowances including post adjustments established by the United Nations for application to their staff employed in Geneva, and fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the U.S. dollar which would involve additional expenses for the Union.

By that same Protocol, the Administrative Council was authorized to approve expenditure on conferences convened by the decision or with the agreement of the majority of the Members

of the Union and meetings of the International Consultative Committees within a limit of 1,184,000 Swiss francs. It was also authorized to exceed that figure if the excess could be compensated by credits accrued from a previous year.

During its 1961 session, the Administrative Council approved the I.T.U. budget at 12,045,400 Swiss francs for recurrent expenses, 1,372,000 Swiss francs for expenditure on conferences and meetings, 540,510 Swiss francs for the special account concerning the administrative expenses of Technical Cooperation and 1,088,550 Swiss francs for the supplementary publications budget.

By its Resolution No. 452, Administrative Council decided to maintain the contributory unit at the same level as for 1961, i.e. 23,296 Swiss francs and to provide for a withdrawal of 667,264 Swiss francs from the I.T.U. Reserve Account to balance the budget.

At its 17th session, 1962, and consequent on the changes introduced in the common system for salaries and allowances of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the Administrative Council, by its Resolution No. 489, decided to authorize the inclusion of additional credits in the budget. Taking these additional credits into account, the 1962 budgets approved by the Administrative Council in 1962 thus amount to:

14,606,400 Swiss francs for the budget of the Union, of which

13,274,400 Swiss francs for recurrent expenses

1,292,000 Swiss francs for expenditure on conferences and meetings

40,000 Swiss francs for expenses covered by other income

680,830 Swiss francs for the Technical Cooperation special accounts budget

1,088,550 Swiss francs for the supplementary publications budget

During its 17th session and by its Resolution No. 489, the Council decided to cover the additional credits approved during that session by an additional withdrawal from the reserve account, on the understanding that the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Heads of the permanent organs, would try to exercise the utmost economy in administering the budget, in order to reduce the total figure of 1,702,728 Swiss francs withdrawn from the Reserve Account as much as possible.

The 1963 budget was approved by the Administrative Council at 15,934,100 Swiss francs, in accordance with Resolution No. 490. In the latter, the Administrative Council approved the budget for special accounts for administrative expenditure in connection with Technical Cooperation at 730,500 Swiss francs, and the supplementary publications budget at 1,562,200 Swiss francs. It also decided that the contributory unit for 1963 should be 28,780 Swiss francs.

Finally, the Administrative Council fixed a figure of 2,500 Swiss francs for 1963 as the annual unit of contribution to the expenses of C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T.T. meetings for the recognized private operating agencies, scientific and industrial organizations and international organizations not exempt under the terms of Resolution No.222 (amended).

Classification of Members and Associate Members of the Union for the apportionment of I.T.U. expenses

The number of contributory units amounted to 544½ units, for 112 Members and 4 Associate Members, on 1 January 1962. Further due to the accession of:

Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	. . .	in April	1962	(1½ unit)
Syrian Arab Republic	. . . . .	in August	1962	(1 „)
Somali Republic	. . . . .	in September	1962	(1 „)
Tanganyika	. . . . .	in October	1962	(1½ „)
Rwanda (Republic of)	. . . . .	in December	1962	(1½ „)

the number of Members rose to 117 at the end of 1962, making a total of 548 units.

Cash resources of the Union

To meet current expenses in December 1962, the Swiss Confederation had to be approached for advances amounting to 1,300,000 Swiss francs, in accordance with Resolution No. 15 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva 1959) and with the agreement concluded with the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

Thanks to a relatively satisfactory inflow of contributions for 1963, it proved possible to repay all these advances before the closure of the financial year 1962.

Contributions in arrears)*

Total arrears due on	Swiss francs
31 December, 1960	2,602,057.19
31 December, 1961	2,976,870.44
31 December, 1962	3,793,217.38

Despite the steps taken by the Secretary-General during 1962 with a view to obtaining settlement of contributions in arrears, the situation of these accounts has not improved. Annex 7 gives a statement of the chief debtors of the Union who are late in the payment of their contribution, as at 31 December 1962. The situation will be discussed at the 18th session of the Administrative Council.

I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds

On 31 December 1962, the S.S. and B. Funds of which I.T.U. officials are members had a total of 390 members (including 28 retired officials) distributed as follows:

U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund:

Full members (including 1 Technical Cooperation Expert) . .	244	
Associate members (including 37 Technical Cooperation Experts)	100	344 persons

Complement Fund of the I.T.U., S.S. and B. Funds:

Working staff	1	
Retired staff	14**)	15 persons

Provident Fund of the I.T.U., S.S. and B. Funds:

Working staff	17	
Retired staff	14	31 persons

In 1962, the Reserve and Complement Fund of the I.T.U. S.S. and B. Funds paid out 14 retirement pensions**) or disability pensions. It should be noted that 3 retired officials who are members of this Fund, also receive a benefit from the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund. Moreover, there are 2 ex-officials who receive a pension only from the Joint Fund. The Reserve and Complement Fund has also paid out 2 widow's pensions and 4 orphan's pensions.

For its part, the Provident Fund paid out retirement pensions to 14 ex-officials. It also paid out 3 widow's pensions.

*) by "arrears" are meant any sums which have been due for longer than one year.

**) Including two life annuities.

The assets of the I.T.U. S.S. and B. Funds amounted to 7,731,612.05 Swiss francs as at 31 December 1962.

The Management Report of the I.T.U. S.S. and B. Funds which constitutes the second half of the financial operating report for 1962 gives all information about the work done by the Management Board of the S.S. and B. Funds.

IV. RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

UNITED NATIONS

The Union's relations with the United Nations have continued to develop in the best possible spirit of cooperation. Now that the I.T.U. applies the common system of salary scales, allowances and pensions, these relations are particularly close in the administrative field. As usual, besides being represented at each other's conferences and meetings, both organizations have exchanged a considerable volume of correspondence and documents. Annex 5 hereto lists the conferences and meetings held in 1962 under United Nations auspices to which the Union was invited, and those at which it was actually represented.

COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

At its Session in 1962, the I.T.U. Administrative Council noted the following resolutions which had been adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its XVIth Session and by the Economic and Social Council at its XXXIst and XXXIInd Sessions:

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- No. 1706 (XVI) — Establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund
- No. 1709 (XVI) — Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions
- No. 1710 (XVI) — United Nations Development Decade (I): a programme for international economic cooperation
- No. 1711 (XVI) — Reaffirmation of Resolution 1522 (XV) on the accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

- No. 819 (XXXI) — Freedom of Information
- No. 823 (XXXII) — Decentralization of United Nations economic and social activities and operations, and strengthening of the regional economic commissions
- No. 834 (XXXII) — Development of scientific and technical co-operation and exchange of experience
- No. 836 (XXXII) — Promotion of the flow of private capital.

Generally speaking, apart from administrative questions, I.T.U. activities rarely involve coordination with those of the United Nations. They do, however, require quite close coordination with those of other organizations engaged in related activities in the technical field.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USE OF OUTER SPACE

The I.T.U. has given the greatest attention to General Assembly Resolution 1721 (XVI) on international cooperation in the peaceful use of outer space. In accordance with Part D of the resolution, the Administrative Council at its 17th session prepared a first report for presentation to the ECOSOC at its XXXIVth session and the UN General Assembly at its XVIIth Session. I.T.U. representatives attended the meetings of various United Nations organs which examined this report, namely (in chronological order): the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space (Geneva, May-June 1962), the Economic and Social Council (Geneva, July 1962), the Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space (New York, September 1962) and the General Assembly (New York, December 1962).

At its Session in 1963, the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. will review recent developments in this sphere and, in the light of United Nations Resolution 1802, submit a second report to the United Nations.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

The I.T.U. has associated itself with the studies carried out by the Administrative Committee on Coordination in order to contribute as effectively as possible to the United Nations Development Decade. In this connection, it should be emphasized that while the Union, apart from its technical cooperation activities (Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund), does not operate on the basis of specific programmes of given scope and duration, financed individually, it does contribute to the economic development of all countries through its more or less long-term general work. Thus the special efforts it is now making to coordinate the use of radio frequencies and the planning of telecommunication networks are an excellent example of the general activities undertaken in connection with the United Nations Decade.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LESS DEVELOPED AREAS

In 1962, the Union took a very active part in the preparatory work of the United Nations Conference on the application of science and technology for the benefit of the less developed areas. To that end a scientific secretary—to be assisted during the conference itself by four secretaries of meetings—was nominated. A paper on telecommunications and the peaceful uses of outer space in which the interests of the new or developing countries are given special attention was prepared for submission to the conference. The conference, the agenda of which includes a section on telecommunication, will meet in Geneva from 4 to 20 February, 1963.

RELATIONS WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

As usual, the I.T.U. has maintained close relations with the technical agencies having a particular interest in telecommunications i.e., the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Meteorological Organization and the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization. It has also continued to cooperate with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in studying the possibilities of financing telecommunication development plans in the countries of Central America.

The Union has now collaborated for some years with UNESCO by virtue of the role played by telecommunications in the fields of mass communication and freedom of information. Consultations were held with that organization in 1962 on the development of mass media in Africa, the peaceful uses of outer space and the telecommunication problems encountered in oceanography.

Apart from the specialized agencies, a number of international organizations — usually non-governmental — have maintained close cooperation with the Union.

The following may be mentioned in this year's report:

- 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 Scientific Radio Union (U.R.S.I.)
- International Electrotechnical Commission (I.E.C.)
- International Conference on Large High-Tension Systems (C.I.G.R.E.)
- International Organization for Standardization (I.S.O.)
- International Criminal Police Organization (I.C.P.O.)
- International Astronomical Union (I.A.U.)
- Committee on Space Research (C.O.S.P.A.R.)

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

In the field of Technical Cooperation the Union continued to maintain close relations with the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance and the other international organizations, members of the Technical Assistance Board. It participated in the meetings of the T.A.B. in New York and Geneva and was represented at the T.A.C., and also at the Governing Council of the Special Fund.

The relations with the Headquarters of the United Nations were maintained in connection with the OPEX programme, the Union being consulted regarding the selection of experts.

During the year 1962 the Union continued to co-operate actively with the United Nations in the Civilian Operations in the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville). Apart from sending technicians to Congo from various Member Administrations, steps were also taken to use offers of bilateral assistance in training Congolese technicians in Germany and France. Very close contact was maintained with the Office of the Chief of Civilian Operations in Leopoldville in carrying out the telecommunications part of the operations in that country.

PART B

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V. MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE UNION

1. On 31 December 1962, there were 117 Members of the Union, i.e.:

- a) those countries or groups of territories mentioned in Annex 1 to the Geneva Convention, with the exception of "Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi";
- b) the following 22 countries which became Members on the deposit of an instrument of accession to the Convention:

which became a Member on

Republic of Cameroun	22.12.1960
Central African Republic	2.12.1960
Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville)	13.12.1960
Republic of the Ivory Coast	23.12.1960
Republic of Gabon	28.12.1960
Republic of Mali	21.10.1960
Republic of the Niger	14.11.1960
Republic of the Senegal	15.11.1960
Republic of the Chad	25.11.1960
Republic of Cyprus	24. 4.1961
Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville)	6.12.1961
Republic of Dahomey	1. 1.1961
Malagasy Republic	11. 5.1961
Federation of Nigeria	11. 4.1961
Sierra Leone	30.12.1961
Togolese Republic	14. 9.1961
Republic of Upper Volta	16. 1.1962
Islamic Republic of Mauritania	18. 4.1962
Syrian Arab Republic	24. 8.1962
Somali Republic	28. 9.1962
Republic of Rwanda	12.12.1962
Tanganyika	31.10.1962

2. On 31 December 1962, there were also 3 Associate Members of the Union, i.e. those mentioned in Annex 2 to the Geneva Convention with the exception of "The Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration" ¹ and "British West Africa" which has been dissolved ².

The Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, which became an Associate Member on 30 December 1960, ceased to exist as such on 1 July 1962. The Republic of Rwanda has become a Member of the Union. The Kingdom of Burundi is taking steps to become a Member.

3. It will be recalled that the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959 which came into force on 1 January 1961, was signed on behalf of 85 countries or groups of territories. During the year 1962, 20 signatory countries ratified the Convention bringing the total number of ratifications to 55.

(¹) The Somali Republic has become a Member of the Union.

(²) The Federation of Nigeria and Sierra Leone have become Members of the Union. Gambia is now part of the Member "Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible."

During the same year, 10 countries acceded to the Geneva Convention, bringing the total number of accessions to 26.

In accordance with Administrative Council Decision No. 287, the Secretary-General issued a reminder to signatory countries which had not ratified the Geneva Convention, to non-signatory countries listed in Annex 1 to the Convention which had not acceded thereto and to countries which had not approved the various Administrative Regulations.

4. The situation on 31 December 1962 of Members and Associate Members in relation to the Geneva Convention is indicated in Table 1 of Annex 1 to this report. Annex 1 also contains information concerning Conventions and Agreements concluded under the provisions of the Radio Regulations.

5. The Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein applied for Membership in the Union on 29 November 1962. Members of the Union were requested to submit their views on this application by 11 April 1963.

VI. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNION IN 1962

6.1 CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

No conferences were held in 1962, but preparatory work was undertaken by the permanent organs in connection with the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference and the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to allocate frequency bands for Space Radiocommunication purposes, which are to be held in 1963.

Meeting of the Working Group to study the structure of Radio Conferences and Radio Regulations

As mentioned in Section 6.2 below, the Administrative Council authorized a study of the present Radio Conference procedures with a view to shortening the duration of Radio Conferences, permitting the development of more coherent and complete regulations, and reducing the number of delegates and experts who must participate.

One of the main reasons which lead the Council to take such action was the fact that the 1959 Administrative Radio Conference had necessitated the attendance of some 700 delegates for almost 5 months. Furthermore, the number of simultaneous meetings of committees, sub-committees and working groups made it particularly difficult for smaller delegations to follow fully the work of the conference.

This study was undertaken by a Working Group comprising representatives of the administrations of Belgium, China, Denmark, Spain, the United States of America, France, the Republic of India, the State of Israel, Italy, Norway, Pakistan, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of the Philippines, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, the Confederation of Switzerland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, together with representatives of the permanent organs of the I.T.U., which met at I.T.U. Headquarters in Geneva from 3 October until 18 October, 1962.

The Working Group drew up a report which will be submitted to the Administrative Council for examination during the 18th Session

6.2 THE 17TH SESSION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

6.2.1 It will be recalled that the Administrative Council is responsible for taking all steps to facilitate the implementation by the Members and Associate Members of the Union of the provisions of the Convention and the Regulations and of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and for assuring the efficient coordination of the work of the Union.

6.2.2 The Council held its 17th Session in Geneva, from 5 May to 9 June, 1962. It was attended by representatives of all 25 members of the Council, i.e., the Argentine Republic, the Commonwealth of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, the Republic of Columbia, Spain, the United States of America, Ethiopia, France, the Republic of India, Iran, Italy, Japan, the Kingdom of Morocco, Mexico, the Republic of the Philippines, the United Arab Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Confederation of Switzerland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Tunisia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

6.2.3 Apart from the examination of annual reports and of routine administrative questions, the agenda for the 17th Session included a number of important questions on which decisions were taken by the Council. Among these, special mention should be made of the following:

Space communications

In response to U.N. General Assembly Resolution No. 1721 (XVI), the Council drew up a report on "Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space" for submission to ECOSOC and the General Assembly.

With the approval of the majority of the Members of the Union, the Council decided that the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to allocate frequency bands for Space Radio-communication purposes should be convened in Geneva on 7 October, 1963. The agenda for the Conference was drawn up on the understanding that it may be amplified by the Council at its 18th Session. The Secretary-General of the I.T.U. was therefore instructed to invite Members and Associate Members to submit information on:

- a) technical progress and developments in space communications;
- b) subjects which they regarded as appropriate for international cooperation in order to achieve the objectives set forth in General Assembly Resolution No. 1721 (XVI), and
- c) which of those subjects should be included on the agenda of the 1963 Conference.

African Broadcasting Conferences

The Council considered that it would be in the interest of the African countries for conferences to be held in the near future to consider the assignment of frequencies to broadcasting and television stations. It proposed that two conferences should be held, one in 1963 to deal with the VHF/UHF bands, and one in 1964 to examine the low and medium frequency broadcasting bands.

Congestion in the frequency bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s

The Council, having studied the interim report of the Panel of Experts which had met in Geneva in September, 1961 to study this problem, decided that the Panel should hold its second session in June, 1963.

Possible revision of the present structure of the Radio Regulations and Radio Conferences

The Council authorized a study of the present Radio Conference procedures in order to shorten their duration, permit the development of more coherent and complete regulations and reduce the number of delegates and experts who must participate. It was decided that the study would be carried out by a Working Group composed of qualified representatives of administrations which would assist the General Secretariat and the I.F.R.B. and would meet in Geneva in October, 1962.

Developments in the conditions of service of the U.N. Common System

The Council decided that, with effect on 1 January, 1962, the base salary scales, post adjustment and family allowances of I.T.U. officials in the Professional and Senior Counsellors categories should be aligned with those which came into force in the United Nations on that date. Corresponding increases were made in the base salaries of I.T.U. elected officials. The Council also

authorized the Secretary-General to introduce new conditions for General Service staff as and when they were put into force by the U.N. for the Staff of the European Office.

6.3 ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

6.3.1 *General*

The main activities of the General Secretariat during 1962 on administrative matters and technical assistance are described in detail in appropriate sections of this report. Mention should also be made of the considerable amount of work which was carried out in liaison with the Genevese Authorities in connection with the new I.T.U. building. In March 1962, it was possible to transfer the whole of the staff into the new building, which was inaugurated by U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, on 3 May 1962 (see Section 6.8 below).

After the move had been completed, it was possible to implement further recommendations of the Administrative Council based on a report from a group of experts which had carried out a management study of the works of the various specialized secretariats in 1960.

As mentioned above, preparatory work of an administrative nature was carried out by the General Secretariat in connection with the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference and the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to allocate frequency bands for space radio-communication purposes, which are to be held in Geneva in 1963.

6.3.2 *Publication of Documents*

Following a resolution by the Council on the Experts' report the Publications, Sales and Despatch Service took over despatch of all C.C.I.T.T. and C.C.I.R. documents in 1962. As the year was a busy one for both the C.C.I.'s, the new task added considerably to the work of the Despatch Section and after the move into the new building it became necessary to increase the space allocated to the Section to make room for the C.C.I. documents. Since the other permanent organs also increased their documentation during the year, the space available for storage of stocks of publications for sale is barely adequate and in the not too distant future this is likely to become a matter of concern.

During the period 1 January — 30 November 1962, the Publications, Sales and Despatch Service dealt with the following correspondence and despatches of publications and documents — the 1961 figures (for twelve months) have been put in brackets after the 1962 figures (which are for eleven months only):

7,432	(10,272)	incoming communications about orders
30,815	(28,627)	letters despatched
85,700	(92,654)	despatches of publications
121		parcels sent by air mail
7,410	(9,242)	bills
48	(53)	statements of accounts

In addition 304 (615) cases, 18 (77) containers, were sent to different administrations of the Union and 25,200 printed publications were sent directly from the printers.

The cost of carriage amounted to 213,075 (229,110) Swiss francs.

The Despatch Section also arranged to send by road material required for several meetings in Europe.

In accordance with the decisions taken by the Administrative Council at its 17th Session, 4% was added to the cost of prices of documents sold to Administrations of Members and Associate Members for overheads in 1962 and 10% for other subscribers.

The programme of the publication of service documents was carried on as usual. Amongst such publications that appeared during the course of 1962 it may be interesting to note the Standardized Test Chart of the C.C.I.T.T. devoted to facsimile and phototelegraphic transmission. During the year it was necessary to re-run several sales documents as unforeseen requirements came to light after subscription lists had been established within the prescribed time limits. This is a not uncommon occurrence but it happened more frequently in 1962 than in previous years. It is difficult to ascribe any particular reason to this phenomenon but it is thought that it may be ascribed in part to increased membership and better advertising.

The complete list of publications produced in 1962 is contained in Annex 4 together with an indication in each case of the number printed.

6.3.3 *The Telecommunication Journal*

The main change in the Telecommunication Journal in 1962 was the commencement of publication in three separate English, French and Spanish editions. This step has helped to give the Journal a more professional appearance and makes it easier to introduce improvements in presentation as time goes on.

The technical management of the advertising was handed over to a professional agency (Annonces Service-Post of Zürich) as from the January 1962 issue. This has proved a satisfactory arrangement, since the agents have been able to increase substantially the quality and revenue of the advertising. Moreover it has almost entirely removed this work-load from the Journal Service. On the other hand the very success of the agency's efforts in obtaining an increased number of pages of advertising has necessitated a larger number of pages of editorial text to keep the balance between editorial and advertising matter, and this has of course led to a corresponding increase in the work on the various aspects of the editing process.

Circulation has continued to increase throughout 1962, and in general it has been possible to obtain a high level of articles and other editorial matter. More space has been devoted to the activities of the I.T.U. itself. The June 1962 issue was a special one produced to commemorate the inauguration of the new building, and there was a heavy demand for it.

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

6.4.1 The Board continued to carry out its duties as prescribed in the Convention and Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959), which came into effect on 1 May 1961. These duties, in relation to the utilization, notification, technical examination and registration of frequencies, involved special steps to ensure the careful application, by Administrations and by the I.F.R.B., of the revised provisions of the Radio Regulations. During the year 1962, the Board dealt with a total number of 51,726 frequency assignment notices and undertook the technical examination of 15,609 frequency assignments.

6.4.2 The first edition of Volumes II and III of the International Frequency List was prepared and published, as were Recapitulative Supplements Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

6.4.3 The new provisions of the Radio Regulations in respect of investigations into the use of frequencies and special assistance to Administrations were, with encouraging results, brought fully into effect. The Board issued 1,237 specific suggestions on frequency usage and submitted 120 recommendations for the treatment of harmful interference and the rendering of special assistance to administrations.

6.4.4 The required technical examinations or re-examinations of frequency assignments, as prescribed by the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva 1959, were made in respect of assignments notified according to the provisions of Article 9 of the Radio Regulations for entry in the International Frequency List.

6.4.5 The number of cases of harmful interference which the I.F.R.B. was requested to investigate was 98, an increase by 64% over 1961. The cases of harmful interference resulting from the congestion in the use of the frequency bands were most numerous in the Fixed, Aeronautical and Broadcasting bands. In some cases, the Board found it necessary, in order to arrive at a solution to the problem, to search for alternative frequencies which were recommended to the administrations concerned. In order to draw the attention of administrations to the need to have a more effective use of the radio frequency spectrum, the Board initiated a new procedure, according to which all incoming frequency assignment notices are studied and a comprehensive examination of existing assignments is made. The attention of administrations is drawn, when appropriate, where changes in the circuit engineering appear desirable or the concentration of services on a reduced number of frequencies seems practicable.

6.4.6 The procedure specified in Article 10 of the Radio Regulations for the bands allocated exclusively to the HF Broadcasting Service, was successfully applied. The four Schedules were published together with recommendations for their improvement and the response from administration indicates that the procedure is becoming increasingly effective. In carrying out this procedure, a number of recommendations have been made which reduce the congestion and conflicts in the use of the bands that are available for the High Frequency Broadcasting Service. Monitoring information has been used to confirm the successful application of the procedure, the results of which are indicated in the Final Schedules as a reference in the preparation of future schedules, according to the experience of the past period. The preparation of Schedules has been greatly speeded up by the use of a computer and it is hoped that the date of notification of a schedule and the date of its implementation can be further reduced. The first Annual High Frequency Broadcasting List containing the assignments of the first four High Frequency Broadcasting Schedules—September and November 1961, March and May 1962—is being completed and will be published early in 1963.

6.4.7 Summaries of Monitoring Information, which reflect about 40,000 observations per month, were prepared in a revised form which gives more information to administrations on the observed transmissions, and are published more quickly after the receipt of the information. In their new form, the Summaries are believed to be of more practical value to administrations and useful in relation to the selection of frequencies for specific circuits.

6.4.8 In conformity with Resolution No. 22 of the Plenipotentiary Conference and Resolution No. 446 of the Administrative Council, the Board has rented an electronic computer from 1 July 1962 which has been used for the preparation and publication of manuscripts for the HF BC Tentative Schedules and the I.F.R.B. Monitoring Summaries. Preparations for using the computer for other tasks of the Board and studies of other types of computers are proceeding.

6.4.9 The Board initiated studies in preparation for the forthcoming I.T.U. Conferences and took steps to give effect to the decisions of the European VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference. The Board has given special attention to the preparation of the technical planning for the African

Broadcasting Conference, and is assisting the administrations concerned to the extent possible. The Board is also preparing data for the second session of the Panel of Experts.

6.4.10 The Board has organised and made preparations for seminars on frequency management and the use of the radio frequency spectrum. A Handbook has been prepared and published which will serve as the correspondence course in advance of the seminars and as a reference manual for the seminars. The Board has also actively participated in the work of the C.C.I.R.

6.4.11 A total of 13,469 letters and telegrams were exchanged between administrations and the Board; in addition, the Board issued 31 circular-letters in respect of special studies, 52 weekly circulars, and prepared, for publication, a substantial number of international frequency lists and related documents. In accordance with the Convention and the Radio Regulations, members of the I.F.R.B. and its staff attended, either as representatives of the I.T.U. or of the Board, conferences or meetings of international organizations whose activities with respect to the use of frequencies are closely connected with those of the I.F.R.B. In addition, the I.F.R.B. paid particular attention to the developments in space communications, and carried out other studies in preparation for forthcoming I.T.U. conferences.

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

The year 1962 was characterized for the C.C.I.R. by two major activities:

- a) the interim meetings of Study Groups which took place during the first part of the year;
- b) the preparations for the Xth Plenary Assembly.

a) *Interim Study Group meetings*

From 12-23 February, at the invitation of the French Administration, C.C.I.R. Study Group IX (Radio-Relay Systems) and the C.M.T.T. (Joint C.C.I.R./C.C.I.T.T. Commission for Television Transmissions over long Distances), met in Paris.

From 12-23 March, at the invitation of the Administration of the United States, Study Group IV (Space Systems and Radioastronomy) and VIII (International Monitoring) met in Washington, D.C.

The following six Study Groups met in Geneva, over the period 4 April to 23 May: Study Groups I (Transmitters), II (Receivers), III (Fixed Service Systems), V (Propagation, including the effects of the Earth and the Troposphere), VI (Ionospheric Propagation) and VII (Standard frequencies and Time signals).

From 13-29 June, at the invitation of the Administration of the Federal Republic of Germany, Study Groups X (Broadcasting), XI (Television) and XII (Tropical Broadcasting) met in Bad Kreuznach.

The results of these various meetings essentially take the form of proposals to be considered for adoption by the Xth Plenary Assembly, which will also have to consider contributions submitted to the work of Study Groups XIII and XIV, which did not hold interim meetings. Full details of the results of the meetings are contained in the respective Chairmen's Reports and the annexes thereto.

While it is perhaps invidious to single out any one of the fourteen C.C.I.R. Study Groups for special mention, the work of Study Group IV (Space Systems and Radio-Astronomy) is of very

great interest at the present time so that a few words about it will not be out of place in this report. When Study Group IV was set up at the IX Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. at Los Angeles in April 1959, there was some expression of opinion that it was then too early to take such action.

The large amount of documentation presented to the first meeting of this Study Group which took place, as mentioned above, in Washington, D.C. from 12-23 March, 1962, and the large attendance at it and the production by it of 9 draft Recommendations, 10 draft Reports, 2 draft New Questions and 2 draft New Study Programmes showed the urgency of the work of the Group and the great interest aroused by it.

The subjects cover:

1. communication satellite relay systems;
2. earth-space and space-space links;
3. meteorological and navigational satellites;
4. radio-astronomy;
5. propagation effects;
6. frequency sharing among communication satellite systems and between such systems and terrestrial services.

The Director of the C.C.I.R. has made a proposal to the Plenary Assembly, tending to spread future interim Study Group meetings over a longer period in order to facilitate their organization.

b) Preparatory work for the Plenary Assembly

Despite the large number of contributions submitted to the interim Study Group meetings, considerable documentation was received for consideration by the Study Groups at their meetings held in conjunction with the Xth Plenary Assembly. Many of these contributions were new proposals for consideration by Study Groups IV and IX, whose work is closely related.

Some 50 Member Administrations announced their intention of participating in the Xth Plenary Assembly, as well as a number of recognized private operating agencies and international organizations, and in all, the participation was estimated, by the end of 1962, to be of the order of some 375 to 400 persons.

An agreement was concluded with the Indian Administration on organizational details for the Plenary Assembly, and it was particularly gratifying that the Indian Administration had agreed to make available, free of rental, very suitable accommodation for the Plenary Assembly. Unfortunately, the Indian Administration was obliged to cancel the invitation to the Plenary Assembly, by a telegram dated 1st December 1962. In view of the short time available before the scheduled opening, the Director immediately proposed, by telegram to all administrations, that the Xth Plenary Assembly take place in Geneva on the dates, and with the programme originally envisaged, which proposal was accepted.

With the aid of the General Services of the General Secretariat, the C.C.I.R. Secretariat was able to despatch in good time a large amount of preparatory documentation.

c) New Questions and Study Programmes adopted during 1962

Six new Questions and three new Study Programmes were accepted by correspondence during the year, and allotted by the Director to various C.C.I.R. Study Groups. These new items were published in Addendum No. 4 to the Los Angeles documents.

d) *Other activities of the C.C.I.R. Secretariat*

As in past years, the Director and Vice-Director have devoted considerable time to the work of various I.T.U. Committees, such as the Coordination Committee, Purchasing Committee, Pension Fund Management Board, etc.

Close contact has also been maintained by the technical staff with other international organizations, such as the I.E.C., the U.R.S.I., the E.B.U., the I.B.T.O., etc., whose work is linked to that of the C.C.I.R., and many meetings of such organizations have been attended.

e) *Relationship between the various organs of the C.C.I.R.*

To facilitate comprehension of the structure of the C.C.I.R. an organigram showing the relations between the various organs of the C.C.I.R., i.e., the Plenary Assembly, the Study Groups and their Sub-Groups and the Specialized Secretariat, together with an indication of their relation to the C.C.I.T.T., will be found in Annex 8 to this Report.

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

6.6.1 *Participation in the work of the C.C.I.T.T.*

From now on the administrations of all the Members and Associate Members of the Union are taking part in the work of the C.C.I.T.T. The number of recognized private operating agencies participating rose from 22 in 1961 to 23 in 1962; the number of industrial organizations rose from 33 to 48.

By the end of 1962, the number of rapporteurs for the 24 C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups and Sub-Study Groups was 3,724 compared with 3,150 at the end of 1961.

6.6.2 *Activities of the Study Groups*

For the C.C.I.T.T., 1962 was a year of intense activity by the study groups. All in all, there were three hundred and one days of meeting—a record. The salient results achieved are indicated below.

The telegraph Study Groups embarked on standardization of message retransmission (message switching) systems and synchronous telegraphy systems, with an eye to telex and gentex inter-continental services. They laid a foundation for a world-wide automatic telex plan. Study of a new telegraph alphabet was begun, with particular reference to the rapid progress being made with data transmission.

The Study Groups on transmission problems continued their inquiries into desirable characteristics for world-wide communications using submarine telephone cables. They tackled this matter in connection with satellite communication systems, with especial reference to noise objectives and transmission time.

The Study Groups on switching, signalling, and operating problems also devoted most of their time to semi-automatic or automatic intercontinental operation. Pending the production of a new system of signalling between recorders, they considered how an interim system might be evolved and improved with time. Preliminary plans were evolved for world-wide numbering and routing systems with a view to automatic working, and fresh instructions were drafted, defining how the inter-continental service should be run.

As far as rates were concerned, the standardization of the principles governing lease of circuits was carried further.

The Plan Sub-Committee for Africa sat in 1962 for the first time, and achieved promising results. Because of events in Cuba, a similar meeting for Latin America, which was to have met in Bogotá, had to be postponed until 1963. The Regional Plan meetings took up the study of technical, operating, and tariff questions raised by the “new or developing” countries, in accordance with the instructions given by the Second Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. and by the Administrative Council.

Lastly, further to No. 179 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959), study of national telecommunication problems was begun at the request of the countries concerned. Thus it was that a working party set up by the Second Plenary Assembly continued its work on a handbook, for use in the “new or developing” countries, about the planning of national automatic networks.

6.6.3 *Publication of C.C.I.T.T. documents*

The publication of the results of the IInd C.C.I.T.T. Plenary Assembly (New Delhi, 1960) was completed in 1962.

6.7 TECHNICAL COOPERATION

6.7.1 *General*

The view expressed at the end of 1961, that the Technical Cooperation activities of the Union would continue to expand in the coming years, was confirmed by the developments during the year under report. As the EPTA programme for 1962 was the second half of that for the biennium 1961/62 approved by the General Assembly in 1960, there was a significant increase in the number of applications for assistance under the contingency authority of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board. The number of Special Fund projects approved rose to seven and field operations had been commenced on six of them. The experience gained in 1961 in the effectiveness of seminars as a means of providing Technical Assistance in kind to new or developing countries, resulted in the holding in Paris of a second seminar, intended specially for the newly independent French-speaking countries of Africa. Applications for assistance under the Funds-in-Trust scheme also showed an increase.

This expansion of the activities necessitated the maintenance of close contacts between the Headquarters and the various field missions and Member administrations. Nineteen countries were visited during the year by the Secretary-General or by Headquarters staff. The personal discussions with the government officials of the countries visited and in those en route, helped them to understand the procedures of the different programmes and the possibilities of obtaining help through them. As a result, more and more Members were beginning to require the advice and guidance of the Union to secure assistance for improving or expanding their telecommunication systems.

6.7.2 *Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance*

The year 1962 was the second half of the first biennial programme established according to the decisions of the Economic and Social Council in its Resolution 785 (XXX) of July 1960. Therefore, it provided an opportunity to review the effects of two-year programming compared to that of the annual system that had been in operation earlier. Experience during the year showed clearly the advantages of the inherent flexibility built into biennial programming. Thus a number of missions of one year's duration, which would have been fulfilled only in part within the programme year under the previous system could be completed in full because the twelve months' duration could be spread over the years 1961 and 1962. The receiving countries also

expressed the view that it helped them to plan the application of the aid received on a more satisfactory basis, because of the knowledge that any part, unfulfilled in 1961, would be available to them in the succeeding year.

Another result of the biennial programme, which was not so clearly envisaged during 1960, manifested itself during 1962. Due to the long time lapse between the approval of the biennial plan and the second year of its fulfilment, the occasions on which applications had to be made for contingency financing were more numerous than in the earlier years. Thus the amount of aid allocated to the Union by the Executive Chairman under this heading was almost 10% of the amount that was available for 1962 under the approved programme. This was greatly facilitated by the fact that the Economic and Social Council had increased the contingency authority of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board.

The major part of the supplementary programme established in 1961, for the newly independent countries of Africa, was taken up for execution during this year. Seven experts commenced their missions; teaching and demonstration equipment to the value of \$46,619 was supplied; and orders for a further \$140,522 have been placed. One feature of the African programme was the large number of fellowships that were required by the countries and implemented during 1962. In some cases the expert component was changed into a number of fellowships, thereby spreading the advantage of the assistance to the recipient countries' own nationals. Thirty-six fellowships were awarded or implemented for the African countries.

The regional projects that were mentioned last year were developed further during 1962. In addition to the regional mission already in operation in South East Asia (Bangkok), two additional ones were established in West Africa (Accra) and Central and South America (Mexico), each consisting of two experts. The experts in Bangkok continued to work, as in previous years, in close collaboration with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. The experts in West Africa were conducting a preliminary survey of the countries in the Region, specially those in which there were no country experts. The regional experts in Latin America were also conducting a similar study of the telecommunication problems in the Caribbean area and South American countries. All the regional experts, more especially those in Latin America and West Africa, were called at short notice by several countries in their respective areas, to help them with problems for which long-term experts were either not necessary or not foreseen in their EPTA programmes. The experts in Latin America also collaborated with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in their survey of pre-investment possibilities in the telecommunication field in the five Central American countries and Panama.

During 1962 forty-nine experts were on mission either commencing new ones or continuing earlier assignments. These EPTA experts came from 16 countries and were sent to 29 countries and three Regions — Africa, Asia and the Far East and Latin America i.e., 21 to Asia and the Near East, 23 to Africa and 5 to Latin America. This is in addition to the three experts under Funds-in-Trust in Venezuela, or the seven from the Special Fund.

Table I of Annex 6 gives the list of all I.T.U. experts, their fields of speciality and the countries in which they carried out their missions. Table II of Annex 6 contains a short description of the tasks accomplished by these experts during the year.

One of the changes in the type of assistance required that has steadily manifested itself in the whole of EPTA, namely the greater emphasis placed by countries on fellowships in preference to experts, was reflected in the Union's portion of the programme as well. There has been, in recent years, a steady increase in the number of fellowships awarded and implemented. The number awarded during 1962 rose to 64, of which 36 refer to African countries. In addition 58 fellowships awarded in the previous years were implemented by arranging study programmes

for the recipients. Thus, during the year, the Union dealt with a total of 122 fellowships. Table III of Annex 6 gives the details of the fellowships awarded or implemented during 1962.

A certain amount of telecommunication equipment, representing a total value of \$187,142, was supplied to thirteen countries, of which ten were African countries, for training and demonstration or conducting tests. This was generally associated with expert missions.

The sum of \$689,946 was allocated to the Union in 1962 for its regular EPTA programme. This amount includes a carry-over from 1961 of \$305,297. In addition, a sum of \$156,765 was allocated by the Executive Chairman, under his contingency authority, thus making a total of \$1,152,008 for the entire programme in 1962. Out of this a sum of \$1,061,441 was spent or obligated for carrying out the programme. According to the rules of the TAB, the balance will revert to the Special Account of Technical Assistance, as 1962 marks the termination of the biennium of the programme.

6.7.3 *Special Fund*

The Special Fund continued to be an important additional source from which the Union could enable its Members to secure substantial assistance over longer periods. Thus the number of approved projects increased to seven by the end of the year and others were under consideration by the Fund.

The year opened with four approved projects for three of which Plans of Operation had been signed. During the year, three more projects were approved and Plans of Operation had been signed for five and those of the remaining two had been fully negotiated with the government and the Special Fund and were ready for signature.

Effective field operations were commenced in connection with four projects during the year. Four Chiefs of Mission were in the field, a fifth on his way to take up his duties and a sixth awaiting certain administrative formalities before joining his post. Three supporting experts were in project sites and ten others under recruitment. Equipment to the approximate value of \$80,000 was supplied to the Telecommunications and Electronics Training and Research Institute, Taipei, China.

All the projects, except that in China, provide for a certain number of fellowships in each, with a view to sending nationals abroad, so that they can replace the international experts eventually. However, as all the projects were in the initial stages, none of these fellowships could be awarded during the year.

The total amount of Special Fund Assistance to the seven projects approved so far is \$5,369,600. Full particulars of these approved projects are given in Table IV, Annex 6.

In addition to these projects, for which the Union has been named the Executive Agency, the Fund approved, during the year, a regional request for a pre-investment and feasibility survey in the five Central American countries of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, and Panama. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has been named as the Executing Agency for this project. However, the Union co-operated extensively with the Bank in several stages of this request, both in its preparatory stages and after its approval.

At the end of the year seven new requests for assistance were under consideration by the Special Fund. The total amount of assistance requested from the Special Fund in these projects is \$7,804,197. Six of these are for training projects in Afghanistan, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, Thailand and Venezuela. These are projects on conventional lines, similar to the ones so far approved by the Fund. The seventh is a request from India for assistance in the establishment

of facilities for conducting experiments and research in the use of satellite communications. This is the first request of its type and, therefore, generated considerable interest in Special Fund circles, as it constitutes a new line of activity for the Fund.

6.7.4 *Funds-in-Trust*

The mission in operation since 1959 in Venezuela under the Funds-in-Trust scheme was continued by the Government during 1962 with three experts. Out of these, two experts completed the first phase of their tasks and returned to their home countries. They will be required to resume a second phase of their work in 1963.

As mentioned earlier, with the increasing need for assistance and the limitations in the resources available under the EPTA, countries have been showing a greater awareness of the possibilities of obtaining assistance under the Funds-in-Trust scheme. Towards the end of the year Kuwait and Saudi Arabia had requested the Union for the services of experts. Enquiries were also received during the year from other countries on the possibilities of using this scheme.

6.7.5 *OPEX*

This programme is administered directly by the United Nations, but the U.N. Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations consults the Union on various matters in so far as telecommunications are concerned. The advice of the Union was requested in selecting OPEX experts for three countries.

6.7.6 *Technical Assistance in Kind under the Union*

Offers of Technical Assistance in kind from the more developed countries continued to be received during the year. These were, as usual, circulated to the Members and Associate Members. Important among such offers during the year were that from the Republic of China inviting the neighbouring countries to participate in a seminar held in the Telecommunications and Electronics Training and Research Institute, Taipei, the offer of the Colombian Administration to train people from neighbouring countries in telecommunication accounting and organization in its Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones, and the offer of the Colombian Government to admit pupils from other Latin American countries to the Electronics and Telecommunications Faculty of the Popayan University.

A seminar was organized in Paris from 3 to 15 December 1962 by the Administration of France, intended specially for the French-speaking newly independent countries of Africa. The subject was "The General Principles of Organization of National Telecommunication Networks in Tropical Countries". Nineteen participants from seventeen countries took part in the Seminar. During the two weeks, fourteen technical sessions were held which were supplemented by seven visits to telecommunication installations in and around Paris, where the participants had practical training.

6.7.7 *Special Assistance to the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville)*

The Union continued to collaborate with the United Nations operations in the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville). The Union had a large mission there throughout the year. The number of experts fluctuated from time to time according to the local requirements, and was 22 at the end of the year and ten additional ones were under recruitment.

An important aspect of the Union's activity in the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville) was the organization of the training of a large number of Congolese nationals outside the country under bilateral programmes. Under this arrangement 20 Congolese technicians were undergoing a 22-month training in Germany to become radio technicians; and 30 technicians were undertaking an 18-month course in France in automatic telephony and telegraphy. Both these groups

are expected to complete their training in another year. With their expected return to the Congo towards the end of 1963, as fully trained technicians, a large national technical cadre would be created in the country.

In addition to this bilateral fellowship scheme, arrangements were also in hand for the establishment of a Training Institute in Leopoldville, to meet the continuing demand for a large number of technicians to be trained within the country.

Another important development during the year in the operations in the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville) was the offer of about a million dollars worth of radio equipment, as bilateral aid by the Federal Republic of Germany. While the equipment was given as direct aid on a Government to Government basis, all the associated installation, testing and cutting into service were to be handled by the I.T.U. mission in the field.

6.7.8 *Other assistance*

Members of the Union continued to request assistance in several directions, for example finding experts or getting in touch with other administrations for specific problems such as training and tariff. In these cases the Union tried its utmost, consistent with the resources available, to assist the requesting administrations.

One instance of such a request was from the Administration of Cyprus for solving a specific problem of interference in frequency usage. Two engineers from the International Frequency Registration Board were sent to Cyprus to study the problem and advise the Government. The cost of the entire mission was borne by the Government.

6.7.9 *Meetings in connection with Technical Assistance*

The I.T.U. participated in the following meetings connected with various Technical Assistance problems:

- a) The Technical Assistance Board meetings in January, March and October in New York, and July in Geneva.
- b) Second Meeting of the ACC Sub-Committee on Education and Training, New York, January 1962.
- c) Conference on Recruitment, Selection and Training of Technical Assistance Personnel held by the Carnegie Endowment in Rome from 12-16 February 1962.
- d) Third session of the ACC Sub-Committee on Education and Training, Geneva, April 1962.
- e) Technical Assistance Committee of the ECOSOC, Geneva, July 1962.
- f) European National Committees of Technical Assistance, Geneva, July 1962.
- g) Working Party on specialised training of the ACC Sub-Committee on Education and Training, October 1962.
- h) Governing Council of the Special Fund, New York, April and May 1962.

In addition, there were several small working parties to deal with specific questions connected with Technical Assistance programmes and the Union participated in them as found necessary.

6.7.10 *Conclusion*

There has been an all round increase in the Technical Cooperation activities during the year and there is every indication that this will continue to be so during the year to come. Thus the experience of the year 1962, reiterated once again the remarks made at the end of last-year, that the Technical Cooperation activities of the Union would constitute a very important service that the Union is rendering to its membership.

6.8 INAUGURATION OF THE NEW HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

The Union's new headquarters building was inaugurated by U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, on the afternoon of Thursday, 3rd May 1962, before a distinguished gathering which included members of the Administrative Council, Heads of several United Nations agencies, representatives of the Swiss Federal and Cantonal Government and members of the diplomatic corps. The opening address was made by Mr. Vladimir Šenk, Chairman of the 16th Session of the Council, who was followed by the Secretary-General, Professor Dr. Friedrich Wahlen, Swiss Federal Councillor and Chief of the Political Department, Mr. François Peyrot, Chief of the Department of Public Works of the Canton of Geneva and finally by U Thant who made the inaugural speech.

A list of gifts presented by Member Administrations and the telecommunication industry is contained in Annex 10.

ANNEX 1

Position on 31 December, 1962, of countries in relation to:

1. the Geneva Acts (1959) and the Regulations annexed thereto: — Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations, Geneva (1959); — Telegraph and Telephone Regulations, Geneva (1958)	} Table I
2. the European Broadcasting Convention (Copenhagen, 1948)	} Table II
3. the European Regional Convention for the maritime mobile radio service (Copenhagen, 1948)	
4. the European Broadcasting Agreement (Stockholm, 1952)	
5. the Regional Arrangement relative to Maritime Radiobeacons in the European Area of Region 1 (Paris, 1951)	Table III
6. the Inter-American Radio Agreement (FIAR) (Washington, 1949)	} Table IV
7. the North-American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA) (Washington, 1950)	
8. the Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Agreement (Göteborg, 1955)	Table V
9. the Maritime VHF Radiotelephone Agreement (The Hague, 1957)	Table VI
10. the Regional Agreement concerning the establishment of an International VHF Radiotelephone Mobile Service for Rhine Navigation (Brussels, 1957)	Table VII
11. the 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 VIII
12. the Regional Agreement for the European Broadcasting Area (Stockholm, 1961)	Table IX
13. the Special Regional Agreement concerning the use of the 100-104 Mc/s band by the broadcasting service	Table X
14. the Special Agreement for use of the band 582-606 Mc/s for radio navigation purposes (Brussels, 1962).	Table XI

NOTE

The International High Frequency Broadcasting Agreement, Mexico City, 1949, mentioned in previous reports, has not been superseded by any other international agreement.

Table I. Convention, Regulations

POSITION ON 31 DECEMBER, 1962

- The letter S means that the Convention or Regulations concerned was signed.
 — The letter A means accession to the Convention or approval of the Regulations.
 — The countries preceded by an asterisk are Members of the United Nations Organization.

Country or group of territories	CONVENTION			REGULATIONS							
	Plenipotentiary Conference			Administrative Radio Conference				Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference			
	Geneva (1959)			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	Radio Regulations	Additional Radio Regulations	Telegraph Regulations	Telephone Regulations				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MEMBERS:											
* Afghanistan ¹⁾	1/2	S		S		S		—		—	
* Albania (People's Republic of) ¹⁾	1/2	S		S		S		—		—	
* Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of) ¹⁾	1	S	19. VI. 1961 ¹³⁾	S		S		S		S	
* Argentine Republic ¹⁾	15	S	18. IV. 1962 ⁵⁾	S	A ³¹⁾	S	A ³¹⁾	—	A ³⁵⁾	—	A ³⁵⁾
* Australia (Commonwealth of) ¹⁾ ²³⁾ ³⁸⁾	20	S	1. II. 1962	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
* Austria ¹⁾	1	S	29. V. 1962 ⁵⁾	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
* Belgium ¹⁾	4	S	8. X. 1962	S	A	S	A	S	A ³⁰⁾	S	A
* Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic ¹⁾	1	S	11. VIII. 1961	S	¹⁶⁾	S	¹⁶⁾	S	A	S	A
* Burma (Union of)	3	S		S		S		S		S	
* Bolivia	3	S		S		S		—		—	
* Brazil	25	S		S	A	S	A	—	A	—	A
* Bulgaria (People's Republic of) ¹⁾	1	S	5. VI. 1961 ¹²⁾	S		S		S	A	S	A
* Cambodia (Kingdom of)	1			S		S		—		—	
* Cameroon (Republic of the)	1										
* Canada ¹⁾	18	S	26. III. 1962	S	A	S	A ³⁰⁾	S	A	—	
* Central African Republic	1/2	A	22. III. 1961	—	A	—	A				
* Ceylon	1	S		S		S		S		S	
* Chile	3			—		—		—		—	
* China ¹⁾	15	S	19. X. 1961	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
* Cyprus (Republic of)	1/2	A	24. IV. 1961								
Vatican City State	1/2	S	18. IV. 1962	S	A	S	A	—	A	—	A
* Colombia (Republic of) ¹⁾	3	S		S		S		S		S	
* Congo (Republic of the) (Brazzaville)	1/2			—	A	—	A				
* Congo (Republic of the) (Léopoldville)	1	A	6. XII. 1961								
Korea (Republic of)	1	S	26. X. 1961 ⁴⁾	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
* Costa Rica ¹⁾	3	S		S		S		—		—	
* Ivory Coast (Republic of the)	1	A	23. XII. 1960								
* Cuba ¹⁾	1	S	12. XII. 1962	S		S		—		—	
* Dahomey (Republic of)	1/2	A	28. X. 1960								
* Denmark ¹⁾	5	S	18. I. 1961 ⁶⁾	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
* Dominican Republic	3	S		S		S		—	A	—	A
* El Salvador (Republic of) ¹⁾	3	S		S		S		S		S	
Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency ¹⁾ ²⁴⁾ ⁴³⁾	5	S	19. XI. 1962	S		S		S	A	S	A
* Ecuador	1	A	18. IV. 1962	—		—		—		—	
* Spain ¹⁾	3	S	19. VIII. 1961	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
* United States of America ¹⁾	30	S	23. X. 1961 ¹⁹⁾	S	A ³³⁾	—		S	A ³⁶⁾	—	
* Ethiopia	1	S	28. XII. 1962	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
* Finland	3	S	23. XII. 1960 ⁴⁾	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
* France ¹⁾	30	S	19. XI. 1962	S	A	S	A	S	A ³⁰⁾	S	A
* Gabon Republic	1/2	A	21. IX. 1961								
* Ghana ¹⁾	1	S	31. X. 1962	S		S		—		—	

Table I. Convention, Regulations (cont.)

Country or group of territories	CONVENTION			REGULATIONS							
	Plenipotentiary Conference			Administrative Radio Conference				Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference			
	Geneva (1959)			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	Radio Regulations		Additional Radio Regulations		Telegraph Regulations		Telephone Regulations	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
* Greece ¹⁾	1	S		S		S		S		S	
* Guatemala	1			—		—		—		—	
* Guinea (Republic of) ¹⁾	1	A	8. XII. 1961	—		—		—		—	
* Haiti (Republic of)	1	A	29. III. 1961	—		—		—		—	
* Upper Volta (Republic of)	1	A	16. I. 1962	—		—		—		—	
* Honduras (Republic of)	2			—		—		—		—	
* Hungarian People's Republic ¹⁾	1	S	19. IX. 1961 ¹⁸⁾	S	¹⁸⁾	S	¹⁸⁾	S	A	S	A
* India (Republic of) ¹⁾	20	S	1. XI. 1962	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A ³⁴⁾
* Indonesia (Republic of) ¹⁾	5	S		S		S		S		S	
* Iran ¹⁾	1	S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
* Iraq (Republic of) ¹⁾	1	S		S		S		—		—	
* Ireland	3	S	1. X. 1962	S		S		S	A	S	A
* Iceland	½	S	5. VII. 1960	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
* Israel (State of) ¹⁾	1	S	12. VIII. 1960 ²⁰⁾	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
* Italy ¹⁾	8	S	28. XII. 1962 ⁴⁾	S		S		S		S	
* Japan ¹⁾	25	S	11. VIII. 1961	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
* Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of) ¹⁾	½	S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Kuwait ¹⁾	1	S		S		S		—		—	
* Laos (Kingdom of)	½	S		—	A	—	A	—	A	—	
* Lebanon ¹⁾	½	S	30. V. 1961	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
* Liberia	3			—		—		—		—	
* Libya (United Kingdom of) ¹⁾	½	S		S		S		S		S	
* Luxembourg	½	S	9. XI. 1962 ⁴⁾	S		S		S	A ³⁰⁾	S	A
* Malaya (Federation of)	½	S	30. XII. 1960 ⁴⁾	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
* Malagasy Republic	1	A	11. V. 1961								
* Mali (Republic of)	1	A	26. II. 1962								
* Morocco (Kingdom of) ¹⁾	1	S	5. IV. 1961 ⁸⁾	S	A ³⁰⁾	S	A ³⁰⁾	S	A	S	A
* Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	½	A	18. IV. 1962								
* Mexico ¹⁾	8	S	4. V. 1962	S		S		S	A	S	A
Monaco ¹⁾	½	S	22. VII. 1961	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
* Nepal	½	S		S		S		—		—	
* Nicaragua	1	S		S		S		—		—	
* Niger (Republic of the)	1	A	2. XI. 1962	—	A	—	A				
* Nigeria (Federation of)	2	A	11. IV. 1961								
* Norway ¹⁾	5	S	12. VII. 1961	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
* New Zealand ¹⁾ ¹⁰⁾	5	S	31. V. 1961 ⁴⁾	S	A	S	A	S	A	—	A
* Pakistan ¹⁾	15	S	11. III. 1961 ⁷⁾	S	A ³⁰⁾	S	A ³⁰⁾	S	A	S	A
* Panama	3	A	6. XII. 1962 ⁸⁾	—	A	—	A	—	A	—	A
* Paraguay ¹⁾	1	S	26. X. 1961	S		S		S	A	S	A
* Netherlands (Kingdom of the) ¹⁾ ¹⁵⁾	10	S	29. VI. 1961 ¹⁴⁾	S	A ²⁸⁾	S	A ²⁸⁾	S	A ³⁰⁾	S	A
* Peru ¹⁾	2	S		S		S		—		—	
* Philippines (Republic of the) ¹⁾	1	S		S		S		—		—	
* Poland (People's Republic of) ¹⁾ ⁴⁰⁾	3	S		S		S		S	A	S	A
* Portugal ¹⁾	8	S		S		S		S	A	S	A
Spanish Provinces in Africa	1			—	A	—	A	—	A	—	A
Portuguese Oversea Provinces ¹⁾	8	S		S		S		S	A	S	A

Table I. Convention, Regulations (cont.)

Country or group of territories	CONVENTION			REGULATIONS							
	Plenipotentiary Conference			Administrative Radio Conference				Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference			
	Geneva (1959)			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	Radio Regulations		Additional Radio Regulations		Telegraph Regulations		Telephone Regulations	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
* Syrian Arab Republic	1	A	24. VIII. 1962								
* United Arab Republic ¹⁾	5	S	27. VII. 1961	S		S		S	A	S	A
Federal Republic of Germany ^{1) 42)}	20	S	28. XII. 1962	S	A ²⁹⁾	S	A ²⁹⁾	S	A ³⁰⁾	S	A
* Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia ¹⁾	1	S	23. XII. 1960 ⁵⁾	S		S		S	A	S	A
* Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic ¹⁾	3	S	30. VIII. 1961	S	¹⁷⁾	S	¹⁷⁾	S	A	S	A
* Somali Republic	1	A	28. IX. 1962								
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of)	1	A	14. XII. 1960	—	A	—	A	S	A	S	
* Roumanian People's Republic ¹⁾	1	S	19. III. 1962	S	⁴⁴⁾	S	⁴⁴⁾	S	A	S	A
* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ^{1) 3)}	30	S	1. XII. 1960 ⁴⁾	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
* Rwanda (Republic of)	1/2	A	12. XII. 1962								
* Senegal (Republic of the)	1	A	28. XII. 1960								
* Sierra Leone	1/2	A	30. XII. 1961								
* Sudan (Republic of the) ¹⁾	1	S		S		S		S	A	S	A
* South Africa (Republic of) and Territory of South-West Africa ^{1) 11)}	8	S	15. III. 1961 ⁴⁾	S		S		S	A	S	
* Sweden ¹⁾	10	S	30. XII. 1960	S	A	S	A	S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A
Switzerland (Confederation) ¹⁾	10	S	20. XII. 1960	S		S		S	A	S	A
* Tanganyika	1/2	A	31. X. 1962								
* Chad (Republic of the)	1/2	A	10. III. 1961								
* Czechoslovak Socialist Republic ^{1) 39)}	5	S	1. VIII. 1962	S		S		S	A	S	A
Territories of the United States of America ¹⁾	25	²⁾	23. X. 1961 ¹⁹⁾		A ³³⁾	—		—	A ³⁶⁾	—	
Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible ²⁷⁾	1	S	9. XII. 1961 ⁴⁾	S	A	S	A	—	A	—	A
* Thailand	3	S	15. XI. 1962	S	A	S	A	—	A	—	
* Togolese Republic	1/2	A	14. IX. 1961								
* Tunisia ¹⁾	1	S	25. VIII. 1961	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
* Turkey ¹⁾	5	S		S		S		S		S	
* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ^{1) 32)}	30	S	10. IV. 1961	S	⁹⁾	S	⁹⁾	S	A	S	A
* Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	1	S		S		S		—		—	
* Venezuela (Republic of) ¹⁾	5	S		S		S		S		S	
Viet-Nam (Republic of)	1	S	3. III. 1961 ⁴⁾	—		—		S	A	S	A
* Yemen	1			—		—		—		—	
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS:											
British East Africa ²¹⁾	1/2	S	30. XI. 1961 ²²⁾	S	A	S	A	—	A	—	A
Bermuda-British Caribbean Group ⁴¹⁾	1/2			—		—		—		—	
Singapore-British Borneo Group ²⁵⁾	1/2	A	9. XII. 1961 ²⁶⁾	—		—		—		—	

1) See the statement or statements appearing in the Final Protocol annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959).

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

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

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

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

6) The instrument also covers the Additional Protocols, annexed to the Convention.

7) The Convention was ratified subject to the following reservations:

"The Government of Pakistan reserve the right to take such action as may be considered necessary to safeguard their interests, should certain Members or Associate Members not share in defraying the expenses of the International Telecommunication Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the said Convention or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize their telecommunication services" (see Final Protocol XXIX).

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

9) In ratifying the Convention, the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R. declared that the question of approval of the Radio Regulations by the U.S.S.R. remained open.

10) The Government of the New Zealand declares that its acceptance of the Convention and the accompanying Protocols applies to the Cook Islands (including Niue) and the Tokelau Islands.

Furthermore, the Minister of External Affairs of New Zealand declares that the ratification of the Convention by the Government of New Zealand applies also to the Trust Territory of Western Samoa (see Notification No. 874, page 1).

11) Formerly: Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa.

12) In ratifying the Convention, the Presidium of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria declared that the question of adoption of the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959) by the People's Republic of Bulgaria remained open for the moment.

13) In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia declares that this ratification shall not imply any recognition of Israel nor any obligation to deal directly or indirectly therewith.

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

15) The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares that the Convention was ratified on behalf of the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles, and Netherlands New Guinea.

Note by the General Secretariat: As regards the administration of this last-mentioned territory, see the communication appearing under the heading of Western New Guinea in Notification No. 902, pages 6 and 7.

16) In ratifying the Convention, the Bielorussian S.S.R. declared that the question of approval of the Radio Regulations by the Bielorussian S.S.R. remained open.

17) In ratifying the Convention, the Ukrainian S.S.R. declared that the question of approval of the Radio Regulations by the Ukrainian S.S.R. remained open.

18) In ratifying the Convention, the Praesidium of the Hungarian People's Republic reiterates the reservation made in the Final Protocol to the Convention (number XXIII) to the effect that the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic reserves the right to accept or not to accept the Radio Regulations, in whole or in part.

19) 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 September 25, 1961, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, did advise and consent to the ratification of the said Convention and Final Protocol, subject to the following declarations:

"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 formally declares that the United States of America does not, by ratification of this Convention, accept any obligation in respect of the Telephone Regulations or the Additional Radio Regulations referred to in Article 14 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959)."

20) In a letter dated 13 October, 1961, the Administration of Israel has this to say about the Saudi Arabian statement on page 1 of Notification No. 869 (see note 13) above:

"This declaration made by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, being in flagrant contradiction to the principles of the International Telecommunication Union and therefore void of any legal validity, the Government of Israel wishes to put on record that it rejects them outright and will proceed on the assumption that this declaration can have no validity as to the rights and duties of any member State of the International Telecommunication Union.

"In any case the Government of Israel will avail itself of its rights to safeguard its interest should the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in any way violate any of the articles of the International Telecommunication Convention of Geneva, 1959." (See Notification No. 878, page 2).

21) Comprising the following territories:

Kenya (Colony and Protectorate of);
Tanganyika (Territory under United Kingdom Trusteeship);*
Uganda (Protectorate of).**

Note by the General Secretariat:

* Tanganyika became a Member of the Union on 31 October, 1962, in accordance with No. 5 of the Convention.

** Uganda is a Member of the United Nations and can become a Member of the Union by acceding to the Convention in accordance with No. 5.

22) The instrument of ratification deposited by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of British East Africa, also covers the Final Protocol and the Additional Protocols annexed to the Convention.

23) In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia declares that its ratification applies to the Territories of Papua, Norfolk Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island and to the Trust Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

24) Comprising the following territories:

Comoro Islands,
French Somaliland,
New Caledonia and Dependencies,
French Polynesia,
St. Pierre and Miquelon,
French Southern and Antarctic Territories,
Wallis and Futuna.

This ratification also applies to the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides.

25) Comprising the following territories:

Singapore (State of)
Brunei (Protected State)
North Borneo
Sarawak.

26) The instrument of ratification deposited by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of the Singapore-British Borneo Group, also covers the Final Protocol and the Additional Protocols annexed to the Convention.

27) The following territories are listed in the instrument of ratification:

Aden (Colony and Protectorate)
Basutoland
Bechuanaland Protectorate
Falkland Islands (Colony and Dependencies, including South Georgia, South Orkney, South Shetlands, South Sandwich Islands and Graham Land)
Fiji (including Pitcairn Island)
The Gambia
Gibraltar
Hong Kong
Malta
Mauritius
St. Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha)
Seychelles
Swaziland
Tonga (Protected State)
Western Pacific High Commission Territories
British Solomon Islands Protectorate
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (including The Phoenix and Northern Line Islands group)
The Southern Line Islands
The Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides
Zanzibar (Protectorate)

Consequent upon the dissolution of the "Bermuda-British Caribbean Group", Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy, Bern, made the following declaration:

From 1st January 1963, the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention of 1959 will be applied by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, in accordance with Article 19, to the following territories:

Bahamas	Nevis and Anguilla
Barbados	British Virgin Islands
Bermuda	Dominica
British Guiana	Grenada
British Honduras	St. Lucia
Antigua	St. Vincent
Montserrat	Cayman Islands
St. Christopher	Turks and Caicos Islands

These territories will from the same date be included in the Member of the International Telecommunication Union called "the Overseas Territories for the relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible".

²⁸⁾ The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has approved the Radio Regulations with their Annexes, the Additional Radio Regulations and the Additional Protocol (Geneva, 1959).

²⁹⁾ When approving the Regulations, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the Federal Republic of Germany made the following declaration:

"But in Appendix 26 to the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959), Article 2 (page 19), third and fourth paragraphs, the words: 'Western Zone of Occupation in Germany' for the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany are no longer appropriate. Furthermore, the note in Maps I and II of Appendix 26: 'The frontiers and geographical names used in this Map are not necessarily recognized officially' should be supplemented by a statement to the effect that the German territories to the east of the Oder-Neisse, within the limits recognized by international law and in accordance with the position obtained on 31 December, 1937, are simply under Polish or Soviet administration by virtue of the Potsdam Agreement."

³⁰⁾ Approval of these Regulations was given subject to the reservation(s) appearing in the Additional Protocol.

³¹⁾ In approving these Regulations, the Argentine Government declares that the Argentine Administration, in its relations with other Administrations, will not accept any provisions or obligations of the said Radio Regulations, its Appendices and Resolutions or the Additional Radio Regulations which the corresponding Administrations have not accepted or have accepted subject to reservations.

³²⁾ Communication dated 14 September, 1961, from the Administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

(Translation)

"In Notification No. 855, dated 1 December, 1960 [see note ²⁹⁾] appears a statement by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the Federal Republic of Germany:

"The Ministry of Postal and Electrical Communications of the U.S.S.R. most emphatically challenges this attempt to make propaganda within the ITU for irredentist claims. The Federal German statement about post-war German frontiers runs entirely counter to both letter and spirit of the Potsdam decisions. Nor does it bear any relation to actual facts.

"The Ministry of Postal and Electrical Communications assumes that these irredentist claims will be rejected by the I.T.U., as incompatible with the reinforcement of that broad practical cooperation which has grown up within the Union." [see Notification No. 876, page 2].

³³⁾ In a note, the United States Embassy in Berne says that "the deposit of the instrument of ratification of the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959) and Additional Protocol thereto, constitutes notification of approval by the United States of America, including all territories under the jurisdiction of the United States of America." [Notification No. 878, page 2].

³⁴⁾ In a letter dated 23 December, 1961, the Indian Administration announces that it has approved the Telephone Regulations (Geneva, 1958), while reserving the right not to comply with the following provisions of those Regulations in running its services:

1. Article 16, paragraph 1 (validity of bookings);
2. Article 19, paragraph 3 (operating principles);
3. Article 21, paragraphs 1 and 2 (limitation of the duration of calls);
4. Article 35 (charging for calls booked with special facilities);
5. Article 36, paragraphs 2 and 3 (charges for booking changes).

(See Notification No. 883, page 1).

³⁵⁾ In approving these Regulations, the Argentine Administration declares that, in its relations with other Administrations, it will not apply the provisions and obligations of the said Regulations, Appendices and Resolutions which those Administrations, by formulating reservations, have not accepted or have not agreed to apply.

³⁶⁾ In a note, the United States Embassy in Berne says that "the deposit of the instrument of ratification of the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva, 1958) and the Final Protocol to those regulations constitutes the notification of approval by the United States of America, including all territories under the jurisdiction of the United States of America".

The United States Embassy declares furthermore:

"It should be noted that the ratification by the United States of America of the Regulations and Final Protocol is made subject to the declarations as set forth in the instrument of ratification. The declarations contained in the text of the instrument of ratification replace and are in lieu of the declarations which appear 'For the United States of America' in the said Final Protocol."

(Note by the General Secretariat: the text of this instrument is reproduced in Notification No. 829, pages 2 and 3.)

³⁷⁾ In approving the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva, 1958), the Swedish Government, reserves the right, notwithstanding Article 8, paragraph 5 (Nos. 49 and 50) of the said Regulations, to apply an overall rate per word, including the Danish transit charge, for telegrams the normal routing of which passes through Denmark.

³⁸⁾ Concerns a drafting change in French; of no interest in English.

³⁹⁾ Formerly: Czechoslovakia.

⁴⁰⁾ Communication from the Polish Administration, dated 18 November, 1961:

"The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the People's Republic of Poland emphatically rejects the statement made by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the Federal Republic of Germany appearing in Notification No. 885 [see note ²⁹⁾].

"The question of the Polish-German frontier along the Oder-Neisse line was finally settled in the agreement reached by the Potsdam Conference (confirmed by the Zgorzelec Agreement between the People's Republic of Poland and the German Democratic Republic). Thus the real facts for the last 16 years signify that the territories mentioned in the declaration are an integral part of Poland.

"The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the People's Republic of Poland considers that the statement made by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the Federal Republic of Germany is merely an attempt to make propaganda for irredentist claims within the International Telecommunication Union." [See Notification No. 880, page 1].

⁴¹⁾ Comprising the following territories:

Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago.

On 30 August, 1962, the Administration of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland announced that, consequent upon the dissolution of the Federation of the West Indies and the attainment of independence by Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, the Associate Member, Bermuda-British Caribbean Group, will be dissolved as from 31 December, 1962. The constituent territories other than Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago will be included among the territories comprising the Member: "Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible", with effect from 31 December, 1962.

Note by the General Secretariat: Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago may become Members of the Union by acceding to the Convention under the terms of No. 5 of the Convention.

⁴²⁾ In a note dated 19 December, 1962, received through the intermediary of the Federal Political Department at Berne, the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany at Berne announces that the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva (1959) is also applicable to the Territory of Berlin, and that the effective date of the Convention for Berlin is the same as that for the Federal Republic of Germany.

⁴³⁾ Formerly: Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories.

⁴⁴⁾ In ratifying the Convention, the Council of State of the Roumanian People's Republic declared that the acceptance of the Radio Regulations by the Roumanian People's Republic remained open.

Table II. European Broadcasting and Maritime Mobile Areas

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

Country or group of territories	European Broadcasting Convention (Copenhagen, 1948)		European Regional Convention for the maritime mobile radio service (Copenhagen, 1948)		European Broadcasting Agreement (Stockholm, 1952)	
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
Albania (People's Republic of)	S	R				
Austria	S	R	S	R	S	A
Belgium	S	R				
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	R			S	
Finland	S	R			S	A
France	S	R	S	R	S	A
Greece	S	R	S	R	S	
Hungarian People's Republic	S	R				
[Iraq (Republic of) 2)]						
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)	
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
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						
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
Syrian Arab Republic						
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	S	R	S	R		
Tunisia 4)	S	R	S	R	S	A
Turkey						
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 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
Argentine 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	R
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*)	R**)
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	S			
Venezuela (Republic of)	S			

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

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.

Table IX. Regional Agreement for the European Broadcasting Area (Stockholm, 1961)

This agreement was signed on 23 June, 1961, by the delegates of the following Administrations: Austria, *Belgium*, *Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic*¹⁾, Bulgaria (People's Republic of), *Cyprus (Republic of)*, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, *France*, Greece, Hungarian People's Republic, Iceland, *Ireland*, Israel (State of), Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Monaco, *Morocco (Kingdom of)*, *Netherlands (Kingdom of the)*, Norway, *Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible*, Poland (Peoples' Republic of), *Portugal*, Roumanian People's Republic, Spain, Sweden, *Switzerland (Confederation)*, Turkey, *Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic*¹⁾, *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*¹⁾, *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*, Vatican City State, *Yugoslavia (Federal People's Republic of)*.

The countries in italics have approved the agreement.

¹⁾ Considering that, when the plans for the assignment of frequencies to television stations in the 645-960 Mc/s band were established at the Stockholm Conference in 1961, the requirements of the air radionavigation services of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Bielorussian SSR were not sufficiently taken into consideration, and in view of the special nature of the air radionavigation services, the Telecommunication Administrations of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Bielorussian SSR cannot assure countries using this range for television of the necessary means to prevent interference from the air radionavigation services of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Bielorussian SSR.

Table X. Special Regional Agreement concerning the use of the 100-104 Mc/s band by the broadcasting service (1962)

This Agreement was concluded by the Administrations of Austria, *Italy*, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and *Switzerland*.

The countries mentioned in italics have approved the Agreement.

Table XI. Special agreement for use of the 582-606 Mc/s band for radio navigation purposes (Brussels, 1962)

This Agreement was concluded between the Administrations of Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Kingdom of the Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Switzerland.

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ANNEX 2

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN 1962

in Swiss francs

EXPENDITURE

	Revised Budget 1961	Accounts 1961	Budget 1962	Additional credits 1962	Total Budget 1962
I. BUDGET OF THE UNION					
Sect. 1 Administrative Council . . .	311,000	331,860.30	380,000	—	380,000
2 General Secretariat . . .	3,362,600	3,243,558.55	3,543,600	367,900	3,911,500
3 I.F.R.B.	4,387,200	4,047,397.25	4,831,400	626,000	5,457,400
4 C.C.I.R.	696,800	638,376.66	703,900	75,700	779,600
5 C.C.I.T.T.	720,900	693,705.60	917,300	114,200	1,031,500
6 General Services	2,109,200	2,019,282.18	1,669,200	16,200	1,685,400
— Subsidy to supplementary publications budget . . .	91,000	111,916.90	—	—	—
— Increases in salaries and post adjustments 1960/1961	176,100	171,216.25	—	29,000	29,000
	11,854,700	11,257,313.69	12,045,400	1,229,000	13,274,400
Sect. 7 Union conferences in ac- cordance with No. 197 of the Convention					
— Panel of experts . . .	100,000	88,814.10	100,000	— 100,000	—
Sect. 8 C.C.I. meetings in accor. with No. 198, Art. 15 of the Convention					
— C.C.I.R.	59,000	23,143.50	522,000	20,000	542,000
— C.C.I.T.T.	360,000	276,893.55	750,000	—	750,000
	12,373,700	11,646,164.84	13,417,400	1,149,000	14,566,400
Sect. 9 Special confs. in acc. with No. 199 of the Convention					
— Europ. Broadcast. Conf. Stockholm	912,600	—	—	—	—
Sect. 17 C.C.I.T.T. Lab. fittings .	5,000	—	40,000	—	40,000
	13,291,300	11,646,164.84	13,457,400	1,149,000	14,606,400
Payment to the I.T.U. Reserve Account	425,560	1,204,867.38	—	—	—
	13,716,860	12,851,032.22	13,457,400	1,149,000	14,606,400
II. SPECIAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION BUDGET					
Sect. 11 Tech. Assist. admin. ex- penses	370,000	305,586.47	371,950	128,900	500,850
Sect. 12 UN Special Fund admin. expenses	127,280	97,021.90	168,560	11,420	179,980
Carr. forward to following year .		95,952.97			
	497,280	498,561.34	540,510	140,320	680,830
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET					
Total expenditure	2,078,200	1,930,115.51	1,085,050	—	1,085,050
Excess income	85,850	91,243.97	3,500	—	3,500
	2,164,050	2,021,359.48	1,088,550	—	1,088,550

INCOME

	Revised Budget 1961	Accounts 1961	Budget 1962	Additional income 1962	Total Budget 1962
I. BUDGET OF THE UNION					
Sect. 31 Contributions					
— Contr. by Members & Ass. Members of Union to exp. for cur. year	12,530,336	12,552,661.40	12,603,136	81,536	12,684,672
— Contr. by recog. priv. operating agen., sci. or indus. orgs. & intl. orgs. to exp. of confs. & mtgs. (Sect. 7 and 8)					
— C.C.I.R. meetings . .	63,000	69,000,—	63,000	16,000	79,000
— C.C.I.T.T. meetings .	84,000	93,000,—	84,000	16,000	100,000
Staff seconded to reg. confs.	70,000	70,094.57	—	—	—
Sundry	51,924	66,276.25	—	—	—
	12,799,260	12,851,032.22	12,750,136	113,536	12,863,672
Sect. 31 Contributions					
— Contr. by Members & Ass. Members of Union to exp. of spec. confs. Europ. Broad. Conf. . .	912,600		—	—	—
Sect. 37 Withdrawal from C.C.I.T.T. Reser. Fund for fitting out C.C.I.T.T. La- boratory	5,000	—	40,000	—	40,000
	13,716,860	12,851,032.22	12,790,136	113,536	12,903,672
Withdrawal from I.T.U. Reserve Account			667,264	1,035,464	1,702,728
	13,716,860	12,851,032.22	13,457,400	1,149,000	14,606,400
II. SPECIAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION BUDGET					
Sect. 32 UN contrib. to admin. expenses					
Technical Assistance . .	370,000	371,179.59	371,950	128,900	500,850
UN Special Fund	127,280	127,381.75	168,560	11,420	179,980
	497,280	498,561.34	540,510	140,320	680,830
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET					
Total income	2,164,050	2,021,359.48	1,088,550	—	1,088,550
	2,164,050	2,021,359.48	1,088,550	—	1,088,550

ANNEX 2 a)

TOTAL EXPENSES FOR ALL ORGANS AND THEIR SHARES IN GENERAL SERVICE COSTS

1962

in Swiss francs

	Own expenses, shown in Sections 1 to 5		Share in joint expenses, shown in Section 6		Total expenses	
	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure
1. Administrative Council	380,000.—	425,273.95	—	—	380,000.—	425,273.95
2. General Secretariat	3,911,500.—	3,888,974.98	491,900.—	450,413.58	4,403,400.—	4,339,388.56
3. I.F.R.B.	5,457,400.—	5,081,411.26	1,008,100.—	998,794.25	6,465,500.—	6,080,205.51
4. C.C.I.R.	779,600.—	732,081.00	86,200.—	76,756.70	865,800.—	808,837.70
5. C.C.I.T.T.	1,031,500.—	905,634.25	99,200.—	81,952.69	1,130,700.—	987,586.94
	<u>11,560,000.—</u>	<u>11,033,375.44</u>	<u>1,685,400.—</u>	<u>1,607,917.22</u>		
					13,245,400.—	12,641,292.66
7. I.T.U. Conferences (Convention, No. 197)					—	—
8. (1) International Radio Consultative Committee meetings (Convention, No. 198)					542,000.—	741,298.17
(2) International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee meetings (Convention, No. 198) .					750,000.—	660,373.30
14. Increases in salaries and post adjustments for 1961					29,000.—	28,966.55
Subsidy to supplementary publications budget					—	—
					<u>14,566,400.—</u>	<u>14,071,930.68</u>

ANNEX 3

**Summary of budgetary estimates of the International Telecommunication Union
for 1962 drawn up in the form adopted by the United Nations
and the other specialized agencies**

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

GROUP I. PERSONNEL

1962
Swiss francs

Salaries, wages and other pay items

Permanent posts	8,624,350
Temporary staff	174,000
Staff intermittently employed	1,024,000
Overtime and night differential.	12,800
Compensation for annual leave not taken	—
Fees for expert advice and associated expenses	15,000
	<hr/>
	9,850,150

Staff benefits and allowances

Dependency allowances, education grants and children's travel to and from school.	945,870
Contributions to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	1,339,500
Contributions to sickness insurance and various insurances.	188,050
Installation, termination and repatriation allowances	30,400
Sundry	95,100
	<hr/>
	2,658,920

Total, Group I 12,509,070

GROUP II. GENERAL SERVICES

Travel and transport

Mission travel expenses: Delegations	164,000
Staff	386,000
Advisory experts	—
Home leave travel	476,100
Travel expenses of staff members and their dependents, and removal expenses	115,000
Sundry	2,100
	<hr/>
	1,143,200

	1962 Swiss francs
<i>Contractual services and others</i>	
Printing	96,000
Sundry	68,000
	<hr/> 164,000
Supplies	258,000
Premises and equipment	1,142,500
	<hr/> 1,400,500
Total, Group II	<hr/> <hr/> 2,707,700

GROUP III. SPECIAL PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

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

GROUP IV. OTHER BUDGETARY PROVISIONS

Miscellaneous expenses	30,460
Total, Groups I to IV	<hr/> <hr/> 15,247,230

GROUP V. SUBSIDIARY INCOME

Staff contributions	—
Estimated income from services rendered to other organizations	—
Sales of publications	—
Sundry	680,830*)
Total, Group V	<hr/> 680,830
Total net 1962	<hr/> <hr/> 14,566,400

*) Contribution from the Technical Assistance Board (T.A.B.) and the United Nations Special Fund towards I.T.U. administrative expenses.

GROUP VI. PUBLICATIONS SECTION BUDGET

		1962
<i>Expenditure</i>		Swiss francs
Cost of preparation and printing of publications		1,085,050
Payment into Capital Account		3,500
		<u>1,088,550</u>
<i>Income</i>		
Sale of publications		<u>1,088,550</u>

ANNEX 4

LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE UNION IN 1962

1. 24 Notifications, totalling 236 printed pages, including the annexes, in 3 languages.
2. 10 circulars of the TT Division, i.e. 18 printed pages, in 3 languages.

These circulars deal with the following questions:

- Circular No. 1379 (Despatch of the Official List of Telegraph Offices open for international traffic (21st edition))
- " " 1380 (List of Point-to-Point Radio Channels)
- " " 1381 (General Telegraph Statistics, 1960. List of international Telex Circuits. Table of international Telex Relations.)
- " " 1382 (Optional provisions of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations Geneva, 1958 (2nd series))
- " " 1383 (Orders for the C.C.I.T.T. standardized test chart)
- " " 1384 (Subscription to the C.C.I.T.T. Directives concerning the protection of telecommunication lines against the adverse effects of electricity lines)
- " " 1385 (Despatch of the List of International Telephone Routes (2nd edition))
- " " 1386 (List of Point-to-Point Radiotelegraph Channels)
- " " 1387 (List of International Telephone Routes (3rd edition))
- " " 1388 (General Telephone Statistics, 1961)
- " " 1389 (Optional provisions of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations Geneva, 1958 (2nd series))

3. 8 circulars of the Radio Division, i.e. 25 printed pages, in 3 languages

- Circular No. 814 (Despatch of the 1st edition of the Alphabetical List of Call Signs of Stations used by the Maritime Mobile Service (List VII A))
- " " 815 (Radio-Astronomy Service)
- " " 816 (Despatch of the Green Table (Optional Provisions of the Radio Regulations, 1st series))
- " " 817 (Radio-Astronomy Service)
- " " 818 (Despatch of the 2nd edition of the List of Ship Stations, and orders for the 3rd edition)
- " " 819 (I.F.R.B. Technical Standards)
- " " 820 (Radio-Astronomy Service)
- " " 821 (Orders for the 2nd edition of the List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations (List VI))
- " " 822 (Radio-Astronomy Service)
- " " 823 (Radio Statistics, 1961)
- " " 824 (Orders for the 2nd edition of the International Frequency List)

		No. of copies
4. Collection of Resolutions of the 17th Session of the A.C.	F	400
	E	470
	S	195
5. Financial Operating Report for 1961 (32 pages)	F	600
	E	600
	S	250
6. Report on the activities of the I.T.U. for 1961 (79 pages)	F	900
	E	1,150
	S	400
7. Portrait of Balth. van der Pol		1,200
8. Telecommunication Journal, 12 numbers	F	1,250
	E	1,750
	S	500
9. Official List of Telegraph Offices, 21st edition Annexes 2 to 5 (recapitulatory) trilingual		18,600
10. Table B of Telegraph rates of the extra-European system (2nd edition, Geneva revision 1958) Supplements 2 to 11	F	400
	E	400
11. General Telegraph Statistics for 1961, trilingual		700
12. List of International Telex Circuits, 1961, trilingual		700
13. Table of International Telex Relations, 1961, trilingual		700
14. List of International Telephone Routes, 2nd edition 1962, trilingual Booklet I — Europe		1,050
Booklet II — Africa		950
Booklet III — America		950
Booklet IV — Asia		950
Booklet V — Oceania		900
Booklet VI — Intercontinental		950
15. List of Point-to-Point Radiotelegraph channels, Geneva 1962, trilingual		1,300
16. Collection showing the action taken by Administrations and private operating agencies in connection with the optional provisions of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations, Geneva 1958 (2nd series)	F	450
	E	550
	S	150
17. Table of optional provisions of the Radio Regulations, 1st series (Green Table), Geneva 1961, trilingual		900
18. Alphabetical List of Call-Signs of Stations used by the Maritime Mobile Service, 1st edition, October 1961, preface in E,F,S, Russian and Chinese		21,000
Supplement No. 1		18,000
Recapitulatory Supplements Nos. 2 to 4		18,800

		No. of copies
19.	List of Coast Stations, 1st edition Recapitulatory Supplements 2 and 3, trilingual	22,400
20.	List of Ship Stations, 2nd edition, December 1962, trilingual	19,200
21.	List of International Monitoring stations, 1st edition, 1962 trilingual	800
	Supplement No. 1	800
22.	List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations, 1st edition	
	Supplement No. 3 (amendments)	F 3,000 E 15,500
	Supplement No. 4 (amendments)	F 3,000 E 14,500
	Recapitulatory Supplement No. 3	F 2,600 E 14,600
	Recapitulatory Supplement No. 4	F 2,650 E 14,500
23.	Radio Statistics 1961, trilingual	750

C.C.I.T.T.

24.	Volume I <i>bis</i> of the Red Book, IInd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T., New Delhi, 1960	S 250
25.	Volume II <i>bis</i> of the Red Book, IInd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T., New Delhi, 1960	S 250
26.	Volume III of the Red Book, IInd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T., New Delhi, 1960	F 950 E 1,000 S 250
27.	Instructions for the use of the standardized test-chart for facsimile transmissions, bilingual (French-English)	1,000

C.C.I.R.

28.	Addendum No. 2 to Vols. I, II and III of the documents of the IXth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., Los Angeles 1959	S 150
29.	Addendum No. 4 to Vols. I, II and III of the documents of the IXth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., Los Angeles 1959	F 700 E 1,950

I.F.R.B.

30.	Preface to the International Frequency List, 1st edition, combined with Supplement No. 1	F 700 E 1,200 S 200
	Supplements Nos. 2 to 6, trilingual	2,200

	No. of copies
31 Volume I of the International Frequency List Supplement No. 2, introduction E, F, S, Russian and Chinese	1,900
Recapitulatory Supplements Nos. 3 and 4, introduction E, F, S, Russian and Chinese	1,900
32. Volume II of the International Frequency List combined with Supplement No. 1, preface in E, F, S, Russian and Chinese	1,900
Supplement No. 2 in E, F, S, Russian and Chinese	1,900
Recapitulatory Supplements Nos. 3 and 4, introduction in E, F, S, Russian and Chinese	1,900
33. Volume III of the International Frequency List combined with Supplement No. 1, introduction in E, F, S, Russian and Chinese	
Part <i>a</i>)	1,700
Part <i>b</i>)	1,500
Part <i>c</i>)	1,350
Part <i>d</i>)	1,350
Supplement No. 2 to Vol. III, part <i>a</i>)	1,700
Supplement No. 2 to Vol. III, part <i>b</i>)	1,500
Supplement Nos. 2 and 3 to Vol. III, part <i>c</i>)	1,350
Supplement Nos. 2 and 3 to Vol. III, part <i>d</i>)	1,350
Recapitulatory Supplements Nos. 3, 4, 5 to Vol. III, part <i>a</i>)	1,700
Recapitulatory Supplements Nos. 3, 4, 5 to Vol. III, part <i>b</i>)	1,500
Recapitulatory Supplements Nos. 3, 4, 5 to Vol. III, part <i>c</i>)	1,350
34. 52 I.F.R.B. weekly circulars, totalling 1128 pages (Notifications to the I.F.R.B. of frequency assignments, publication of findings reached by the I.F.R.B. with regard to frequency notices, and publication of changes in Tentative HF Broadcasting Schedules), trilingual	500
35. Summary of monitoring information, Nos. 64 to 76, trilingual	550
36. Preface to Summary No. 73 and to the following monthly Summaries of monitoring information received by the I.F.R.B., trilingual	550
37. List of fixed stations, 1st edition, trilingual	1,750
Supplement No. 1 to the List of Fixed Stations, 1st edition, trilingual . . .	1,750
38. List of Broadcasting Stations operating in Bands below 5 950 kc/s, 1st edition, trilingual	1,400
Supplement No. 1, trilingual	1,400
39. Tentative HF Broadcasting Schedules	
(Schedule for November 1962), trilingual	550
(Schedule for March 1963)	550
Tentative HF Broadcasting Schedules	
(Schedule for September 1961), trilingual	550
(Schedule for November 1961), trilingual	550

ANNEX 5

**CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
TO WHICH THE UNION WAS INVITED IN 1962**

A. Conferences and meetings at which the Union was represented

1. 10th session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 12 to 19 February, 1962.
2. 4th session of the Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa, 19 February to 3 March, 1962.
3. 18th session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Tokyo, 6 to 19 March, 1962.
4. Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, New York, 19 to 23 March, 1962.
5. 30th session of the Consultative Committee for Public Information, Vienna, 26 to 30 March, 1962.
6. 34th session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, Geneva, 3 to 4 May, 1962.
7. Meetings of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and meetings of the Legal Sub-Committee, Geneva, 28 May to 13 June, 1962.
8. 34th session of the Economic and Social Council, Geneva, 3 to 31 July, 1962.
9. Editors' Roundtable for the Development Decade of the United Nations, Geneva, 6 to 9 July, 1962.
10. Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, New York, 10 to 14 September, 1962.
11. 17th session of the General Assembly, New York, 18 September to December, 1962.
12. 35th session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, New York, 8 to 9 October, 1962.
13. Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions: Inter-Agency Meeting of Management Officers on Selected Management Problems, Rome, 5 to 9 November, 1962.
14. 11th session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 3 to 11 December, 1962.

B. Conferences and meetings to which the Union was invited but not represented

1. 5th session of the Committee on Trade of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 22 to 29 January, 1962.
2. Conference on International Travel and Tourism (Expert Group), Geneva, 29 January to 9 February, 1962.
3. 8th session of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Santiago, 14 to 16 February, 1962.
4. Seminar on Freedom of Information, New Delhi, 20 February to 5 March, 1962.

5. 11th session of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, New York, 5 March, 1962.
6. 33rd session of the Economic and Social Council, New York, 3 to 18 April, 1962.
7. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: 7th session of the Railway Sub-Committee, Melbourne, 29 May to 6 June, 1962.
8. Meeting of Experts on Planning of Economic Development, Geneva, 6 to 10 August, 1962.
9. Economic Commission for Africa: Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments, Addis Ababa, 2 to 12 October, 1962.
10. Economic Commission for Africa: Conference on Transport of the East African Sub-region, Addis Ababa, 29 October to 9 November, 1962.
11. Sub-Committee of Inland Waterways of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 6 to 13 November, 1962.
12. 5th Regional Conference on Water Resources Development of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 20 to 26 November, 1962.

ANNEX 6

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE UNDER I.T.U. AUSPICES IN 1962

TABLE I

Experts engaged under I.T.U. Technical Assistance Programmes during 1962

Country or Region of Assignment & Programme	Name and Nationality	Speciality	Starting and closing date of mission
Afghanistan (EPTA)	André Andrieu (France)	Radiotelegraphy and Radiotelephony (short wave technique)	4.9.1961-3.9.1962
	Bernward Kupitz (Fed. Rep. of Germany)	Carrier frequency transmission technique	10.9.1961
	Hermann Sauermilch (Fed. Rep. of Germany)	Carrier systems	8.9.1958
Saudi Arabia (EPTA)	Abdul Khaliq (Pakistan)	Telephone exchanges	4.1.1961
Burma (EPTA)	Cecil M. Hall (Australia)	Planning Adviser Technological (Wireless and lines)	23.6.1961
Central African Republic and Chad (EPTA)	Robert Pezard (France)	Telecommunication staff training	3.9.1962
Ceylon (EPTA)	Frederick R. Bradburn (United Kingdom)	Telecommunication operations and tariffs	20.5.1962-19.12.1962
	Eric Davis (United Kingdom)	Telecommunication networks	7.1.1962-6.7.1962
	Keith A. Hannant (United Kingdom)	Telephone exchanges	7.1.1962-6.7.1962
Chile (EPTA)	Zygmunt Rafalowicz (Poland)	Telecommunication Adviser	18.5.1962

Country or Region of Assignment & Programme	Name and Nationality	Speciality	Starting and closing date of mission
China (Special Fund)	Dean N. Arden (U.S.A.)	Computers	16.9.1962
	G. Conrad Dalman (U.S.A.)	Physics and Electronics	21.8.1962
	Henry S. McGaughan (U.S.A.)	Electronics and Telecommunications	21.8.1962
Dahomey (EPTA)	Jean Monfort (France)	Telecommunication staff training	25.6.1962
Ethiopia (EPTA)	James G. Porter (Australia)	Telephony (Instructor, the Ethiopian Telecommunica- tion Institute)	26.10.1961- 25.10.1962
	Kurt Scherrer (Switzerland)	Radio (Instructor, the Ethiopian Telecommunica- tion Institute)	1.8.1959
	Thomas T.J.A. Watters (United Kingdom)	Telephony (Director, Ethiopian Telecommunica- tion Institute)	26.8.1957
Gambia (EPTA)	John B. King (United Kingdom)	Telephone traffic	11.11.1962
Ghana (EPTA)	Alan J. H. Burton (United Kingdom)	Telecommunication staff training	31.7.1961
	Oleg Alexandrovitch Konstantinov (U.S.S.R.)	Radiocommunications	26.6.1962
	O. H. Mohamed (Pakistan)	Telegraph and Telephone	18.6.1962
Guinea (EPTA)	Bozidar Jovanović (Yugoslavia)	Radiocommunications	9.11.1961- 8.11.1962

Country or Region of Assignment & Programme	Name and Nationality	Speciality	Starting and closing date of mission
Iran (EPTA)	Marcel V. Scoffier (France)	VHF communications	1.1.1957
	Daniel Sutton (France)	Carrier transmission	23.9.1962
Iraq (EPTA)	Bo E. T. Bergman (Sweden)	Telephone switching	24.2.1960
	Winston R. Prattley (New Zealand)	Carrier systems	8.5.1961
Lebanon (EPTA)	Fernand Arro (France)	Telegraphy and Telephony (organization and running)	21.11.1961-20.5.1962
	Roger Cosnier (France)	Teleprinters	27.6.1962-26.12.1962
Libia (EPTA)	Hubert G. Arthur (New Zealand)	Radio frequency usage	27.9.1962-26.12.1962
	Oeds van der Woude (Netherlands)	Telephone Planning	4.12.1961-3.12.1962
(Special Fund)	Joseph M. F. Kennedy (Ireland)	Telegraph and Telephone (Senior Instructor)	2.12.1962
	Gordon S. Thomas (United Kingdom)	Radio (Director, Telecommunication Institute)	10.5.1962
Madagascar (EPTA)	Louis Léon (France)	Telecommunication staff training	4.10.1962
Federation of Malaya (EPTA)	Dennis Breary (United Kingdom)	Economic Adviser	14.1.1962
	Colin W. C. Richards (United Kingdom)	Telecommunication staff training	24.9.1961-23.9.1962
(Special Fund)	Colin W. C. Richards (United Kingdom)	Project Manager, Telecommunication Training Centre	24.9.1962

Country or Region of Assignment & Programme	Name and Nationality	Speciality	Starting and closing date of mission
Morocco (EPTA)	Francis Zuber (Switzerland)	Broadcasting	21.9.1961-30.6.1962
Nigeria (EPTA)	George E. K. Dixon (Australia)	Maintenance and operation of telecommunication systems	3.7.1962
Paraguay (EPTA)	Edward J. Donohue (United Kingdom)	Telecommunications	23.9.1962
Rwanda and Burundi (EPTA)	Maxime Morand (Switzerland)	Telecommunications	21.9.1962-20.12.1962
Sudan (EPTA)	Charles J. Hughes (United Kingdom)	Radio Instructor	12.12.1960-31.12.1962
	P. S. M. Sundaram (India)	Carrier systems instructor	10.12.1960-9.12.1962
(Special Fund)	P. S. M. Sundaram (India)	Project Manager	10.12.1962
Syrian Arab Republic (EPTA)	Narayanier Mahalingam (India)	Radio	14.10.1957-31.10.1962
United Arab Republic (EPTA)	Ralph H. Franklin (United Kingdom)	Transmission planning for telephone trunk network	2.12.1962
	Wolfgang E. F. Schaaf (Fed. Rep. of Germany)	Telegraph network planning	1.7.1962
Togo (EPTA)	Henri Challet (Switzerland)	Telecommunications	9.9.1962
Turkey (EPTA)	Lindsey L. Birch (Australia)	Telephone and Telegraph transmission	27.9.1962
	John M. Hobley (Australia)	Telephone and Telegraph transmission	27.9.1962
Venezuela (EPTA)	Oeds van der Woude (Netherlands)	External telephone plant	4.12.1962

Country or Region of Assignment & Programme	Name and Nationality	Speciality	Starting and closing date of mission
(Funds in Trust)	Jean Deketh (Netherlands)	Radiocommunications	21.1.1959
	John Ferris (Australia)	Telephone traffic	27.5.1961- 17.10.1962
	Jules Meulemans (Netherlands)	Trunk switching and signalling equipment	3.3.1961- 31.12.1962
Africa (EPTA)	Wieslaw Fijalkowski (Poland)	Telecommunications	3.7.1962
	Juan Hinrichsen (Chile)	Telecommunications	30.7.1962
Asia and Far East (EPTA)	Thomas R. Clarkson (New Zealand)	Telecommunications	9.11.1961
	K. V. Pai (India)	Telecommunications	9.12.1961
Latin America (EPTA)	José I. Caicoya de Rato (Spain)	Telecommunications	28.4.1962
	Caesar Frank Fiore (U.S.A.)	Telecommunications	25.3.1962

TABLE II

*Brief Survey of Missions Accomplished during 1962**Afghanistan*

The mission of three experts continued to be maintained during 1962. Mr. H. Sauermilch (Federal Republic of Germany), the senior expert, was advising on radio communications and Mr. B. Kupitz (Federal Republic of Germany) was helping the country on carrier frequency transmission techniques. The third expert, Mr. A. Andrieu (France), who advised on questions of radio telegraphy exploitation, completed his mission in September 1962. The first two experts will be continuing their assignments into 1963.

Burma

Mr. C. M. Hall (Australia) continued his assignment, advising on the planning of HF radio transmitting and receiving stations and open-wire line carrier routes, and the maintenance of HF radio telegraphy circuits.

Ceylon

Two engineering experts, Mr. K. A. Hannant (United Kingdom) and Mr. E. Davis (United Kingdom), conducted a survey of the telecommunication facilities in Ceylon and prepared recommendations for the short-term improvement and long-term modernization and development of the service, according to a phased programme.

Complementary to the engineering recommendations, Mr. F. R. Bradburn (United Kingdom) prepared a new telephone traffic structure, helped with the reorganization of the traffic branch and formulated new operating procedures. He also assisted in introducing various improvements in the current operating methods.

Chile

Mr. Z. Rafalowicz (Poland) went to Chile as adviser on the reorganization of telegraphy networks. At his request some measuring equipment has been supplied to the country.

China

Implementation of the Special Fund project in connection with the Telecommunication and Electronics Training and Research Institute, Taipei, was intensified during the year. Mr. G. C. Dalman (U.S.A.), expert in physics and electronics, Mr. H. S. McGaughan (U.S.A.), expert in electronics and telecommunications and Mr. D. N. Arden (U.S.A.), expert in computers, were sent to Taipei. Equipment to the value of approximately \$80,000 was also supplied.

Dahomey

An expert in training telecommunications personnel, Mr. J. Monfort (France), commenced his assignment towards the end of June. He assisted the country in streamlining the action already taken by it in connection with training of personnel. The same expert will also carry out a short mission in the Ivory Coast installing equipment furnished to that country.

Ethiopia

Mr. T. J. A. Watters (United Kingdom) continued to be in charge of the Telecommunications Institute in Addis Ababa. He was assisted during the year by Messrs. K. Scherrer (Switzerland) and J. Porter (Australia). Mr. Porter completed his mission in October 1962 and left the country.

Gambia

Two experts were requested to study the telecommunication problems in the country. One of them, Mr. J. B. King (United Kingdom), commenced his mission in November 1962 for studying the telephone network. The other expert for VHF links is due to join him early in 1963.

Ghana

Mr. A. J. H. Burton (United Kingdom) continued to assist the Administration in training during the year.

Two other experts, Messrs. O. H. Mohamed (Pakistan) and O. A. Konstantinov (U.S.S.R.) will complete in January 1963 a short mission of seven months in the country studying the nationwide plans for the development of telephony and radio networks.

Guinea

Mr. B. Jovanović (Yugoslavia), sent to Guinea in 1961, completed his mission in November 1962. He advised the Government on the organization of radio services and training of radio technicians.

Iran

Mr. M. V. Scoffier (France) continued his mission as general adviser on telecommunication development plans.

Mr. D. Sutton (France) commenced in November 1962 a one year mission connected with planning, installation and maintenance of carrier equipment and training of local staff in the same field.

Iraq

Mr. W. Prattley (New Zealand) and Mr. Bo Bergman (Sweden) continued to assist the Iraqi Administration in the planning and installation of open-wire and power line carrier equipment in various parts of the country. They were also concerned with the planning of an integrated national micro-wave network to provide nation-wide television and telecommunications coverage; and the preparation of a national switching plan and training programmes.

Lebanon

An expert in telecommunication maintenance, Mr. R. Cosnier (France), completed his six-months mission in December 1962.

Mr. F. Arro (France) finished a six-month assignment in May, during which he assisted in the opening of a new telex service. In this Mr. Lamazouade (France), who was an OPEX expert in the country, worked with Mr. Arro.

Libya

Mr. O. van der Woude (Netherlands), who was advising on underground cable systems for local telephone exchanges in Libya, completed his mission in December.

Mr. H. G. Arthur (New Zealand), who had carried out a short mission on radio frequency usage in 1960, revisited the country on a short assignment of three months to see the implementation of the recommendations made by him in his earlier mission and advise the Administration on the further action to be taken.

The Special Fund project for the establishment of a Radio and Telecommunications School, Tripoli, was taken up for execution during the year. Mr. G. S. Thomas (United Kingdom) took up his duties as the project manager and chief instructor and principal of the School. Mr. J. M. F. Kennedy (Ireland) joined him as senior instructor in telegraphs and telephones.

Madagascar

Mr. L. Léon (France) went to Madagascar towards the end of the year for advising on the training of personnel and the establishment of a training school for telecommunications.

Federation of Malaya

Mr. C. W. C. Richards (United Kingdom) continued to assist the local Administration with preliminary planning for the establishment of the Telecommunications Training Centre under the United Nations Special Fund project. He conducted enquiries into the present standards of general and technical education of the local telecommunications staff, to determine the starting point for the tuition at the Training Centre, the preparation of syllabuses and the compilation of lists of training equipment. He was appointed Director of the Training Centre in September 1962, when his EPTA contract expired.

Mr. D. Breary (United Kingdom) was advising the Administration on the economic aspects of the development of their telecommunication network and organization; he helped in the organization of a Statistics Section and revised the tariff structure to facilitate the introduction of subscriber trunk dialling.

Morocco

Mr. F. Zuber (Switzerland) completed in June 1962 his mission with the Broadcasting Organization of Morocco. He advised them on broadcasting studios in the principal towns of the country.

Nigeria

An expert on telephone networks, Mr. G. E. K. Dixon (Australia), commenced his assignment in July 1962. He was required to advise the Administration on all questions concerning the operation and maintenance of telephone systems.

Paraguay

Mr. E. J. Donohue (United Kingdom) was sent to Paraguay to advise on open-wire communication networks. His assignment is to complete the balance of work remaining from the mission of Mr. Sagrario Rocafort, which terminated in 1961.

United Arab Republic

Two experts commenced their missions in the country; one of them, Mr. W. Schaaf (Federal Republic of Germany) was a specialist in telegraph networks and the other, Mr. R. H. Franklin (United Kingdom), was an expert in telephone networks. Their missions will extend into 1963.

Central African Republic and Chad

These two Republics have agreed to establish a unified system of training for the telecommunication personnel in accordance with which a centre for the training of telegraph and telephone personnel will be installed in the Central African Republic and a centre for the training of radio technicians in the Republic of Chad. Mr. R. Pezard (France) was sent, in September 1962, to co-ordinate the establishment of these two centres and assist the Governments in implementing them.

Republic of Rwanda and Kingdom of Burundi

Mr. M. Morand (Switzerland) was sent on a three-month mission to the two countries to conduct a general study on the existing telecommunication facilities and made suggestions for the establishment of a well organized telecommunications service.

Saudi Arabia

Mr. Abdul Khaliq (Pakistan) continued his mission in Saudi Arabia through 1962, in connection with the planning and maintenance of local networks; the preparation of training courses for technical and operating staff; stores management and associated matters.

Sudan

Messrs. P. S. M. Sundaram (India) and C. J. Hughes (United Kingdom), who were teaching in the Telecommunications Institute in Khartoum, continued their missions during the year. At the end of 1962 the Telecommunications Institute was absorbed into a Special Fund project for establishing an enlarged and better equipped Telecommunications Centre. Mr. P. S. M. Sundaram became the project manager on 14 December 1962 and Mr. C. J. Hughes the radio instructor under the project from 1 January 1963.

Syrian Arab Republic

Mr. N. Mahalingam (India) completed his mission in October 1962. For the last ten months of his assignment he was also teaching in the I.C.A.O. school in Damascus, training the local technical staff in the maintenance of radio equipment.

Togolese Republic

Mr. H. Challet (Switzerland) commenced a four-month mission in September for studying the telecommunication networks in the country and advising on the training of technical personnel.

Turkey

In September 1962, Mr. J. M. Hobley (Australia) and Mr. L. L. Birch (Australia) commenced an assignment in Turkey. They will prepare transmission plans for the trunk telephone and telegraph network of the country and determine the locations and general specifications for transistorised unattended repeaters on existing and new routes, organize a laboratory for conducting transmission measuring tests and train the personnel required to carry out this work.

Venezuela

The Funds-in-Trust mission commenced in 1959 was maintained through 1962, and consisted of three experts. Mr. J. Deketh (Netherlands) was advising on radio links and long distance communication; Mr. J. Ferris (Australia) on traffic problems and Mr. J. Meulemans (Netherlands) on switching and local telephone systems. The latter two completed the first part of their assignments towards the end of the year. In December another expert, Mr. O. van der Woude (Netherlands), joined the mission to advise on underground cable systems for local telephone exchanges.

*Regional Projects**Ecafe region*

Two experts, Mr. T. R. Clarkson (New Zealand) and Mr. K. V. Pai (India) continued their task of providing on-the-spot assistance and advice to Administrations in the ECAFE Region. As in the previous years, they were working in close collaboration with the ECAFE. They also attended, during the year, a number of meetings convened by the ECAFE dealing with telecommunication networks.

West Africa

Mr. W. Fijalkowski (Poland) and Mr. J. Hinrichsen (Chile), both stationed in Accra, have so far conducted a general survey of the telecommunication problems in a number of West African countries and gave on-the-spot advice mostly to countries in which there was no I.T.U. expert.

Latin America

Two experts, Mr. C. F. Fiore (U.S.A.) and Mr. J. I. Caicoya de Rato (Spain), were stationed in Mexico to serve the Caribbean and South American countries. They conducted a survey in several of the countries in the Region, responded on a number of occasions to calls from certain countries to assist them on specific problems and worked in close collaboration with other international organizations, helping the countries in the telecommunication field, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Central Bank of Costa Rica and the Central Bank of Uruguay. Towards the end of the year Mr. Fiore was moved to San José and Mr. Caicoya to Lima.

TABLE III

Fellows to whom awards were made under the I. T. U. Programme of Technical Cooperation for 1962, and Fellows who began, continued or ended their studies in 1962

Country of origin	Name	Year of award	Year of studies	Host Country
Argentina	L. Cravino	1962	1963	United Kingdom
Cambodia	S. Sun	1962	1962/63/64	France
Cameroon	G. Onyie Bodo	1961	1962/63	France
	I. Bolloh	1961	1962/63	France
	E. Eyigla	1961	1962/63	France
	J.M. Messanga	1961	1962/63	France
	V. Ebouea Ngongui	1961	1962/63	France
Central African Republic	T. Sokony	1962	1961/62	France
China	S.C. Shih	1961	1963	U.S.A., Japan
Congo (Brazzaville)	J.P. Ayina Akilotan	1961	1961/62/63	France
	A. Bio	1961	1961/62/63	France
	J.A. Makosso	1961	1961/62	France
	A. Mampouya	1962	1962/63	France
	M. Mavounia	1962	1961/62	France
	J.P. Mouendengo	1961	1961/62/63	France
	J. Niangou	1962	1962	France
	R. Nganga	1962	1962	France
	D. Tsanghou	1962	1962	France
Korea	S.M. Bang	1961	1963	U.S.A.
	H.Y. Hah	1961	1961/62	U.K., Japan
	I.Y. Hwang	1962	1962	Japan, China, Malaya, Thailand
	Y.P. Kim	1962	1963	Japan
	S.C. Lee	1961	1961/62	Japan, Australia
	Y.R. Lee	1962	1962	Japan, China, Malaya, Thailand
Ivory Coast	J. Abi Bogui	1961	1961/62	France
	L.G. Emolo	1962	1962/63	France
	G. Gnabrohu	1962	1962/63	France
	E. Konan Kouassi	1961	1961/62/63	France
	P. Kopoin Kimou	1961	1961/62	France
	K. Kouadja	1962	1962/63	France
	A. Nielbien	1961	1961/62/63	France

Country of origin	Name	Year of award	Year of studies	Host Country
Dahomey	E. Amoussou	1962	1962/63	France
	P. Amoussou	1962	1962/63	France
	J. Ahoudji Gbaguidi	1961	1962	France
	B. Agoukpe Loupeda	1961	1962/63	France
	O. Ouabi	1961	1962	France
	A. Sessou	1961	1962/63	France
Gabon	B. Engone	1962	1962/63	France
	S. Ewore	1961	1961/62/63	France
	G. Ntougou	1962	1962/63	France
	O. Ntutum	1961	1961/62	France
	A. Ougouamba	1961	1961/62	France
Guinea	J.B. Loua	1962	1962/63	Switzerland, France
	A. Thiam	1962	1962/63	France
Upper Volta	L. Bamba	1962	1962/63	France
	M. Kiemtore	1962	1962/63	France
	M. Kombassere	1962	1962/63	France
	S. Kone	1962	1962/63	France
	G. Ouedraogo	1962	1962/63	France
	Y. Tamboura	1962	1962/63	France
	C. Zoungrana	1962	1962/63	France
India	T.V. Srirangan	1961	1961/62	U.K., France, F. R. of Germany, Switzerland
Iran	A. Roohi	1961	1961/62	United Kingdom
Israel	A. Bernthal	1961	1961/62	France, Italy
	A. Kantorowicz	1962	1962	U. K., Switzerland
	J. Lichtig	1962	1962	Switzerland, U.K.
	Z. Reingold	1962	1963	F.R. of Germany, Switzerland, Austria, U.K.
	A. Zmora	1961	1961/62	Switzerland
	H. Wittkon	1962	1963	U.K., F.R. of Germany, Switzerland
Japan	S. Miyajima	1961	1961/62	U.S.A., U.K.
	M. Kawai	1961	1962/63	U.S.A., U.K.
Jordan	M.T. Arafat	1962	1963/64	I.T.U. and other European countries
	M. Dabbas	1962	1963/64	
	K. Samawi	1961	1962/63	I.T.U., U.K., Switzerland
	H.N. Shaweesh	1961	1963	I.T.U.

Country of origin	Name	Year of award	Year of studies	Host Country
Kenya	B.K. Basalide	1962	1963	United Kingdom
	L.J. Etale	1962	1963	United Kingdom
	H.K. Hassani	1962	1963	United Kingdom
	M. Karago	1962	1963	United Kingdom
	D.W. Kiwanuka	1962	1963	United Kingdom
	H.A. Mnubi	1962	1963	United Kingdom
	N.J. Ngaruija	1962	1963	United Kingdom
	T.G. Nyunza	1962	1963	United Kingdom
	G. Rwakitarate	1962	1963	United Kingdom
	H.G. Tuja	1962	1963	United Kingdom
	M.F. Wasilwa	1962	1963	United Kingdom
	K.B. Zakayo	1962	1963	United Kingdom
Laos	M. Souvannavong	1962	1963	France
	P. Phoumisane	1962	1963/64/65	Switzerland
Federation of Malaya	S.W. Mah	1961	1961/62	France
Mali	K. N'Diaye	1961	1962/63	France, Switzerland
	S. Koné	1961	1962/63	Switzerland, France
	N. Koné	1961	1962/63	France
	A. Koné	1961	1962/63	Switzerland
Mexico	J. Castro Briones	1962	1963	F. R. of Germany
	J. Galvan	1960	1962/63	U.S.A.
	E. Herrera Pérez	1962	1962/63	U.S.A.
	F. Lara	1961	1961/62	F. R. of Germany
	P. Polina Orozco	1962	1962	F. R. of Germany
Niger	A. Djibo	1961	1962	France
	D. Djibo	1961	1962	France
	A. Djingareye	1961	1962	France
	B. Gounaby	1961	1962	France
	M. Naino	1961	1962	France
	H. Oumarou	1961	1962	France
	M. Tehari	1961	1962	France
	E. Tegama	1961	1962	France
	G. Seybou	1961	1962	France
	A. Watta	1961	1962	France
Panama	F.A. Lamparero	1962	1963	One or more European countries
Philippines	A. Manto	1961	1962/63	U.S.A., U.K., Japan

Country of origin	Name	Year of award	Year of studies	Host Country
Poland	Z. Drozd	1961	1962	Sweden, Belgium
	Z. Lorenc	1961	1962	Sweden
	J. Trecheinski	1961	1962	Sweden
	G. Wisniewski	1961	1963	Netherlands and another European country
Tunisia	R. Benioucef	1962	1962/63	Italy, France, Switzerland
	S. Hamzaoui	1962	1962/63	Italy, France, Switzerland
	M. Toumi	1960	1961/62	Switzerland
	M.F. Zeglaoui	1960	1961/62	Switzerland
Turkey	H. Calis	1962	1962	Netherlands
	M. Erkin	1962	1963	United Kingdom
	A. Kök	1962	1963	United Kingdom
	E. Vursavas	1962	1962/63	Sweden
Yugoslavia	M. Brankovic	1962	1962	Sweden, Denmark
	N. Graseski	1962	1962/63	Switzerland, F. R. of Germany
	T. Grgurevic	1962	1963	U.K., Netherlands
	N. Holcer	1961	1961/62	F. R. of Germany, Netherlands, U.K.
	B. Jelic	1962	1963	United Kingdom
	M. Kreckovic	1962	1963	United Kingdom
	M. Kresic	1962	1962	Switzerland, Italy
	P. Kovac	1962	1962	F. R. of Germany
	T. Nikolowski	1961	1961/62	France

TABLE IV

Details of approved Special Fund Projects as at 31 December 1962

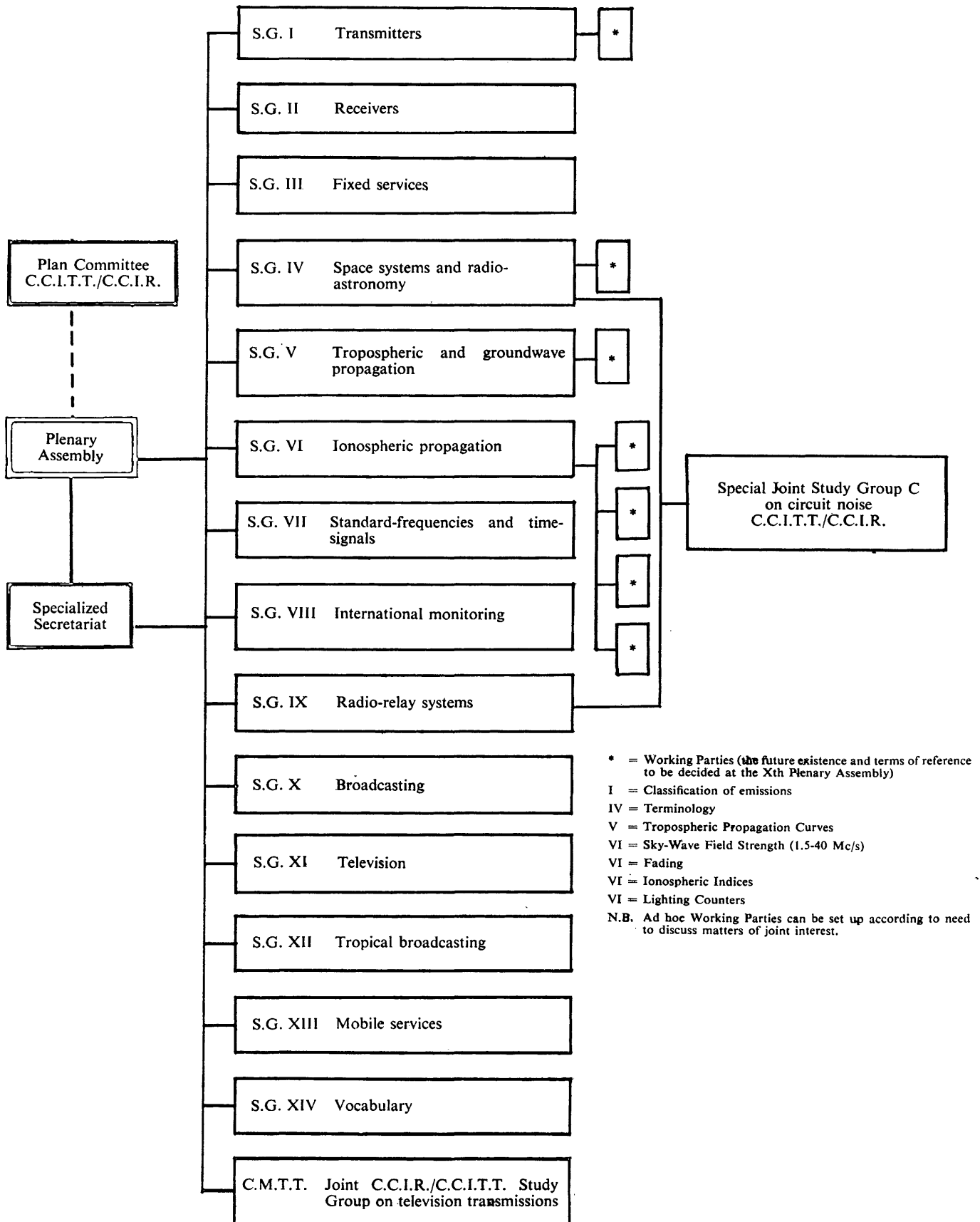
Country	Name of Project	Duration of Project	TOTAL COST			DETAILS OF SPECIAL FUND ASSIST.				Remarks
			S.F. Allocation	Counterpart Contribution by Govt.	Total	Experts		Fellowships Man-Years	Value of Equipment to be provided	
						No. of Posts	Man-Years			
			\$	\$	\$				\$	
China	Telecommunication and Elec-Electronics Training and Research Centre, Hsinchu	3 years	296,100	278,000	574,100	3	7	—	150,000	
Libya	Radio and Telecommunication School, Tripoli	5½ »	523,600	683,360	1,206,960	5	20	6	60,000	
Malaya	Telecommunication Training Centre, Kuala Lumpur	5 »	896,100	2,259,600	3,155,700	6	26	6	300,000	
Philippines	Telecommunication Training Institute, Manila	5 »	968,600	611,900	1,580,500	8	28	6	300,000	
Iraq	Telecommunication Training Centre, Baghdad	5 »	909,700	2,065,000	2,974,700	8	26	6½	300,000	
Sudan	Post and Telegraph Training Centre, Khartoum	5 »	486,900	1,463,412	1,950,312	4	16	6½	100,000	
Korea	Telecommunication Training Centre, Seoul	5 »	1,288,600	1,175,392	2,483,922	9	29	12¾	450,000	
Totals . . .			5,369,600	8,536,664	13,926,264	43	152	43¾	1,660,000	

ANNEX 7

**SITUATION OF THE CHIEF DEBTORS OF THE UNION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1962**

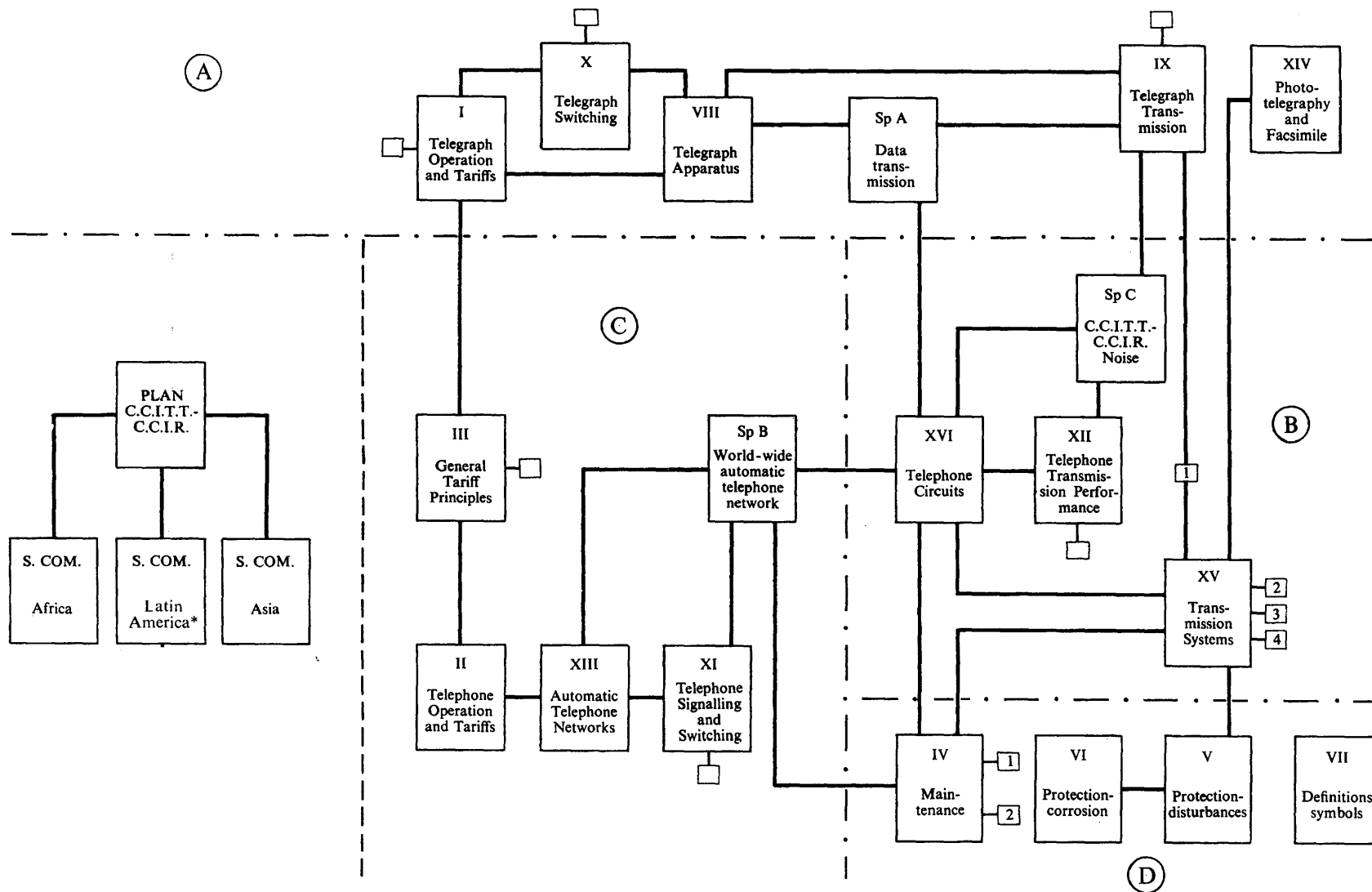
	Balance due for arrears	Relative to the years
	Swiss francs	
Argentine Republic	1,038,702.10	1958-1961
Bolivia	655,347.60	1948-1961
Costa Rica	99,948.35	1957-1961
Cuba	742,322.03	1949-1961
Ecuador	67,744.90	1957-1961
Haiti (Republic of)	79,013.10	1955-1961
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	104,206.69	1951-1961
	<hr/>	
	2,787,284.77	
	<hr/>	

ANNEX 8
ORGANISATION OF THE C.C.I.R. STUDY GROUPS



ANNEX 9

ORGANIZATION OF THE C.C.I.T.T. STUDY GROUPS



- (A) — "Telegraph Technique and Data Transmission" Branch
- (B) — "Transmission and Laboratory" Branch
- (C) — "Telephone Operation and Switching — Plan"
- (D) — "Protection and Maintenance — Means of Expression"

— Main links between the activities of the Study Groups

* In addition, the Second Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. set up a temporary committee for the interamerican network until such time as the Plan Sub-Committee for Latin America should be able fully to shoulder its responsibilities.

Explanatory References

□ Principal Working Parties — see list below

- S.G. I — World-wide routing plan for telex and gentex traffic
- „ III — Costing
- „ IV — 1. Intercontinental Maintenance
- „ IV — 2. Automatic transmission measuring devices
- „ IX — Synchronous telegraphy
- „ X — Retransmission of messages
- „ XI — National automatic networks
- „ XII — Laboratory test results
- „ XV — 1. Use of lines for telegraphy
- „ XV — 2. 12 Mc/s systems
- „ XV — 3. Systems on small diameter coaxial pairs
- „ XV — 4. Transistor systems on symmetric pairs

ANNEX 10

**LIST ON GIFTS PRESENTED BY MEMBER ADMINISTRATIONS
AND THE TELECOMMUNICATION INDUSTRY**

Afghanistan	Carpet and table
Saudi Arabia	(Possibly brass coffee pots, a bellows and carpets)
Australia	Furniture for a committee room
Austria	Five sofas
Belgium	A tapestry
Bermuda	Cedar gavel
Burma	Furniture
Canada	Furniture for Library
China	Furniture for Library
Cyprus	Ancient vase
Congo (Brazzaville)	Cash payment
Congo (Léopoldville)	Decorative wooden panel
Korea	A painting
Ivory Coast	Two sculptured wooden masks
Denmark	Bust
Spain	Figure of Don Quijote
United States of America	(1) Some furniture for Secretary-General's office
United States of America:	
(American Cable and Radio Corporation; American Telephone and Telegraph Company; General Telephone and Electronics Corporation; International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation; Press Wireless Incorporated; Radio Corporation of Puerto Rico; RCA Communications Incorporated; Tropical Radio Telegraph Company; Western Union Telegraph Company)	(2) Furniture for Staff Lounge
United States of America: (RCA)	(3) Television set and hi-fi record player
United States of America:	
(General Telephone and Electronics Corporation)	(4) Inter-office communication equipment
United States of America:	
(Hallicrafters)	(5) Equipment for complete amateur radio station
Ethiopia	Carpet, shield and spears
Finland	Hanging tapestry and decorative glass
France	A Sevres vase

Ghana	Mural
Guinea	Two ivory sculptures
British Guiana	Wood for panelling
Honduras	Lithograph of illustrious men
India	Statue and screen
Indonesia	Gong
Iran	Carpet
Ireland	Two paintings
Iceland	(Possibly a painting)
Israel	Showcase containing objects of archeological interest
Italy	Marble for the entrance hall
Japan	Tapestries
Jordan	Statue and objets d'art
Kenya	Painting
Lebanon	Carpet
Luxembourg	Bronze elephant
Malaya	Panelling for Library
Mali	Two sculptured wooden statuettes
Morocco	Furnishing for a lounge
Mexico	Silver candlesticks
Monaco	Exotic plants
Nigeria	(Possibly Abuja pottery)
Norway	Frieze
New Zealand	Two marble-topped tables
Pakistan	Carpet (possibly a painting)
Paraguay	Furniture for a committee room
Netherlands	Decorative glass
Netherlands (Philips)	Simultaneous interpretation equipment (2 sets)
Portugal	Tables for the Council Chamber
Syrian Arab Republic	Typical Syrian product
United Arab Republic	Five statues and a bas-relief
Federal Republic of Germany	Carpet and telephone exchange
Yugoslavia	Furniture for a Senior Official's room
United Kingdom	Furniture for a committee room
South Africa	Painting
Sweden	Decorative glass panel
Sweden (Ericsson Telephone Sales Corporation AB, Stockholm)	Staff paging system
Switzerland	Decor and furniture for Bar/Restaurant
Czechoslovakia	Decorative glass ornament
Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible (Grenada)	
Tunisia	Panelling for a committee room
U.S.S.R.	Cash payment
	Two carpets and three paintings
	Statue
Canton of Geneva	Decorative glass partition

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