



This electronic version (PDF) was scanned by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Library & Archives Service from an original paper document in the ITU Library & Archives collections.

La présente version électronique (PDF) a été numérisée par le Service de la bibliothèque et des archives de l'Union internationale des télécommunications (UIT) à partir d'un document papier original des collections de ce service.

Esta versión electrónica (PDF) ha sido escaneada por el Servicio de Biblioteca y Archivos de la Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones (UIT) a partir de un documento impreso original de las colecciones del Servicio de Biblioteca y Archivos de la UIT.

(ITU) نتاج تصوير بالمسح الضوئي أجراه قسم المكتبة والمحفوظات في الاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات (PDF) هذه النسخة الإلكترونية نقلاً من وثيقة ورقية أصلية ضمن الوثائق المتوفرة في قسم المكتبة والمحفوظات.

此电子版（PDF 版本）由国际电信联盟（ITU）图书馆和档案室利用存于该处的纸质文件扫描提供。

Настоящий электронный вариант (PDF) был подготовлен в библиотечно-архивной службе Международного союза электросвязи путем сканирования исходного документа в бумажной форме из библиотечно-архивной службы МСЭ.

REPORT
ON THE ACTIVITIES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

in

1963



Published by the
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
GENEVA, 1964

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

1963

(99th 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 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, 7 April, 1964.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Part A</i>		
I. The purpose and organization of the I.T.U.		5
II. General view of the activities of the I.T.U. during 1963		9
III. Administration of the I.T.U.		
3.1 Staff Questions		15
3.2 Finance		19
IV. Relations with the United Nations and other International Organizations		23
<i>Part B</i>		
V. Members and Associate Members of the Union		27
VI. Activities of the Union in 1963		
6.1 Conferences and Meetings		29
6.2 The 18th Session of the Administrative Council		32
6.3 Activities of the General Secretariat		
6.3.1 General		34
6.3.2 Publication of Documents		35
6.3.3 The Telecommunication Journal		35
6.4 Activities of the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.)		36
6.5 Activities of the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.)		39
6.6 Activities of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.)		42
6.7 Technical Cooperation		42
	<i>Annexes</i>	
<i>Annex 1:</i>	Position on 31 December 1963 of countries in relation to the Geneva Acts (1959), and the Regulations annexed thereto, and to various Agreements, Conventions and Arrangements	49
<i>Annex 2:</i>	Summary of income and expenditure in 1963	62
<i>Annex 2 a):</i>	Total expenses for all organs and their shares in general service costs 1963	64
<i>Annex 3:</i>	Summary of budgetary estimates of the I.T.U. for 1963 drawn up in the form adopted by the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies	65
<i>Annex 4:</i>	List of documents published by the Union in 1963	68
<i>Annex 5:</i>	Conferences and Meetings of the United Nations to which the Union was invited in 1963	72
<i>Annex 6:</i>	Technical Assistance under I.T.U. auspices in 1963	74
<i>Annex 7:</i>	Situation of the chief debtors of the Union on 31 December 1963	90
<i>Annex 8:</i>	Organization of the C.C.I.R. Study Groups	91
<i>Annex 9:</i>	Organization of the C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups	92

PART A

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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, at the same time renamed the Union the International Telecommunication Union to indicate its broader scope. 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 co-operation, 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 specialists 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 the 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 1963

Section III of this Report contains details of the administration of the I.T.U. during 1963, and Section IV information on its relations with the United Nations and other international organizations.

The object of this Section is to give a summary of Part B of the Report, which contains detailed information directed essentially to the Members of the Union.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNION (Section V)

During the year 1963, the Membership of the Union increased from 117 to 122, as a result of the accession of the following countries to the International Telecommunication Convention:

Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria
Kingdom of Burundi
Jamaica
Principality of Liechtenstein
Uganda

On the other hand the number of Associate Members was reduced to 2, since the " Bermuda-British Carribean Group " was dissolved.

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

In contrast to 1962, the year 1963 was marked by considerable Conference activity.

The *African VHF/UHF *) Broadcasting Conference* (Section VI, point 6.1.1) was held at I.T.U. Headquarters from 29 April to 23 May with a view to the establishment of frequency assignment plans and associated agreements for national sound broadcasting and television stations in the VHF and UHF bands in the African region.

The Agreement drawn up by the Conference will enter into force on 1 October 1964.

The *Panel of Experts to study measures to reduce the congestion in the bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s* (Section VI, point 6.1.2) held its Second Session at I.T.U. Headquarters from 4 to 21 June 1963 and adopted a Final Report.

The *Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to allocate frequency bands for space radiocommunication purposes* (Section VI, point 6.1.3), the first conference held to deal specifically with space radiocommunication matters, met in Geneva from 7 October to 8 November 1963. Its main objective was to decide on the allocation of frequency bands essential for the various categories of space radiocommunications and for radio astronomy. It also devised procedures for the notification and registration of these frequencies and for their international protection.

The Final Acts, which were signed by the delegations of 66 Members and 1 Associate Member of the Union, contain a partial revision of the Radio Regulations, Geneva 1959, which revision will enter into force on 1 January 1965.

*) VHF = Very High Frequencies, i.e. those in the range 30-300 Mc/s which are used for frequency modulation sound broadcasting and television.

UHF = Ultra High Frequencies, i.e. those in the range 300-3000 Mc/s which are used for television.

The *Xth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R.* (Section VI, point 6.5 a)) was held in Geneva from 16 January to 15 February 1963. The extent of the work accomplished may be judged from the fact that the technical conclusions alone cover some 1500 pages of print.

A considerable part of the discussions were devoted to the technical criteria for space communication systems, which were used as a basis for the work of the Space Radiocommunication Conference mentioned above.

Particular attention was also paid to the consideration of radio-wave propagation curves for the VHF and UHF bands, in preparation for the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference.

Finally, two recommendations were issued containing performance specifications for low-cost broadcast receivers, following a study carried out on a proposal emanating from UNESCO.

The *Joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. Plan Committee* (Part B, page 42) met in Rome from 25 November to 11 December 1963 and for the first time was able to lay the bases for a truly world-wide intercommunication plan using submarine cables and possibly satellite circuits between continents. The Committee also considered proposals for a world numbering plan to be used in automatic telephone and telex operation.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL (Section VI, point 6.2)

Representatives of the 25 Members of the Administrative Council attended the 18th Session, which was held in Geneva from 23 March to 26 April 1963.

Apart from the examination of annual reports and routine administrative questions, the Council took decisions on the following important questions:

- the convening of the Space Radiocommunication Conference, mentioned above;
- the convening of an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the preparation of a revised allotment plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service, the first Session of which is to be held in 1964;
- the convening of an African LF/MF *) Broadcasting Conference in 1964, preceded by a Preparatory Meeting of Experts;

Besides which, the Council gave some thought to the ways and means whereby the ITU and the Economic Commission for Africa might work together to ensure the development of telecommunications in this part of the world.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT (Section VI, point 6.3)

In addition to its normal activities on administrative matters, the General Secretariat organized the conferences mentioned above and carried out preparatory work for the conferences scheduled for 1964.

THE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (I.F.R.B.) (Section VI, point 6.4)

The Board continued to carry out its duties as prescribed in the Convention and the Radio Regulations, Geneva 1959. These duties in relation to the utilization, notification, technical

*) LF = Low Frequencies, i.e. frequencies in the range 30-300 kc/s, used for sound broadcasting;
MF = Medium Frequencies, i.e. frequencies in the range 300-3000 kc/s, used for sound broadcasting.

examination and registration of frequencies involved special steps to ensure the application both by the Administrations and the I.F.R.B. of the provisions of the Radio Regulations.

The Board issued a number of specific suggestions on frequency usage and submitted recommendations for the treatment of "harmful interference" and the rendering of special assistance to Administrations. It is this phase of the Board's work in which Administrations have shown particular interest and in respect to which it is the belief that the Board can render most valuable assistance.

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 Seasonal HF Broadcast Schedules were published together with recommendations for improvement and the response from Administrations indicates that the procedure is becoming increasingly effective.

Monthly summaries of monitoring information received were prepared, by the use of the electronic computer, in a revised form established in 1962. The revised form proved successful in respect of being able to publish the data more quickly and to provide more information to Administrations on the observed transmissions. In addition, special monitoring programmes were drawn up which made it possible to obtain more extensive information on the use of specific bands.

The electronic computer was used extensively for the processing of information received by the Board. Programmes for this use were completed.

The Board, prior to the opening of the Xth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., completed its studies and contributions to be made to the meetings. It also devoted considerable study to the problems which were likely to be encountered by the Space Radiocommunication Conference.

As soon as the convening of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference had been decided, the I.F.R.B. proceeded with the assembly and study of technical standards, including those connected with propagation, and with the analysis and preparation in a form most suitable for planning of the frequency requirements presented by Administrations in the African Broadcasting Area. The I.F.R.B. carried out an extensive programme of enquiries, especially on propagation conditions over the African continent, as none of the propagation data used previously referred to tropical and sub-tropical conditions. Full use was made of the electronic computer installed at the I.T.U. Headquarters.

The I.F.R.B. carried out technical preparation for the Preparatory Meeting of Experts for the African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference and considered the problems which are likely to be encountered by the Aeronautical Conference in the establishment of a revised Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service.

The Board prepared for the Second Session of the Panel of Experts a report on the comments or proposals Administrations had formulated in connection with the Interim Report, and on the progress Administrations had made or planned to make in the application of frequency economy measures recommended by the Panel. Furthermore the Board prepared, for the consideration of the Second Session, comparative studies of various communication systems from the aspect of cost, national requirements, geographical conditions, etc.

The Panel, having noted that the I.F.R.B. had initiated special procedures for the systematic examination of frequency notifications in the light of the recommendations made in the Interim Report of the Panel, asked the Board to pursue and expand such procedures and to study the application of the recommendations of the Final Report. The I.F.R.B. has also been directed to prepare a Handbook on recommended techniques for the better utilization and reduction of congestion of the high frequency radio spectrum and to stress the recommendations of the Panel when rendering advice to Administrations and also in the I.F.R.B. Seminars.

Finally the I.F.R.B. organized, at the Headquarters of the Union, a series of three seminars, one in each of the working languages of the Union, on " Frequency management and the use of the radio frequency spectrum ".

THE INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (C.C.I.R.) (Section VI, point 6.5)

The year 1963 was characterized for the C.C.I.R. by the holding of the Xth Plenary Assembly, which has been mentioned briefly above and which is dealt with in greater detail in pages 39, 40 and 41.

This Plenary Assembly considered and adopted the Recommendations and Reports submitted to it by the fifteen C.C.I.R. Study Groups and approved the Questions and Study Programmes to be considered during the ensuing three years. All were approved unanimously and covered such items as radio wave propagation, all radio communication services and systems, including radio relay links, space communication systems, sound broadcasting and television and specifications for low cost broadcasting receivers for both individual and community listening.

The Director and the members of the C.C.I.R. specialized Secretariat participated actively in I.T.U. conferences, as well as in meetings of other international organizations which coordinate their work with the C.C.I.R.

Documents were submitted to the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference providing the technical basis for the elaboration of the frequency allocation plan. For the Space Radio Communication Conference, the documentation prepared by the C.C.I.R. and materially assisted this conference in coming to its conclusions.

The Director and the Counsellor of the C.C.I.R. took part in the second meeting of the Panel of experts to study measures to reduce congestion in the frequency bands 4-27.5 Mc/s and the preparation of the manuscript of a document on the use of directional aerials to be recommended for use in new and developing countries has been carried out by the specialized Secretariat of the C.C.I.R.

C.C.I.R. Report 65 giving the levels of atmospheric noise throughout the world was revised by the Plenary Assembly and it has since been finalized and is about to be published as C.C.I.R. Report 322.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (C.C.I.T.T.) (Section VI, point 6.6)

1963 was another year of intense activity for the C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups and working parties: 42 meetings were held, totalling 304 days.

The telegraph Study Groups completed work on the technical characteristics for channels using modulation rates above 50 bauds and made notable progress in the organization of the automatic world telex network, for which a numbering plan has been drawn up.

The Study Group on data transmission, whose meetings are arousing increasing interest among both telecommunication and electronic computer experts, has laid down the first standards for application to a world data-transmission service.

The Study Groups on switching, signalling and operation, particularly during the Melbourne meetings, devoted most of their time to automatic and semi-automatic intercontinental operation. They also decided to study a new signalling system which would afford greater operational facilities, especially in the fully automatic service.

All proposals issuing from the various Study Groups will be submitted for approval to the IIIrd Plenary Assembly which is to meet in Geneva in 1964.

A considerable amount of work was accomplished also on the plan for the development of telecommunication networks: the Plan Sub-Committee for Asia met in Geneva in February, the Plan Sub-Committee for Latin America in Bogotá in May and, as mentioned above, the Plan Committee itself in Rome in November-December. These meetings made it possible to draw up estimates of traffic and the number of circuits until 1968, as well as traffic forecasts for as far ahead as 1975, which include the possibility of using artificial satellite communication.

Finally, a thorough review was made of the technical assistance which the C.C.I.T.T. can provide for the new and developing countries, including the means by which such assistance might be accelerated and made more effective.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION (Section VI, point 6.7)

In view of the interest of E.C.O.S.O.C. in technical cooperation, the activities of the Union in this field are outlined in some detail.

As regards the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, 1963 was the first year of the second biennial programme covering the years 1963/1964. During the year, 51 experts were in the field under this programme, either commencing new missions or continuing earlier assignments. The number of fellowships awarded during the year was 98 and orders for equipment were placed to a value of \$47,635.

The regional projects referred to in the report for 1962 continued through the year under report. The experts in Bangkok worked in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, according to a Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the Union and the E.C.A.F.E. A similar Memorandum of Understanding was concluded during the year between the Economic Commission for Africa and the Union. Under this Memorandum of Understanding the regional experts for Africa were collaborating actively with the E.C.A. in the preparation of a plan for the rapid implementation of telecommunication links inter-connecting certain capitals in Africa. The advice of the regional experts in Central and South America was frequently requested by several countries in the area during the year and the expert in Central America continued to work in close collaboration with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in connection with investment projects in the telecommunication field in that area.

A sum of \$949,500 was allocated to the Union in 1963 for its E.P.T.A. programme. In addition contingency authorizations totalling \$135,244 were given to the various projects throughout the year. Thus the effective amount available for the programme during 1963 was \$1,084,744.

The interest of the new or developing countries in securing assistance through Special Fund projects continued during the year. Three new projects (Thailand, Indonesia, Venezuela) were approved, thus bringing the total number of projects for which the Union has been designated the Executing Agency to 10.

Field operations in the earlier projects gained momentum and at the end of the year there were 24 experts in the field in the various projects, and equipment to the approximate value of \$270,000 was ordered during the year. The total amount of Special Fund assistance for the ten projects for which the Union was acting as Executing Agency at the end of the year was \$9,140,900.

The Funds-in-Trust project in Venezuela continued through 1963. An expert in External Plant joined the project in December 1962 and completed his mission at the end of 1963. Two other experts, who after completing the first phase of their mission had returned to their home countries, resumed the second phase of their tasks during the latter half of 1963.

Another mission of short duration was carried out in Saudi Arabia. As a result of the advice of the expert during that mission, the country requested a long-term Funds-in-Trust mission.

During the year significant changes took place in the O.P.E.X. programme. Previously, experts carrying out operational and executive tasks under the direct orders of the recipient government constituted a distinct programme administered by the United Nations. Under E.C.O.S.O.C. Resolution 951 (XXXVI) however it was decided that in future O.P.E.X. type of posts in the telecommunication field would be dealt with by the Union exactly as if they were part of the E.P.T.A. programme. There were four such posts in three countries during 1963.

All offers of Technical Assistance in kind received during the year were as usual brought to the attention of the Members of the Union. An offer by Belgium to grant study fellowships to students from new or developing countries aroused special interest.

A Seminar on microwaves was held in Mexico City from 6 to 18 May 1963 for the benefit of technicians from countries in the Caribbeans and Central America.

The Union continued its mission in the Republic of the Congo, (Leopoldville) and operated in close collaboration with the United Nations Civilian Operations. The number of experts varied from time to time depending on the local requirements, which was 34 at the end of the year.

The Congolese nationals under training in France and Germany in various branches of telecommunications were reported to be making satisfactory progress and were expected to return to the Congo in the early part of 1964, thus providing a corps of competently trained technicians.

The installation of radio equipment given by the Federal Republic of Germany as bi-lateral aid to the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) was undertaken by the I.T.U. mission at various centres.

The Telecommunication Training Institute in Leopoldville commenced functioning during the year with teachers provided through the I.T.U. mission.

III. ADMINISTRATION OF THE I. T. U.

3.1 STAFF QUESTIONS

3.1.1 349 persons were employed in the various organs of the Union on 31 December 1963, excluding staff engaged on short-term contracts—out of this number, 14 were elected officials, 268 holders of permanent contracts (including those engaged for a probationary period) and 67 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	138	28	168
I.F.R.B.	11	93	33	137
C.C.I.T.T.	1	22	3	26
C.C.I.R.	—	15	3	18
	14 (16)	268 (242)	67 (70)	349 (328)

3.1.2 The manning table—or establishment—relating to the 1963 budget comprised 350 posts. The following movements took place during the year as regards staff on permanent or fixed-term contracts: 4 retirements, 4 departures on expiration of contract, 4 resignations (including 2 permanent officials, and one official on probation) and 1 death.

*) For purposes of comparison, the figures for the end of 1962 are given between brackets.

3.1.3 The number of officials engaged on short-term contracts in 1963 is shown in the table below. It will be noted that the number of contracts (excluding extensions) which had doubled in 1962 as compared with 1961 has again increased by more than 40%; this increase is also reflected in the number of man-days which (after a 50% growth from 1961 to 1962) passed from 33,593 to 44,628. In order to obtain acceptance of 764 short-term contracts, 920 had to be offered.

TABLE 2

Staff engaged on short-term contracts

	Number of contracts	Total number of working days
Director	1	306
Counsellor	1	59
Writer	1	138
Interpreters	151	3,615
Engineers	5	522
Translators, Precis-writers	53	2,342
Technicians II	2	242
Associate administrative officer I	3	453
Proof readers	1	334
Technicians (simultaneous interpretation)	6	295
Draughtsmen	7	565
Office assistants	63	5,093
Typists and shorthand-typists	150	8,871
Clerks	61	6,188
Carpenter	2	337
Punch-card operators	13	2,240
Telephone operators	19	451
Draughtsmen and photograph clerks	6	442
Roneo operators and assembly staff	116	6,783
Simultaneous interpretation equipment operators	16	481
Office boys	9	888
Messengers and distribution staff	75	3,587
Maintenance staff	2	253
Charwoman	1	143
	764	44,628

3.1.4 The distribution of staff according to grade among the various organs is given in Table 3. 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.

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		—		14	
	P	FT	P	FT	P	FT	P	FT	P	FT
D.1	2				1		1		4	
P.5	5				2		1		8	
P.4	4	2	6		1		3		14	2
P.3	17	4	15	2	1		2		35	6
P.2	9		10		6		1		26	
P.1	6		2		2		1		11	
G.7	5	2	7	1	1		1		14	3
G.6	10		5	1	1	2	2		18	3
G.5	20	3	21		5		2		48	3
G.4	20	1	18	12	1		1	3	40	16
G.3	19	4	6	14	1	1			26	19
G.2	10	8	3	3					13	11
G.1	11	4							11	4
Totals	138	28	93	33	22	3	15	3	268	67
	168		137		26		18		349	

(P = Permanent; FT = Fixed term)

Note: The above table shows grade of personnel including those receiving special post allowance.

3.1.5 Table 4 gives the geographical distribution at the end of 1963 of I.T.U. staff in the following categories: elected officials, senior counsellors and professional category, as well as staff occupying posts of a technical nature in grades G7, G6 and G5 (the principle of geographical distribution does not apply to other posts in the General Service category). The number of nationalities represented in 1963 was 36 as compared to 31 in 1962.

TABLE 4

Geographical distribution on 31 December 1963

Country	Elected officials	Grades									Total
		D.1	P.5	P.4	P.3	P.2	P.1	Technical posts			
								G.7	G.6	G.5	
Afghanistan						1					1
Argentine Republic	1			1	1						3
Australia (Commonwealth of)					1						1
Belgium					2					1	3
Bielorussian Sov. Soc. Rep.				1							1
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	5	1	1			10
United States of America	2	1			1						4
France	2	2	3	3	4	2	1	2		2	21
India (Republic of)	1	1	1			1	1				5
Ireland					1						1
Italy					1	1	1				3
Japan	1				2	1					4
Mexico						1					1
Norway									1		1
New Zealand				1							1
Pakistan	1				1						2
Paraguay						1					1
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)							1			2	3
Poland (People's Rep. of)	1				1						2
United Arab Republic							1				1
Federal Republic of Germany				1	1	1	1		2	1	7
Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia					1						1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1		2	3	8	1	1			1	17
South Africa (Republic of) and Territory of South-West Africa	1										1
Sweden								1			1
Switzerland (Confederation)			1	3	8	8	3	3	1	6	33
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic			1			1					2
Turkey				1							1
Ukrainian Sov. Soc. Rep.				1							1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1				2	1					4
Totals	14	4	8	16	41	26	11	7	5	13	145

3.1.6 The ever-growing volume of work and number of staff required has made it necessary to rent office space outside the new I.T.U. building.

3.2 FINANCE

A detailed report on the finances of the Union is contained in the Financial Operating Report prepared by the Secretary General in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of the Convention. All considerations affecting the finances of the Union are also dealt with therein. After approval by the Administrative Council, a copy of the Financial Operating Report is sent to all Members and Associate Members. However, to facilitate understanding of how the funds were allocated for carrying out the various activities of the Union, the budget for 1963 is reproduced at Annex 2, 2 a) and 3 in the following form:

Annex 2. The Budget for 1963 (including additional credits) as approved by the Administrative Council.

Annex 2 a). Budget Provision (including share of General Service credits) and the expenditure (including share of General Service costs) of all organs of the Union.

Annex 3. The Budget for 1963 in the summarised form adopted by the United Nations and other specialised agencies as provided for in Article 9, para. 3 of the Financial Regulations of the Union.

As in the years 1961 and 1962, the Union's budget is in a consolidated form based on the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959). The recurring expenses of the Union, the expenses of conferences convened by agreement or decision of a majority of Members of the Union and the expenses of meetings of the International Consultative Committees are all included therein.

The annual limits on recurring expenses are included in Additional Protocol II to the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959), which authorises the Administrative Council to draw up the budget for 1963 so that the recurrent expenses of the Union do not exceed 11,500,000 Swiss francs. The same protocol, however, also authorises the Administrative Council to exceed this limit to provide for such increases of salary scales, pension contributions or allowances including post adjustments established by the United Nations for their staff in Geneva, and fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the U.S. dollar as would increase the expenses of the Union.

The Administrative Council is also empowered by the same Protocol to authorise within a limit of 4,000,000 Swiss francs, expenditure during the year 1963 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. It is also authorised to approve expenditure beyond this limit if the excess can be covered by savings in a previous year.

At its 17th session in May/June 1962, the Administrative Council approved the I.T.U. budget for 1963 at 13,269,600 Swiss francs for recurrent expenses, 2,648,500 Swiss francs for conferences and meetings, 730,500 Swiss francs for the special account concerning the administrative expenses of Technical Cooperation and 1,562,200 Swiss francs for the supplementary publication budget.

In its Resolution No. 490, the Administrative Council decided that, based on the classes chosen by Members and Associate Members by virtue of Nos. 202 and 203 of the Geneva Convention (1959), i.e. 545 units in all, the contributory unit for 1963 should be 28,780 Swiss francs.

The Administrative Council at its 18th session in March/April 1963 considered the expenses arising from the alteration in the conditions of employment in the Common System of the United Nations and the specialised agencies and the increased expenses of conferences and meetings. It approved the holding in Geneva in 1963 of an African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference the expenses of which are borne by the Members of the African region. To cover these extra expenses the Administrative Council approved additional credits. The final budget for 1963 accordingly is as follows:

13,669,800 Swiss francs for recurrent expenses
3,245,000 Swiss francs for conferences and meetings
428,000 Swiss francs for the African Broadcasting Conference 1963
16,000 Swiss francs for expenses covered by other income
810,300 Swiss francs for the Technical Cooperation special accounts budget
1,562,200 Swiss francs for the supplementary publications account budget

By its Resolution No. 518, the Administrative Council decided to maintain the contributory share for 1963 at 28,780 Swiss francs and to meet the requirement for additional credits relating to the Union budget by a withdrawal of 841,300 Swiss francs from the reserve account.

The Administrative Council by Resolution No. 519 at its 18th session approved the 1964 budget of the Union at 14,220,800 Swiss francs for recurrent expenses, 1,785,650 Swiss francs for conferences and meetings, 1,063,000 Swiss francs for the African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference 1964, 955,400 Swiss francs for the special account concerning the administrative expenses of Technical Cooperation and 1,618,000 Swiss francs for the supplementary publications account budget. By the same resolution the Administrative Council decided to fix the contributory unit for 1964 at 28,400 Swiss francs for a total of 549 unit shares.

For 1964, the Administrative Council decided that, for the purpose of sharing in the defraying of expenses of each of the Consultative Committees, the contributory unit should be 3,500 Swiss francs for private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organisations, and for international organisations not exempted on the basis of reciprocity.

Classification of Members and Associate Members for the apportionment of Union expenditure

During the year 1963 the total number of unit shares increased from 548 units to 552½ units. This was due to the following new Members joining the Union:

Jamaica	in February 1963	(1 unit)
Kingdom of Burundi	in February 1963	(½ „)
Uganda	in March 1963	(½ „)
Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria	in May 1963	(3 units)
Principality of Liechtenstein	in July 1963	(½ unit)

and the cessation of the following Associate Memberships:

Territory of Ruanda-Urundi . . .	from 1 July 1962	(½ unit)
Bermuda-British Caribbean Group	from 1 January 1963	(½ „)

At the end of 1963, there were 122 Members and 2 Associate Members.

Cash resources

There was no need for the Union to augment its cash resources by advances from the Swiss Confederation during the year 1963, as contributions were paid in at a reasonably satisfactory rate.

*Contributions in arrears *)*

The total outstanding as at 31 December 1963, and the corresponding figures for the two preceding years, are as follows:

	Swiss francs
31 December 1961	2,976,870.44
31 December 1962	3,793,217.38
31 December 1963	3,689,927.84

There has been a slight improvement in the situation of these accounts as a result of the efforts of the Secretary General to obtain a settlement of all accounts in arrears. A statement listing the main debtors whose contributions were in arrears as at 31 December 1963 is given at Annex 7. The question of obtaining prompt settlement of arrear accounts will be discussed by the Administrative Council at its 19th session in 1964.

I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds

On 31 December 1963, the insurance schemes of which I.T.U. officials are members had a total of 412 members (including 28 retired officials) distributed as follows:

U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund:

Full members (including 5 Technical Cooperation experts) . .	276	
Associate members (including 36 Technical Cooperation experts)	93	369 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	14	
Retired staff	14	28 persons

In 1963, 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

*) By "arrears" are meant any sums which have been due for a period exceeding one year.

3 ex-officials who receive a pension only from the Joint Fund. The Reserve and Complement Fund has also paid out 3 widows' pensions and 4 orphans' pensions.

For its part, the Provident Fund paid out retirement pensions to 17 ex-officials; since 3 died during the year, the Provident Fund now has a membership of only 14 ex-officials. It has also paid out 3 widows' pensions.

The assets of the I.T.U. S.S. and B. Funds amounted to 8,018,747.85 Swiss francs as at 31 December 1963.

The Management Report of the I.T.U. S.S. and B. Funds which constitutes the second half of the financial operating report for 1963 gives full 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 1963 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 1963, the I.T.U. Administrative Council noted the following resolutions which had been adopted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council at its XXXIVth Session:

No. 910 (XXXIV) — Main trends of inquiry in the field of natural sciences, the dissemination of scientific knowledge and the application of such knowledge for peaceful ends.

No. 916 (XXXIV) — United Nations Development Decade.

I.T.U. activities are closely coordinated with those of the United Nations and of other organizations engaged in related activities in the technical field.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The I.T.U. has given the greatest attention to General Assembly Resolution 1802 (XVII) on international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space. In accordance with this resolution, the Administrative Council at its 18th session prepared a second report for presentation to the ECOSOC at its XXXVIth session and the U.N. General Assembly at its XVIIIth session. The interested United Nations organs have examined this report, namely (in chronological order): the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (New York, April 1963), the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (Geneva, May 1963), the Economic and Social Council (Geneva, July 1963), the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (New York, September 1963) and the General Assembly (New York, September-December 1963).

At its session in 1964, the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. will review recent developments in this sphere, in particular, in the light of the results achieved by the I.T.U. Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference held in October/November 1963 and referred to in Section 6.1 of this report, and will submit to the United Nations a third report on this matter.

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.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

It is to be recalled that the I.T.U. was very much interested in the United Nations Conference on the application of science and technology for the benefit of the less developed areas, which met in Geneva from 4 to 20 February 1963. It also paid special attention to the follow up of that Conference, and, in particular, it is looking forward to cooperating with the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology created by the Economic and Social Council at its XXXVIth session. Moreover, it will make its experience and cooperation fully available in connection with the action to be undertaken by the organizations of the U.N. family in accordance with the General Assembly resolution on International Cooperation in the Application of Science and Technology to Economic and Social Development.

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.

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 Organization for Standardization (I.S.O.)
- International Astronomical Union (I.A.U.)
- Committee on Space Research (C.O.S.P.A.R.)
- International Air Transport Association (I.A.T.A.)
- International Chamber of Shipping (I.C.S.)
- International Council of Scientific Unions (I.C.S.U.)

PART B

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

V. MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE UNION

1. On 31 December 1963, there were 122 Members of the Union, i.e.:

- a) the 96 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 27 countries which became Members on the deposit of an instrument of accession to the Convention:

	which became a Member on
Federal Republic of Cameroon	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
Gabon Republic	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 (Léopoldville)	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
Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria	3. 5.1963
Kingdom of Burundi	16. 2.1963
Jamaica	18. 2.1963
Principality of Liechtenstein	25. 7.1963
Uganda	8. 3.1963

2. On 31 December 1963, the Union also included 2 Associate Members ¹⁾:

- Kenya (formerly "British East Africa");
- Singapore-British Borneo Group.

¹⁾ The following former Associate Members of the Union no longer exist as such:

- *British West Africa*, because the Federation of Nigeria and Sierra Leone have become Members of the Union;
- *the Bermuda-British Caribbean Group*, because Jamaica has become a Member of the Union and Trinidad and Tobago has become independent;
- *the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration*, because the Somali Republic has become a Member of the Union;
- *the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi* (Associate Member as from 30 December 1960), because the Republic of Rwanda and the Kingdom of Burundi have become Members of the Union.

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 1963, 15 signatory countries ratified the Convention bringing the total number of ratifications to 70.

During the same year, 10 countries acceded to the Geneva Convention, bringing the total number of accessions to 36.

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 1963 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 result of a consultation which preceded the admission of the Principality of Liechtenstein was given in Notification No. 913.

VI. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNION IN 1963

6.1 CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

In contrast to 1962, the year 1963 was marked by considerable conference activity. Apart from the Xth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. the meetings of the Plan Committee and its Sub-Committees, and the Seminars on frequency management and the use of the radio frequency spectrum organized by the I.F.R.B. — details of which will be found in Sections 6.4 to 6.6 below — two important conferences were held — the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference and the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to allocate frequency bands for Space Radiocommunication purposes. Furthermore, the Panel of Experts studying the problem of congestion in the frequency bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s held its second session and drew up a Final Report. Preparatory work was also undertaken by the permanent organs in connection with the African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference and the First (Preparatory) Session of the Extraordinary Administrative Conference for the Preparation of a Revised Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service, which are to be held in 1964.

6.1.1 *The African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference*

During its 17th Session, the Council proposed the convening, in 1963, of a special conference of countries in the African region (African countries other than those belonging to the European Broadcasting Area), with the following agenda:

- a) definition of the technical bases to be used in drawing up frequency assignment plans for national sound broadcasting and television stations in the VHF and UHF bands in the African region;
- b) establishment of frequency assignment plans and associated agreements for national sound broadcasting and television stations in the VHF and UHF bands in the African region.

This proposal having been approved by a majority of the countries concerned, and no invitation having been received from a Member Government, the General Secretariat took the necessary steps to convene and organize the Conference in Geneva. To avoid a clash with other conferences, the opening date was fixed at 29 April, 1963.

The Conference, which was held at I.T.U. Headquarters, was opened by Mr. J. Lalung-Bonnaire, Delegate of the Republic of Rwanda, Dean of the Conference. Mr. Alpha Diallo (Republic of Guinea) and Mr. Gabriel Tedros (Ethiopia) were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Conference, respectively.

Six Committees were set up as follows:

Steering Committee

Chairman: Mr. A. DIALLO (Republic of Guinea)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. GABRIEL TEDROS (Ethiopia)

Credentials Committee

Chairman: Mr. Y. KAZIBURE (Tanganyika)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. LALUNG-BONNAIRE (Republic of Rwanda)

Budget Control Committee

Chairman: Mr. G. EKUE (Togolese Republic)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. H. L. MILLS (Ghana)

Technical Committee

Chairman: Mr. A. LATIF AHMED (United Arab Republic)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. N'DIAYE (Republic of Mali)

Plans Committee

Chairman: Mr. A. LABAYE (Gabon Republic)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. P. B. OYEBOLU (Nigeria)

Editorial Committee

Chairman: Mr. J. FOALEM FOTSO (Federal Republic of Cameroon)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. S. BUTLER (Liberia)

Representatives of 36 Members and one Associate Member of the Union and of a number of international organizations attended the Conference. It concluded its work on 23 May with the signature by 34 delegations of a « Regional Agreement for the African Broadcasting Area Concerning the Use of Frequencies by the Broadcasting Service in the VHF and UHF bands », which will enter into force on 1 October 1964.

6.1.2 *Panel of Experts to Study Measure to Reduce Congestion in the Bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s*

It will be recalled that this Panel, which was convened under the terms of Resolution No. 3 of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, for the purpose of devising ways and means of relieving the pressure on the bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s, held a first session in September 1961.

In accordance with a decision taken by the Council at its 17th Session, it held a second session at I.T.U. Headquarters from 4 to 21 June, 1963.

The Panel comprised the following experts selected by the Council from those nominated by administrations:

Mr. Julio José Etulain (Argentina)

Mr. Vladimir A. Kouzmine (U.S.S.R.)

Mr. Paul D. Miles (U.S.A.)

Mr. Carlos Nuñez Arellano (Mexico)

Mr. Yves Place (France)

Dr. Hiroshi Shinkawa (Japan)

Mr. Charles Sowton (United Kingdom).

together with the Heads of the Permanent Organs or their representatives.

A Final Report was prepared and unanimously adopted by the Panel for submission to the Council. In the meantime it has been sent to all Administrations for information.

6.1.3 *The Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to Allocate Frequency Bands for Space Radiocommunications Purposes*

The final agenda for this conference, proposed by the Administrative Council during its 18th Session and approved by a large majority of the Members of the Union, was as follows:

- “ 1) to examine the technical progress in the use of radiocommunications in the space, earth-space and radioastronomy services and to examine the results of the technical studies made by the C.C.I.R. and other organizations and the proposals of Administrations concerning these services;

- 2) in the light of this examination:
 - a) to decide on the allocation of frequency bands essential for the various categories of space radiocommunications and for radioastronomy;
 - b) to consider whether there is a continuing need for the allocation of each of the bands designated for space research and take appropriate action in this regard;
- 3) in accordance with Nos. 61 and 249 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, to revise only such provisions of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, as are essential for the effective implementation of the decisions of the conference relating to the allocation, notification, recording and use of frequencies for space, earth-space and radioastronomy services;
- 4) in accordance with Nos. 61 and 249 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, to adopt such provisions additional to those contained in the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, as are essential for the effective implementation of the decisions of the conference concerning the technical characteristics of the space, earth-space and radioastronomy services;
- 5) to make such recommendations and to adopt such resolutions related to the foregoing as may be necessary ”.

The conference was held in the Salle du Conseil général, Geneva. It was opened by the Acting Head of the Spanish Delegation and Dean of the Conference, Don José Garrido Moreno on 7 October 1963.

Mr. Gunnar Pedersen, Head of the Delegation of Denmark, was elected Chairman and Vice-Minister Ashot Badalov, Head of the Delegation of U.S.S.R. and Ambassador J. H. McConnell, Head of the Delegation of U.S.A. were elected Vice-Chairmen.

Seven Committees were appointed as follows:

Committee 1: Steering Committee

Chairman: Mr. Gunnar Pedersen (Denmark)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Ashot Badalov (U.S.S.R.)

Ambassador J. H. McConnell (U.S.A.)

Committee 2: Credentials Committee

Chairman: Dr. F. Nicotera (Italy)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. L. M. Harris (Australia)

Committee 3: Budget Control Committee

Chairman: Mr. B. Ionita (Roumanian P.R.)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. S. H. Butler (Liberia)

Committee 4: Technical Committee

Chairman: Mr. Erik Esping (Sweden)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. M. Zahradniček (Czechoslovak S.R.)

Committee 5: Allocation Committee

Chairman: Mr. W. Klein (Switzerland)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. S. Fujiki (Japan)

Committee 6: Regulations Committee

Chairman: Mr. Juan A. Autelli (Argentina)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. B. Eid (United Arab Republic)

Committee 7: Editorial Committee

Chairman: Mr. Yves Place (France)

Vice-Chairmen: Captain Charles Booth (United Kingdom)

Mr. J. Garrido Moreno (Spain)

Representatives of 70 Members and 1 Associate Member of the Union and of a number of international organizations and private operating agencies attended the Conference, which completed its work on 8 November.

The Final Acts, which were signed by the Delegations of 66 Members and 1 Associate Member of the Union, contain a partial revision of the Radio Regulations, Geneva 1959, which revision will enter into force on 1 January 1965.

6.2 THE 18TH 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 18th Session in Geneva, from 23 March to 26 April, 1963. 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 Colombia, 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 Socialist 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. Mr. Gabriel Tedros (Ethiopia) and Mr. Mohamed Mili (the Kingdom of Morocco) were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively.

6.2.3 Apart from the examination of annual reports and of routine administrative questions, the agenda for the 18th 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 radiocommunications

The Council had already decided at its 17th Session that an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to allocate frequency bands for space radiocommunication purposes should be convened in Geneva on 7 October 1963. In the light of information supplied by Members of the Union the Council proposed, during the 18th Session, to amend somewhat the provisional agenda for the Conference, in particular by the addition of the question of radio astronomy.

Aeronautical mobile service

The Council decided that there was an urgent need to review and revise that portion of Appendix 26 to the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, relating to the allotment of frequencies for the aeronautical mobile (R) service. The Council therefore proposed that a preparatory session of an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the preparation of a revised allotment plan for that service should be convened in Geneva on 10 February, 1964. The date and duration of the main session will be considered by the Council at its 1964 annual Session.

African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference

During its 17th Session, the Council had proposed that an African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference should be held in 1964 mainly to prepare an up-to-date broadcasting plan for the band 525-1605 kc/s for the African countries outside the European Broadcasting Area and to examine the situation in the bands 150-285 kc/s and 525-1605 kc/s for the African countries which are included in the European Broadcasting Area.

This proposal had been approved by a majority of the Members of the Union concerned.

During its 18th Session, the Council noted that the Xth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. had expressed the opinion that the technical data required by the conference could best be drawn up by a Committee of Experts, as was done in the case of the European VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference held in Stockholm in 1961.

After consideration, the Council proposed that the conference should be convened in September 1964, and that it should be preceded by a Preparatory Meeting of Experts to be held in Geneva, opening on 20 January, 1964.

Possible revision of the structure of radio conferences and the Radio Regulations

Having examined the report of the Working Group which met in Geneva in October 1962, the Council instructed the I.F.R.B., in consultation with the General Secretariat, to further examine the possibility of improving the structure of the Radio Regulations, and, in collaboration as necessary with experts of Administrations which may furnish documentary contributions, to prepare a draft of a revised arrangement of the Radio Regulations.

African Telecommunication Survey

In February 1963, the Secretary-General of the Union was asked by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa if the Union would be prepared to collaborate with E.C.A. in the preparation of a draft plan for the establishment of a Pan-African Telecommunication System.

In fact, the second Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. in December 1960 had decided to set up a Plan Sub-Committee for Africa whose principal task would be to establish a General Plan for development of the international network to help Administrations and recognized private operating agencies when they conclude mutual agreements to organize and improve the international services between their respective countries.

This Plan Sub-Committee held its first meeting in Dakar in January 1962 and unanimously adopted a draft plan, since known as the "Dakar Plan" which laid the foundations of a Pan-African Telecommunications Network.

In the circumstances, the Secretary-General of the Union informed the Executive Secretary of E.C.A. that I.T.U. would be happy to collaborate and as a result the "Draft Plan for an all-African Telecommunications Network" was added to the E.C.A. programme of work and priorities as a high priority ad hoc work to be carried out during the years 1963-1964.

The Council authorized the Secretary-General to augment as and when required the number of I.T.U. technical experts in the E.C.A. Region under E.P.T.A. in order to complete the work as rapidly as possible after consultation with the E.C.A. and in agreement with the chairman of the Plan Sub-Committee.

Developments in the conditions of service of the United Nations Common System

In line with the measures taken by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in Geneva, the Council decided that post adjustment at the Class 2 rate should be payable to Union staff in the professional category and above as from 1 November 1962.

The Council also authorized the Secretary-General to adjust the basic salary scales and overtime rates for staff in the General Service category as and when these adjustments are put into force by the United Nations for the staff of the European Office. The adjustments are based on movements of the index of salaries published by the Swiss « Office Fédéral de l'Industrie, des Arts et Métiers et du Travail ».

Geographical distribution of Union Staff

In order to improve the geographical distribution of the staff and to reflect fully the international character of the Union, the Council instructed the Secretary-General to arrange whenever possible to issue advance notices of staff vacancies and to take any other steps which might encourage and facilitate the submission of applications, particularly from countries with no or few nationals on the staff.

The Council also decided, as an experiment, that when non-technical General Service posts at levels G5, G6 and G7 are to be filled on a temporary basis, non-local candidates of the nationality of any Member should be considered, provided the Administrations concerned were prepared to pay the candidate's cost of travel to and from Geneva and other allowances and benefits paid to internationally recruited officials.

Use of an electronic computer by the Union

The Council decided to authorize the use of the IBM 1401 electronic computer until 31 December 1965. It also invited the I.F.R.B. to carry out technical and financial studies on electronic computers available at the present time on the market, with a view to finding the best one for the needs of the Board within the available budget credits. The I.F.R.B. was invited to prepare, on the basis of those studies, a report to the Council at its 1964 annual session, together with recommendations concerning the future use of an electronic computer which the Board considers appropriate.

Extension of the Headquarters Building

In view of the fact that to meet present requirements for staff accommodation it has already been necessary to rent offices outside the headquarters building, the Administrative Council instructed the Secretary-General to study and prepare cost estimates and preliminary plans for an extension to the building adequate to meet possible needs for staff accommodation during the next ten years. Bearing in mind the increasing difficulty in securing suitable conference premises in Geneva, and the limited facilities available in the headquarters building, the Council also instructed the Secretary-General to study, in consultation as necessary with other international organizations in Geneva, the possibility of having common conference facilities, and to prepare such alternative preliminary plans and estimates as may be deemed appropriate.

6.3 ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

6.3.1 *General*

The activities of the General Secretariat as regards administrative matters and technical assistance are described in detail in other sections of this Report.

During 1963 the General Secretariat also carried out preparatory work of an administrative nature in connection with the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, and provided the secretariat of the conference itself. Considerable work was also involved in the preparation from the administrative point of view for the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to Allocate Frequency Bands for Space Radiocommunication Purposes, the secretariat of which was also provided by the General Secretariat.

6.3.2 *Publication of documents*

The preparatory work for the publication of the Centenary Book of the Union kept the Publications and Sales Department very busy during the second half of 1963.

In 1963, the Publications and Sales Service published the documents listed in Annex 4.

During the period 1963 the work load of the Publications Service and the Despatch, Document and Transport Service was heavier than ever, as the statistics set out below indicate—having been established in November 1963, they have been completed with an estimate for December. The figures in parentheses are those for 1962.

9,514	(8,053)	incoming communications about orders
34,708	(30,815)	letters despatched
152,369	(85,700)	despatches of publications
101	(121)	parcels sent by air mail
8,346	(7,410)	bills
52	(48)	statements of account
318	(304)	cases
38	(18)	containers

The striking increase in the number of publications despatched through the mails is a reflection, in part, of the extra work undertaken by the Despatch Service when the C.C.I.'s transferred to it responsibility for their documents.

In addition to the foregoing figures it should be noted that 22,755 (25,200) printed publications were sent directly from the printers.

The cost of carriage and postage amounted to 346,733 (213,075) Swiss francs.

At the beginning of 1963 the Despatch, Document and Transport Service assumed responsibility for storing and stocking the C.C.I. documents. Thus all conference documents and publications are now stored centrally. Despite a reorganization of the entire system and a careful pruning of stocks, the problem of finding storage space is becoming increasingly difficult.

In accordance with the decisions taken by the 18th session of the Administrative Council, the price of documents sold to the Administrations of Members and Associate Members was increased by 2% in 1963 to cover overheads; for other subscribers, the increase amounted to 7%.

6.3.3 *The Telecommunication Journal*

The Telecommunication Journal in 1963 continued with the same policy and along the same lines that had been established in the two previous years. The circulation, as compared with the previous year, increased by approximately 10 per cent and advertising revenue by 50 per cent (from 50,405 Swiss francs to 75,222 Swiss francs).

Besides being sent to all Member Administrations, the Journal is now being increasingly used for spreading information about the Union and its work through the sending of copies to the United Nations and all its specialized agencies, to the United Nations information centres in

various parts of the world and to the Union's Technical Cooperation experts in the field. In addition, an increasing number of organs of the general and technical press have been asking to receive it.

Despite the improvements that have been made, it is felt that the Journal still falls short of its full possibilities. Directed as it is primarily to Member Administrations, it would be a more valuable medium of information on international telecommunications if it contained more information derived from Administrations, as was pointed out in Recommendation No. 4 adopted by the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference. Articles and other informatory material on the progress and expansion of telecommunications in the country of any given Administration would be of interest and possibly assistance to other Administrations. It is hoped that in the future it will be possible to publish more such articles and material, especially photographs.

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 the Radio Regulations, Geneva 1959. These duties in relation to the utilization, notification, technical examination and registration of frequencies involved special steps to ensure the application both by the Administrations and the I.F.R.B. of the provisions of the Radio Regulations. During the year 1963, the Board dealt with a total number of 40,621 frequency assignment notices.

6.4.2 Those provisions of the Radio Regulations, Geneva 1959 in respect to the work of the Board, which were *additional* to the Radio Regulations Atlantic City 1947 particularly in respect to investigations and special assistance, were completed to the extent resources were available. The Board issued a number of specific suggestions on frequency usage and submitted recommendations for the treatment of harmful interference and the rendering of special assistance to Administrations. It is this phase of the Board's work in which Administrations have shown particular interest and in respect to which it is the belief that the Board can render most valuable assistance. In addition to the specific requests, many times when the representatives of the Board had the opportunity to meet with representatives of Administrations opportunity was taken to clarify the procedures (for notifying frequency assignments and assigning frequencies) which would provide the most effective use of the radio frequency spectrum.

6.4.3 The required technical examinations or re-examinations of frequency assignments, as prescribed by the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva 1959, were made in respect of 14,308 assignments notified according to the provisions of Article 9 of the Radio Regulations for entry in the Master International Frequency Register.

6.4.4 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 Seasonal HF Broadcasting schedules were published together with recommendations for improvement and the response from Administrations indicates that the procedure is becoming increasingly effective.

6.4.5 Monthly summaries of monitoring information received were prepared by the use of the electronic computer in a revised form established in 1962. The revised form proved successful in respect of being able to publish the data more quickly and to provide more information to Administrations on the observed transmissions. In addition, special monitoring programmes were

drawn up which made it possible to obtain more extensive information on the use of specific bands. Special monitoring programmes were launched and completed in respect to the standard frequency service, the long and medium wave broadcasting bands in Europe and Africa, and the high frequency and tropical broadcasting bands.

6.4.6 The electronic computer was used extensively for the processing of information received by the Board. Programmes were completed for the use of the computer for preparing the schedules for the high frequency broadcasting service, monitoring summaries and processing of the Master Frequency Register. Programmes were also prepared for testing in respect to the use of the computer for technical examination to assess the probability of harmful interference to assignments in the high frequency and regional bands.

6.4.7 The Board prior to the opening of the Xth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. completed its studies and contributions to be made to the meetings. In addition members and staff of the I.F.R.B. participated extensively in the meetings of Study Groups and the Plenary Assembly of C.C.I.R.

6.4.8 In accordance with the decision of the Administrative Council at its 18th Session, the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to Allocate Frequency Bands for Space radiocommunication purposes opened in Geneva on 7 October 1963 and completed its work on 8 November 1963. The I.F.R.B. devoted considerable study to the problems which were likely to be encountered by the conference and, as a result of its studies, it submitted nine papers for the consideration of the conference.

6.4.9 As soon as the convening of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference had been decided, the I.F.R.B. proceeded with the technical preparatory work assigned to it by the Administrative Council at its 17th Session (Resolution No. 497). This task consisted of the assembly and study of technical standards, including those connected with propagation, and with the analysis and preparation in a form most suitable for planning of the frequency requirements presented by Administrations in the African Broadcasting Area for about 11,000 FM broadcasting and television channels.

The I.F.R.B. carried out an extensive programme of enquiries, especially on propagation conditions over the African continent, as none of the propagation data used previously, (for instance at the European VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, Stockholm, 1961) referred to tropical and sub-tropical conditions.

The Conference had been scheduled to last for four weeks only; it was therefore felt that, considering the amount of work that would have to be accomplished in such a short time, full use should be made of the electronic computer installed at the I.T.U. Headquarters and that the results of its calculations should be available to the Planning Committee of the conference with a minimum of delay. For this purpose, the I.F.R.B. prepared programmes designed to systematically check plans for all the bands concerned, in order to help delegations, especially those which had not enough personnel to attend committee meetings and make long calculations on many hundreds of possible interference cases, which would have been otherwise necessary for them to do to make sure that their sound and television broadcasting services were adequately protected.

6.4.10 Resolution No. 526 has invited the I.F.R.B. and the C.C.I.R. to carry out, each within its competence, the necessary technical preparation for the Preparatory Meeting of Experts to be held in Geneva from 20 January to 7 February 1964 for the purpose of drawing up the technical data required by the African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference, and of considering the bases for planning the use of frequency band 525-1605 kc/s by the African countries outside the European Broadcasting Area. In this connection, the I.F.R.B. has been invited to take into account the situation of the broadcasting service in both the African Broadcasting Area and in other Regions and particularly in the European Broadcasting Area.

In order to make an assessment of this situation the I.F.R.B. required information on existing usage of the frequency bands concerned in the African and European Broadcasting Areas, as well as on frequency requirements for projected broadcasting stations for each country in the African Broadcasting Area.

6.4.11 The Administrative Council, at its 18th Session, decided that the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, envisaged in Resolution No. 13 of the Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1959), should only consider the possible revision of the High Frequency Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile R Service; and that the first session of the conference should open, in Geneva, on 27 January 1964 with a duration of four weeks. The Board has considered the problems which are likely to be encountered in the establishment of a revised Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile R Service and, as a result of its studies of these problems, has submitted ten papers for the consideration of the First Session of the Aeronautical Conference.

6.4.12 In accordance with the programme of work assigned to the I.F.R.B. by the first session of Panel of Experts in its Interim Report, the Board prepared for the second session of the Panel a report on the comments or proposals Administrations have formulated in connection with the Interim Report, on the progress Administrations have made or plan to make in the application of frequency economy measures recommended by the Panel, and on the action taken by the I.F.R.B. in urging Administrations to apply the recommendations of the Panel. This Report was sent to the Experts in sufficient time for them to study it before the second session of the Panel. Furthermore, and in accordance with a request made in the Interim Report, the Board prepared for the consideration of the second session, comparative studies of various communication systems from the aspect of cost, national requirements, geographical conditions, etc.

These documents were considered by the Panel of Experts during their second session which took place from 4 to 21 June 1963 at the I.T.U. Headquarters in Geneva. Resulting from the deliberations of this session, the Panel unanimously adopted a Final Report, which is being submitted to the Administrative Council for consideration at its 19th Session, containing recommendations as to the steps that should be taken to relieve congestion in the frequency bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s. In this Final Report, which has been also sent to Administrations of all Members and Associate Members of the Union, the Panel drew up a programme of work to be performed by the permanent organs of the Union. The I.F.R.B. was asked, among other things, to request Administrations to implement progressively the recommendations of the Panel and to inform the Board periodically of the progress made in this respect. The Panel, having noted that the I.F.R.B. has initiated special procedures for the systematic examination of frequency notifications in the light of the recommendations made in the Interim Report of the Panel, has asked the Board to pursue and expand such procedures and to study the application of the recommendations of the Final Report. The I.F.R.B. has also been directed to prepare a handbook on recommended techniques for the better utilization and reduction of congestion of the high frequency radio spectrum and to stress the recommendations of the Panel when rendering advice to Administrations and also in the I.F.R.B. Seminars.

6.4.13 During its 1963 annual session, the Administrative Council considered the Report prepared by the working group which met in October 1962 to study the question of revising the structure of radio conferences and the Radio Regulations. Following this examination, the Administrative Council adopted Resolution No. 522 in which, in particular, the Board was invited to request Administrations to submit any proposals for revision of structure and drafting of the Radio

Regulations by 1 July 1963. To this effect, the Board sent to Administrations its circular-letter No. 70 dated 22 May 1963.

Taking into account the Report of the October 1962 Working Group and the conclusions drawn from the meeting held on 30th October 1963 with the experts nominated by Administrations for the purpose, the Board is now preparing a report to the Administrative Council, which will, among other suggestions, enclose a draft layout of the revised structure of the Radio Regulations, taking as a basis the text of the Radio Regulations, Geneva (1959) as partially revised by the Space Radio Conference (1963).

6.4.14 Pursuant to Resolution No. 499 of the Administrative Council, the I.F.R.B. has organised, at the Headquarters of the Union, a series of three seminars, one in each of the working languages of the Union, on "Frequency management and the use of the radio frequency spectrum". The first of these seminars, in the English language, was held from 25 February to 8 March, 1963. The seminars in the French and Spanish languages were held from 25 March to 5 April, and from 22 April to 3 May, respectively. In all seventy-one participants from 44 countries were present, as well as a staff member of the telecommunication service of the United Nations. Prior to the seminar the I.F.R.B. had prepared a manual in three working languages of the Union for the information and guidance of participants, Administrations and persons interested in the scope of the material to be discussed in the seminars. During the three sessions of the seminar, experts from the Administrations of Australia, Spain, France, United Kingdom, Mexico and Portugal, and one from the World Meteorological Organization, gave lectures on the practical applications of radiocommunication techniques.

6.4.15 A total of 14,529 letters and telegrams were exchanged between Administrations and the Board; the Board issued 35 circular-letters in respect of special studies, 53 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 1963 was characterized for the C.C.I.R. by the following events:

- a) The Xth Plenary Assembly, held in Geneva, January/February 1963.
- b) Participation in I.T.U. Conferences and the work of other organizations.
- c) The unexpected decease of the Director and consequent measures with respect to the organization of the Secretariat.

a) *The Xth Plenary Assembly*

As envisaged in the Report for 1962, the Xth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. was held in Geneva from 16 January to 15 February 1963. This Meeting was attended by approximately 500 delegates, representing 64 Administrations, 25 Recognised Private Operating Agencies, 10 International Organizations, 16 Scientific or Industrial Organizations and 3 Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, as well as all the permanent organs of the I.T.U. Dr. Federico Nicotera,

of the Italian Administration, was elected Chairman of the Assembly and Mr. Hiro Uyeda of Japan, Mr. Konrad Kozłowski of the People's Republic of Poland, and Mr. José Hernández of Mexico, were elected Vice-Chairmen.

This participation once again shows a considerable increase in the interest in the work of the C.C.I.R. over previous Plenary Assemblies, and it is therefore not surprising that the number of texts adopted by the Plenary Assembly again increased and reached close to 300 conclusions (Recommendations, Reports, Resolutions and Opinions) and over 100 subjects for study were adopted unanimously, not a single reservation being recorded.

It is obviously not possible, within the limited scope of the present Report, to give a detailed analysis of the work accomplished. For those interested, reference can be made to the articles in the Telecommunication Journal, June 1963, pp. 177-181, and August 1963, pp. 235-250. In fact, the technical conclusions alone of the Plenary Assembly cover some 1,500 pages of print, divided into five volumes, arranged as follows:

Volume I : Emission — Reception — Vocabulary

Volume II : Propagation

Volume III: Mobile Services — Fixed Services — Standard Frequencies and Time Signals — Monitoring

Volume IV : Space Systems — Radioastronomy — Radio-Relay Systems

Volume V : Broadcasting — Television

Two additional volumes have also been published—i.e. Volume VI, containing information of a general nature concerning the Plenary Assembly and the Organization of the C.C.I.R. and Volume VII, containing the minutes of the plenary sessions.

Nevertheless, several salient results of the Plenary Assembly might usefully be mentioned here. In the first place, a considerable part of the discussions were devoted to the technical criteria for space communication systems, taking into account the fact that such systems would, in many cases, have to share frequency bands with existing terrestrial services. It may be said that, considering the present study of such space systems, sufficiently satisfactory conclusions were reached to permit a collection of 440 typewritten pages of technical results to be presented to the Space Conference, held in Geneva in October/November 1963, thus enabling that conference to adopt modifications to the existing Radio Regulations for this purpose. The Space Conference also allocated frequency bands for space radio communication, taking into account the views of the C.C.I.R. on the technical suitability of different portions of the frequency spectrum for different purposes. Sharing criteria were formulated as prepared by the C.C.I.R. for communication satellites and extended to other space services. Particular attention was also paid by the Plenary Assembly to the consideration of radio-wave propagation curves for the VHF and UHF bands. In view of the conference held in Geneva in April-May 1963 to prepare a plan for broadcasting and television in those bands for the countries of Africa, a report containing such curves was adopted by correspondence according to a unanimous decision of the C.C.I.R. Plenary Assembly and accepted for use without modification by the African Broadcasting Conference.

Finally it may be recalled that the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, adopted a proposal emanating from UNESCO that the C.C.I.R. should study the requirements for low-cost broadcast receivers. At the Xth Plenary Assembly, these studies resulted in two recommendations, containing performance specifications for individual and community-type receivers respectively. The recommendations in question have been transmitted to UNESCO by the Secretary-General of the I.T.U.

Although actually outside the activities of the Plenary Assembly, it should be noted that, in the course of the meeting of study Group XI (Television), an invitation by the United Kingdom Administration to hold discussions in London, early in 1964, on colour television standards was

accepted. This meeting has now been scheduled for the second half of February and it is hoped that it will permit the interested Administrations to arrive at an understanding concerning a single colour television system for large areas of the world, thus avoiding the multiplicity of systems which have plagued the development of black-and-white television.

The Plenary Assembly, at its third session, accepted, by acclamation, an invitation by the French Administration to hold its XIth meeting in 1966, in France.

b) Participation in I.T.U. conferences and the work of other organizations

In view of the various recommendations of the Plenary Assembly, referred to above, the Director and the members of the C.C.I.R. Specialized Secretariat participated actively in the African Broadcasting Conference and in the Space Conference. This participation proved to be most fruitful, as it facilitated the inclusion of the technical conclusions of the C.C.I.R. into the final results of those conferences.

In addition, the Director and the members of the C.C.I.R. Secretariat also participated in the second Meeting of Experts called to consider possible measures to reduce congestion in the frequency bands 4-27.5 Mc/s.

Participation by the C.C.I.R. Secretariat in the work of other international organizations, having common interests with the C.C.I.R., was continued. Thus for instance, representatives of the C.C.I.R. attended the Technical Committee of the European Broadcasting Union (E.B.U.) in Edinburgh (April), the Inter-Union Committee for Frequency Allocations for Radioastronomy and Space Science (I.U.C.A.F.) in Paris (May), the International Electrotechnical Commission (I.E.C.) in Venice (May), the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) and the Fourth International Space Science Symposium, in Warsaw (June), the International Maritime Radio Committee (C.I.R.M.) in Copenhagen (June), the Technical Committee of the International Broadcasting and Television Organization (I.B.T.O.) in Moscow (July), the XIVth General Assembly of the International Radio Scientific Union (U.R.S.I.) in Tokyo (September), the European Conference of Post and Telecommunications (C.E.P.T.) in Munich (September), the I.E.C. in London (October), the C.I.R.M. in London (November).

The members of the C.C.I.R. Secretariat participated also in various study group meetings of the C.C.I.T.T. throughout the year.

c) Death of the Director

It is our sad duty to report here the decease on 20 June of Dr. Ernst Metzler, Director of the C.C.I.R.

As the Xth Plenary Assembly had extended the term of office of the Director until the XIth Plenary Assembly (scheduled to be held in 1966), the problem of the directorship of the C.C.I.R. became acute, as the post of Vice-Director had been abolished from the closing of the Xth Plenary Assembly, although the incumbent had been re-engaged until the end of 1963 as adviser to the Director, following a decision to that effect by the Administrative Council of the I.T.U.

As the International Telecommunication Convention provides that only the Administrative Council can nominate an interim director of a Consultative Committee, and the next meeting of the Council was not scheduled to be held until the Spring of 1964, the Secretary-General, faced with this emergency, nominated the adviser to the Director to the post of Acting Director of the C.C.I.R., until the 1964 session of the Administrative Council.

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

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

The number of Administrations taking part in the work of the C.C.I.T.T. has kept pace with the number of Members and Associate Members of the Union. From 1962 to 1963, the number of recognized private operating agencies rose from 23 to 25 and of industrial enterprises from 48 to 61.

6.6.2 *Study Group activities*

1963 was another year of intense activity for the C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups and working parties: 42 meetings totalling 304 days (301 in 1962).

These meetings led to very important results for international telecommunications.

The telegraph study groups completed work on the technical characteristics for channels using modulation rates above 50 bauds; they prepared operational standards for retransmission networks; they made notable progress in the organization of the automatic world telex network, for which a numbering plan has been drawn up; and they continued their examination of the new, high-capacity telegraph alphabet.

The study group on data transmission, whose meetings are arousing increasing interest among both telecommunication and electronic computer experts, has laid down the first standards for application to a world data-transmission service.

The study groups on switching, signalling and operation, particularly during the Melbourne meetings, devoted most of their time to automatic and semi-automatic intercontinental operation. They proposed that a signalling system, called the C.C.I.T.T. No. 5 system, should be standardized; with some slight changes, this system is based on the one now used on transatlantic cables. They also decided to study a new signalling system which would afford greater operational facilities, especially in the fully automatic service. Finally, they completed a new set of instructions, to be applied universally, which embodies simple rules for operation and tariffs.

A working party, set up by the IIInd Plenary Assembly under No. 179 of the International Telecommunication Convention, finished drafting a handbook on the planning of national automatic networks for use by the new and developing countries.

A considerable amount of work was accomplished also on the plan for the development of telecommunication networks: the Plan Sub-Committee for Asia met in Geneva in February, the Plan Sub-Committee for Latin America in Bogota in May and the Plan Committee itself in Rome in November-December. These meetings made it possible to draw up estimates of traffic and the number of circuits until 1968, as well as traffic forecasts for as far ahead as 1975, which include the possibility of using artificial satellite communication.

For the first time, the Plan Committee was able to lay the basis for a truly world-wide interconnection plan using submarine cables and possibly satellite circuits between continents. The committee also considered proposals for a world numbering plan to be used in automatic telephone and telex operation and a draft world routing plan for the automatic and semi-automatic telephone service.

A thorough review was made of the technical assistance which the C.C.I.T.T. can provide for the new and developing countries, including the means by which such assistance might be accelerated and made more effective; the publication of documentation on the various aspects of wire telecommunications was examined. (A first step in this direction is the handbook on the planning of national automatic networks mentioned above.)

All proposals issuing from the various study groups will be submitted for approval to the IIIrd Plenary Assembly which is to meet from 25 May to 27 June 1964.

The C.C.I.T.T., of course, collaborated with other international organizations such as the World Meteorological Organization, on facsimile transmissions, the International Organization for Standardization, on data transmission, and the International Electrotechnical Commission, on data transmission, cable specifications and questions of vocabulary and symbols.

6.6.3 *C.C.I.T.T. Publications*

In 1963, Volume V of the Red Book (telephone transmission quality and telephone sets), the Plan for the Development of Networks in Asia, the Plan for the Development of Networks in Latin America and a book of Codes and Abbreviations were published.

6.7 TECHNICAL COOPERATION

6.7.1 *General*

The steady increase in Technical Cooperation activities reported upon during the previous years continued during the year 1963. This increase was reflected in the E.P.T.A., the Special Fund and the Funds-in-Trust programmes and resulted in a total of 81 experts being in the field during the year and 166 fellowships being implemented, including one fellowship under the Special Fund.

6.7.2 *Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance*

It will be recalled that the Economic and Social Council in its Resolution 785 (XXX) of July 1960 introduced biennial programming for the E.P.T.A. from 1961. The success of the first biennial programme for 1961 and 1962 led the ECOSOC to extend the experiment for the period 1963/1964. Thus 1963 was the first year of the second biennial programme covering the years 1963/1964.

During the year, under this programme 51 experts were in the field on mission, either commencing new ones or continuing earlier assignments. The number of fellowships awarded during the year was 97. The number dealt with during the year was 165 which included certain awards from the earlier years. Equipment to the value of \$79,286 was provided for in the 1963-64 E.P.T.A. programme. In 1963 orders were placed to a value of \$47,886, leaving a balance of \$31,400 to 1964.

The regional projects referred to in the report for 1962 continued through the year under report. The experts in Bangkok worked in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, according to a Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the Union and the ECAFE. A similar Memorandum of Understanding was concluded during the year between the Economic Commission for Africa and the Union, thereby ensuring the active collaboration with the E.C.A. Under this Memorandum of Understanding the regional experts for Africa will collaborate actively with the E.C.A. in the preparation of a plan for the rapid implementation of certain priority telecommunication links inter-connecting certain capitals in Africa. The

assistance and advice of the regional experts in Central and South America were frequently requested by several countries in the area during the year. Particularly the expert in Central America continued to work in close collaboration with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in the investment projects in the telecommunication field in that area.

A sum of \$949,500 was allocated to the Union in 1963 for its E.P.T.A. programme. In addition contingency authorisations totalling \$135,244 were given to the various projects throughout the year. Thus the effective amount available for the programme during 1963 was \$1,084,744. Out of this amount \$791,045 were spent and obligated in the implementation of the programme. As 1963 and 1964 together form a programme period, the balance of the resources at the end of the year will be carried over to 1964. Table I of Annex 6 gives the list of all the I.T.U. experts on mission during the year under the E.P.T.A. and Funds-in-Trust programmes and their fields of speciality in the countries in which they carried out their missions. Table II contains a short description of the tasks carried out by them during the year.

Table III gives the details of the fellowships awarded or implemented during the year.

6.7.3 *Special Fund*

The interest of the new or developing countries in securing assistance through Special Fund projects continued during the year. Three new projects (Thailand, Indonesia, Venezuela) were approved, thus bringing the total number of projects for which the Union has been designated the executing agency to 10.

Field operations in the earlier projects gained momentum during the year. At the end of 1963 there were 24 experts in the field in the various projects. The projects had not advanced to the appropriate stage in their implementation for any of the fellowships in them to be implemented. Equipment to the approximate value of \$270,000 was ordered during the year. The total amount of Special Fund assistance for the ten projects for which the Union was acting as executing agency at the end of the year was \$9,140,900.

In addition to the projects approved, notification had been received from the Special Fund that five more projects were being proposed for formal sanction during January 1964. These were for establishing telecommunication training centres in Afghanistan, Colombia, Ghana, Algeria and Madagascar. Several other requests were also in varying stages of development.

Details of these projects are in Table IV of Annex 6.

6.7.4 *Funds-in-Trust*

The Funds-in-Trust project in Venezuela continued through 1963. An expert in external plant joined the project in December 1962 and completed his mission at the end of 1963. Two other experts, who after completing the first phase of their mission had returned to their home countries, resumed the second phase of their tasks during the latter half of 1963.

Another mission of short duration was carried out in Saudi Arabia. As a result of the advice of the expert during that mission, the country requested a long-term Funds-in-Trust mission, consisting of a general telecommunications adviser.

A third mission requested by Singapore was about to begin at the end of the year. Three other countries had submitted requests which were under consideration at the close of the year.

6.7.5 *O.P.E.X.*

During the year significant changes took place in the O.P.E.X. programme. Previously experts provided for carrying out operational and executive tasks under the direct orders of the recipient government, constituted a distinct programme administered by the United Nations.

During 1963, however, due to the gradual increase in the demand for that type of assistance, various means of finding additional sources of finance for the programme were examined. By ECOSOC Resolution 951 (XXXVI) it was decided that in future O.P.E.X. type of posts in certain fields should be included in their E.P.T.A. programme by the recipient countries. The effect of the proposals would be that all O.P.E.X. posts in the telecommunication field would in future be dealt with by the Union exactly as if they were part of the E.P.T.A. programme.

There were four O.P.E.X. posts in the telecommunications field in three countries during 1963. As the new procedures for O.P.E.X. posts were to come into force only from 1964, these posts were administered directly by the United Nations during 1963.

6.7.6 *Technical Assistance in kind under the Union*

All offers of technical assistance in kind received during the year were as usual brought to the attention of the Members and Associate Members. An offer of assistance by Belgium to grant study fellowships to students from new or developing countries aroused special interest.

A seminar on microwaves for the benefit of technicians from countries in the Caribbeans and Central America was held in Mexico City from 6 to 18 May 1963 in which 27 participants took part. A seminar for the English-speaking newly independent countries of Africa, scheduled to be held in Addis Ababa towards the end of 1963 was postponed to 1964 at the request of the host government.

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

The Union continued its mission in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) and operated in close collaboration with the United Nations Civilian Operations. The number of experts varied from time to time, depending on the local requirements and was 34 at the end of the year.

The Congolese nationals under training in France and Germany in various branches of telecommunications were reported to be making satisfactory progress and were expected to return to the Congo in the early part of 1964. Their return would provide a core of competently trained technicians, all nationals of the Congo.

The installation at the various centres of radio equipment given by the Federal Republic of Germany as a bi-lateral aid to the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) was undertaken by the I.T.U. mission.

The Telecommunication Training Institute in Leopoldville commenced functioning during the year with the teachers provided through the I.T.U. mission.

6.7.8 *Meetings in connection with Technical Assistance*

The Union participated in the meetings of the Technical Assistance Board in New York in March and October and in Geneva in July. It was represented at the Technical Assistance Committee Meeting in June which was held in Copenhagen. In addition there were several small Working Parties to deal with specific questions connected with technical assistance matters in which the Union participated when necessary.

6.7.9 *Conclusion*

Although interest in Technical Cooperation activities has been increasing in all the new or developing countries during the year, it was particularly so in Central and South America. Several requests for short-term assistance from different countries were received during 1963 which showed that during the ensuing years a significant programme would develop in that continent.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

ANNEXES 1-9

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

ANNEX 1

Position on 31 December, 1963, of countries in relation to:

1. the Geneva Acts (1959) and the Regulations annexed thereto:	} Table I
— Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations (A.R.C. of Geneva, 1959)	
— Partial Revision of the Radio Regulations (E.A.R.C. of Geneva, 1963)	
— Telegraph and Telephone Regulations (Geneva, 1958)	} Table II
2. the European Broadcasting Convention (Copenhagen, 1948)	
3. the European Regional Convention for the maritime mobile radio service (Copenhagen, 1948)	
4. the European Broadcasting Agreement (Stockholm, 1952)	} Table III
5. the Regional Arrangement relative to Maritime Radiobeacons in the European Area of Region 1 (Paris, 1951)	
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 (1962)	Table X
14. the Special Agreement for use of the band 582-606 Mc/s for radio navigation purposes (Brussels, 1962)	Table XI
15. the Special Agreement in connection with the use of VHF and UHF in fixed and mobile services in frontier areas (Brussels, 1963)	Table XII
16. the Regional Agreement for the African Broadcasting Area concerning the use of frequencies by the broadcasting service in the very high frequency and ultra high frequency bands (Geneva, 1963).	Table XIII

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, 1963

- The letter S means that the Convention or Regulations concerned was signed.
 — The letter A in column 3 means accession to the Convention; in the other columns, it means 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 Conferences						Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference			
	Geneva (1959)			Radio Regulations			Additional Radio Regulations			Geneva (1958)			
	Class of contribution No. of units		Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat	A.R.C. Geneva (1959)	Partial Revision E.A.R.C. Geneva (1963)	A.R.C. Geneva (1959)	Telegraph Regulations	Telephone Regulations					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MEMBERS:													
* Afghanistan ¹⁾	½	S		S		—		S		—		—	
* Albania (People's Republic of) ¹⁾	½	S	27. VIII. 1963 ⁵⁰⁾	S	¹⁾	—		S	¹⁾	—	A	—	A
* Algeria (Democratic and Popular Republic of)	3	A	3. V. 1963	—		S		—		—		—	
* Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of) ¹⁾	1	S	19. VI. 1961 ²⁷⁾	S		—		S		S		S	
* Argentine Republic ¹⁾	15	S	18. IV. 1962	S	A ³⁹⁾	S		S	A ³⁹⁾	—	A ⁴²⁾	—	A ⁴²⁾
* Australia (Commonwealth of) ¹⁾ ³⁾ ³³⁾ . .	20	S	1. II. 1962	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
* Austria ¹⁾	1	S	29. V. 1962	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
* Belgium ¹⁾	4	S	8. X. 1962	S	A	S		S	A	S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A
* Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic ¹⁾ .	1	S	11. VIII. 1961 ²⁸⁾	S	²⁸⁾	S		S	²⁹⁾	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 ²⁶⁾	S	²⁶⁾	S		S	²⁶⁾	S	A	S	A
* Burundi (Kingdom of)	½	A	16. II. 1963	—		—		—		—		—	
* Cambodia (Kingdom of)	1			S		S		S		—		—	
* Cameroon (Federal Republic of) ⁶⁾ . . .	1	A	18. VI. 1963	—	A	—		—	A	—		—	
* Canada ¹⁾	18	S	26. III. 1962	S	A	S		S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A	—	¹⁾
* Central African Republic	½	A	22. III. 1961	—	A	—		—	A	—		—	
* Ceylon	1	S	4. IV. 1963	S		—		S		S		S	
* Chile	3			—		—		—		—		—	
* China ¹⁾	15	S	19. X. 1961	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
* Cyprus (Republic of)	½	A	24. IV. 1961	—	A	S		—	A	—	A	—	A
Vatican City State	½	S	18. IV. 1962	S	A	S		S	A	—	A	—	A
* Colombia (Republic of) ¹⁾	3	S	18. IV. 1963	S		S		S		S		S	
* Congo (Republic of the) (Brazzaville) .	½	A	26. I. 1963	—	A	—		—	A	—		—	
* Congo (Republic of the) (Léopoldville) .	1	A	6. XII. 1961	—		S		—		—		—	
Korea (Republic of)	1	S	26. X. 1961	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
* Costa Rica ¹⁾	3	S	20. XII. 1963	S		—		S		—		—	
* Ivory Coast (Republic of the)	1	A	23. XII. 1960	—	A ⁴⁷⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁷⁾	—		—	
* Cuba ¹⁾	1	S	12. XII. 1962	S		S		S	¹⁾	—	¹⁾	—	¹⁾
* Dahomey (Republic of)	½	A	28. X. 1960	—	A	—		—	A	—		—	
* Denmark ¹⁾	5	S	18. I. 1961	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
* Dominican Republic	3	S		S		—		S		—	A	—	A
* El Salvador (Republic of) ¹⁾	3	S		S		—		S	¹⁾	S		S	¹⁾
Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency ¹⁾ ⁵⁾ ³⁴⁾	5	S	19. XI. 1962	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
* Ecuador	1	A	18. IV. 1962	—		—		—		—		—	
* Spain ¹⁾	3	S	19. VIII. 1961	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
* United States of America ¹⁾	30	S	23. X. 1961 ³²⁾	S	A ⁴⁰⁾	S		—	³²⁾	S	A ⁴³⁾	—	³²⁾
* Ethiopia	1	S	28. XII. 1962	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
* Finland	3	S	23. XII. 1960	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A

Table I. Convention, Regulations (cont.)

Country or group of territories	CONVENTION			REGULATIONS									
	Plenipotentiary Conference			Administrative Radio Conferences						Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference			
	Geneva (1959)			Radio Regulations				Additional Radio Regulations		Geneva (1958)			
	Class of contribution No. of units		Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat	A.R.C. Geneva (1959)	Partial Revision E.A.R.C. Geneva (1963)	A.R.C. Geneva (1959)				Telegraph Regulations		Telephone Regulations	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
* France ¹⁾	30	S	19. XI. 1962	S	A	S		S	A	S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A
* Gabon Republic	½	A	21. IX. 1961	—	A	—		—	A	—		—	
* Ghana ¹⁾	1	S	31. X. 1962	S	A	S		S	A	—	A	—	A
* Greece ¹⁾	1	S		S		S		S		S		S	
* Guatemala	1	A	17. X. 1963	—	A ⁴⁸⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁸⁾	—	A	—	A
* 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 ³¹⁾	S	³¹⁾	S		S	³¹⁾	S	A	S	A
* India (Republic of) ¹⁾	20	S	1. XI. 1962	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A ⁴¹⁾
* Indonesia (Republic of) ¹⁾	5	S	13. IX. 1963	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	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
* Iceland	½	S	5. VII. 1960	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
* Israel (State of) ¹⁾	1	S	12. VIII. 1960	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
* Italy ¹⁾	8	S	28. XII. 1962	S		S		S		S		S	
* Jamaica	1	A	18. II. 1963	—		S		—		—		—	
* Japan ¹⁾	25	S	11. VIII. 1961	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
* Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of) ¹⁾	½	S	14. I. 1963	S	A	—		S	A	S	A	S	A
* Kuwait (State of) ¹⁾ ⁹⁾	1	S	23. I. 1963 ⁴⁶⁾	S	A	S		S	A	—	A	—	A
* Laos (Kingdom of)	½	S	17. I. 1963	—	A	—		—	A	—	A	—	A
* Lebanon ¹⁾	½	S	30. V. 1961	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
* Liberia (Republic of) ⁷⁾	3	A	18. VI. 1963	—	A	S		—	A	—	A	—	A
* Libya (United Kingdom of) ¹⁾	½	S		S		—		S		S		S	
* Liechtenstein (Principality of)	½	A	25. VII. 1963	—		S		—		—		—	
* Luxembourg	½	S	9. XI. 1962	S	A	S		S	A	S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A
* Malaysia ¹⁰⁾	³⁵⁴⁾	S	30. XII. 1960	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
* Malagasy Republic	1	A	11. V. 1961	—		—		—		—		—	
* Mali (Republic of)	1	A	26. II. 1962	—	A	—		—	A	—		—	
* Morocco (Kingdom of) ¹⁾	1	S	5. IV. 1961	S	A ³⁷⁾	S		S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A	S	A
* Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	½	A	18. IV. 1962	—		—		—		—		—	
* Mexico ¹⁾	8	S	4. V. 1962	S		S		S		S	A	S	A
* Monaco ¹⁾	½	S	22. VII. 1961	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
* Nepal	½	S	31. XII. 1963	S	A	—		S	A	—	A	—	A
* Nicaragua	1	S		S		—		S		—		—	
* Niger (Republic of the)	1	A	2. XI. 1962	—	A	—		—	A	—		—	
* Nigeria (Federation of)	2	A	11. IV. 1961	—	A	—		—	A	—		—	
* Norway ¹⁾	5	S	12. VII. 1961	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
* New Zealand ¹⁾ ²⁵⁾	5	S	31. V. 1961	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	—	A
* Uganda	½	A	8. III. 1963	—		S		—		—		—	
* Pakistan ¹⁾	15	S	11. III. 1961 ²³⁾	S	A ³⁷⁾	S		S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A	S	A
* Panama	3	A	6. XII. 1962	—	A	—		—	A	—	A	—	A
* Paraguay ¹⁾	1	S	26. X. 1961	S	A	—		S	A	S	A	S	A
* Netherlands (Kingdom of the) ¹⁾ ²⁸⁾	10	S	29. VI. 1961	S	A	S		S	A	S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A
* Peru ¹⁾	2	S	25. VII. 1963	S		—		S		—		—	

Table I. Convention, Regulations (cont.)

Country or group of territories	CONVENTION			REGULATIONS									
	Plenipotentiary Conference			Administrative Radio Conferences						Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference			
	Geneva (1959)			Radio Regulations				Additional Radio Regulations		Geneva (1958)			
	Class of contribution No. of units		Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat	A.R.C. Geneva (1959)	Partial Revision E.A.R.C. Geneva (1963)			A.R.C. Geneva (1959)			Telegraph Regulations	Telephone Regulations	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
* Philippines (Republic of the) ¹⁾	1	S	6. XI. 1963 ⁵¹⁾	S		S		S		—	¹⁾	—	¹⁾
* Poland (People's Republic of) ¹⁾	3	S	8. VII. 1963	S	¹⁾	S		S	¹⁾	S	A	S	A
* Portugal ¹⁾	8	S	14. I. 1963	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
Spanish Provinces in Africa	1	A	25. IV. 1963	—	A	S		—	A	—	A	—	A
Portuguese Oversea Provinces ¹⁾	8	S	14. I. 1963 ⁴⁹⁾	S	A	—		S	A	S	A	S	A
* Syrian Arab Republic	1	A	24. VIII. 1962	—		—		—		—		—	
* United Arab Republic ¹⁾	5	S	27. VII. 1961	S		S		S		S	A	S	A
Federal Republic of Germany ¹⁾ ⁴⁵⁾	20	S	28. XII. 1962	S	A ³⁸⁾	S		S	A ³⁸⁾	S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A
* Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia ¹⁾ ⁸⁾	1	S	23. XII. 1960	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
* Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic ¹⁾	3	S	30. VIII. 1961 ³⁰⁾	S	³⁰⁾	S		S	³⁰⁾	S	A	S	A
* Somali Republic	1	A	28. IX. 1962	—		—		—		—		—	
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of) ⁵⁵⁾	1	A	14. XII. 1960	—	A	—		—	A	S	A	S	
* Roumanian People's Republic ¹⁾	1	S	19. III. 1962 ³⁶⁾	S	³⁶⁾	S		S	³⁶⁾	S	A	S	A
* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ¹⁾ ²²⁾	30	S	1. XII. 1960	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
* Rwanda (Republic of)	½	A	12. XII. 1962	—		—		—		—		—	
* Senegal (Republic of the)	1	A	28. XII. 1960	—		—		—		—		—	
* Sierra Leone	½	A	30. XII. 1961	—		—		—		—		—	
* Sudan (Republic of the) ¹⁾	1	S	21. X. 1963	S	A	—		S	A	S	A	S	A
* South Africa (Republic of) and Territory of South-West Africa ¹⁾ ²⁾	8	S	15. III. 1961	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	¹⁾
* Sweden ¹⁾	10	S	30. XII. 1960	S	A	S		S	A	S	A ⁴⁴⁾	S	A
Switzerland (Confederation) ¹⁾	10	S	20. XII. 1960	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
* Tanganyika	½	A	31. X. 1962	—		S		—		—		—	
* Chad (Republic of the)	½	A	10. III. 1961	—	A	—		—	A	—		—	
* Czechoslovak Socialist Republic ¹⁾ ⁴⁾	5	S	1. VIII. 1962	S	¹⁾	S		S	¹⁾	S	A	S	A
Territories of the United States of America ¹⁾	25	²¹⁾	23. X. 1961 ³²⁾	—	A ⁴⁰⁾	S		—	³²⁾	—	A ⁴³⁾	—	³²⁾
Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible ³⁵⁾ ⁵⁵⁾	1	S	9. XII. 1961	S	A	S		S	A	—	A	—	A
* Thailand	3	S	15. XI. 1962	S	A	—		S	A	—	A	—	
* Togolese Republic	½	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⁾	30	S	10. IV. 1961 ²⁴⁾	S	²⁴⁾	S		S	²⁴⁾	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	—	A	—		—	A	S	A	S	A
* Yemen	1			—		—		—		—		—	
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS:													
* Kenya ⁵²⁾	½	S	30. XI. 1961	S	A	S		S	A	—	A	—	A
Singapore-British Borneo Group ⁵³⁾	½	A	9. XII. 1961	—	A	—		—	A	—		—	

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

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

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

4) Formerly: Czechoslovakia.

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

6) Formerly: Cameroon (Republic of the).

7) Formerly: Liberia.

8) Formerly: Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

9) Formerly: Kuwait.

10) Formerly: Malaya (Federation of).

11-20)

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

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

23) The Convention was ratified subject to the reservations appearing in the Final Protocol XXIX.

24) 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.

25) The Government of the New Zealand declared that its acceptance of the Convention applies to the Cook Islands (including Niue) and the Tokelau Islands.

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

Note by the General Secretariat: Western Samoa is now a sovereign and independent state.

26) 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.

27) In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia declared that this ratification shall not imply any recognition of Israel nor any obligation to deal directly or indirectly therewith. (Notification No. 869, page 1).

Note by the General Secretariat: A statement by Israel on this subject was published in Notification No. 878, page 2.

28) The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declared, 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 this last-mentioned territory, see the communications appearing in Notifications No. 902 (pages 6 and 7), No. 911 (page 4) and No. 915 (page 4).

29) 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.

30) 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.

31) 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.

32) 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)."

33) In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia declared 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.

34) 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.

35) 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)**

* As a result of the accession of the Colony of Aden to the Federation of South Arabia, telecommunications matters are now within the portfolio of the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications of the Federation of South Arabia. The executive officer of the Ministry is the Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General continues to have certain responsibilities in respect of the parts of the Protectorate of South Arabia (formerly known as Aden Protectorate) which are not included in the Federation of South Arabia. (Notification No. 930, page 2).

** Note by the General Secretariat: Zanzibar is now an independent sovereign state, Member of the United Nations Organisation.

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 international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible".

36) 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.

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

38) 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." (Notification No. 855, page 2).

Note by the General Secretariat: The Administrations of the following countries have made statements on this subject, published in the Notifications mentioned:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Notification No. 876, page 2.
People's Republic of Poland	Notification No. 880, page 1.

39) In approving these Regulations, the Argentine Government declared 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.

40) 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).

41) 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).

(Notification No. 883, page 1).

42) 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.

43) 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.)

44) 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.

45) 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.

Note by the General Secretariat: The Administrations of the following countries have made statements on this subject, published in the Notifications mentioned:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
(also valid for the Bielorussian S.S.R.
and the Ukrainian S.S.R.)
People's Republic of Albania
People's Republic of Poland
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
People's Republic of Bulgaria

Notification No. 915, page 1.
Notification No. 919, page 1.
Notification No. 919, page 2.
Notification No. 920, page 2.
Notification No. 921, page 1.

46) In ratifying the Convention, the State of Kuwait has confirmed the reservation which it made when signing the Final Protocol (No. XXIV).

47) In approving the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations, the Republic of the Ivory Coast, referring to Article 9 of the Regulations and to the procedure defined in Article 10, reserved the right to take any measures necessary for the development and proper operation of its broadcasting service, should the procedure in question fail to give it satisfaction. (Notification No. 908, page 2).

48) In approving these Regulations, the Government of Guatemala has made the following reservation:

The Radio Regulations are approved subject to the reservation that Guatemala will not recognize frequency assignments on the territory of Belize, which Guatemala considers to be an integral part of its national territory, if such assignments are effected on behalf of another power or other powers. This reservation is made by virtue of the fact that decisions have been taken as to the frequency assignments which are to appear in the Master International Frequency Register.

49) The ratification by Portugal of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959) also holds good for Portuguese Overseas Provinces. (Notification No. 914, page 1).

50) In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the People's Republic of Albania has confirmed the reservations which it made when signing the Final Protocol (Nos. XXII and XXIII).

51) In ratifying the Convention, the Republic of the Philippines has confirmed the reservations which it made when signing the Final Protocol (Nos. XV and XXIX).

52) Formerly part of the Associate Member "British East Africa", which comprised:

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

As a result of the accession of Tanganyika and Uganda to the Convention (Geneva 1959), it has been decided to replace the denomination of the Associate Member "British East Africa" by "Kenya" (Notification No. 916, page 6).

53) Formerly comprising the following territories:

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

* Incorporated in Malaysia. (Notification No. 929, page 5.)

54) As from 1 January, 1965: 4 Unit class.

55) Consequent upon the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on 31st December, 1963, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia will from 1st January, 1964, be included, as an interim measure, among the territories comprising the Member, The Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible. Southern Rhodesia will resume as a separate Member of the Union. (Notification No. 930, page 1).

Table II. European Broadcasting and Maritime Mobile Areas

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

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

Country or group of territories	European Broadcasting Convention (Copenhagen, 1948)		European Regional Convention for the maritime mobile radio service (Copenhagen, 1948)		European Broadcasting Agreement (Stockholm, 1952)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monaco		S	R	S	R	S
Norway		S	R	S	R	S
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)		S	R	S	R	S
Poland (People's Republic of)		S	R			
Portugal		S		S		
United Arab Republic						
Federal Republic of Germany						S
Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia		S	R			S
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
Sweden				S	R	S
Switzerland (Confederation)		S	R			S
Syrian Arab Republic						
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic		S	R			
Tunisia 4)		S	R	S	R	S
Turkey				S		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		S	R		3)	

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

2) Further to Resolution No. 31 of the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Radio Conference of Geneva, 1959, has included Iraq in the European Area.

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

4) Formerly: French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia.

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

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

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

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

1) Formerly: French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia.

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

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

Country or territories	Inter-American Radio Agreement (FIAR) (Washington, 1949)		North-American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA) (Washington, 1950)	
1	2	3	4	5
Argentina Republic.	S			
Bolivia	S			
Brazil	S			
Canada	S		S	R
Chile	S			
Colombia (Republic of)	S			
Costa Rica	S	A		
Cuba	S		S	R
Dominican Republic	S	A	S	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				
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 Socialist 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)*, Vatican City State, Denmark, *Spain*³⁾, *Finland*, *France*, Greece, *Hungarian People's Republic*, *Ireland*, Iceland, Israel (State of), Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, *Morocco (Kingdom of)*, Monaco, Norway, *Netherlands (Kingdom of the)*, Poland (People's Republic of), *Portugal*, *Federal Republic of Germany*²⁾, *Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia*, *Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic*¹⁾, Roumanian People's Republic, *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*, Sweden, *Switzerland (Confederation)*, *Czechoslovak Socialist Republic*, *Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible*, Turkey, *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*¹⁾.

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.

²⁾ In giving its approval, the Administration of the Federal Republic of Germany expressed the following considerations:

"According to the frequency plan for television stations in the frequency band 162-230 Mc/s (Annex 2, Chapter 2, of the Agreement), the frequencies 224.25/229.75 Mc/s are assigned to the Sonneberg television station appearing in the plan with an effective radiated power of 30/6 kW and an effective radiated power of 5 kW for the television carrier permitted in the sector between 45 and 135 degrees.

This assignment is capable of causing harmful interference to the aeronautical radionavigation service stations which operate in the frequency band 223-235 Mc/s band in accordance with Article 5 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959.

Harmful interference to stations operating in the frequency band 223-235 Mc/s, which is allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis, can only be avoided if the effective radiated power of the Sonneberg television station does not exceed 0.5/0.1 kW in the sector between 135 and 345 degrees."

³⁾ The Spanish Government has approved this Agreement while maintaining the three reservations which appear in paragraph I (A, B and C) of the Final Protocol.

**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 Socialist 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.

**Table XII. Special Agreement in connection with the use of VHF and UHF
in fixed and mobile services in frontier areas
(Brussels, 1963)**

This Agreement was concluded between the Administrations of Belgium, Netherlands and Federal Republic of Germany.

**Table XIII. Regional Agreement for the African Broadcasting Area
concerning the use of frequencies by the broadcasting service
in the very high frequency and ultra high frequency bands
(Geneva, 1963)**

This Agreement was signed on 23 May, 1963, by the delegates of the following Administrations:

Cameroon (Federal Republic of), Congo (Republic of the) (Brazzaville), Congo (Republic of the) (Léopoldville), Ivory Coast (Republic of the), Dahomey (Republic of), Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency (as far as French Somaliland and the Comores Archipelago are concerned), Spain, Ethiopia, France (in so far as the Department of Reunion is concerned), Gabon Republic, Ghana, Guinea (Republic of), Upper Volta (Republic of), Liberia (Republic of), Libya (United Kingdom of), Malagasy Republic, Mali (Republic of), Mauritania (Islamic Republic of), Niger (Republic of the), Nigeria (Federation of), Uganda, Spanish Provinces in Africa, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, Somali Republic, Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of), Rwanda (Republic of), Senegal (Republic of the), Sierra Leone, South Africa (Republic of) and Territory of South-West Africa, Tanganyika, Chad (Republic of the), Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible, Togolese Republic and Kenya (Associate Member).

ANNEX 2

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN THE BUDGET FOR 1963

(in Swiss francs)

EXPENDITURE	Budget 1962 including add. credits	Expenditure 1962	Budget 1963	Additional credits 1963	Total 1963
I. I.T.U. BUDGET					
Sect. 1. Administrative Council . . .	380,000	425,273.95	385,000	—	385,000
2. General Secretariat . . .	3,911,500	3,888,974.98	4,054,800	126,700	4,181,500
3. I.F.R.B.	5,457,400	5,081,411.26	4,913,000	161,800	5,074,800
4. C.C.I.R.	779,600	732,081.—	846,400	23,300	869,700
5. C.C.I.T.T.	1,031,500	905,634.25	998,100	30,800	1,028,900
6. General Services	1,685,400	1,607,917.22	1,968,900	26,000	1,994,900
— Subsidy to the supplementary publications budget . . .	—	—	103,400	—	103,400
— Increase in salaries and post allowances for 1961/1962	29,000	28,966.55	—	31,600	31,600
	13,274,400	12,670,259.21	13,269,600	400,200	13,669,800
Sect. 7. I.T.U. Confs. in accordance with No 197 of the Convention:					
— Panel of experts . . .	—	—	111,000	—	111,000
— E.A.R.C. on space . . .	—	—	895,000	180,000	1,075,000
— Aeronautical E.A.R.C. . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. 8. Meetings of the C.C.I.'s in accord. with No 198 of the Convention:					
— C.C.I.R.	542,000	741,298.17	907,500	114,500	1,022,000
— C.C.I.T.T.	750,000	660,373.30	735,000	302,000	1,037,000
	14,566,400	14,071,930.68	15,918,100	996,700	16,914,800
Sect. 9. Special confs. in acc. with No. 199 of the Convention:					
— African Broadcasting Conf. 1963	—	—	—	428,000	428,000
— African Broadcasting Conf. 1964	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. 14. Cost of fitting out C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory . .	40,000	26,115.35	16,000	—	16,000
Cost of maintenance and renewal of simultaneous interpretation and other electro-acoustic equipment	—	—	—	—	—
	14,606,400	14,098,046.03	15,934,100	1,424,700	17,358,800
Payment into I.T.U. Reserve Account	—	610,642.65	—	—	—
	14,606,400	14,708,688.68	15,934,100	1,424,700	17,358,800
II. BUDGET FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS					
Sect. 11. Technical Coop. Admin. expenses	680,830	658,034.70	730,500	79,800	810,300
Carried forward to next year and UN refund	—	151,344.37	—	—	—
	680,830	809,379.07	730,500	79,800	810,300
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET					
Total expenditure	1,085,050	1,406,701.36	1,504,100	—	1,504,100
Excess income	3,500	—	58,100	—	58,100
	1,088,550	1,406,701.36	1,562,200	—	1,562,200

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN THE BUDGET FOR 1963

(in Swiss francs)

INCOME	Budget 1962 including add. credits	Income 1962	Budget 1963	Additional income 1963	Total 1963
I. I.T.U. BUDGET					
Sect. 31. Contributions					
— Contr. by Members and Ass. Members to exp. of current year	12,684,672	12,714,762.75	15,685,100	109,150	15,794,250
— Cont. by priv. operating agencies, sci. or indus. organ. and intl. orgs. to costs of Confs. and Meet. of Sect. 7 and 8:					
— E.A.R.C. on space . .	—	—	—	—	—
— Aeronautical E.A.R.C.	—	—	—	—	—
— C.C.I.R.	79,000	85,000,—	100,000	10,000	110,000
— C.C.I.T.T.	100,000	114,000,—	130,000	16,250	146,250
Sect. 33. Staff detached to regional confs.	—	—	—	20,000	20,000
Miscellaneous income . .	—	66,082.58	3,000	—	3,000
	12,863,672	12,979,845.33	15,918,100	155,400	16,073,500
Sect. 31. Contr. by Members and Assoc. Members of I.T.U. to costs of special confs.:					
— African Broadcasting Conf. 1963	—	—	—	428,000	428,000
— African Broadcasting Conf. 1964	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. 37. Withdrawal from C.C.I.T.T. Reserve Fund for fitting out C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory	40,000	26,115.35	16,000	—	16,000
Withdrawal from the Fund for renewing sim. int. equipment for maintenance and renewal of sim. int. and other electro-acoustic equipment	—	—	—	—	—
	12,903,672	13,005,960.68	15,934,100	583,400	16,517,500
Withdrawal from I.T.U. Reserve Account	1,702,728	1,702,728,—	—	841,300	841,300
	14,606,400	14,708,688.68	15,934,100	1,424,700	17,358,800
II. BUDGET FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS					
Sect. 32. Contr. to T.C. admin. costs and sums brought forward from 1961	680,830	809,379.07	730,500	79,800	810,300
	680,830	809,379.07	730,500	79,800	810,300
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET					
Total income	1,088,550	1,285,390.70	1,562,200	—	1,562,200
Excess expenditure	—	121,310.66	—	—	—
	1,088,550	1,406,701.36	1,562,200	—	1,562,200

ANNEX 2 a)

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

1963

(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	385,000.—	492,828.20	—	—	385,000.—	492,828.20
2. General Secretariat	4,181,500.—	4,190,002.95	612,800.—	639,840.38	4,794,300.—	4,829,843.33
3. I.F.R.B.	5,074,800.—	4,936,306.05	1,174,100.—	1,114,861.94	6,248,900.—	6,051,167.99
4. C.C.I.R.	869,700.—	862,129.60	95,700.—	102,368.71	965,400.—	964,498.31
5. C.C.I.T.T.	1,028,900.—	985,883.66	112,300.—	107,965.03	1,141,200.—	1,093,848.69
	11,539,900.—	11,467,150.46	1,994,900.—	1,965,036.06		
7. I.T.U. Conferences (Convention No. 197)					13,534,800.—	13,432,186.52
8. (1) International Radio Consultative Committee meetings (Convention No. 198)					1,186,000.—	1,161,198.95
(2) International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee meetings (Convention No. 198)					1,022,000.—	1,044,956.75
14. Increases in salaries and post adjustments for 1962					1,037,000.—	981,846.19
Subsidy to supplementary publications budget					31,600.—	83,950.20
					103,400.—	177,944.—
					16,914,800.—	16,882,082.61

ANNEX 3

Summary of budgetary estimates of the International Telecommunication Union for 1963 drawn up in the form adopted by the United Nations and the other specialized agencies

GROUP I. PERSONNEL

	1963 *) Swiss francs
<i>Salaries and wages</i>	
Permanent posts	9,074,800
Temporary staff	218,000
Staff intermittently employed	2,301,000
Overtime and night differential	17,000
Compensation for annual leave not taken	—
Fees for expert advice and associated expenses	28,000
	<hr/>
	11,638,800
	<hr/>
<i>Staff allowances</i>	
Dependency allowances, education grants and children's travel to and from school.	809,100
Contributions to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Fund	1,403,400
Contributions to sickness insurance and other insurances	219,600
Installation, termination and repatriation allowances	36,000
Sundry	116,400
	<hr/>
	2,584,500
	<hr/>
Total of Group I	14,223,300
	<hr/>

GROUP II. GENERAL SERVICES

<i>Travel and transportation</i>	
Mission travel expenses: Delegations	171,000
Staff	447,300
Advisory experts	—
Home leave travel	270,400
Travel of staff members and their dependents, and removal expenses . .	58,000
Sundry	2,300
	<hr/>
	949,000
	<hr/>

*) Budget for 1963 includes additional credits of 1,076,500 Swiss francs approved by the Administrative Council at its 18th session in March/April 1963 raising the gross budget from 16,648,600 Swiss francs to 17,725,100 Swiss francs.

	1963 *) Swiss francs
<i>Contractual services and others</i>	
Printing	285,400
Sundry	258,000
	<hr/> 543,400
<i>Supplies</i>	418,500
<i>Property and equipment</i>	1,534,000
	<hr/>
Total of Group II	<u>3,444,900</u>

GROUP III. SPECIAL ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS

Missions	—
Subsidies	—
Scholarships and fellowships	—
Sundry	—
	<hr/>
	—
	<hr/>

GROUP IV. OTHER BUDGETARY PROVISIONS

Miscellaneous expenses	56,900
	<hr/>
Total of Groups I to IV	<u>17,725,100</u>

GROUPE V. REVENUE

Staff contributions	—
Estimated income from services to other organisations	—
Sale of publications	—
Sundry	813,300**)
	<hr/>
Total of Group V	<u>813,300</u>
	<hr/>
Net Total 1963.	<u>16,911,800</u>

*) Budget for 1963 includes additional credits of 1,076,500 Swiss francs approved by the Administrative Council at its 18th session in March/April 1963 raising the gross budget from 16,648,600 Swiss francs to 17,725,100 Swiss francs.

**) Contributions from the Technical Assistance Board and Special Fund of the United Nations towards the administrative expenses of the Technical Cooperation Division of the I.T.U.

GROUP VI. PUBLICATIONS BUDGET

	1963 Swiss francs
<i>Expenditure</i>	
Cost of publications.	1,504,100
Transfer to Capital account	58,100
	<hr/>
	1,562,200
	<hr/>
<i>Income</i>	
Sale of publications	1,562,200
	<hr/>

ANNEX 4

LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE UNION IN 1963

1. 24 Notifications Nos. 906-929, in 3 languages.
2. 6 TT Division Circulars, i.e. 9 printed pages, in 3 languages.

These Circulars deal with the following:

- Circular No. 1390 General Telegraph Statistics; List of International Telex Circuits;
Table of International Telex Relations.
- „ „ 1391 Codes and Abbreviations for the use of the International Telecommunication Services (2nd edition).
- „ „ 1392 Table C of Rates, 3rd edition.
- „ „ 1393 Despatch of the List of International Telephone Routes, 3rd edition.
- „ „ 1394 List of International Telephone Routes, 4th edition.
- „ „ 1395 General Telephone Statistics, 1962

3. 11 Radio Division Circulars, i.e. 30 printed pages, in 3 languages.

These Circulars deal with the following:

- Circular No. 825 Subscription to the 2nd edition of the List of Broadcasting Stations operating in the Bands below 5,950 kc/s.
- „ „ 826 Subscription to the 2nd edition of the List of Fixed Stations operating International Circuits.
- „ „ 827 Final texts of the Xth Plenary Assembly of the International Radio Consultative Committee, Geneva, 1963.
- „ „ 828 Subscription to the 2nd edition of the Alphabetical List of Call Signs of Stations used by the Maritime Mobile Service—List VII A.
- „ „ 829 Despatch of the 1st edition of the Alphabetical List of Call Signs of Stations other than Amateur Stations, Experimental Stations and Stations of the Maritime Mobile Service—List VII B.
- „ „ 830 Despatch of the 3rd edition of the List of Ship Stations and subscription to the 4th edition.
- „ „ 831 Publication of the Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, Geneva, 1963.
- „ „ 832 Radioastronomical Service.
- „ „ 833 Subscription to the 2nd edition of the List of Coast Stations.
- „ „ 834 Subscription to the 1st edition of the List of Broadcasting Stations operating in the Bands between 5,950 and 26,100 kc/s.
- „ „ 835 Despatch of the 2nd edition of the List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations.

		No. of copies
4. Resolutions of the 18th Session of the A.C.	F	450
	E	460
	S	210
5. Financial Operating Report, 1962	F	600
	E	600
	S	270
6. Report on the activities of the Union, 1962	F	1,000
	E	1,250
	S	500
7. Portrait of Professor Theodore von Karman		1,200
8. Telecommunication Journal, 12 issues	F	1,400
	E	2,000
	S	600
9. Official List of Telegraph Offices, 21st edition, Annexes Nos. 6-9, trilingual		18,600
10. Table B, telegraph rates in the extra-European system, 2nd edition, Geneva Revision 1958, Supplements Nos. 12-18	F	400
	E	400
11. Table C, rates in the European system, 3rd edition, 1963	F	700
	E	1,900
12. General Telegraph Statistics, 1962, trilingual		700
13. List of International Telex Circuits, 1962, trilingual		750
14. Table of International Telex Relations, 1962, trilingual		750
15. List of International Telephone Routes, 3rd edition, 1963, trilingual:		
Booklet I — Europe		900
Booklet II — Africa		850
Booklet III — America		800
Booklet IV — Asia		800
Booklet V — Oceania		800
Booklet VI — Intercontinental channels		900
16. List of Point-to-Point Radiotelegraph Channels, 1962, Supplement No. 1, trilingual		1,300
17. List of Cables forming the World Submarine Network, 16th edition, 1961, Supplement No. 1, trilingual		1,150
18. List of Low-Power Broadcasting Stations in the Bands between 41 Mc/s and 230 Mc/s, Stockholm, 1961, trilingual		600
19. List of Coast Stations, 1st edition, Supplements Nos. 4 and 5		22,400
20. List of Ship Stations, 3rd edition, 1962, trilingual		18,300
21. List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations, 2nd edition, 1963 . . .	F	2,700
	E	17,200
Supplement No. 1	F	2,300
	E	15,000

	No. of copies
22. Alphabetical List of Call Signs of Stations used by the Maritime Mobile Service, 1st edition, 1961, multilingual	
Supplement No. 5	19,000
Supplement No. 6	19,000
Supplement No. 7	19,250
23. Alphabetical List of Call Signs of Stations other than Amateur Stations, Experi- mental Stations and Stations of the Maritime Mobile Service, 1st edition, 1962, multilingual	5,000
Supplement No. 1	3,500
Supplement No. 2	3,700
Supplement No. 3	4,100
24. Radio Statistics, 1962, trilingual.	800

C.C.I.T.T.

25. Red Book, IInd Plenary Assembly, New Delhi, 1960:	
Volume IV	S 250
Volume V	F 1,000
	E 1,600
Volume VI	S 350
Codes and Abbreviations for the use of the International Telecommunication Services, 2nd edition, 1963	F 1,800

C.C.I.R.

26. Addendum No. 3 to Volumes I, II and III of the documents of the IXth Plenary Assembly, Los Angeles, 1959	S 150
27. Documents of the Xth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1963:	
Volume I	F 1,300
	E 3,700
Volume II	F 1,300
	E 3,700
Volume III	F 1,300
	E 3,700
Volume IV	F 1,300
	E 3,700
Volume V	F 1,300
	E 3,700

I.F.R.B.

28. International Frequency List, 1st edition, 1962:	
Preface F, E and S, Supplement No. 6	2,200
Volume I, multilingual, Supplement No. 6	1,900
Volume II, multilingual, Supplement No. 6	1,900
Volume III a), multilingual, Supplement No. 6	1,700
Volume III b), multilingual, Supplement No. 6	1,500
Volume III c), multilingual, Supplement No. 6	1,350
Volume III d), multilingual, Supplement No. 4	1,350

	No. of copies
29. International Frequency List, 2nd edition, 1963:	
Preface	F 650
	E 1,400
	S 200
Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, trilingual	2,250
Volume I, multilingual	2,100
Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, multilingual	2,100
Volume II, multilingual	2,100
Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, multilingual	2,100
Volume III, multilingual	2,050
Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, multilingual	2,050
Volume IV a), multilingual	1,750
Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, multilingual	1,750
Volume IV b), multilingual	1,600
Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, multilingual	1,600
Volume IV c), multilingual	1,500
Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, multilingual	1,500
Volume IV d), multilingual	1,500
Supplement No. 1, multilingual	1,500
30. List of Fixed Stations operating International Circuits, 1st edition, 1962:	
Supplements Nos. 2, 3 and 4, trilingual	1,750
31. List of Fixed Stations operating International Circuits, 2nd edition, 1963, trilingual	1,500
Supplement No. 1, trilingual	1,500
32. List of Broadcasting Stations operating in the Bands below 5,950 kc/s, 1st edition, 1961:	
Supplement No. 2, trilingual	1,440
33. List of Broadcasting Stations operating in the Bands below 5,950 kc/s, 2nd edition, 1963, trilingual	1,400
34. 52 I.F.R.B. Weekly Circulars, Parts I, II, III and IV and Special Part, Nos. 528-579, trilingual	500
35. Summary of Monitoring Information received by the I.F.R.B., Booklets Nos. 77-88	550
36. Tentative High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedule, trilingual:	
May 1963	550
September 1963	550
November 1963	550
March 1964	550
37. High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedule, trilingual:	
March 1962	550
May 1962	550
September 1962	550
November 1962	550
March 1963	550

ANNEX 5

**CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
TO WHICH THE UNION WAS INVITED IN 1963**

A. Conferences and meetings at which the Union was represented

1. Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less-developed Areas, Geneva, 4 to 20 February, 1963.
2. 5th Session of the Economic Commission for Africa, Leopoldville, 18 February to 1 March, 1963.
3. 19th Session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Manila, 5 to 18 March 1963.
4. 31st Session of the Consultative Committee on Public Information, New York, 25 to 27 March, 1963.
5. 24th Session of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions, New York, 25 March to 6 April, 1963.
6. 36th Session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, Geneva, 2 to 3 May, 1963.
7. 3rd Session of the Ports and Shipping Training Centre, Copenhagen, 8 May to 8 June, 1963.
8. 10th Session of the Economic Commission for Latin America, Mar del Plata, Argentina, 6 to 18 May, 1963.
9. 2nd Session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Geneva, 14 May, 1963.
10. 36th Session of the Economic and Social Council, Geneva, 2 July to 2 August, 1963.
11. Meeting of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, New York, 9 September, 1963.
12. 18th General Assembly of the United Nations, New York, 17 September to December 1963.
13. 12th Session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 27 November to 4 December, 1963.

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

1. 12th Session of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, Geneva, January, 1963.
2. 6th Session of the Committee on Trade of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 28 January to 5 February, 1963.
3. Administrative Committee on Coordination Sub-Committee on Oceanography, Vienna, 11 to 12 February, 1963.
4. International Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Consular Relations, Vienna, 4 March to 18 April, 1963.
5. 2nd Meeting of the Expert Group on Planning for Economic Development, New York, 25 March to 5 April, 1963.
6. 35th Session of the Economic and Social Council, New York, 2 April, 1963.

7. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East Study Week, Tokyo, 11 to 18 April, 1963.
8. Meeting of the Legal Sub-Committee of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, New York, 16 April, 1963.
9. 54th Meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee, New York, 25 to 26 April, 1963.
10. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: 5th Session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, Bangkok, 27 May to 7 June, 1963.
11. Economic Commission for Africa: Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa, Nairobi, 1 to 13 July, 1963.
12. 3rd Meeting of the Expert Group on Planning for Economic Development, Geneva, 5 to 16 August, 1963.
13. Conference on International Travel and Tourism, Rome, 21 August to 5 September, 1963.
14. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: 9th Session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power, Bangkok, 30 September to 7 October, 1963.
15. Economic Commission for Africa: 3rd Conference of African Statisticians, Addis Ababa, 2 to 11 October, 1963.
16. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: Asian Population Conference, New Delhi, 10 to 20 December, 1963.

ANNEX 6

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE UNDER I.T.U. AUSPICES IN 1963

TABLE I

*Experts Engaged under the Expanded Programme (E.P.T.A.)
and Funds-in-Trust Programmes*

Country or Region of Assignment and Programme	Name and Nationality of the Expert	Speciality or Title	Starting and closing date of mission
Afghanistan (EPTA)	Bernward Kupitz (Fed. Rep. of Ger- many)	Carrier frequency transmission technique	10.9.1961
	Herman Sauermilch (Fed. Rep. of Ger- many)	General Telephony systems	8.9.1958
Saudi Arabia (EPTA)	Abdul Khaliq (Pakistan)	Telephony	4.1.1961
(Funds-in- Trust)	Syed Abdul Sathar (Pakistan)	Telecommunication pro- grammes	9.11.1963
	Claude H. J. Weiler (Belgium)	Telephone exchanges	18.4.1963- 17.6.1963
Bolivia (EPTA)	Kolbein Kumlé (Norway)	Communications program- ming	13.1.1963- 12.7.1963
Burma (EPTA)	Cecil M. Hall (Australia)	Planning Advisor Technolo- gical (Wireless and lines)	23.6.1961
Cameroon (EPTA)	David H. Smith (United Kingdom)	Radiocommunications	1.12.1963
Central African Republic and Chad (EPTA)	Robert Pezard (France)	Telecommunication staff training	3.9.1962
Ceylon (EPTA)	Walter Chatwin (United Kingdom)	Telecommunication engineer- ing	27.10.1963

Country or Region of Assignment and Programme	Name and Nationality of the Expert	Speciality or Title	Starting and closing date of mission
Chile (EPTA)	Zygmunt Rafalowicz (Poland)	Telecommunication Adviser	18.5.1962-24.5.1963
Dahomey (EPTA)	Jean Monfort (France)	Telecommunication staff training	25.6.1962-24.6.1963
Ecuador (EPTA)	Nicolaas Kampman (Netherlands)	Telecommunications	16.4.1963-15.6.1963
	Walter Lulofs (Netherlands)	Telecommunications	16.4.1963-15.6.1963
	Frederik W. van der Haer (Netherlands)	Telecommunications	16.4.1963-15.6.1963
Ethiopia (EPTA)	Kurt Scherrer (Switzerland)	Radio (Instructor, Ethiopian Telecommunication Institute)	1.8.1959
	Thomas T.J.A. Watters (United Kingdom)	Telephony (Director, Ethiopian Telecommunication Institute)	26.8.1957
Gambia (EPTA)	John B. King (United Kingdom)	Telephone traffic	11.11.1962-31.12.1963
	Roy Thomas Lovering (United Kingdom)	Training in UHF radio-telephone systems	21.4.1963-20.12.1963
Ghana (EPTA)	Alan J. H. Burton (United Kingdom)	Telecommunication staff training	31.7.1961
	Oleg Alexandrovitch Konstantinov (U.S.S.R.)	Radiocommunications	26.6.1962-31.1.1963
	O. H. Mohamed (Pakistan)	Telegraphy and telephony	18.6.1962-31.1.1963
Guinea (EPTA)	Roger Jeammet (France)	Telegraphy and telephony	15.12.1963

Country or Region of Assignment and Programme	Name and Nationality of the Expert	Speciality or Title	Starting and closing date of Mission
Iran (EPTA)	Marcel V. Scoffier (France)	Telecommunication planning	1.1.1957
	Daniel Sutton (France)	Carrier transmission	24.9.1962
Iraq (EPTA)	Gottfried Altherr (Switzerland)	Telephone switching	6.11.1963
	Bo E. T. Bergman (Sweden)	Telephone switching	24.2.1960- 17.4.1963
	Winston R. Prattley (New Zealand)	Carrier systems	8.5.1961- 23.8.1963
Ivory Coast (EPTA)	Jean Monfort (France)	Telecommunication staff training	18.4.1962- 8.5.1963
Lebanon (EPTA)	Roger Cosnier (France)	Telex	3.7.1963
Libya (EPTA)	Stanley R. Hayman (United Kingdom)	Telecommunication traffic	24.3.1963
Madagascar (EPTA)	Louis Léon (France)	Telecommunication staff training	4.10.1962
Malaysia (EPTA)	Denis Breary (United Kingdom)	Economic studies in telecom- munications	14.1.1962- 13.8.1963
Nigeria (EPTA)	George E. K. Dixon (Australia)	Maintenance and operation of telecommunication systems	3.7.1962
Pakistan (EPTA)	Olav Rue (Norway)	Radiocommunications (Propagation studies)	28.10.1963
	Tsuneji Yaginuma (Japan)	Radio Monitoring	15.11.1963
Paraguay (EPTA)	Edward J. Donohue (United Kingdom)	Internal telephone communi- cations	23.9.1962- 24.9.1963

Country or Region of Assignment and Programme	Name and Nationality of the Expert	Speciality or Title	Starting and closing date of Mission
Peru (EPTA)	Hubertus K. A. Finck (Fed. Rep. of Germany)	Telecommunications	1.7.1963- 30.11.1963
	Josef Hoppen (Fed. Rep. of Germany)	Telecommunications	1.7.1963- 30.11.1963
	Hans Karl Roessler (Fed. Rep. of Germany)	Telecommunications	1.7.1963- 30.11.1963
Rwanda & Burundi (EPTA)	Shoukry Abaza (United Arab Republic)	Telecommunications equipment	28.6.1963- 5.9.1963
Togo (EPTA)	Henri Challet (Switzerland)	Telecommunications	9.9.1962- 8.1.1963
Turkey (EPTA)	Lindsey L. Birch (Australia)	Telegraph and Telephone Transmission	27.9.1962- 26.9.1963
	John M. Hobley (Australia)	Telegraph and Telephone Transmission	27.9.1962- 26.9.1963
United Arab Republic (EPTA)	Ralph H. Franklin (United Kingdom)	Transmission planning for telephone trunk network	2.12.1962- 1.3.1963
	Kenneth J. Green (United Kingdom)	Maintenance of overhead telephone trunk lines	10.3.1963
	Wolfgang E. F. Schaaf (Fed. Rep. of Germany)	Telegraph network planning	1.7.1962- 30.6.1963
Venezuela (Funds-in-Trust)	Jan Deketh (Netherlands)	Radiocommunications	21.1.1959
	John Ferris (Australia)	Telephone traffic	8.10.1963
	Jules Meulemans (Netherlands)	Switching and signalling	14.8.1963- 30.9.1963
	Oeds van der Woude (Netherlands)	External telephone plant	4.12.1962- 3.12.1963

Country or Region of Assignment and Programme	Name and Nationality of the Expert	Speciality or Title	Starting and closing date of Mission
Africa (Regional Project) (EPTA)	Wieslaw Fijalkowski (Poland)	Telecommunications	3.7.1962
	Juan Hinrichsen (Chile)	Telecommunications	30.7.1962
Asia and the Far East (Regional Project) (EPTA)	Thomas R. Clarkson (New Zealand)	Radiocommunications	9.11.1961-15.7.1963
	K. V. Pai (India)	Telephony	9.12.1961
Latin America (Regional Project) (EPTA)	José I. Caicoya (Spain)	Telecommunications	28.4.1962
	Caesar Frank Fiore (U.S.A.)	Telecommunications	25.3.1962

TABLE II

Brief Survey of Missions Accomplished during 1963

Afghanistan

Mr. H. Sauermilch (Federal Republic of Germany) expert in telephone Communications, and Mr. B. Kupitz (Federal Republic of Germany), specialist in carrier frequency transmission techniques, continued their assignments throughout 1963. Their mission will continue through 1964.

Saudi Arabia

Mr. A. Khaliq (Pakistan) continued throughout 1963 to advise the Government on the planning and maintenance of local networks, training of local staff, stores management and associated matters.

Under the Funds-in-Trust scheme two additional experts were recruited. Mr. C. Weiler (Belgium) assisted the Government during two months to assess different proposals for the expansion of the existing telephone systems. Mr. S. A. Sathar (Pakistan) commenced a one-year mission in November, 1963. He will assist the Government in the preparation of a programme for the development of a telecommunication network and give advice on the phasing and financial aspects of implementation of the projects planned.

Bolivia

Mr. K. Kumlé (Norway) on a short mission of six months, advised the Planning Board on the general plans for expanding the telecommunication systems in the country.

Burma

Mr. C. M. Hall (Australia) continued his assignment through 1963 as a general adviser to the Government on telecommunication problems.

Cameroon

Mr. David H. Smith (United Kingdom) expert in radiocommunications, commenced a one-year mission in December 1963. His duty stations will be Douala and Buea where he will advise on the reorganization of HF and VHF radio links following the union of East and West Cameroon. He will also study the economic and financial aspects of new telecommunication projects to be undertaken, as well as the problems connected with the training of local personnel.

Central African Republic and Chad

Mr. Robert Pezard (France) I.T.U. training expert, advised the Governments of the Central African Republic and the Republic of Chad on the setting up of Telecommunication Training Centres at Bangui and Fort Archambault which are intended to work closely together—the former specialising in telephony and the latter in radiocommunication. At the Government's request Mr. Pezard undertook the initial direction of the Chad School after its official opening on 21 October, 1963.

Ceylon

Mr. Walter Chatwin (United Kingdom) commenced in October 1963 a one-year mission for training installation and maintenance technicians.

Chile

Mr. Zygmunt Rafalowicz (Poland) who advised the Government on the reorganization of telecommunication networks terminated a twelve months' mission in May 1963. The Government of Chile has requested Mr. Rafalowicz to resume his duties as from January, 1964.

Dahomey

Mr. J. Monfort (France) expert in training telecommunication staff terminated a twelve-month assignment in June 1963. Mr. Monfort advised the local Administration on the organisation of a Telecommunication Training School in Cotonou and conducted several successful courses of instruction for installation technicians.

Ecuador

At the Government's request, a team of three experts from the Netherlands, Messrs. N. Kampman, W. Lulofs and F. W. van der Haer were sent to Ecuador to make an on-the-spot study of the existing telecommunications system in Ecuador and to prepare a complete plan for its development and modernisation.

Ethiopia

Mr. T. J. A. Watters (United Kingdom) Director of the Telecommunications Institute and Mr. K. Scherrer (Switzerland) radio instructor, continued their assignments throughout 1963 in the Telecommunication Institute in Addis Ababa.

Gambia

Mr. J. B. King (United Kingdom) expert in telephone networks, completed a fourteen months' mission in December 1963, during which he studied operating methods.

Mr. R. T. Lovering (United Kingdom) who was concerned with training local personnel in VHF radiotelephony, completed in December, 1963 an eight-month assignment.

Ghana

Mr. A. H. J. Burton (United Kingdom) continued his mission as Principal of the Telecommunication Training School of the P.T.T. Administration in Accra, throughout the year.

Messrs. O. H. Mohamed (Pakistan) and O. Konstantinov (U.S.S.R.) terminated their mission in January, 1963, and produced a report on certain aspects of microwave and automatic telephony development planning in Ghana.

Guinea

Mr. R. Jeammet (France) expert in telegraphy and telephony, arrived in Guinea in mid-December, 1963. He is to study the telegraph and telephone systems of the country with a view to drawing up a long-term development plan and improving their present working. He will also devote part of his time to teaching local staff.

Iran

Mr. M. Scoffier (France) continued to advise the Government on telecommunication planning throughout, 1963. During the same period, Mr. D. Sutton (France) assisted in the installation and maintenance of carrier equipment. He also trained local staff in this field.

Iraq

Mr. W. Prattley (New Zealand) and Mr. Bo Bergman (Sweden) who were advising the Government in the improvement of carrier systems and telephone switching, terminated their missions in August and April, 1963, respectively.

At the Government's request, a new expert in telephone switching, Mr. Gottfried Altherr (Switzerland) started a three month assignment in November, 1963.

Ivory Coast

Mr. Jean Monfort (France) who was an expert in training in Dahomey spent one month in the Ivory Coast on his way to France advising the authorities on the installation of certain equipment furnished by I.T.U. to that country.

Lebanon

Mr. R. Cosnier (France) specialist in telex, resumed a nine-month mission in July, 1963.

Libya

Mr. S. R. Hayman (United Kingdom) expert in telecommunication traffic, commenced a twelve-month assignment in March 1963. His main tasks were the study of the staff organization for setting up a new traffic section in the Directorate General, the establishment of efficiency standards for operating personnel and the recommendation of improvements, and the study of existing tariffs and charges.

Madagascar

Mr. L. Léon (France) continued throughout 1963 to deal with the problems of telecommunication staff training and prepared a request for the Special Fund for the establishment of a telecommunications Training School in Antanetibé.

Malaysia

Mr. D. Breary (United Kingdom) who served in Malaysia as economic adviser from January, 1962, terminated his assignment in August 1963. He was mainly concerned with questions of rentals and call fees, with particular reference to the introduction of subscriber trunk dialling in the country.

Nigeria

Mr. G. E. K. Dixon (Australia) expert in telephone networks who commenced his assignment in July 1962, continued to advise the Government until the end of 1963 on problems of operation and maintenance and made recommendations for changes and improvements in the organization, including the drawing up of Staffing Tables based on a work-unit system.

Pakistan

Mr. O. Rue (Norway) specialist in radio wave propagation and Mr. T. Yaginuma (Japan) expert in radio monitoring, arrived in Karachi at the beginning of November, 1963, on a six months' mission.

Paraguay

Mr. E. J. Donohue (United Kingdom) who advised the Government on open-wire line communication networks, terminated his twelve-month assignment in September, 1963.

Peru

Three experts from the Federal Republic of Germany, Messrs. H. Finck, J. Hoppen and H. K. Roessler, spent four months in Peru to study the existing telecommunication systems of the country and prepare a plan for their expansion.

Rwanda (Republic of) and Burundi (Kingdom of)

Mr. S. Abaza (United Arab Republic) spent three months in Bujumbura and Kigali, to assist in the repartition of the existing telecommunications equipment between the two countries.

Togolese Republic

At the beginning of January, 1963, Mr. H. Challet (Switzerland) terminated a four-month mission in Togo where he studied the telecommunication networks and advised on the training of local technical staff.

Turkey

Messrs. L. L. Birch and J. M. Hobley, both from Australia, specialists in telegraph and telephone transmission, finished a one-year mission in September, 1963. They were stationed in Istambul and Ankara respectively.

United Arab Republic

Mr. W. Schaaf (Federal Republic of Germany) expert in telegraph network planning, terminated a one-year mission in June, 1963.

Mr. R. H. Franklin (United Kingdom) who advised the Government on the transmission planning of the telephone trunk network, terminated a three-month assignment in March, 1963.

Mr. K. J. Green (United Kingdom) expert in maintenance of overhead trunk lines, who went to Cairo in March, 1963 for a six-month mission continued his work for an additional five months at the request of the United Arab Republic.

Venezuela

The Funds-in-Trust mission started in 1959 was maintained throughout 1963.

Mr. O. van der Woude (Netherlands) expert in external telephone plant who commenced a one-year assignment in December, 1962, under EPTA, advised the Government in re-arranging and expanding the telephone cable network in Caracas and other cities in Venezuela.

Mr. J. Deketh (Netherlands) continued to advise the Government on radiocommunication matters. Mr. J. Meulemans (Netherlands) expert in switching and signalling and Mr. J. Ferris (Australia) expert in traffic, who terminated the first part of their assignments at the end of 1962, resumed their work in Venezuela. Mr. Meulemans' mission was for a duration of seven weeks while Mr. Ferris will be in Venezuela for a period of twelve months from October, 1963.

Regional Projects

Africa

Mr. W. Fijalkowski (Poland) and Mr. J. Hinrichsen (Chile) both stationed in Accra continued to carry out a general survey of telecommunication problems in a number of West African countries. During the year these two experts were transferred to Addis Ababa to constitute the nucleus of an I.T.U. mission which will work in close collaboration with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

Asia

Two experts stationed in Bangkok continued to advise and assist the Administrations of the region and collaborated with the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Mr. T. R. Clarkson (New Zealand) terminated his assignment in July, 1963, while Mr. K. V. Pai (India) continued throughout the year. It is expected that a new expert will be recruited at the beginning of 1964 to join Mr. Pai.

Latin America

Mr. C. F. Fiore (U.S.A.) and Mr. J. I. Caicoya (Spain) stationed in San José and Lima respectively, assisted the Governments of the Caribbean and South American Regions in connection with various problems in the field of telecommunication throughout the year.

TABLE III

Fellows to whom awards were made under the I.T.U. Programmes of Technical Assistance in 1963, and Fellows under previous years programmes who began, continued or ended their studies in 1963

Country of origin	Name	Year of award	Year of studies	Host country
Argentina	L. Cravino	1962	1963/64	Italy
Bolivia	F. Ballivian Berdecio	1962	1964	Spain
	J. F. Camacho Claros	1962	1963	Spain
	R. Ossorio Beltran	1962	1963	Spain
Cambodia	S. Sun	1962	1962/63	France
Cameroon	I. Bolloh	1961	1962/63	France
	I. Bolloh	1963	1963	France
	E. Evigla	1961	1962/63	France
	Ebouea Ngongui	1961	1962/63	France
	Ebouea Ngongui	1963	1963	France
	G. Messanga	1961	1962/63	France
	G. Onye Bodo	1961	1962/63	France
	G. Onye Bodo	1963	1963	France
Ceylon	G. S. Ellawala	1963	1963	I.T.U.
	P. M. De Silva	1963	1964	U.K., Germany, I.T.U.
Chad	M. Kabo	1963	1964/65	France
	J. K. D'Abzac	1963	1964	France
China	S. C. Shih	1962	1963	U.S.A., Japan, Sweden
Congo (Brazzaville)	J. P. Ayina Akilotan	1961	1962/63	France
	A. Bio	1961	1962/63	France
	A. Manpouya	1962	1962/63	France
	J. P. Mouendengo	1961	1962/63	France
	N. Ntsiba	1963	1963	I.T.U., France
Congo (Leopoldville)	C. Kibonge	1963	1963/64	France
Ecuador	N. Lara Almeida	1963	1964	Colombia, Spain
Dahomey	D. Agoli Agbo	1963	1963/64	France
	E. Amoussou	1963	1963/64	France
	P. Amoussou	1963	1963/64	France
	D. Goito Vissin	1963	1963/64	France
	P. Houndjo	1963	1963/64	France
	G. Mehoulley	1963	1963/64	France

Country of origin	Name	Year of award	Year of studies	Host country
Gabon	B. Engone	1962	1962/63	France
	B. Engone	1963	1963/64	France
	S. Ewore	1961	1961/62/63	France
	G. Ntougou	1962	1962/63	France
	G. Ntougou	1963	1963	France
Greece	D. Bacalexis	1963	1964	France
	G. Dessipris	1963	1964	U.K.
	G. Chryssanthakis	1963	1964	U.K.
	D. Diakos Lomios	1963	1964	Germany
Guinea	J. B. Loua	1962	1962/63	Switzerland, France
	A. Thiam	1962	1962/63	France
	M. Saadi	1963	1964	France
	O. Sow	1963	1963/64	France
	C. Omer	1963	1964/65	France
India	Dilmohan Singh	1963	1963/64	Japan
	V. M. Gogte	1963	1963/64	Japan, U.S.A.
	K. R. Phadke	1963	1963/64	Germany, U.K., I.T.U.
Iran	K. Khabiri	1963	1963	I.T.U., U.K.
Israel	R. Ariel	1963	1964	U.S.A., U.K., Switzerland
	N. Adler	1963	1964	Switzerland, Netherlands
	A. Gilboa	1963	1963/64	U.K.
	Z. Reingold	1962	1963	Switzerland, Germany, U.K., France, Italy
	H. Wittkon	1962	1963	U.K., Italy
	H. Elazari	1963	1964	Netherlands, Sweden
	S. I. Gellman	1963	1964	Switzerland
Ivory Coast	L. G. Emolo	1962	1962/63	France
	L. G. Emolo	1963	1963/64	France
	G. Gnabrohu	1962	1962/63	France
	G. Gnabrohu	1963	1963/64	France
	E. Konan Kouassi	1961	1961/62/63	France
	K. Kouadja	1962	1962/63	France
	K. Kouadja	1963	1963/64	France
	A. Kouassi	1963	1963	I.T.U.
	A. Nielbien	1961	1961/62/63	France
Korea	S. M. Bang	1961	1963	U.S.A., Japan
	Y. P. Kim	1962	1963	Japan

Country of origin	Name	Year of award	Year of studies	Host country
Indonesia	S. Tjaroso	1963	1964	Japan, U.S.A.
	G. Hadisoemarno	1963	1964	Japan, Germany
	A. S. Kartaatmadja	1963	1964	Japan, Sweden, Germany
	S. Subiadisastra	1963	1964	Japan, Sweden, Germany
	A. Hanadi	1963	1964	Japan, Germany
	S. Sastradiria	1963	1964	Japan
	S. Abdulrachman	1963	1964	Japan, U.S.A.
Japan	M. Kawai	1961	1962/63	U.S.A., U.K.
	K. Iwata	1963	1964	Switzerland, Germany, Netherlands, U.K.
Jordan	M. Arafat	1962	1962/63	U.K.
	M. Dabbas	1962	1964/65/66	U.K.
	K. Samawi	1961	1962/63/64	I.T.U., Belgium, U.K.
East Africa	B. K. Basalide	1962	1963	U.K.
	L. J. Etale	1962	1963	U.K.
	H. K. Hassani	1962	1963	U.K.
	M. Karago	1962	1963	U.K.
	D. W. Kiwanuka	1962	1963	U.K.
	H. A. Mnubi	1962	1963	U.K.
	W. J. Ngaruija	1962	1963	U.K.
	T. G. Nyunza	1962	1963	U.K.
	G. Rwakitarate	1962	1963	U.K.
	H. G. Tuja	1962	1963	U.K.
	K. F. Wasilwa	1962	1963	U.K.
	K. B. Zakayo	1962	1963	U.K.
	D. Bett	1963	1963/64	U.K.
	F. Kasambala	1963	1963/64	U.K.
	D. A. Kiboro	1963	1963/64	U.K.
	M. T. Kilili	1963	1963/64	U.K.
	J. Kyezza-Kyazze	1963	1963/64	U.K.
	O. K. Mfaume	1963	1963/64	U.K.
	A. H. Muna	1963	1963/64	U.K.
	F. K. Njuru	1963	1963/64	U.K.
Laos	P. Phoumisane	1962	1963/64/65	France
	M. Souvannavoung	1962	1963	France
Libya	H. Suleiman	1963	1964	U.K.
	M. Banoun	1963	1964	U.K.

Country of origin	Name	Year of award	Year of studies	Host country
Mali	A. Koné	1961	1962/63	Switzerland
	S. Koné	1961	1962/63	Switzerland, France
	K. N'Diaye	1961	1962/63	France, Switzerland
	N. Koné	1961	1962/63	France
	S. Sylla	1963	1964/65	France
	A. Sangare	1963	1964/65	France
	S. Diallo	1963	1964	France
Mexico	J. J. Castillejos	1963	1964	France
	A. Quijas Banuet	1963	1964	Germany
	E. Herrera Pérez	1962	1962/63	U.S.A.
	G. Quiñones Jiménez	1963	1964	I.T.U., U.K.
	J. Gonzales Gudiño	1963	1964	Germany
Niger	B. Ali	1963	1963/64	France
	M. Boukar	1963	1963/64	France
	A. Hassane	1963	1963/64	France
	I. Ibrahim	1963	1963/64	France
	M. Ide	1963	1963/64	France
	M. Mounkaila	1963	1963/64	France
	B. Batouré	1963	1963	France
	I. Arzika	1963	1964	France
Panama	F. A. Lamparero	1962	1963	I.T.U., Spain
Philippines	A. Manto	1961	1962/63	U.S.A., U.K., Japan
	T. V. Samson (SF)	1963	1963/64	Malaysia
Poland	M. Jacewicz	1963	1963	Sweden, Denmark
	M. Prazmowski	1963	1963	Japan
	G. Wisniewski	1961	1963	Netherlands
	G. Wisniewski	1963	1964	Sweden
	E. Janowski	1963	1964	One european country
	J. Zakowski	1963	1964	One or more european countries
	E. Jasinski	1963	1964	U.K., Sweden
Syria	O. Haffar	1963	1964	
	A. S. Atassi	1963	1964	
Togo	P. G. Agbodjan	1963	1963/64/65	France
	T. Kavegueh	1963	1963/64/65	France
	J. L. Laré	1963	1963/64/ 65/66	France
	E. Gblao	1963	1963	I.T.U.

Country of origin	Name	Year of award	Year of studies	Host country
Tunisia	R. Benioucef	1962	1962/63	Italy, France, Switzerland
	S. Hamzaoui	1962	1962/63	France, Switzerland, I.T.U.
	A. Bizid	1963	1964	France
	M. El Ouahchy	1963	1964	France
	G. Bouslama	1963	1964	France
	B. Ben Hamida	1963	1964	France
Turkey	A. Kök	1962	1963	U.K.
	E. Vursavas	1962	1962/63	Sweden, Finland
Upper Volta	L. Bamba	1962	1962/63	France
	L. Bamba	1963	1963/64	France
	D. Bougouma	1963	1963/64	France
	N. Kiemtore	1962	1962/63	France
	N. Kiemtore	1963	1963/64	France
	M. Kombassere	1962	1962/63	France
	M. Kombassere	1963	1963/64	France
	Y. Tamboura	1962	1962/63	France
	Y. Tamboura	1963	1963/64	France
	C. Zoungrana	1962	1962/63	France
	C. Zoungrana	1963	1963/64	France
	S. Kone	1962	1962/63	France
	S. Kone	1963	1963	France
	G. Ouedraogo	1962	1962/63	France
Yugoslavia	T. Grgurevic	1962	1963	U.K., Netherlands
	M. Popovic	1962	1964	Sweden, Denmark
	V. Sljivic	1963	1964	France
	K. Bagaric	1963	1964	One european country
	M. Trpkovic	1963	1964	France

TABLE IV

Details of approved Special Fund Projects as at 31 December 1963

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 Electronics Training and Research Centre, Hsinchu . .	3 years	366,100	270,000	636,100	3	7	—	150,000	
Libya	Radio and Telecommunication School, Tripoli	5½ years	523,600	660,000	1,183,600	5	20	6	60,000	
Malaysia	Telecommunication Training Centre, Kuala Lumpur . .	5 years	977,200	2,431,500	3,408,700	6	26	6	300,000	
Philippines	Telecommunication Training Institute, Manila	5 years	1,043,000	662,700	1,705,700	8	28	6	300,000	
Iraq	Telecommunication Training Centre, Baghdad	5 years	1,001,900	2,065,000	3,066,900	8	26	6½	300,000	
Sudan	Post and Telegraph Training Centre, Khartoum	5 years	514,700	1,450,000	1,964,700	4	16	6½	100,000	
Korea	Telecommunication Training Centre, Seoul	5 years	1,284,800	1,288,600	2,573,400	9	29	12⅔	450,000	
Venezuela	Training Centre for Telecommunication Technicians, Caracas	4 years	1,110,100	3,768,000	4,878,100	7	28	7½	250,000	
Thailand	Telecommunication Training, Test and Development Centre, Bangkok	5 years	1,133,500	1,225,000	2,358,500	9	29	9	300,000	
Indonesia	Telecommunication Training Centre, Bandung	5 years	1,186,000	4,707,000	5,893,000	11	29	16	300,000	
	Total		9,140,900	18,527,800	27,668,700	70	238	76⅓	2,510,000	

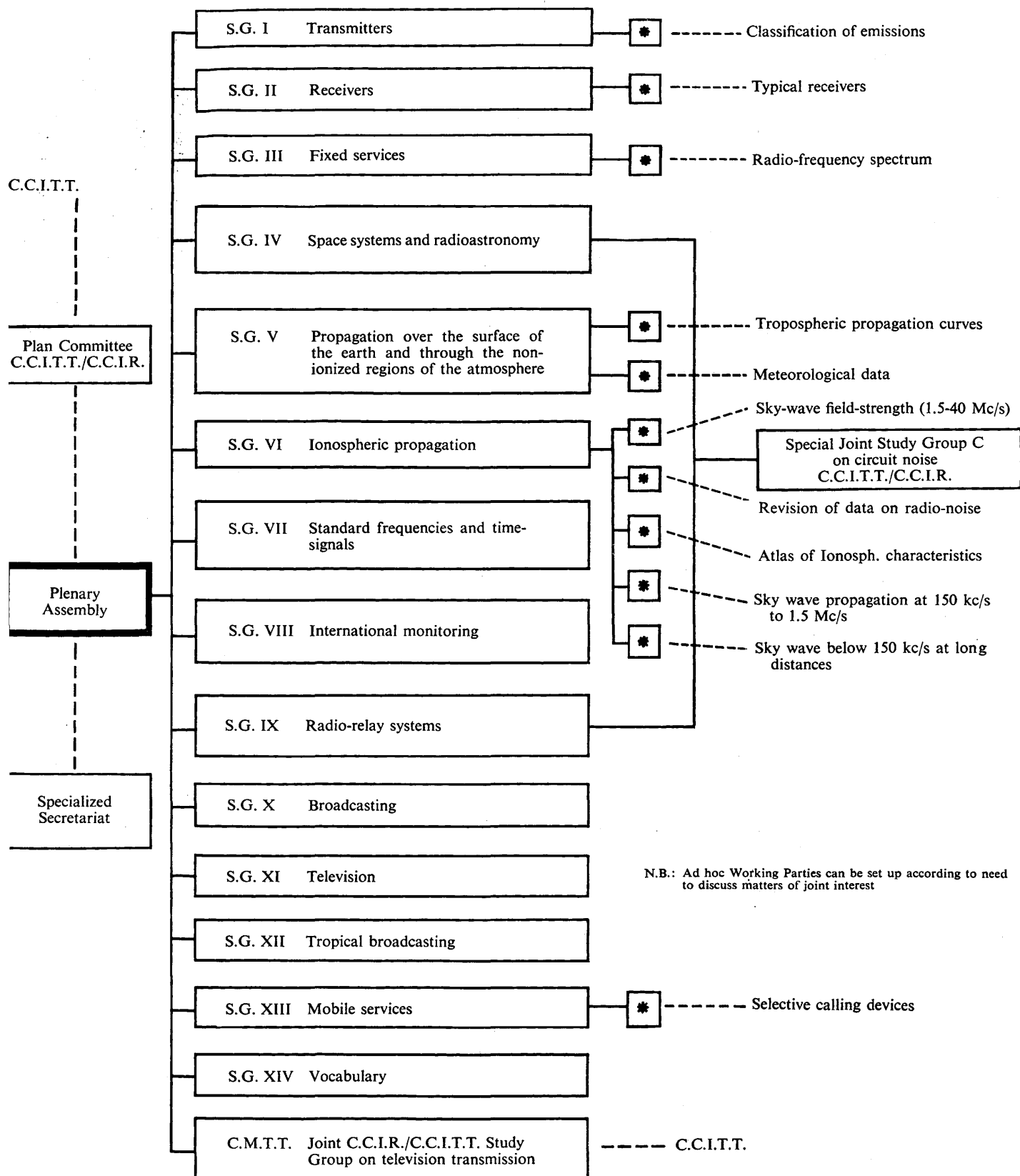
ANNEX 7

**SITUATION OF THE CHIEF DEBTORS OF THE UNION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1963**

	Balances due for arrears	Relative to the years
	Swiss francs	
Argentine Republic	1,104,307.70	1958/1962
Bolivia	772,660.50	1949/1962
Costa Rica	109,384.95	1957/1962
Cuba	684,283.53	1949/1962
Ecuador	98,518.10	1957/1962
Haiti (Republic of)	110,070.90	1955/1962
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	24,245.91	1959/1962
	<hr/>	
	2,903,471.59	
	<hr/> <hr/>	

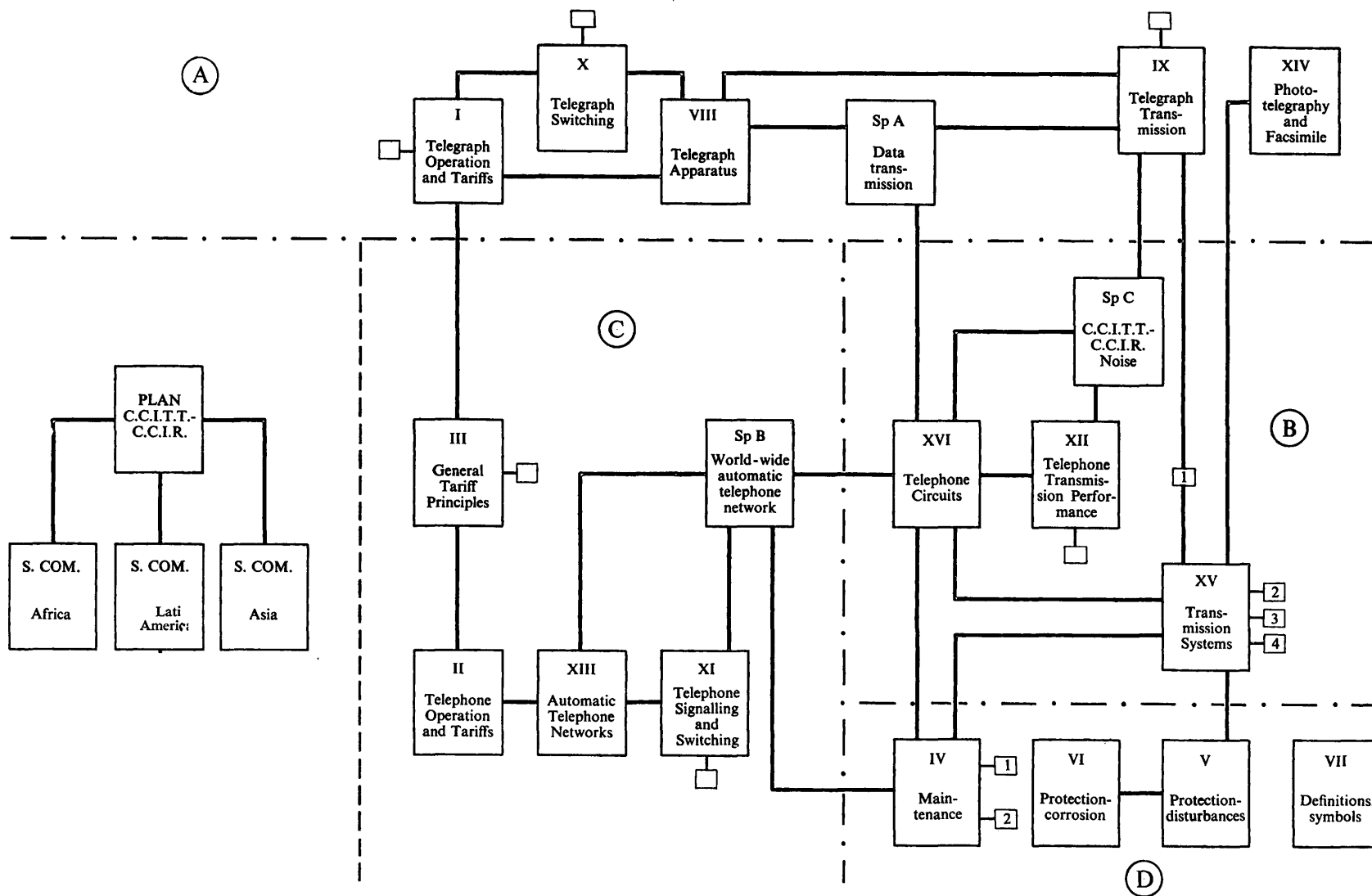
ANNEX 8

ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE



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