



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.

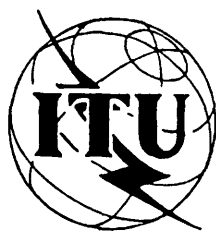
此电子版（PDF 版本）由国际电信联盟（ITU）图书馆和档案室利用存于该处的纸质文件扫描提供。

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

1964



Published by the
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
GENEVA, 1965

REPORT

ON THE ACTIVITIES OF

THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

in

1964

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, 13 April, 1965.



Secretary-General

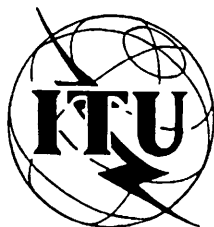


TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Part A</i>	Page
I. The purpose and organization of the I.T.U.	5
II. General view of the activities of the I.T.U. during 1964	9
III. Administration of the I.T.U.	
3.1 Staff Questions	16
3.2 Finance	20
IV. Relations with the United Nations and other International Organizations	24
<i>Part B</i>	
V. Members and Associate Members of the Union	29
VI. Activities of the Union in 1964	
6.1 Conferences and Meetings	31
6.2 The 19th Session of the Administrative Council	34
6.3 Activities of the General Secretariat	36
6.4 Activities of the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.)	38
6.5 Activities of the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.)	42
6.6 Activities of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.)	46
6.7 Technical Cooperation	50
<i>Annexes</i>	
<i>Annex 1:</i> Position on 31 December 1964 of countries in relation to the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, to the Regulations annexed thereto, and to various Agreements, Conventions and Arrangements	57
<i>Annex 2:</i> Summary of income and expenditure included in the budget for 1964	70
<i>Annex 2 a):</i> Total expenses for all organs and their shares in general service costs 1964	72
<i>Annex 3:</i> Summary of budgetary estimates of the I.T.U. for 1964 drawn up in the form adopted by the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies	73
<i>Annex 4:</i> List of documents published by the Union in 1964	75
<i>Annex 5:</i> Conferences and Meetings of the United Nations to which the Union was invited in 1964	78
<i>Annex 6:</i> Technical Assistance under I.T.U. auspices in 1964	80
<i>Annex 7:</i> Situation of the chief debtors of the Union on 31 December 1964	102

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 on pages 45 and 48 of 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 the Joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. Committees known as Committees for the General Plan for Development of Telecommunication Networks, comprising four regional Committees for Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe and the Mediterranean Basin.

The Plan Committees have 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, they consider 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 they 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 Special Fund and in the Operational and Executive Personnel programme (OPEX).

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 1964

This Section summarizes the activities of the I.T.U. during 1964. Detailed information on the subjects dealt with may be found in Sections V and VI.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNION ¹

The membership of the Union increased in 1964 from 122 to 124, as a result of the accession of Kenya and the Mongolian People's Republic to the International Telecommunication Convention.

The number of Associate Members on 31 December 1964 remained at two, since whereas Malawi and the Republic of Zambia were admitted as Associate Members, Kenya (previously an Associate Member) became a Member and the "Singapore-British Borneo Group" was dissolved.

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS ²

The *1st Session of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the preparation of a revised allotment plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service* was held in Geneva, from 27 January to 20 February, in order to establish technical criteria on which to base a revision of the frequency allotment plan contained in Appendix 26 to the Radio Regulations. It also established the operational principles on which requirements for high frequencies for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service communications should be assessed and determined the form in which such requirements should be submitted to the Union.

*The African LF/MF * Broadcasting Conference*

A Preparatory Meeting of Experts met in Geneva from 20 January to 6 February 1964 and drew up technical standards for use by the African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference, together with a number of guide-lines on methods of planning.

The Conference itself opened in Geneva on 12 October, with a view to preparing an up-to-date frequency assignment plan for the band 525-1605 kc/s for African countries outside the European Broadcasting Area.

Owing to certain difficulties, however, the work of the Conference was adjourned sine die on 19 October.

¹) For further details see Section V.

²) For further details see Section VI, point 1.

*) 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.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL ¹

Representatives of the 25 Members of the Administrative Council attended the 19th Session which was held in Geneva from 6 April to 8 May 1964.

Apart from the examination of Annual Reports and routine administrative matters, the Council took decisions on the following questions:

- limitation of staff expenditure
- class of post adjustments applicable to Geneva
- date of the 2nd Session of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the preparation of a revised allotment plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service
- possible revision of the structure of the Radio Regulations
- review of progress in the field of space radiocommunications
- recommendations of the Panel of Experts to study measures to reduce congestion in the bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s
- use of an electronic computer by the Union.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT ²

In addition to its normal activities on administrative matters and in the field of Technical Cooperation, the General Secretariat organized the Conferences mentioned above and carried out preparatory work for the Plenipotentiary Conference due to open on 14 September 1965 in Montreux.

A considerable effort was also devoted to preparation for the celebration in 1965 of the Centenary of the Union.

THE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (I.F.R.B.) ³

Examination of frequency assignment notices

In performing its duties, which are prescribed in the Convention and the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, in relation to the utilization, notification and registration of frequencies, the Board carried out the technical examination of frequency assignment notices received from Administrations. These duties involved special steps to ensure the application both by the Administrations and the I.F.R.B. of the provisions of the Radio Regulations.

Interference cases, special assistance in frequency matters

The Board issued a number of specific suggestions on frequency usage and submitted recommendations for the treatment of harmful interference cases and in respect of the rendering of special assistance requested by Administrations to find suitable frequencies for their radio stations.

High frequency broadcasting (long-distance broadcasting)

The procedure specified in the Radio Regulations for the bands allocated exclusively to the High Frequency Broadcasting Service, was successfully applied: this procedure actually involves a method of short-term planning (two of four months, as appropriate). The prescribed Schedules were prepared and published four times during the year, together with recommendations for their improvement; and the response from Administrations indicates that the procedure is becoming increasingly effective.

¹) For further details see Section VI, point 6.2.

²) For further details see Section VI, point 6.3.

³) For further details see Section VI, point 6.4.

Monitoring

Monthly summaries of monitoring information received were prepared and issued to Administrations. In addition, special monitoring programmes were drawn up which made it possible to obtain more extensive information on the use of specific frequency bands.

Technical Standards — Rules of Procedure

The Board has commenced the revision of certain of its Technical Standards and of its " Rules of Procedure " for the treatment of frequency assignment notices in accordance with the Radio Regulations. A provisional edition of the latter Rules has been prepared and a revised edition will be available to Administrations in 1965.

Technical preparation for the Aeronautical Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference

The First Session of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to prepare Revised Allotment Plans for the Aeronautical Mobile Service was held in Geneva from 27th January to 22nd February 1964. The I.F.R.B. submitted a number of the papers to the Conference on various technical questions which had to be considered and actively participated in the work of the Conference, the Second Session of which is to be held in 1966.

Technical preparation for the LF/MF African Broadcasting Conference

The I.F.R.B. devoted considerable study to the technical problems which were likely to be encountered by the African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference and, within the last two months before the opening of the Conference, the Board completed a draft plan for the band 525-1605 kc/s, prepared a draft Agreement, a draft Protocol and two draft resolutions for consideration by the Conference. The African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference opened in Geneva on Monday 12th October 1964, but later suspended its work sine die prior to completing the preparation of a plan.

Entry into force of the Regional Agreement for the African Broadcasting Area, Geneva, 1963

The Agreement and associated frequency plans contained in the Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF *) Broadcasting Conference, Geneva, 1963, entered into force on 1st October 1964.

Application of the Recommendations of the Panel of Experts

The Board, in accordance with the Administrative Council's Resolution No. 551, made certain recommendations and co-operated with Administrations in applying to the extent practicable, in respect of their radiocommunications services, the appropriate recommendations of the I.T.U. Panel of Experts, which met in 1961 and 1963 to study measures to reduce congestion in the frequency bands between 4 Mc/s and 27,5 Mc/s which are mainly used for long-distance communications.

Possible revision of the structure of the Radio Regulations

The Board also submitted to the Administrative Council a draft layout of the revision of the Structure of the Radio Regulations. After having studied the matter, the Administrative Council

*) VHF = very high frequencies, i.e. frequencies in the range 30-300 Mc/s used for sound broadcasting and television.

UHF = ultra high frequencies, i.e. frequencies in the range 300-3.000 Mc/s used for sound broadcasting and television.

agreed that the division into volumes should be replaced by a division into parts so that the whole of the Radio Regulations could be contained in a single volume as at present.

Seminars

After noting the results achieved during the first series of Seminars arranged by the I.F.R.B. in 1963, the Administrative Council invited the International Frequency Registration Board to continue to organize at I.T.U. Headquarters and elsewhere, when appropriate, other seminars dealing with the practical aspects of organization and establishment of radio services. The Board organized in 1964, at the Headquarters of the Union, a trilingual Seminar on Frequency Management and the Use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum from the 11th to 22nd May 1964.

Training with the I.F.R.B.

During 1964, 9 representatives of 8 Administrations have visited the I.F.R.B. for a total period of 240 days to discuss and become informed in the procedures for the treatment of frequency assignment notices and to obtain advice on the assignment of frequencies for the services of their Administrations.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (C.C.I.R.)¹

A special Sub-Group of C.C.I.R. Study Group XI (Television) met in London, from 10-20 February 1964, to consider the standardization of colour television. While it had been hoped that this Meeting would arrive at the adoption of a single colour television standard for European countries, this hope, unfortunately, did not materialize. Nevertheless, the Director ad interim of the C.C.I.R. is of the opinion that the London meeting did serve to facilitate an exchange of views on a wide basis.

In view of the expectation that the XIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. will be held in 1966, a detailed programme of interim Study Group meetings was drawn up. It would appear that attendance at these meetings will, in general, increase with respect to the corresponding previous meetings. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the growth in attendance at Study Group meetings has led to a tendency to increase the sub-divisions of these Study Groups, known as international Working Parties, both in number and in activities.

Preparation of the XIth Plenary Assembly

Arrangements for the organization of the XIth Plenary Assembly in Oslo during the period June-July 1966 are now under discussion with the competent Norwegian Authorities.

With regard to I.T.U. Conferences, members of the C.C.I.R. staff, under the guidance of the Director ad interim, attended the Meeting of Experts which prepared the African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference, and the Conference itself.

Finally, close contact was kept, by reciprocal attendance, with the activities of other international organizations, having related fields of interest with the C.C.I.R. In particular, mention should be made of the International Radio-Maritime Commission (C.I.R.M.), the European Broadcasting Union (E.B.U), the International Broadcasting and Television Organization (O.I.R.T.), the International Electro-technical Commission (I.E.C.) and the International Radio-Scientific Union (U.R.S.I.).

Following the publication in English and French and the preparation in Spanish, of the main volumes resulting from the Xth Plenary Assembly, the Secretariat also arranged for the publication of C.C.I.R. Report No. 322 (Revision of Atmospheric Noise Data) as a separate booklet.

¹) For further details see Section VI, point 6.5.

The publication of the volume entitled "Propagation Data Obtained in Radio-Relay Systems" and of the Handbook of directional antenna systems was also prepared.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (C.C.I.T.T.)¹

Participation in the work of the C.C.I.T.T. continued to grow: between the end of 1963 and the end of 1964, the number of recognized private operating agencies rose from 25 to 31 and the number of industrial organizations from 61 to 66.

The IIIrd Plenary Assembly was held in Geneva from 25 May to 27 June 1964. The first three weeks being devoted to meetings of the various Study Groups and the last two weeks to the Plenary Assembly proper.

The Plenary Assembly adopted 270 new or amended recommendations; most important progress was made in all branches of telecommunications.

Special mention should be made of the successful completion of studies for the extension of automatic working in the telephone and telex services throughout the world. Modes of operation for the intercontinental service were laid down, and world-wide routing and numbering plans were approved.

The first standards were adopted for the new data-transmission service. The introduction in the near future of artificial-satellite communication in the general network was examined, particularly in relation to the problems of transmission delay.

The Plenary Assembly devoted considerable time to discussing how best to meet the needs of developing countries. It decided to set up specialized working parties which would carry out background studies of a general nature and publish handbooks for use by the main branches of national telecommunication services.

It transformed the Regional Plan Sub-Committees for Africa, Latin America and Asia into Committees, established a Regional Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin and gave the former Plan Committee the title of World Committee.

In addition to the meetings associated with the IIIrd Plenary Assembly which are mentioned above, 15 meetings covering 106 days were held either at the beginning or at the end of 1964.

In 1964, the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat prepared the document on the General Plan for the Development of Telecommunication Networks, which embodies the results achieved at the Rome Meeting (November-December 1963) and which, for the first time, shows world traffic statistics and estimate requirements with respect to intercontinental routes. It also began editing the nine volumes of the Book to be published as a result of the work of the IIIrd Plenary Assembly.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION²

With more countries attaining independence, the expansion of the Technical Cooperation activities of the Union that had been taking place over the last few years continued through 1964.

Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E.P.T.A.)

As regards the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, 1964 was the second year of the biennium 1963/64, and considerable efforts were therefore made throughout the year to carry out as many projects as possible. The result was that the approved programme of the biennium was implemented as foreseen and 87% of the funds allocated were utilized.

¹) For further details see Section VI, point 6.6.

²) For further details see Section VI, point 6.7.

During the year, 61 experts were working in the countries on missions of varying duration and 85 fellowships were awarded. The value of testing and training equipment procured for the experts under this programme was \$46,394.

Regional work in Bangkok, Addis Ababa and Latin America was continued through 1964. The mission in Africa referred to in last year's report was active in the first phase of its task, namely assisting countries in interconnecting capitals in Africa. It was working in close collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa in planning a long-term development of telecommunications on the African continent.

The total amount available to the Union in 1964 for this programme was \$1,245,667. Out of this amount, the total obligations during the year were for \$1,109,631.

Funds-in-Trust (F.I.T.)

Slightly increased use was made by the Members of the Union of the Funds-in-Trust facility during the year 1964. The oldest of the missions, in Venezuela, was continued throughout the year. A long-term mission for a general telecommunications adviser, requested by Saudi Arabia, was implemented. In addition, this country requested another short-term mission for a broadcast engineer. Two additional short-term missions were implemented: one in Iran and the other in Singapore.

Special Fund

The activities of the Union due to its participation in the United Nations Special Fund were particularly important during 1964. Seven new projects (Afghanistan, Algeria, Colombia, Ghana, India, Madagascar and Paraguay) were approved during the year which made the Union the Executive Agency for a total of 17 projects. Sixteen of these were for the establishment or expansion of telecommunications training centres in the recipient countries. As the aim was to create permanent institutions in the countries, great care was devoted, both by the countries and by the Union, to the preliminary organization in setting up the institutions. Through these projects the total amount of assistance given by the Special Fund amounted to \$14,445,300. During the year, 46 experts served in connection with the projects and equipment for \$605,722 was ordered.

Operational and Executive Personnel Programme (O.P.E.X.)

There were 4 OPEX experts in 4 countries during the year, administered by the United Nations. The Union was consulted with regard to the technical aspects of those missions.

Technical Assistance in Kind

As in previous years offers of technical assistance in kind were circulated to Members and Associate Members.

Arising out of the Seminar on microwaves held in Mexico in 1963, the Peruvian Government requested that the same Seminar be repeated in Lima for the benefit of their engineers. Mexico generously offered to send, at its own expense, four experts to conduct the Seminar which was held from 17 to 29 February 1964.

The Federal Republic of Germany held a Seminar for the English-speaking newly independent countries of Africa from 7 to 31 October 1964, on the "Multiple Utilization of Electrical Communication Circuits".

Congo

The special assistance that the Union was rendering to the Democratic Republic of the Congo in collaboration with the United Nations Civilian Operations continued through the year. The number of experts stood at 21 at the end of the year.

The installation of radio equipment given by the Federal Republic of Germany under its bilateral aid programme was completed during the year and was being gradually handed over to the Congolese.

West Irian

A Fund for the Development of West Irian was established by the Secretary-General of the United Nations early in the year and the Union was invited to assist in carrying out projects for that country. A consolidated project for the development of telecommunications in the country was under preparation and discussion towards the end of the year.

As in previous years the Union was represented in all the meetings of the Technical Assistance Board, both in New York and Geneva. It also participated in the June meeting of the Technical Assistance Board in Vienna. In addition, close co-operation was maintained with all the organs of the United Nations and with other Specialized Agencies on matters of common interest related to Technical Co-operation.

III. ADMINISTRATION OF THE I. T. U.

3.1 STAFF QUESTIONS

3.1.1 373 persons were employed in the various organs of the Union on 31 December 1964, excluding staff engaged on short-term contracts—out of this number, 14 were elected officials, 271 holders of permanent contracts (including those engaged for a probationary period) and 88 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	45	185 (168)
I.F.R.B.	10 **)	96	34	140 (137)
C.C.I.T.T.	1	24	4	29 (26)
C.C.I.R.	1	13	5	19 (18)
	14 (14)	271 (268)	88 (67)	373 (349)

3.1.2 The manning-table—or establishment—relating to the 1964 budget comprised 370 posts, including 306 permanent posts (fixed-term contracts may be granted in addition to manning-table posts). The following separations from service took place during the year as regards staff on permanent or fixed-term contracts: 3 departures on expiration of contract, 11 resignations (including 1 elected official, 4 permanent officials and 4 officials on probation).

*) For purposes of comparison, the figures for the end of 1963 are given between brackets.

***) On 31 December 1964 one member who had resigned had not yet been replaced.

3.1.3 The number of officials engaged on short-term contracts in 1964 is shown in the table below. It will be noted that the number of contracts (excluding extensions) which reached a peak figure for 1963 (764 contracts for 44,628 working days) was slightly reduced in 1964 due to fewer conference activities. It nevertheless remained high; the number of working days is still considerable and well above the 1962 figure (33,593).

TABLE 2

Staff engaged on short-term contracts

	Number of contracts	Total number of working days
Director	1	366
Writer	2	199
Interpreters	130	2,469
Engineers	6	1,262
Translators — revisers	49	2,421
Technicians II	4	260
Associate administrative officer I	3	788
Proof readers	1	348
Draughtsmen	8	718
Secretaries, office assistants	54	4,434
Carpenter	1	335
Photographer	2	366
Shorthand-typists, typists	169	10,919
Clerks	41	5,608
Punch-card operators	2	336
Telephone operators	25	486
Roneo operators and assembly staff	70	3,851
Simultaneous interpretation equipment operators	7	251
Distribution staff and messengers	51	2,126
Drivers	8	586
Office boys	2	242
Maintenance staff	1	366
Charwomen	3	386
	640	39,123

3.1.4 The distribution of staff according to grade among the various organs is given in Table 3. Most of the posts—more than 75%—shown under the heading “General Secretariat” belong to services which in fact 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		10		1		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	6	2	7		1		4		18	2
P.3	16	6	14	1	1	1	1		32	8
P.2	9	1	9	1	6	1	1		25	3
P.1	5	1	2		2				9	1
G.7	5	2	7		1				13	2
G.6	12		5	1	1	2	2	1	20	4
G.5	18	3	22	2	6		1	1	47	6
G.4	21	3	18	11	2		1	3	42	17
G.3	18	10	9	13	1		1		29	23
G.2	11	15	3	5					14	20
G.1	10	2							10	2
Totals	138	45	96	34	24	4	13	5	271	88
	185		140		29		19		373	

(P = Permanent; FT = Fixed term)

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

3.1.5 Table 4 gives the geographical distribution at the end of 1964 of I.T.U. elected officials and staff in the following categories: senior counsellors and professional category, as well as staff occupying posts of a technical nature in grades G.7, G.6 and G.5 (the principle of geographical distribution does not apply to other posts in the General Service category). Wherever changes have taken place, the figure for 1963 appears between brackets next to the new figure. The number of nationalities represented in 1964 was 37 (for 148 persons) as compared to 36 in 1963 (for 145); however, one nationality has been lost through the resignation of one official from Ireland.

TABLE 4

Geographical distribution on 31 December 1964

Country	Grades										Total
	Elect- ed offi- cials	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)					2 (1)						2 (1)
Belgium					2				1 (0)	(1)	3
Bielorussian Sov. Soc. Rep.				1							1
Bulgaria (People's Rep. of)					1						1
Canada								1			1
China	1			1 (0)	1 (2)						3
Colombia (Republic of)						1					1
Korea (Republic of)							1 (0)				1 (0)
Cuba	1										1
Denmark					1						1
Spain				1	4 (2)	4 (5)	1	1			11 (10)
United States of America	2	1			1						4
France	2	2	3	4 (3)	3 (4)	2	1	2		2	21
India (Republic of)	1	1	1			2 (1)	(1)				5
Iran						1 (0)					1 (0)
Italy				1 (0)	(1)	2 (1)	1				4 (3)
Japan	1				1 (2)	1					3 (4)
Mexico						1					1
Norway								1			1
New Zealand				1							1
Pakistan	1				1						2
Paraguay						1					1
Netherlands (Kingdom of)							1			2	3
Poland (People's Rep. of)	1				1						2
United Arab Republic							1				1
Federal Rep. of Germany				1	1	1	1	2	1		7
Fed. Soc. Rep. of Yugoslavia					1						1
U.K. of Great Britain and North- ern Ireland	2		2	4 (3)	8 (8)	1	1			1	19 (17)
South Africa (Rep. of) and Ter. of S.W. Africa	1										1
Sweden						1 (0)		(1)			1
Switzerland (Confed.)			1	3	9 (8)	7 (8)	2 (3)	3	1	6	32 (33)
Czechoslovak Soc. Rep.			1			1					2
Turkey				1							1
Ukrainian Sov. Soc. Rep.				1							1
Union of Soviet Socialist Repub- lics	(1)				2	1					3 (4)
	14	4	8	20	40	28	10	6	6	12	148 (145)

3.1.6 It should be noted that in application of Administrative Council Resolution No. 532, no vacant post was filled on a permanent or fixed-term basis in the professional and senior counsellor categories and no permanent appointment was made in the general services category since May 1964.

3.2 FINANCE

The Financial Operating Report, prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 10 of the Convention (number 144) and Article 40 of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations, contains all details and considerations concerning the finances of the Union. After approval by the Administrative Council a copy of the Report is sent to all Members and Associate Members. Nevertheless, to give an idea of the credits allocated to the different activities of the Union, the budget for 1964 is reproduced in Annexes 2, 2 a) and 3, hereto:

Annex 2. The budget for 1964 (including additional credits), as approved by the Administrative Council.

Annex 2 a). Budget estimates for 1964 (including the share of credits allocated to General Services) and statement of expenditure for the various organs of the Union (including their contributions to General Services expenditure).

Annex 3. Budget for 1964 in the summarized form adopted by the United Nations and the other specialized agencies, as prescribed in Article 9, paragraph 3 of the Financial Regulations of the Union.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 15 of the Convention (Geneva 1959), numbers 196, 197 and 198 and Articles 2 and 6 of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations, the I.T.U. budget comprises the expenses, *a)* of the Administrative Council, the General Secretariat, the International Frequency Registration Board, the Secretariats of the International Consultative Committees, the laboratories and technical equipment set up by the Union and *b)* of the Conferences which, under Articles 6 and 7 of the Convention, are convened by the decision or with the agreement of the majority of the Members of the Union and of all meetings of the International Consultative Committees.

Additional Protocol II to the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959) fixes the limits within which the Administrative Council is authorized to draw up the annual budget of the recurrent expenses of the Union. For 1964 this limit was set at 11,845,000 Swiss francs. However, paragraph 3 of this same Protocol authorizes the Administrative Council to exceed this limit to take account of increases in salary scales, pension contributions and allowances including post adjustments established by the United Nations for application to their staff employed in Geneva, and fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the U.S. dollar which would involve additional expenses for the Union.

By this same Protocol II, paragraph 5, the Administrative Council was empowered to authorize expenditure in 1964 on conferences convened by the decision or with the agreement of the majority of the Members of the Union and meetings of the International Consultative Committees within a limit of 3,225,000 Swiss francs. It was also authorized to exceed that figure if the excess could be compensated by credits accrued from a previous year or deducted in advance from a future year.

During its 18th session in March/April 1963, the Administrative Council, in Resolution No. 519, approved the I.T.U. budget for 1964 at 14,220,800 Swiss francs for recurrent expenses, 1,785,650 Swiss francs for expenditure on conferences and meetings under Nos. 197 and 198 of the Convention, 1,063,000 Swiss francs for the African Broadcasting Conference, Geneva, 1964, covered by the terms of No. 199 of the Convention, 955,400 Swiss francs for the Technical Cooperation special accounts budget (administrative expenses) in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 1. 11) and 12) and Article 35 of the Financial Regulations and 1,618,000 Swiss francs for the supplementary publications budget in accordance with Articles 19 and 20 and Annex 1 of the Financial Regulations.

By its Resolution No. 519, the Administrative Council decided that in 1964 the contributory share for Members and Associate Members of the Union should be 28,400 Swiss francs on the basis of the classification chosen by the Members and Associate Members under the provisions of Nos. 202 and 203 of the Geneva Convention (1959), i.e. on the basis of a total of 549 units.

At its 19th session in April/May 1964, the Administrative Council examined the additional expenses consequent on the changes introduced in the employment conditions of the common system of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the need for additional premises and requests for extra staff for Technical Cooperation activities. To cover this extra expenditure the Administrative Council, in Resolution No. 543, approved additional credits. It also reviewed the budget for the African Broadcasting Conference (1964) and made some reductions in it. The final budget for 1964 therefore amounted to:

- 14,791,300 Swiss francs for recurrent expenses;
- 1,785,650 Swiss francs for expenditure on conferences and meetings;
- 928,000 Swiss francs for the African Broadcasting Conference (1964);
- 115,500 Swiss francs for expenses covered by the renewal fund for simultaneous interpretation equipment and other electro-acoustic apparatus;
- 1,361,700 Swiss francs for the Technical Cooperation special accounts budget;
- 1,588,950 Swiss francs for the supplementary publications budget.

By its Resolution No. 543, the Administrative Council decided to maintain the contributory unit for 1964 at 28,400 Swiss francs and to cover the additional credits in the I.T.U. budget by a withdrawal of 570,500 Swiss francs from the I.T.U. Reserve Account, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 3, of the Financial Regulations.

At its 19th session, by Resolution No. 544, the Administrative Council approved the I.T.U. budget for 1965 at 15,058,600 Swiss francs for recurrent expenses, 3,800,000 Swiss francs for expenditure on conferences and meetings, 1,459,300 Swiss francs for the Technical Cooperation special account (administrative expenses) and 1,924,000 Swiss francs for the supplementary publications budget. By the same Resolution, the Administrative Council decided that the contributory unit for Members and Associate Members of the Union should be 33,300 Swiss francs on the basis of 552½ units.

Finally, in accordance with the provisions of Article 15, Nos. 211, 212 and 213 of the Convention, the Administrative Council, in Resolution No. 544, fixed a figure of 4,000 Swiss francs for 1965 as the annual unit of contribution to the expenses of meetings of the International Consultative Committees for the recognized private operating agencies, scientific and industrial organizations and international organizations not exempt on a reciprocal basis.

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

In 1964, the number of contributory units increased from 552½ to 553½, as a result of: the accession of the following new Members and Associate Members:

- Mongolia (People's Republic of) (Member) from August 1964 (½ unit)
- Malawi (Associate Member) from July 1964 (½ unit)
- Zambia (Republic of) (Associate Member) from July 1964 (½ unit)

the withdrawal of the following Associate Member:

- Singapore-British Borneo Group from the end of December 1964 (½ unit)

At the end of 1964, there were 124 Members and 2 Associate Members.

Cash resources

Thanks to the reasonably satisfactory rate of payment of contributions, it was not necessary to seek any advances from the Government of the Swiss Confederation in 1964. It was even possible to make short-term investments, for several months of the year, of part of the liquid assets available.

*Contributions in arrears *)*

The total amount outstanding as at 31 December 1964, and the corresponding figures for the two preceding years, are as follows:

	Swiss francs
31 December 1962	3,793,217.38
31 December 1963	3,689,927.84
31 December 1964	3,893,563.14

Although the Secretary-General's efforts to obtain a settlement of accounts in arrears were successful in some cases, the overall position did not improve in 1964. Annex 7 hereto shows the position as at 31 December 1964 of the Union's principal debtors who are in arrears.

I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds

At 31 December 1964, the various funds of which I.T.U. officials are members had a total of 489 members (including 28 retired officials) distributed as follows:

U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund:

Full members (including 10 Technical Cooperation experts) . .	298	
Associate members (including 75 Technical Cooperation experts)	149	447 members

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

Working staff	—	
Retired staff	14	14 members

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

Working staff	14	
Retired staff	14	28 members

In 1964, 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 former officials who receive a pension only from the Joint Fund. The Reserve and Complement Fund has also paid out 4 widows' pensions and 4 orphans' pensions.

The Provident Fund paid out retirement pensions to 14 officials and 3 widows' pensions.

At 31 December 1964, the assets of the I.T.U. S.S. and B. Funds amounted to 7,899,777.86 Swiss francs.

The Management Report of the I.T.U. S.S. and B. Funds which constitutes the second part of the financial operating report for 1964 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. These relations are close not only in the administrative field now that the I.T.U. applies the common system but also in the technical field, the more so that the United Nations have their own radio network. 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 1964 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 1964, the I.T.U. Administrative Council noted the following resolutions which had been adopted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council at its XXXVIth Session:

- No. 980 (XXXVI) — Questions relating to Science and Technology.
- No. 993 (XXXVI) — Reports of the Specialized Agencies and of the I.A.E.A.
- No. 984 (XXXVI) — United Nations Development Decade.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The I.T.U. continues to pay special attention to international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space. In accordance with General Assembly Resolution No. 1963 (XVIII) Part IV, the Administrative Council at its 19th Session prepared a third report for presentation to the ECOSOC at its XXXVIIth Session and the U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The interested United Nations organs have examined this report, namely (in chronological order): the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (Geneva, May-June 1964), the Economic and Social Council (Geneva, July 1964), the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (New York, October 1964), and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (New York, October-November 1964).

At its session in 1965, the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. will review recent developments in this sphere, in particular, in the light of the work of the U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and, possibly, will present to the United Nations a fourth 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 making to regulate and coordinate the use of radio frequencies and the planning of telecommunication networks are an example of the general activities aiming at the same results as the United Nations Decade.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION YEAR

The I.T.U. has a particular interest in the International Cooperation Year since 1965 marks the Centenary of its existence. A number of events will take place during the year for the celebration of this Centenary and, thanks to the association of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, they are likely to constitute important and significant features of the International Cooperation Year. In this connection, the I.T.U. is most grateful to ECOSOC for the adoption at its 37th Session of Resolution No. 1045 on the I.T.U. Centenary.

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.

COOPERATION WITH THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

In extending its activities of a regional character, the I.T.U. has been led to seek the cooperation of the regional economic commissions of the United Nations. This was particularly illustrated in 1964 by the creation of a joint mission with the Economic Commission for Africa (E.C.A.) with a view to speeding up the development of telecommunications all over the African continent. A comprehensive plan of action in this respect was considered and approved by E.C.A. at its 6th Session in February-March 1964. On the other hand, the relations between the I.T.U. and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) have continued to develop very efficiently. The 2nd Session of the Working Group of Telecommunication Experts called by ECAFE in Tokyo in July 1964 has adopted a series of recommendations regarding the development of telecommunications throughout the region and the I.T.U. has participated actively in the 13th Session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee of ECAFE held in Bangkok in November 1964.

RELATIONS WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

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 — governmental or non-governmental — have maintained close cooperation with the Union.

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

Council of Europe
International Astronautical Federation (I.A.F.)
International Broadcasting and Television Organization (O.I.R.T.)
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.)
International Criminal Police Organization (I.C.P.O.)
Danube Commission
Transport and Communications Committee of the Organization for African Unity

PART B

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

V. MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE UNION

1. On 31 December 1964, there were 124 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 29 countries which became Members on the deposit of an instrument of accession to the Convention:

	which became a Member on
Federal Republic of Cameroon ¹⁾	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
Democratic Republic of the Congo ²⁾	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
United Republic of Tanzania ³⁾	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
Kenya	11. 4.1964
Mongolian People's Republic	27. 8.1964

¹⁾ Formerly: Republic of Cameroon.

²⁾ Formerly: Republic of the Congo (Léopoldville).

³⁾ Replaced Tanganyika as Member of the I.T.U., after the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

2. On 31 December 1964, the Union also included 2 Associate Members ¹⁾:

	which became an Associate Member on:
Malawi	9.7.1964
Republic of Zambia	9.7.1964

3. By 31 December 1964, 74 countries had ratified the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959) and 37 countries had acceded to it.

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 1964 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 certain other Conventions and Agreements relating to telecommunications.

5. The results of the consultations preceding the admission of Malawi and Northern Rhodesia (now known as the Republic of Zambia) as Associate Members were given in Notification No. 943.

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;
- *British East Africa*, because Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika 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;
- *Singapore-British Borneo Group*, because Singapore, North Borneo and Sarawak were incorporated in Malaysia;
- *the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration*, because the Somali Republic has become a Member of the Union;
- *the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi*, because the Republic of Rwanda and the Kingdom of Burundi have become Members of the Union.

VI. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNION IN 1964

6.1 CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

Apart from the IIIrd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. details of which will be found in Section 6.6.2 the following conferences and meetings were held in 1964:

6.1.1 *First Session of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the preparation of a revised allotment plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service*

During its 18th Session, the Council proposed the convening in 1964 of the First Session of an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the preparation of a revised allotment plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service, with the following agenda:

- a) to establish technical criteria on which any revision of the Frequency Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service, contained in Appendix 26 to the Radio Regulations, should be based;
- b) to establish any other criteria which should be taken into account in any revision of this Frequency Allotment Plan and the Radio Regulations associated therewith;
- c) to establish the operational principles on which requirements for high frequencies for Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service communications should be assessed;
- d) to determine the form in which such requirements should be submitted to the Union and to fix the date by which they should be submitted.

This proposal having been approved by a majority of the Members of the Union, the General Secretariat took the necessary steps to convene and organize the Session in Geneva. It opened in the Palais des Nations on 27 January 1964.

Mr. Arthur L. Lebel, Head of the Delegation of the United States of America was elected Chairman. Mr. A. Jarov, Head of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. and Mr. R. Monnat, Head of the Swiss Delegation were elected Vice-Chairmen.

Six committees were set up as follows:

Steering Committee

Chairman: Mr. Arthur L. Lebel (United States)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. A. Jarov (U.S.S.R.)
Mr. R. Monnat (Switzerland)

Credentials Committee

Chairman: Mr. A. R. Ramanathan (India)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. Hernández G. (Mexico)

Budget Control Committee

Chairman: Mr. U. Mohr (Federal Republic of Germany)

Technical and Operating Questions

Chairman: Mr. J. T. Penwarden (United Kingdom)
Vice-Chairman: Dr. C. Wacharasindhu (Thailand)

Operating Statistics

Chairman: Mr. M. Chef (Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. J. Marinsalda (Argentina)
Mr. J. Rutkowski (Poland)

Drafting Committee

Chairman: Mr. P. Bouchier (Belgium)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. M. Santiago Shaw (Spain)
Mr. R. O. Hewitt (Canada)

Representatives of 53 Members of the Union, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Air Transport Association and the International Broadcasting and Television Organization attended the Session.

In fulfillment of paragraphs *a*) and *b*) of its agenda (see 6.6.1 above) the Session specified the permissible classes of emission and the maximum powers to be used in the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service and adopted a Recommendation relating to service and to interference ranges, to protection ratios and to interference range contours. It decided that the basic principle of allotment of frequencies to areas should be retained and that the present channel separation of 7 kc/s should be maintained in the bands 2850-3025 kc/s, 3400-3500 kc/s and 4650-4700 kc/s; for the bands above 10 Mc/s a spacing of 8 kc/s might be adopted. While the new plan should be drawn up on the basis of the present usage of double sideband radiotelephony, it should permit the introduction of the single sideband system. It was agreed that administrations, when submitting data concerning aircraft operations should take into account the possibilities offered by VHF techniques and that VHF should be used to the maximum possible extent for ground-air communications and for meteorological broadcasts to aircraft.

Under paragraph *c*) of the Agenda, the Session prepared data on the number of aircraft engaged on international flights and established a formula for the assessment of high frequencies for regional and domestic air route operations.

Finally the Session drew up instructions for the submission to the I.F.R.B. of data on operational statistics of international, regional and domestic flights and details of the manner in which such information should be analyzed by the I.F.R.B. and presented to the Second Session.

The above criteria were presented in a Report which was adopted by the First Session at its closing plenary meeting on 20 February. The Report was subsequently transmitted to all Members of the Union for study and appropriate action.

The date and place of the Second Session of the Conference will be fixed by the Administrative Council during its 1965 Annual Session.

6.1.2 The 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 bands 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.

During its 18th Session, the Council proposed that the Conference should be preceded by a Preparatory Meeting of Experts, as was done in the case of the European VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference held in Stockholm in 1961.

At its 19th Session, the Council proposed that the Conference should be convened in Geneva on 12 October 1964 and have a maximum duration of four weeks.

All the above proposals were approved by a majority of the Members of the Union concerned, i.e. those in the European and African Broadcasting Areas.

The Preparatory Meeting of Experts

The Meeting opened in the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 20 January 1964.

Mr. Alpha Diallo (Rep. of Guinea) was elected Chairman of the Meeting and Mr. D. Oke (Fed. of Nigeria) Vice-Chairman, after which five Committees were constituted as follows:

Committee 1: Steering Committee

Chairman: Mr. Alpha Diallo (Rep. of Guinea)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. D. Oke (Fed. of Nigeria)

Committee 2: Budget Control Committee

Chairman: Mr. D. M. Gabre-Sellasie (Ethiopia)

Committee 3: Technical standards Committee

Chairman: Mr. J. L. Mills (Ghana)

Committee 4: Methods of planning Committee

Chairman: Mr. Foalem-Fotso (Fed. Rep. of Cameroon)

Committee 5: Drafting Committee

Chairman: Mr. B. Zerrouki (Dem. and Pop. Rep. of Algeria)

Representatives of 36 Members and 1 Associate Member of the Union and of two international organizations attended the Meeting.

The Meeting completed its work on 6 February 1964 by the adoption of a Report containing a series of technical standards which the Meeting recommended should be used by the Conference itself, together with a number of guide-lines on methods of planning.

The Conference itself

The Conference was opened in the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 12 October 1964 by Mr. F. Henneberg, Head of the Delegation of Austria and Dean of the Conference.

Mr. Alpha Diallo (Rep. of Guinea) was elected Chairman and Mr. I. Lasode (Fed. of Nigeria) was elected Vice-Chairman.

At the outset of the Conference 57 Members and 1 Associate Member of the Union were represented, together with observers from UNESCO and two international organizations, the European Broadcasting Union and the International Broadcasting and Television Organization.

On 13 October, however, a decision was taken by a majority vote to exclude the Delegations of Portugal and South Africa from the Conference. This decision led to the withdrawal, on 14 October, of 22 Delegations, mostly from Western European countries. The Delegations of Portugal and South Africa thereupon declared that they also were withdrawing from the Conference.

All attempts to find a solution having failed, the General Secretariat of the Union decided to withdraw the services of the Conference Secretariat after close of work on 15 October, and on 19 October the delegations remaining in Geneva decided to suspend the Conference *sine die*.

6.2 THE 19TH SESSION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

6.2.1 *Participants*

The Council held its 19th Session in Geneva from 6 April to 8 May, 1964. 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.

6.2.2 *Committee Structure*

Mr. Mohamed Mili (Tunisia) and Mr. C. J. Griffiths (Australia) were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively and the following Committees were constituted:

Finance Committee

Chairman: Mr. M. Ben Abdellah (Morocco)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. K. R. K. Iyengar (India)

Personnel and Pensions

Chairman: Mr. A. Wolstencroft (U.K.)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. G. Shakibnia (Iran)

Relations with the U.N. and Technical Cooperation

Chairman: Mr. C. W. Loeber (U.S.A.)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. I. Fouad (U.A.R.)

Audit of Accounts

Chairman: Mr. H. Pressler (F.R. of Germany)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. Lachica (Philippines)

Radiocommunications

Chairman: Mr. W. J. Wilson (Canada)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. L. Barajas Gutiérrez (Mexico)

Resolutions and Reports

Chairman: Dr. F. Nicotera (Italy)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. M. Laipert (Czechoslovak S.R.)

Editorial Committee

Chairman: Mr. G. Terras (France)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. Garrido y Moreno (Spain)

The Committee on Resolutions and Reports was a new one set up at the 19th Session of the Council in order to prepare documentation to be submitted by the Council to the 1965 Plenipotentiary Conference.

6.2.3 *Important points discussed*

Apart from the examination of routine annual reports and administrative questions, the Agenda for the 19th Session included a number of important questions on which decisions were taken by the Council. Among these, mention should be made of the following:

6.2.3.1 *Limitation of staff expenditure*

The Council felt some anxiety at the constant growth in staff expenditure and that the 1965 Plenipotentiary Conference was bound to examine this question in detail with a view to seeing how it should be controlled in future. The Conference might also reorganize the Secretariats, which would lead to changes in staff numbers. In order not to prejudice such action the Council decided that, prior to the end of the Plenipotentiary Conference, no vacant posts in the professional and senior counsellor categories should be filled and that no permanent appointments should be made in the general services category.

6.2.3.2 *Class of post adjustment applicable to Geneva*

In line with the steps taken by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in Geneva, the Council decided that post adjustment at the Class 3 rate should be payable to Union officials in the professional category and above, with effect from 1 January 1964. It also authorized the Secretary-General, in future, to introduce changes in the class of post adjustment as and when they are implemented by the United Nations.

6.2.3.3 *Designation of an Acting Director, C.C.I.R.*

Following the death of Dr. Metzler, Director of the C.C.I.R. on 20 June 1963, the Council designated Mr. L. W. Hayes, Acting Director of the C.C.I.R.

6.2.3.4 *Preparation for the Plenipotentiary Conference*

The Council discussed arrangements for the Plenipotentiary Conference which, on the invitation of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, will open in Montreux on 14 September 1965.

6.2.3.5 *Date of the Second Session of the E.A.R.C. for the preparation of a revised allotment plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service*

Apart from meetings of the C.C.I.'s the programme for 1965 envisaged the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Second Session of the Aeronautical Conference. It became clear that this programme would lead to an expenditure in 1965 in excess of that authorized under paragraph 5 of Protocol II to the Convention. Members of the Union were therefore consulted as to whether they would agree to exceed the authorized amounts or whether they would prefer the postponement of the Second Session of the Aeronautical Conference until 1966. A large majority preferred the latter course and it was decided that the exact date, the place and the duration should be determined by the Council during its 1965 annual session. In the meantime the Council recommended that the dates for collection and submission of statistical data on air operations be retarded by one year.

6.2.3.6 *Possible revision of the structure of the Radio Regulations*

In view of the small number of administrations which had expressed their views on this matter, the Council invited the I.F.R.B. to forward to administrations, for comment, the draft layout of the structure of the Radio Regulations it had prepared and to submit a further report to the Council at its 20th Session.

6.2.3.7 *Review of progress in the field of space radiocommunications*

The Council felt that it would be of great value to all administrations to be kept informed of the development of space radiocommunications. Administrations were therefore requested to submit annually to the Secretary-General reports on the progress made in their countries. These reports will be distributed to all Members of the Union and will also enable the Council to determine when to recommend the convening of an E.A.R.C. to work out further agreements for the international regulation of the use of radio frequency bands allocated for space radio-communications.

6.2.3.8 *Recommendations of the Panel of Experts to study measures to reduce congestion in the bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s*

The Council noted that the entry into force of certain of the recommendations of the Panel would involve some changes in the present Radio Regulations, which could only be undertaken by appropriate Administrative Radio Conferences. However, it felt that it would be in the interest of Members of the Union, and in particular, of the new or developing countries, that the recommendations of the Panel be applied as early as practicable and to the extent possible.

6.2.3.9 *Centenary of the Union*

A working Group of the Council examined ways in which the Centenary of the Union could be appropriately celebrated in 1965. It was, amongst others, agreed that a book reviewing the history of the Union should be published, that an international competition be opened for the design of a monument which would be a collective gift by Members of the Union and that Administrations should be invited to issue commemorative stamps.

6.2.3.10 *Use of an electronic computer by the Union*

At its 18th Session, the Council had invited the I.F.R.B. to carry out technical and financial studies on electronic computers now on the market with a view to finding the best one for the needs of the Board within the available budget credits.

Having examined the reports by the I.F.R.B. on the studies carried out, the Council decided that a contract should be placed for the installation, on 1 January, 1966, of a Remington Rand UNIVAC 1050 computer.

6.3 ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

6.3.1 *General*

The activities of the General Secretariat on administrative matters and in the field of Technical Cooperation are described in detail in other sections of this Report.

During 1964, the General Secretariat carried out preparatory work of an administrative nature in connection with the First Session of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the preparation of a revised allotment plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service, for the Preparatory Meeting of Experts for the African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference and for the Conference itself and provided the Secretariats of these meetings.

Discussions were held with representatives of the Swiss Government regarding the facilities to be made available to the Plenipotentiary Conference, due to open in Montreux on 14 September 1965.

A considerable effort was also devoted to preparation for the celebration in 1965 of the Centenary of the Union.

6.3.2 *Publication of documents*

The text, illustrations and layout of the Centenary Book of the Union were completed during the year and the manuscript was sent to the printers in three languages. In addition to this book the Publications and Sales Department published the documents listed in Annex 4 during 1964.

The work load of the Publications Service and the Despatch, Document and Transport Service in the same period can be seen from the following statistics (figures in brackets are those for 1963):

11,013	(9,514)	incoming communications about orders
36,808	(34,708)	letters despatched
182,547	(152,369)	despatches of publications
187	(101)	parcels sent by air
9,064	(8,346)	bills
58	(52)	statements of account
445	(318)	cases
57	(38)	containers
32,046	(22,755)	printed publications sent directly from the printers
445,313 frs.	(346,733 frs.)	cost of carriage and postage.

These statistics show that 1964 was the busiest year that the Publications and Despatch Services have ever had.

On the despatch side the effect of the transfer of responsibility for C.C.I. documents to the Service which was completed in 1963 is clearly seen in the number of documents despatched during 1964 which was about double the annual average for the years 1954-1962 and 20% up on the 1963 total. Some of this increase must, however, be ascribed to the growth in the Union's membership which, it is thought, has also affected the sales of publications and correspondence connected with them. The number of incoming and outgoing letters each year has doubled since 1956, with a pronounced increase after the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference.

The problem of storage space remains. The question of microfilming records is under study in this connection. A study is also being made of the possible advantages of using the computer for certain of the clerical and accounting operations involved in the work of the Publications Section.

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 3% in 1964 to cover overheads; for other subscribers the increase amounted to 8%.

6.3.3 *Telecommunication Journal*

In 1964 the *Telecommunication Journal* continued along much the same lines as in other recent years. In June, Mr. A. H. Catá, a member of the I.F.R.B., resigned as Chairman of the Editorial Board, a position he had held since 1 July, 1958. The Secretary-General then appointed Mr. N. V. Gadadhar, Senior Counsellor in the C.C.I.R., Chairman of the Editorial Board. The Editorship remained unchanged.

There continued to be a wide variety of articles, several of which dealt with the work of the Union, notably that of the Plan Committee, and its future. Circulation was again up by about ten per cent and advertising revenue increased from Sw. frs. 75,222 to Sw. frs. 90,138.80.

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

6.4.1 *Treatment of frequency assignment notices*

In performing its duties in relation to the utilization, notification, and registration of frequencies, the Board treated in 1964, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and Article 9 of the Radio Regulations, 41,442 frequency assignment notices. These duties involved special steps to ensure the application, both by Administrations and the I.F.R.B., of the provisions of the Radio Regulations.

6.4.2 *Technical examination of frequency assignment notices*

The required technical examinations or re-examinations of frequency assignments were made in respect of 15,532 assignments notified according to the provisions of Article 9 of the Radio Regulations for entry in the International Frequency Register.

6.4.3 *Enquiries, interference cases, special assistance in frequency matters*

The provisions of the Radio Regulations, Geneva 1959, in respect of the work of the Board which were additional to the Radio Regulations, Atlantic City, 1947, particularly in respect to investigations and special assistance, were implemented 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 in respect of the rendering of special assistance requested by Administrations to find suitable frequencies for their radio stations. In addition to the specific requests, many times when the representatives of the Board had the opportunity to meet with representatives of Administrations, it was possible to clarify the procedures for notifying frequency assignments and assigning frequencies that would provide the most effective use of the radio frequency spectrum.

6.4.4 *High frequency broadcasting*

The procedure specified in Article 10 of the Radio Regulations for the bands allocated exclusively to the HF Broadcasting Service, was successfully applied. This procedure consists of preparing, on the basis of projected schedules notified by Administrations, a short-term plan, at two or four months' interval, as appropriate. The prescribed Schedules were prepared and published four times in the year, together with recommendations for their improvement and the response from Administrations indicate that the procedure is becoming increasingly effective.

6.4.5 *Monitoring*

Monthly summaries of monitoring information received were prepared and issued to Administrations. 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 organized in respect to the Standard Frequency Service, the high frequency broadcasting bands and the high frequency bands between 2850 kc/s and 17970 kc/s allocated exclusively to the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service.

6.4.6 *Use of the electronic computer*

The electronic computer was used to aid the staff of the Specialized Secretariat in the routine work of the Board; additional programmes were completed for the use of the computer for the high frequency broadcasting service, monitoring summaries and the compilation and processing of the Master Register. Programmes for the use of the computer for technical calculation to assist in the assessment of the probability of harmful interference to existing assignments were applied from the middle of the year. Recommendations were made to the Administrative Council for the choice of a more powerful computer and arrangements for its introduction into service are in hand.

6.4.7 *Technical Standards*

The Board has commenced the revision of its Series "A" Technical Standards, i.e. of those which relate mainly to protection ratios, minimum field intensity to be protected and receiver discrimination. This work is approaching completion and it is hoped to publish the revised Standards early in 1965.

6.4.8 *Rules of Procedure*

The Board also commenced the revision of its "Rules of Procedure" for the treatment of frequency assignment notices under Article 9 of the Radio Regulations. A provisional edition has been prepared and it is expected that a revised edition of the Rules of Procedure will be available to Administrations in 1965.

6.4.9 *Technical Preparation for the Aeronautical Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference*

The First Session of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to prepare Revised Allotment Plans for the Aeronautical Mobile Service was held in Geneva, from 27th January to 22nd February 1964. The I.F.R.B. submitted a number of papers to the Conference on various technical questions which had to be considered and actively participated in the work of the Conference. The Conference decided that, in the revision of the present plan, the allotment of high frequencies to the various areas of the world should be based on up-to-date statistics of aircraft operations and charged the Board to analyse these statistics and to present the results, prior to the Second Session of the Conference in 1966.

6.4.10 *Technical Preparation for the LF/MF African Broadcasting Conference*

In its Resolution No. 526, adopted at its 18th Session, the Administrative Council had proposed that, before the African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference, there be a preparatory meeting of duly qualified experts whose task would be to draw up technical data needed by the Conference, and at the same time to consider the methods to be used in preparation of a plan for the band 525-1605 kc/s applicable to African broadcasting stations outside the European Broadcasting Area. The I.F.R.B. devoted considerable study to the technical problems which were likely to be encountered by the Conference and, within the last two months before the opening of the Conference, the Board completed a draft plan for the band 525-1605 kc/s, and prepared a draft Agreement, a draft Protocol and two draft Resolutions for consideration by the Conference. The African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference opened in Geneva on Monday 12th October 1964, but later suspended its work sine die prior to completing the preparation of a plan,

6.4.11 *Preparation for the entry into force of the Final Acts of the Space Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference*

In preparation for the entry into force, on 1st January 1965, of the partial revision of the Radio Regulations contained in the Final Acts of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to Allocate Frequency Bands for Space Radiocommunication Purposes, Geneva 1963, the I.F.R.B. gave preliminary consideration to the administrative procedures for the treatment of notices and related correspondence resulting both from the Revisions to Article 9 of the Radio Regulations, and from the new Article 9A.

An initial survey was begun about the technical data provided in the Final Acts of E.A.R.C., Geneva 1963, and in particular those contained in Recommendation No. 1A, in connection with the Technical Standards for use in the technical examination of frequency assignment notices submitted under Article 9A of the Radio Regulations, and for use in making technical studies which may be requested by Administrations whose terrestrial services may be affected.

6.4.12 *Entry into force of the Regional Agreement for the African Broadcasting Area (Geneva, 1963)*

The Agreement and associated frequency plans contained in the Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, Geneva, 1963, entered into force on 1st October 1964. Pursuant to Nos. 153 and 155 of the Convention and the decisions of the said Conference, the I.F.R.B. issued Circular-letters dealing with (a) measures which should be taken by the Administrations concerned prior to the entry into force of the Regional Agreement with a view to bringing the Master International Frequency Register up to date, and (b) questions relating to the notification of assignments, to the I.F.R.B. in the bands concerned, after 1st October 1964, pursuant to the Regional Agreement.

6.4.13 *Application of the Recommendations of the Panel of Experts*

Pursuant to Resolution No. 3 of the Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1959), the Board transmitted the Final Report of the Panel of Experts to the 19th Session of the Administrative Council (April, May, 1964) for its consideration. This Panel met in Geneva in 1961 and 1963, to study measures to reduce congestion in the frequency bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s. After taking note of this document the Council adopted Resolution No. 551 in which, in particular, Administrations are invited to apply as early as practicable and to the extent possible, the Recommendations of the Panel in respect of their radiocommunications services. The Council also invited the I.F.R.B. to carry out certain recommendations and to co-operate with Administrations in applying to the extent practicable the other appropriate recommendations.

To this effect, the Board issued its Circular-letter No. 107 in which Administrations are requested to inform the I.F.R.B. periodically of the progress which they have already made, or intend to make, in the implementation of the Panel's recommendations. In this connection the I.F.R.B. has continued to apply the special procedure for the systematic examination of all frequency assignments in the light of the recommendations formulated by the Panel.

The Board has also taken the opportunity offered by the May, 1964 Session of the Seminar on frequency management and use of the radio spectrum, to stress the recommendations of the Panel of Experts.

Among the tasks entrusted to the I.F.R.B. by the Panel of Experts is the preparation of a handbook on recommended techniques for the better utilization and reduction of congestion in the high frequency radio spectrum. In accordance with Administrative Council's Resolution No. 551, a plan for the preparation of this handbook will be submitted by the Board to the 20th Session of the Administrative Council for its consideration.

6.4.14 *Possible revision of the structure of the Radio Regulations*

During its 1964 Annual Session, the Administrative Council considered the report prepared by the Board on the possible revision of the Structure of the Radio Regulations and on the analyses of replies received from Administrations to I.F.R.B. Circular-letter No. 70, as well as the conclusions drawn by the Board from its consultations with the experts. The Board also submitted to the Administrative Council a draft layout of the revision of the Structure of the Radio Regulations based on Appendix 4 to the Report of the Working Group which met in October 1962 pursuant to Resolution No. 494 of the Administrative Council and suggested that Administrations should be consulted again on this draft. After having studied the matter, the Administrative Council accepted in general the Board's suggestions and agreed that the division into volumes should be replaced by a division into parts so that the whole of the Radio Regulations could be contained in a single volume as at present.

The Board is now preparing a report to the Administrative Council including a summary of the replies of the Administrations, analyses of these replies, comments by the I.F.R.B. and suggestions on the manner in which the work could proceed.

6.4.15 *Technical Cooperation*

During the year 1964, the Board maintained close liaison with the General Secretariat in implementing the United Nations Technical Co-operation projects, including the Special Fund projects. The periodical reports and the final reports submitted by the experts were considered and comments furnished to the Secretary-General for any action that might be necessary in any particular case.

6.4.16 *Seminars*

After noting the results achieved during the first series of Seminars arranged by the I.F.R.B. in 1963, the Administrative Council, in its Resolution No. 528 (18th Session, March/April 1963) invited the International Frequency Registration Board to continue to organize at I.T.U. Headquarters and elsewhere, when appropriate, other seminars dealing with the practical aspects of organization and establishment of radio services. Pursuant to this Resolution, the Board organized in 1964, at the Headquarters of the Union, a tri-lingual Seminar on Frequency Management and the Use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum. This Seminar was held from the 11th to 22nd May 1964. Detailed explanations of the work of the I.F.R.B. were also given to small groups, according to the language of the participants. 38 participants from 22 countries of various parts of the world attended the Seminar. During the Seminar, experts from the Administrations of the United States of America, France and the United Kingdom gave lectures on the practical application of radiocommunication techniques.

6.4.17 *Training with the I.F.R.B.*

During 1964, 9 representatives of 8 Administrations have visited the I.F.R.B. for a total period of 240 days to discuss and become informed in the procedures for the treatment of frequency assignment notices and to obtain advice on the assignment of frequencies for the services of their Administrations.

6.4.18 *Miscellaneous*

A total of 12,749 letters and telegrams were exchanged between Administrations and the Board; the Board issued 38 Circular-letters in respect of special studies, 52 Weekly Circulars, and prepared, for publication, a number of international frequency lists and related documents. In accordance with the Convention and the Radio Regulations, members of the I.F.R.B. attended,

either as representatives of the I.T.U. or of the I.F.R.B., 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.

It is to be noted, in this connection, that a member of the Board took part in a meeting of the Legal Committee on Broadcasting and Television of the Council of Europe, at which a draft European agreement for the prevention of broadcasts transmitted from stations outside national territories was prepared; this draft agreement, to which any Member or Associate Member of the Union may accede once it has come into force, relates to the so-called "pirate" broadcasting stations and represents a decisive step towards the solution of a problem which was discussed by the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva (1959), and was the subject of its Recommendation No. 16.

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

The year 1964 was characterized for the C.C.I.R. by the following activities:

- a) The Colour Television Meeting, held in London in February;
- b) the organization of the interim Study Group meetings;
- c) the preparation of the XIth Plenary Assembly;
- d) participation in I.T.U. activities and in the work of other organizations;
- e) publication of texts relative to the Xth Plenary Assembly

a) *Colour Television Meeting in London*

As mentioned at the bottom of page 40 of the Secretary-General's Report on the Activities of the I.T.U. for 1963, presented to the 19th Session of the Administrative Council, a special Sub-Group of C.C.I.R. Study Group XI (Television) met in London, from 10-20 February 1964, to consider the standardization of colour television.

While it had been hoped that this Meeting, which was conducted by Mr. Erik Esping (Sweden), Chairman of C.C.I.R. Study Group XI, would arrive at the adoption of a single colour television standard for European countries, as a first step, this hope, unfortunately, did not materialize. Although some of the 19 Administrations represented did feel that they could, at that time, already adopt a given system, the majority was of the opinion that it was premature to choose definitely one of the three systems which were discussed and demonstrated on several occasions.

Nevertheless, the Director ad interim of the C.C.I.R. is of the opinion that the London meeting did serve to facilitate the exchange of views on a wide, and even extra-European basis, and a large amount of interest was aroused. Further discussions between Eastern and Western European broadcasting organizations (O.I.R.T. and E.B.U.) were envisaged and several further international demonstrations were arranged to take place in London, Eindhoven and Paris to investigate further the merits and demerits of the three systems N.T.S.C., SECAM and PAL, when transmitting colour pictures over long distances, e.g. London-Rome and back, London and Paris to Moscow, etc.

b) *Organization of the interim Study Group meetings*

In view of the provisions of C.C.I.R. Resolution 24, and the expectation that the XIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. will be held in 1966, a detailed programme of interim Study Group meetings was drawn up, after consultation with the Chairmen and participants in the work of the respective Groups. Following the trend, once again the number of Groups envisaging such interim meetings has increased, and the programme established for 1965 was for all but one of the 14 C.C.I.R. Study Groups and also for the C.M.T.T. (Joint C.C.I.R./C.C.I.T.T. Study Group, administered by the C.C.I.R.).

From data at present available, it would appear that attendance at these meetings will, in general, increase with respect to the corresponding previous meetings. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the growth in attendance at Study Group meetings has led to a tendency to increase the sub-divisions of these Study Groups, known as international Working Parties, both in number and in activities. This is due to the fact that the drawing up of first drafts of technical texts can generally be more easily accomplished in smaller groups.

c) *Preparation of the XIth Plenary Assembly*

As mentioned on page 41 of the Secretary-General's Report for 1963 to the Administrative Council, the Xth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. had accepted, by acclamation, the invitation of the French Administration to hold its XIth Plenary Assembly in that country in 1966. Unfortunately, the French Administration advised the Director ad interim on 19 August 1964 that it was regretfully obliged to withdraw its invitation.

In consequence, other possibilities for holding the Eleventh Plenary Assembly were investigated and the Director ad interim of the C.C.I.R. is happy to report that preliminary discussions in 1964 were followed in early 1965 by an invitation issued by the Norwegian Administration to hold the Eleventh Plenary Assembly in Oslo during the period June/July 1966.

Arrangements for the organization of this Plenary Assembly are now under discussion with the competent Norwegian Authorities.

In view of the advanced state of preparation of the interim Study Group meetings, intended to prepare texts for the XIth Plenary Assembly, it was felt that any change in venue of the XIth Plenary Assembly should have no influence on the organization of those interim meetings, so that their programme was maintained.

d) *Participation in I.T.U. activities and the work of other Organizations*

As in previous years, officials of the Secretariat participated in the work of a number of committees of the I.T.U., such as the Co-ordination Committee, the Purchasing Committee, the Appointment and Promotion Board, etc. In addition the Secretary-General appointed the Senior Counsellor, Mr. N. V. Gadadhar, as Chairman of the Editorial Board of the *Telecommunication Journal*.

With regard to I.T.U. Conferences, members of the C.C.I.R. staff, under the guidance of the Director ad interim, attended the Meeting of Experts which prepared the African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference, and that Conference itself, in order to facilitate the drawing up, on the basis of sound technical standards, of an Allocation Plan for broadcasting stations, in the Low and Medium Frequency bands, for the countries of Africa. The subsequent failure of this conference was in no way due to inadequate technical preparation.

Meetings where subjects of interest to the C.C.I.R. were treated by the C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups and their sub-divisions were attended by engineers of the C.C.I.R. Secretariat.

Finally, close contact was kept, by reciprocal attendance, with the activities of other international organizations, having related fields of interest with the C.C.I.R. In particular, mention

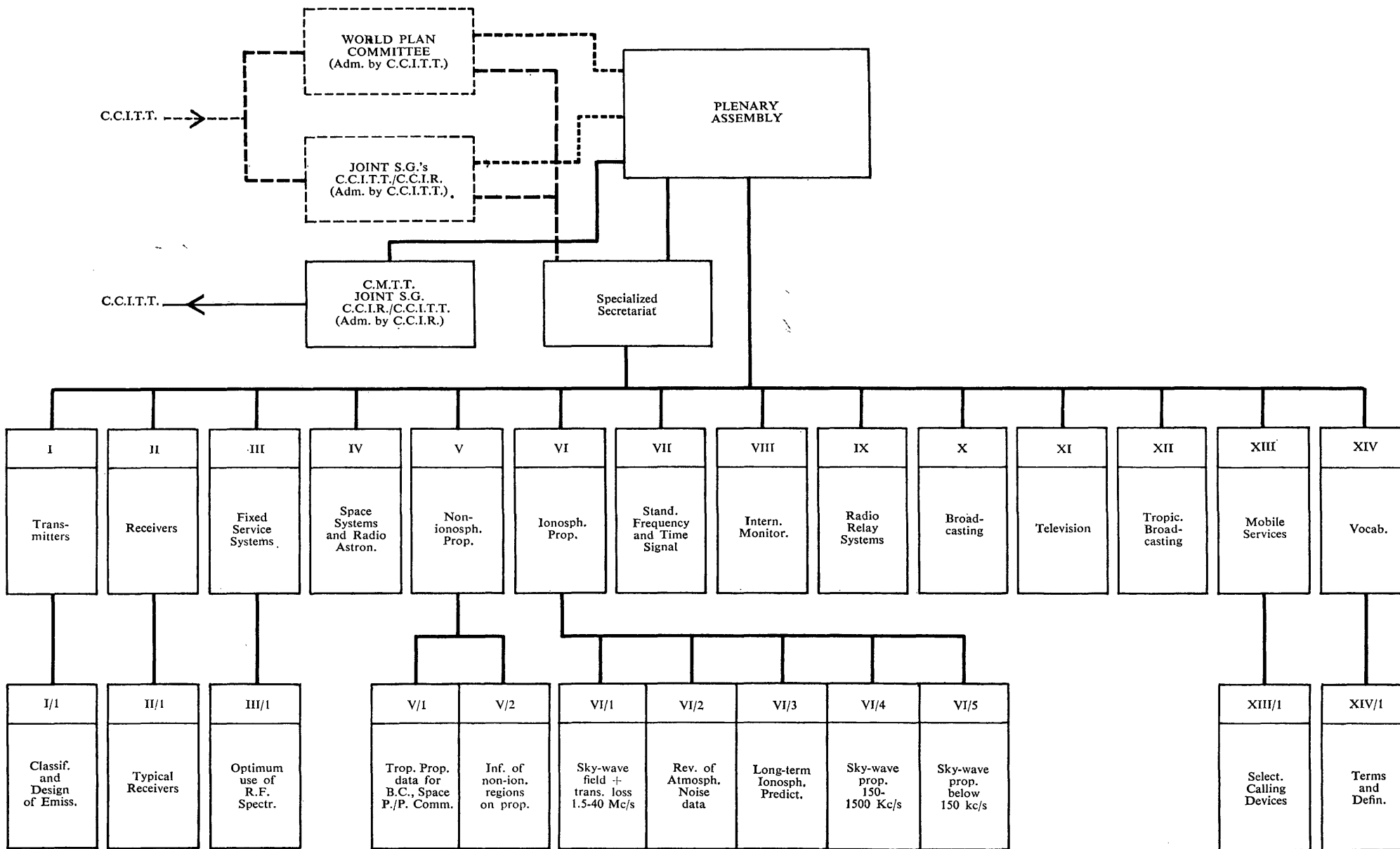
should be made of the International Radio-Maritime Commission (C.I.R.M.), the European Broadcasting Union (E.B.U.), the International Broadcasting and Television Organization (O.I.R.T.), the International Electro-technical Commission (I.E.C.) and the International Radio-Scientific Union (U.R.S.I.).

e) *Publications prepared by the C.C.I.R. Secretariat*

Following the publication in English and French and the preparation, in Spanish, of the main volumes resulting from the Xth Plenary Assembly—i.e., Volumes I to VII inclusive—the Secretariat, in accordance with the desire expressed by the members of C.C.I.R. Study Group VI and approved by the Xth Plenary Assembly, also arranged for the publication of C.C.I.R. Report No. 322 (Revision of Atmospheric Noise Data) as a separate booklet.

The publication envisaged in Report No. 241, of the volume entitled “Propagation Data obtained in Radio-Relay Systems”, was also prepared, as was the handbook of directionnal antenna systems, the preparation of which was requested by the Panel of Experts which met in Geneva in 1961 and 1963 to consider means of reducing the congestion of the High Frequency bands.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE C.C.I.R. STUDY GROUPS



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

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

Participation in the work of the C.C.I.T.T. continued to grow; between the end of 1963 and the end of 1964, the number of recognized private operating agencies rose from 25 to 31 and the number of industrial organizations from 61 to 66.

6.6.2 *IIIrd Plenary Assembly*

The IIIrd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T., which originally was to be held in Moscow, finally took place in Geneva from 25 May to 27 June, 1964. The previous Assembly met in New Delhi at the end of 1960.

The first three weeks were devoted to meetings of the various Study Groups and the last two weeks to the Plenary Assembly proper.

67 Administrations, 21 recognized private operating agencies, 41 scientific or industrial organizations and 6 international organizations were represented either at the Plenary Assembly or at the Study Group meetings. The total number of participants was 750, 266 of whom attended the Plenary Assembly.

The Study Group meetings were presided over by their respective Study Group Chairmen. The Chairman of the Plenary Assembly was Mr. A. Langenberger, Switzerland, who was assisted by five Vice-Chairmen: Mr. C. P. Vasudevan (India), Mr. Ben Abdellah (Morocco), Mr. H. Woodward (United States of America), Mr. A. Poukhalski (U.S.S.R.) and Mr. C. A. Killian (Argentine Republic).

The Plenary Assembly set up four Committees; these are listed below with their Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen:

- Working procedures and organization of Study Groups (H. Sterky, Sweden and R. Vital, Mali);
- Work Programme for Study Groups (A. Chovet, France and H. Williams, United Kingdom);
- Budget Control (C. J. Griffiths, Australia and H. Baczko, Poland);
- Technical Assistance (M. Mili, Tunisia and M. B. Choudhry, Pakistan).

The Plenary Assembly adopted 270 new or amended recommendations; most important progress was made in all branches of telecommunications.

Special mention should be made of the successful completion of studies for the extension of automatic working in the telephone and telex services throughout the world. In this connection, a standard intercontinental telephone signalling system was adopted and it was agreed to study the question of introducing a more modern system. Modes of operation for the intercontinental service were defined. World-wide routing and numbering plans were approved.

Consideration of these plans gave rise to delicate discussions in connection with the assignment of codes to certain territorial areas, the political status of which is the subject of controversy. Fortunately, a compromise was reached whereby the numbering plans were confined to countries, Members of the Union.

The first standards were adopted for the new data-transmission service.

The introduction in the near future of artificial-satellite communication in the general network was examined, particularly in relation to the problems of transmission delay and circuit noise.

Finally, the Plenary Assembly devoted considerable time to discussing how best to meet the needs of developing countries. It agreed upon a number of measures designed to render C.C.I.T.T. assistance to these countries more effective and more rapid. It also decided to set up special working parties to carry out general documentary studies and to publish handbooks for the main branches of national telecommunication services.

Otherwise the Plenary Assembly made only minor changes in the organization and working procedures of the Study Groups. Nevertheless, it raised the Regional Plan Sub-Committees for Africa, Latin America and Asia to the status of Committees, established a Regional Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin and gave the former Plan Committee the title of World Committee. The new organization chart of the Study Groups appears on page 48 of the Report.

The IIIrd Plenary Assembly set 302 new questions for study and drew up the programme of meetings for the period until the IVth Plenary Assembly. The latter will be held early in 1968 in the Argentine Republic by invitation of the Government of that country.

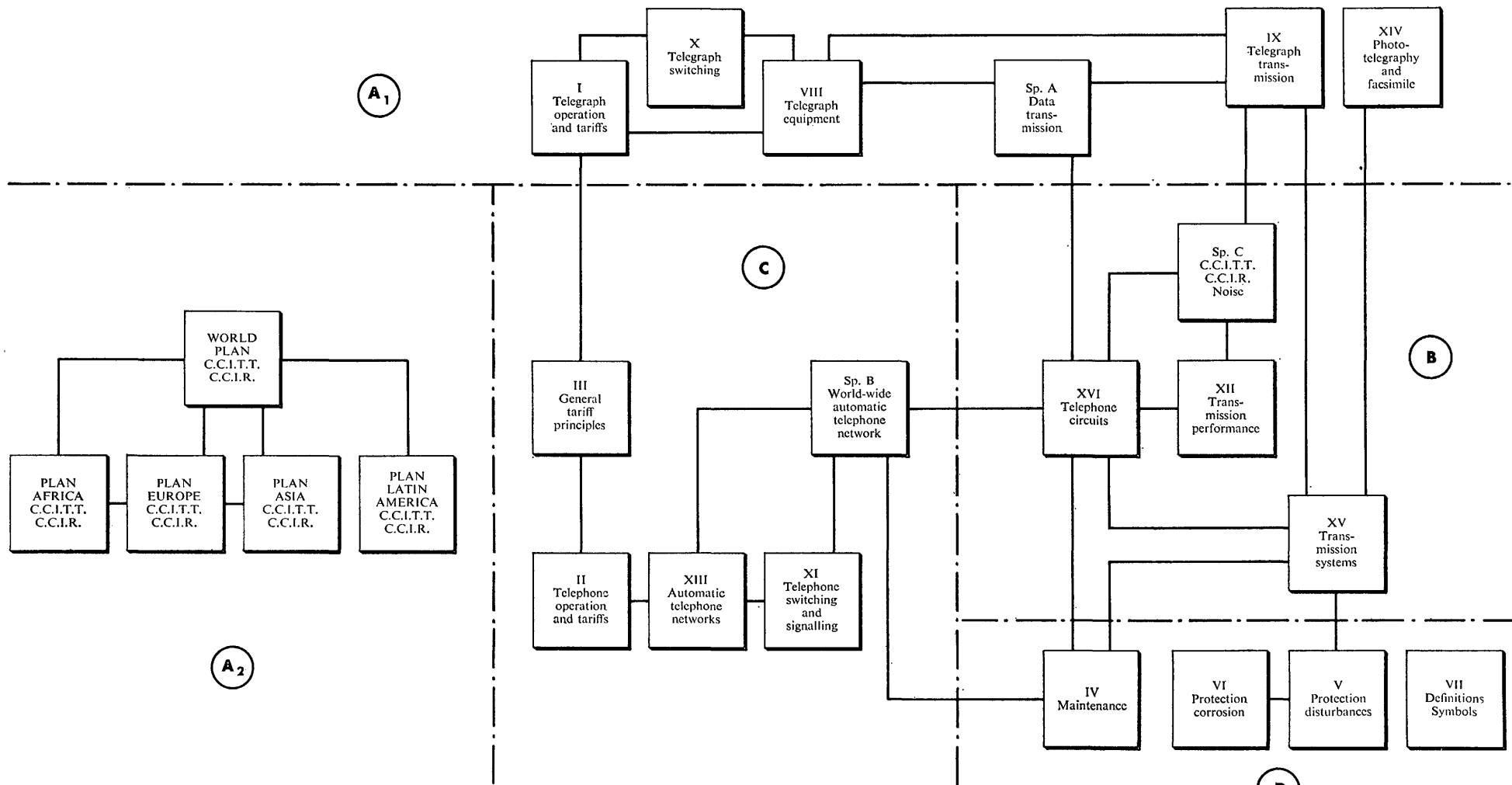
6.6.3 *Activities of the Study Groups and Working Parties*

In addition to the meetings associated with the IIIrd Plenary Assembly which are mentioned above, 15 meetings covering 106 days were held either at the beginning or at the end of 1964. The results of the meetings held at the beginning of the year are incorporated in the work of the Plenary Assembly. The meetings held at the end of the year represent the start of the new period of activity and any comment on their results at this stage would be premature.

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

In 1964, the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat prepared the document on the General Plan for the Development of Telecommunication Networks, which embodies the work of the Rome Meeting (November-December 1963) and which, for the first time, shows world traffic statistics and estimated requirements with respect to intercontinental routes. It also began editing the nine volumes to be published as a result of the work of the IIIrd Plenary Assembly.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF C.C.I.T.T. STUDY GROUPS
(brought up to date after the 11th Plenary Assembly)



- LEGEND:
- A₁** Telegraphy and data transmission
 - A₂** Plan and technical assistance
 - B** Transmission and laboratory

- C** Telephone operation and switching
- D** Protection and maintenance test methods
- Main links between study group activities

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ORGANIZATION CHART OF C.C.I.T.T. STUDY GROUPS
WORKING PARTIES SET UP BY THE IIIrd PLENARY ASSEMBLY

A. Special autonomous working parties (GAS)

GAS 1	National automatic networks
GAS 2	Local networks
GAS 3	Economic and technical comparison of transmission systems
GAS 4	Primary power sources
GAS 5	Economic conditions and telecommunication development.

B. Joint working parties (GM)

		Study groups concerned			
GM PRR	Costing	III	I	II	
GM LTG	Use of lines for telegraphy	IX	XV	XIV	
GM MRT	Message retransmission	I	VIII	X	
GM ALP	New telegraph alphabet	I	VIII	X	Sp. A
GM TGX	World-wide telex and gentex transmission plan	X	I	IX	
GM SYN	Synchronous telegraphy	IX	VIII	X	
GM MAT	Automatic telegraph maintenance	X	VIII	IX	
GM EFF	Efficiency factor	X	I	VIII	C.C.I.R

C. Working party answerable to one Study Group only

XI — 1	Study of a new telephone signalling system	XI
--------	--	----

6.7 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

6.7.1 *General*

The expansion of the Technical Co-operation activities of the Union that had been taking place over the last few years continued through 1964. This was seen in connection with all the programmes of the United Nations in which the Union was participating. With more countries attaining independence during 1964, an increasing number of requests for assistance were received by the Union. It had not always been possible to meet them in full because of the limitations of resources. However, either by obtaining contingency financing in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E.P.T.A.) or by suggesting to the countries the Funds-in-Trust arrangements, all possible efforts were made to meet the requests as much as possible.

There was necessarily a corresponding increase in the work of the Secretariat in implementing the programmes.

An important development during the year as far as Technical Co-operation was concerned, was the proposal recommended by the E.C.O.S.O.C. to the General Assembly to merge the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund into a combined United Nations Development programme (U.N.D.P.). During the transition period preceding the full implementation of this measure, the programmes will continue to maintain their individuality, but the management will be carried out by only one administrative body.

6.7.2 *Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E.P.T.A.)*

1964 was the second year of the biennium 1963/64. According to the rules of the E.P.T.A., the funds for the projects not implemented during the biennium would revert to the U.N. Special Account. Therefore, considerable efforts were made throughout the year to carry out as many projects as possible. The result was that the approved programme of the biennium was implemented as foreseen and 87% of the funds allocated were utilized.

During the year 61 experts were working in the countries on missions of varying duration. Out of these, 22 experts were continuing their missions from previous years and 39 are expected to continue beyond the end of 1964. 85 fellowships were awarded during the year. According to the procedures of this programme, 90 fellowships which were awarded in previous years were carried into 1964, thus making a total number of 175 which were dealt with during the year. The value of testing and training equipment procured for the experts under this programme was \$46,394.

Regional work in Bangkok, Addis Ababa and Latin America was continued through 1964. As reported last year, increasing use was being made of the missions in Bangkok and Latin America. The services of one of the regional experts in Central America were requested by a number of countries in the Caribbean area. The mission in Africa was active in the first phase of its task, namely assisting countries in inter-connecting capitals in Africa. It was working in close collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa in planning a long-term development of telecommunications in the African continent.

The allocation to the Union for its part in the E.P.T.A. field operations was \$784,768; and the contingency authorizations during the year came to \$272,100. To these should be added \$188,799 representing the carry-over from 1963 which was the first year of the biennium. Therefore, the total amount available to the Union in 1964 for this programme was \$1,245,667. Out of this amount, the total obligations during the year were for \$1,109,631. The balance will lapse to the United Nations Special Account.

Part A of Table I, Annex 6, gives a list of the experts in the field showing also the fields of their activity and the countries of their assignment. Table II of the same annex gives a short description of the missions. Table III, Annex 6, shows the fellowships awarded and dealt with during the year under report.

6.7.3 *Funds-in-Trust*

Slightly increased use was made by the Members of the Union of the Funds-in-Trust facility during the year 1964. The oldest of the missions, in Venezuela, was continued throughout the year. A long-term mission for a general telecommunications adviser, requested by Saudi Arabia, was implemented. In addition, this country requested another short-term mission for a broadcasting engineer. Two additional short-term missions were implemented: one in Iran and the other in Malaysia (Singapore). The total value in missions under this scheme during 1964 was \$87,907.

Part B of Table I, Annex 6, gives the list of experts provided under this programme; and Part B of Table II gives a short description of the work carried out in the different countries.

6.7.4 *Special Fund*

The activities of the Union due to its participation in the United Nations Special Fund were particularly important during 1964. Seven new projects (Afghanistan, Algeria, Colombia, Ghana, India, Madagascar and Paraguay) were approved during the year which made the Union the Executive Agency for a total of 17 projects. Through these projects the total amount of assistance given by the Special Fund amounted to \$14,445,300. During the year, 46 experts served in connection with the projects and equipment for \$605,722 was ordered.

Part C of Table I, Annex 6, shows the experts provided under the Special Fund Projects.

In addition to the projects for which it was directly the Executing Agency, the Union was co-operating extensively with the World Bank in the carrying out of two projects. These projects were for telecommunications service in Central America and in Pakistan. At the request of the countries, the World Bank was appointed Executing Agency for them but in all the technical aspects of the project, such as the review of the experts' activities and their reports, the organization of the studies for the fellowships, the Bank requested the Union to undertake the work.

Sixteen of the projects for which the Union was acting as the Executing Agency were for the establishment or expansion of telecommunications training centres in the recipient countries. As the aim of those projects was to create permanent institutions in the countries, great care was devoted, both by the countries and by the Union, to the preliminary organization in setting up the institutions. The experts had first to study the structure of the technical personnel in telecommunications in the countries and also had to acquaint themselves with the various types of equipment, so that they could organize the training to fit the local requirements. All this took some time so that some delay was experienced in the early stages of training projects.

In some countries, difficulties were experienced in finding appropriate trainees in sufficient numbers. In cases where the general educational background of the candidates was inadequate to commence telecommunications training, action was taken to give them preparatory courses. In one instance, namely Libya, this difficulty proved insurmountable. After repeated efforts had failed to find the requisite number of trainees, the Government requested the closing down of the project towards the end of the year; and methods of continuing the training at a lower level were under discussion with the Government.

Table IV of Annex 6 gives details of the projects for which the Union was serving as Executing Agency.

6.7.5 *Operational and Executive Personnel Programme (OPEX)*

1964 was the last year during which the OPEX programme in the fields of competence of the Specialized Agencies was administered by the United Nations. As reported last year, from 1965 onwards it would be merged into the E.P.T.A. as far as the Specialized Agencies are concerned. There were 4 OPEX experts in 4 countries during the year, administered by the United Nations. The Union was consulted with regard to the technical aspects of those missions.

6.7.6 *Technical Assistance in Kind under the Union*

The number of offers for training received during the year was 4. As in the previous years the offers were circulated to the Members and Associate Members.

Arising out of the Seminar on microwaves held in Mexico in 1963, the Peruvian Government requested that the same Seminar be repeated in Lima for the benefit of their engineers, as they had a large number to be trained in that technique. Responding to requests from the Union, Mexico generously offered to send, at its own expense, four experts to conduct the Seminar in Lima. In addition, two German experts also became available. Forty Peruvian engineers participated in the Seminar which was held from 17 to 29 February 1964.

In view of extensive microwave systems planned in Central America, the Mexican Administration suggested that a similar Seminar should be held somewhere in Central America. The matter was under discussion with the Governments concerned.

The Federal Republic of Germany held a seminar for the English-speaking newly independent countries of Africa from 7 to 31 October 1964, on the "Multiple Utilization of Electrical Communication Circuits". It was attended by 21 participants from 14 countries.

6.7.7 *Special Assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo*

The special assistance that the Union was rendering to the Democratic Republic of the Congo in collaboration with the United Nations Civilian Operations continued through the year. Depending on the local conditions and requirements, the number of experts was varying and stood at 21 at the end of the year.

A development during the year was the return to the country of the Congolese technicians who were in training in France and Germany and their assuming gradually certain operational duties under the guidance of international experts.

The installation of radio equipment given by the Federal Republic of Germany under its bilateral aid programme was completed during the year and was being gradually made over to the Congolese.

6.7.8 *United Nations Fund for the Development of West Irian (F.U.N.D.W.I.)*

A Fund for the Development of West Irian was established by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in 1963 and the Union was invited to assist in carrying out projects for that country. A consolidated project for the development of telecommunications in the country was under preparation and discussion towards the end of the year.

6.7.9 *United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (U.N.K.R.A.)*

During the year the United Nations divested a certain amount of money from the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency. Out of this the Korean Government requested a mission in frequency utilization and radio regulatory functions, which was in progress.

Part D of Table I, Annex 6, gives details of this mission.

6.7.10 *Meetings in connection with Technical Assistance*

As in previous years the Union was represented in all the meetings of the Technical Assistance Board, twice in New York and once in Geneva. It also participated in the June meeting of the Technical Assistance Board in Vienna. In addition, close co-operation was maintained with all the organs of the United Nations, dealing with Technical Assistance matters and with other Specialized Agencies insofar as they were matters of common interest related to Technical Co-operation.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

ANNEXES 1-7

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

ANNEX 1

Position on 31 December, 1964, 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)	
2. the European Broadcasting Convention (Copenhagen, 1948)	} Table II
3. the European Regional Convention for the maritime mobile radio service (Copenhagen, 1948)	
4. the Regional Agreement for the European Broadcasting Area (Stockholm, 1961)	
5. the Regional Arrangement relative to Maritime Radiobeacons in the European Area of Region 1 (Paris, 1951)	Table III
6. the Inter-American Radio Agreement (FIAR) (Washington, 1949)	} Table IV
7. the North-American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA) (Washington, 1950)	
8. the Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Agreement (Göteborg, 1955)	Table V
9. the Maritime VHF Radiotelephone Agreement (The Hague, 1957)	Table VI
10. the Regional Agreement concerning the establishment of an International VHF Radiotelephone Mobile Service for Rhine Navigation (Brussels, 1957)	Table VII
11. the Regional Agreement for the use of frequencies in the bands 68-73 Mc/s and 76-87.5 Mc/s by the broadcasting service on the one hand and by the fixed and mobile services on the other (Geneva, 1960)	Table VIII
12. the Special Regional Agreement concerning the use of the 100-104 Mc/s band by the broadcasting service (1962)	Table IX
13. the Special Agreement for use of the band 582-606 Mc/s for radio navigation purposes (Brussels, 1962)	Table X
14. the Special Agreement in connection with the use of VHF and UHF in fixed and mobile services in frontier areas (Brussels, 1963)	Table XI
15. 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 XII

Table I. Convention, Regulations

POSITION ON 31 DECEMBER, 1964

— 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.

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⁾	1/2	S		S		—		S		—		—	
Albania (People's Republic of) ¹⁾	1/2	S	27. VIII. 1963 ²³⁾	S	¹⁾	—		S	¹⁾	—	A	—	A
Algeria (Democratic and Popular Republic of)	3	A	3. V. 1963	—	³⁰⁾	S	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
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	A ³⁷⁾	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	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Belgium ¹⁾	4	S	8. X. 1962	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A
Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic ¹⁾ .	1	S	11. VIII. 1961 ²⁴⁾	S	²⁴⁾	S		S	²⁴⁾	S	A	S	A
Burma (Union of)	3	S	3. VIII. 1964	S	A	—		S	A	S	A	S	A
Bolivia	3	S		S		—		S		—		—	
Brazil	25	S	6. X. 1964	S	A	—		S	A	—	A	—	A
Bulgaria (People's Republic of) ¹⁾ . . .	1	S	5. VI. 1961 ²⁴⁾	S	²⁴⁾	S		S	²⁴⁾	S	A	S	A
Burundi (Kingdom of)	1/2	A	16. II. 1963	—	³⁰⁾	—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Cambodia (Kingdom of)	1			S		S		S		—		—	
Cameroon (Federal Republic of) ⁶⁾ . . .	1	A	18. VI. 1963	—	A	—	A	—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Canada ¹⁾	18	S	26. III. 1962	S	A	S		S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A	—	¹⁾
Central African Republic	1/2	A	22. III. 1961	—	A	—	A	—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Ceylon	1	S	4. IV. 1963	S		—		S		S		S	
Chile	3			—		—		—		—		—	
China ¹⁾	15	S	19. X. 1961	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Cyprus (Republic of)	1/2	A	24. IV. 1961	—	A	S		—	A	—	A	—	A
Vatican City State	1/2	S	18. IV. 1962	S	A	S	A	S	A	—	A	—	A
Colombia (Republic of) ¹⁾	3	S	18. IV. 1963	S		S		S		S		S	
Congo (Democratic Republic of the) ¹¹⁾ .	1	A	6. XII. 1961	—	³⁰⁾	S	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Congo (Republic of the) (Brazzaville) .	1/2	A	26. I. 1963	—	A	—		—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
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	—	A ⁴⁷⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Cuba ¹⁾	1	S	12. XII. 1962	S		S		S	¹⁾	—	¹⁾	—	¹⁾
Dahomey (Republic of)	1/2	A	28. X. 1960	—	A	—	A	—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Denmark ¹⁾	5	S	18. I. 1961	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Dominican Republic	3	S		S		—		S		—	A	—	A
El Salvador (Republic of) ¹⁾	3	S		S		—		S	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	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Ecuador	1	A	18. IV. 1962	—	³⁰⁾	—		—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Spain ¹⁾	3	S	19. VIII. 1961	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
United States of America ¹⁾	30	S	23. X. 1961 ³²⁾	S	A ⁴⁰⁾	S	A	—	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	A	S	A	S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A
Gabon Republic	½	A	21. IX. 1961	—	A	—	A	—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Ghana ¹⁾	1	S	31. X. 1962	S	A	S	A	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	—	³⁰⁾	—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Haiti (Republic of)	1	A	29. III. 1961	—		—		—		—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Upper Volta (Republic of)	1	A	16. I. 1962	—	³⁰⁾	—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Honduras (Republic of)	2			—		—		—		—		—	
Hungarian People's Republic ¹⁾	1	S	19. IX. 1961 ²⁴⁾	S	²⁴⁾	S		S	²⁴⁾	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	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
Iran ¹⁾	1	S	8. VII. 1964	S	A	—		S	A	S	A	S	A
Iraq (Republic of) ¹⁾	1	S	6. IV. 1964 ²³⁾	S		—		S		—		—	
Ireland	3	S	1. X. 1962	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Iceland	½	S	5. VII. 1960	S	A	S	A	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	³¹⁾	S		S	³¹⁾	S	³¹⁾	S	³¹⁾
Jamaica	1	A	18. II. 1963	—	³⁰⁾	S	A ²⁶⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Japan ¹⁾	25	S	11. VIII. 1961	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of) ¹⁾	½	S	14. I. 1963	S	A	—		S	A	S	A	S	A
Kenya	½	A	11. IV. 1964	—	³⁰⁾	—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Kuwait (State of) ¹⁾ ⁹⁾	1	S	23. I. 1963 ²³⁾	S	A	S		S	A	—	A	—	A
Laos (Kingdom of)	½	S	17. I. 1963	—	A	—	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 (Kingdom of) ¹⁾ ¹²⁾	½	S		S		—		S		S		S	
Liechtenstein (Principality of)	½	A	25. VII. 1963	—	³⁰⁾	S		—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Luxembourg	½	S	9. XI. 1962	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A
Malaysia ¹⁰⁾	³⁴⁶⁾	S	30. XII. 1960	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
Malagasy Republic	1	A	11. V. 1961	—	³⁰⁾	—		—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Mali (Republic of)	1	A	26. II. 1962	—	A	—	A	—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Morocco (Kingdom of) ¹⁾	1	S	5. IV. 1961	S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A	S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A	S	A
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	½	A	18. IV. 1962	—	³⁰⁾	—		—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Mexico ¹⁾	8	S	4. V. 1962	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
Monaco ¹⁾	½	S	22. VII. 1961	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
Mongolian People's Republic	½	A	27. VIII. 1964	—	³⁰⁾	—		—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Nepal	½	S	31. XII. 1963	S	A	—		S	A	—	A	—	A
Nicaragua	1	S	24. VI. 1964	S		—		S		—		—	
Niger (Republic of the)	1	A	2. XI. 1962	—	A	—		—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Nigeria (Federation of)	2	A	11. IV. 1961	—	A	—		—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
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	—	³⁰⁾	S	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
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

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
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) ¹⁾ ²⁸⁾ . . .	10	S	29. VI. 1961	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A
Peru ¹⁾	2	S	25. VII. 1963	S		—		S		—		—	
Philippines (Republic of the) ¹⁾	1	S	6. XI. 1963 ²³⁾	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	—	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	—	³⁰⁾	—		—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
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	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic ¹⁾ . .	3	S	30. VIII. 1961 ²⁴⁾	S	²⁴⁾	S		S	²⁴⁾	S	A	S	A
Somali Republic	1	A	28. IX. 1962	—	³⁰⁾	—		—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Rhodesia ³⁶⁾	1	A	14. XII. 1960	—	A	—	A	—	A	S	A	S	
Roumanian People's Republic ¹⁾	1	S	19. III. 1962 ²⁴⁾	S	²⁴⁾	S		S	²⁴⁾	S	A	S	A
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ¹⁾ ²²⁾	30	S	1. XII. 1960	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Rwanda (Republic of)	½	A	12. XII. 1962	—	³⁰⁾	—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Senegal (Republic of the)	1	A	28. XII. 1960	—	A	—	A	—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Sierra Leone	½	A	30. XII. 1961	—	³⁰⁾	—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
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	A	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	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Tanzania (United Republic of) ²⁹⁾	½	A	31. X. 1962	—	³⁰⁾	S	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Chad (Republic of the)	½	A	10. III. 1961	—	A	—	A	—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
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	A	—	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⁾	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	—	³⁰⁾	—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
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	—	A	S	A	S	A
Yemen	1			—		—		—		—		—	
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS:													
Malawi ³⁶⁾ ⁵⁰⁾	½	⁵²⁾	⁵²⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾
Zambia (Republic of) ³⁶⁾ ⁵¹⁾	½	⁵²⁾	⁵²⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—		—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾

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) (*See Notification No. 929*).

11) Formerly: Congo (Republic of the) (Léopoldville).

12) Formerly: Libya (United Kingdom of).

13)-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) In ratifying the Convention, the country concerned confirmed the reservation(s) made at the time of signature.

24) In ratifying the Convention, the country concerned declared that the question of approval of the Radio Regulations remained open.

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

With regard to Western Samoa (sovereign and independent State), see Notifications Nos. 874 and 928.

26) In approving the partial Revision of the Radio Regulations, the Government of Jamaica reaffirmed the reservation entered by its delegation at the ninth Plenary Meeting of the Conference, i.e.: "The Jamaican Delegation declares that it reserves the right of the Jamaican Government to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests, should Members or Associate Members in any way fail to comply with the requirements of the Radio Regulations of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, as added to and amended by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1963, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services."

27) See Notifications Nos. 869 and 878.

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, No. 911 and No. 915.

29) See Notification No. 952.

30) Regulations approved *ipso facto*, since they were in force when the country concerned acceded to the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959).

31) The Italian Administration declared that Italy, by ratifying the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959) on 7 November 1962 (the instrument of ratification being deposited with the General Secretariat on 28 December 1962), had, in accordance with No. 193 of the Convention, approved *ipso facto* the Administrative Regulations annexed thereto which were in force on that date, i.e. the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations (Geneva, 1958), which came into force on 1 January 1960, and the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959) which came into force on 1 May 1961.

32) The ratification is also valid for 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, 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 were mentioned in the instrument of ratification or have been added thereto:

Aden (Colony and Protectorate)^{a)}
Bahamas^{b)}
Barbados^{b)}
Basutoland
Bechuanaland Protectorate
Bermuda^{b)}
Brunei^{c)}
Cayman Islands^{b)}
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
British Guiana^{b)}
British Honduras^{b)}
Hong Kong
Windward Islands:^{b)}
Dominica
Grenada
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Leeward Islands:^{b)}
Antigua
Montserrat
St. Christopher
Nevis and Anguilla
British Virgin Islands
Malta^{d)}
Mauritius
The Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides
Seychelles
Swaziland
St. Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha)
Western Pacific High Commission Territories:
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (including The Phoenix and Northern Line Islands group)
The Southern Line Islands
British Solomon Islands Protectorate
Tonga (Protected State)
Turks and Caicos Islands^{b)}

^{a)} At present known as "Aden and the Protectorate of South Arabia" (Notifications Nos. 930 and 948).

^{b)} Incorporated on 1 January 1963 (Notification No. 905).

^{c)} Incorporated in 1964 (Notification No. 948).

^{d)} Has become an independent State.

36) See Notifications Nos. 930, 935 and 943.

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

38) See Notifications Nos. 855, 876 and 880.

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).

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).

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).

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) See Notifications Nos. 906, 915, 919, 920, 921, 943 and 950.

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

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).*

48) See Notification No. 911.

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

50) Formerly Nyassaland: formed part of the Member "Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland".

51) Formerly Northern Rhodesia: formed part of the Member "Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland". *(See also Notification No. 947).*

52) Became an Associate Member on 9 July 1964, in accordance with No. 9 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959). *(Notifications Nos. 935 and 943).*

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)		Regional Agreement for the European Broadcasting Area (Stockholm, 1961)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Albania (People's Republic of)	S	R				
Austria	S	R	S	R	S	A
Belgium	S	R			S	A ⁵⁾
Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	S	R			S	A ⁵⁾
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	S	R			S	A ⁵⁾
Cyprus (Republic of)	S	R			S	A
Vatican City State	S	R			S	
Denmark	S	R	S	R	S	
Spain	S	R			S	A ⁷⁾
Finland	S	R			S	A
France	S	R	S	R	S	A
Greece	S	R	S	R	S	
Hungarian People's Republic [Iraq (Republic of) ²⁾]	S	R			S	
Ireland	S	R	S	R	S	A
Iceland			S	R	S	
Israel (State of)					S	
Italy	S	R	S	R	S	
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)					S	
Lebanon					S	
Libya (Kingdom of)					S	
Luxembourg					S	
Morocco (Kingdom of) ⁴⁾	S	R	S	R	S	A
Monaco	S	R	S	R	S	
Norway	S	R	S	R	S	

Country or group of territories	European Broadcasting Convention (Copenhagen, 1948)		European Regional Convention for the maritime mobile radio service (Copenhagen, 1948)		Regional Agreement for the European Broadcasting Area (Stockholm, 1961)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	S	R	S	R	S	A
Poland (People's Republic of)	S	R			S	A
Portugal	S		S		S	
Syrian Arab Republic					S	A ⁶⁾
United Arab Republic					S	A ⁶⁾
Federal Republic of Germany					S	A ⁶⁾
Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia	S	R			S	A
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	S	R			S	A ⁵⁾
Roumanian People's Republic	S	R			S	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	S	R	S	R	S	A
Sweden	S	R	S	R	S	A
Switzerland (Confederation)	S	R			S	
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	S	R			S	
Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible	S	R	S	R	S	A
Tunisia ⁴⁾	S	R	S	R	S	
Turkey			S		S	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	S	R			S	A ⁵⁾

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.

⁵⁾ 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.

⁶⁾ 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."

⁷⁾ 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 III. Regional Arrangement relative to Maritime Radiobeacons
in the European Area of Region 1 (Paris, 1951)**

Country or territories	S — Signature	A — Acceptance	Country or territories	S — Signature	A — Acceptance
1	2	3	1	2	3
Belgium	S	A	Netherlands	S	A
Denmark	S	A	Portugal	S	
Spain	S		Portuguese Oversea Provinces	S	
France	S	A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland *)	S	A
Ireland		A	Sweden	S	A
Italy	S	A	Tunisia ¹⁾	S	A
Morocco (Kingdom of) ¹⁾	S	A	Turkey	S	A
Monaco	S	A			
Norway	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)		Country or territories	Inter-American Radio Agreement (FIAR) (Washington, 1949)		North-American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA) (Washington, 1950)	
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Argentine Republic	S				Guatemala	S			
Bolivia	S				Haiti (Republic of)		A		
Brazil	S				Honduras (Republic of)	S	A		
Canada	S		S	R	Mexico	S	A		
Chile	S				Nicaragua	S	A		
Colombia (Republic of)	S				Panama	S			
Costa Rica	S	A			Paraguay		A		
Cuba	S		S	R	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland			S*)	R**)
Dominican Republic	S	A	S	R	Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	S			
El Salvador (Republic of)	S				Venezuela (Republic of)	S			
Ecuador	S								
United States of America	S	A	S	R					

*) 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 mentioned in italics have approved the agreement.

Table IX. 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 X. 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 XI. 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 XII. 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 (Democratic Republic of the)¹⁾, Congo (Republic of the) (Brazzaville), 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), *Kenya*²⁾, Liberia (Republic of), Libya (Kingdom of)³⁾, 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, Rhodesia⁴⁾, Rwanda (Republic of), *Senegal (Republic of the)*, *Sierra Leone*, *South Africa (Republic of) and Territory of South-West Africa*, *Tanzania (United Republic of)*⁵⁾, 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 and Togolese Republic.

The countries mentioned in italics have approved the Agreement.

¹⁾ Formerly: Congo (Republic of the) (Léopoldville).

²⁾ Was an Associate Member on the date of signature of the Agreement.

³⁾ Formerly: Libya (United Kingdom of).

⁴⁾ The Agreement had been signed under the name "Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland".

⁵⁾ The Agreement had been signed under the name of Tanganyika.

ANNEX 2

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN THE BUDGET FOR 1964

(in Swiss francs)

EXPENDITURE	Budget 1963 inc. add. credits	Expenditure 1963	Budget 1964	Additional credits 1964	Budget 1964 inc. add. credits
I. I.T.U. BUDGET					
Sect. 1. Administrative Council . . .	385,000	492,828.20	475,400	—	475,400
2. General Secretariat . . .	4,181,500	4,190,002.95	4,426,300	254,100	4,680,400
3. I.F.R.B.	5,074,800	4,936,306.05	5,082,500	225,000	5,307,500
4. C.C.I.R.	869,700	862,129.60	819,100	32,000	851,100
5. C.C.I.T.T.	1,028,900	985,883.66	1,238,000	44,400	1,282,400
6. General Services	1,994,900	1,965,036.06	2,082,000	112,500	2,194,500
— Subsidy to the supplementary publications budget .	103,400	177,944.—	97,500	— 97,500	—
— Increase in salaries and post adjustments 1962/1963	31,600	83,950.20	—	—	—
	13,669,800	13,694,088.72	14,220,800	570,500	14,791,300
Trilingual Seminar			27,650		27,650
Sect. 7. Union Confs. in accordance with N° 197 of the Convention:					
— Plenipo. Conference . . .	111,000	103,349.10			
— Panel of experts . . .	1,075,000	1,057,849.85			
— E.A.R.C. on space . . .			640,000	—	640,000
— Aeronautical E.A.R.C.					
Sect. 8. C.C.I. Meetings in accord. with N° 198 of the Convention:					
— C.C.I.R.	1,022,000	1,044,956.75	105,000	—	105,000
— C.C.I.T.T.	1,037,000	981,846.19	1,013,000	—	1,013,000
	16,914,800	16,882,082.61	16,006,450	570,500	16,576,950
Sect. 9. Special confs. in acc. with No. 199 of the Convention:					
— African Broadcasting Conf. 1963	428,000	325,532.—			328,000 *)
— African Broadcasting Conf. 1964			1,063,000	—135,000	600,000 **)
Sect. 14. Cost of fitting out C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory . .	16,000	15,359.95			
Cost of maintenance and renewal of simultaneous interpretation and other electro-acoustic equipments	—	—	5,000	110,500	115,500
	17,358,800	17,222,974.56	17,074,450	546,000	17,620,450
Payment into I.T.U. Reserve Account	—	150,475.88	—		
	17,358,800	17,373,450.44	17,074,450	546,000	17,620,450
II. BUDGET FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS					
Sect. 11. Technical Coop. Admin. costs	810,300	795,791.40	955,400	406,300	1,361,700
Carried forward to the following year.	—	239,720.85	—	—	—
	810,300	1,035,512.25	955,400	406,300	1,361,700
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET					
Total expenditure	1,504,100	1,626,977.02	1,588,950		1,588,950
Excess income	58,100	35,972.03	29,050	— 29,050	—
	1,562,200	1,662,949.05	1,618,000	— 29,050	1,588,950

*) Preparatory meeting.
**) Main conference.

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN THE BUDGET FOR 1964

(in Swiss francs)

INCOME	Budget 1963 inc. add. credits	Income 1963	Budget 1964	Additional credits 1964	Budget 1964 inc. add. credits
I. I.T.U. BUDGET					
Sect. 31. Contributions					
— Contr. by Members and Ass. Memb. of the Union to expenses for the current year	15,794,250	15,858,979.20	15,591,600	—	15,591,600
— Contributions by priv. op. agencies, and scient. or indust. organs. to the exp. of confs. and meetings under Sects. 7 and 8:					
— E.A.R.C. on space . .	—	6,811,—	—	—	—
— Aeronautical E.A.R.C.	—	—	—	—	—
— C.C.I.R.	110,000	111,250,—	147,000	—	147,000
— C.C.I.T.T.	146,250	168,750,—	203,000	—	203,000
— Staff detached to regional confs.	20,000	24,663.20	60,000	—	60,000
— Sundry income	3,000	20,805.09	4,850	—	4,850
	<u>16,073,500</u>	<u>16,191,258.49</u>	<u>16,006,450</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>16,006,450</u>
Sect. 31. Contris. by Members and Assoc. Members of the Union to the expenses of special conferences:					
— African Broadcasting Conf. 1963	428,000	325,532,—	—	—	—
— African Broadcasting Conf. 1964	—	—	1,063,000	—135,000	928,000
Sect. 37. Withdrawal from C.C.I.T.T. Reserve Acc. for fitting out of C.C.I.T.T. Lab.	16,000	15,359.95	—	—	—
Withdrawal from the fund for the renewal of simult. interpret. equipment for the maintenance and renewal of simult. interpret. and other electro-acoustic equip- ment	—	—	5,000	110,500	115,500
	<u>16,517,500</u>	<u>16,532,150.44</u>	<u>17,074,450</u>	<u>— 24,500</u>	<u>17,049,950</u>
Withdrawal from I.T.U. Reserve Account	841,300	841,300,—	—	570,500	570,500
	<u>17,358,800</u>	<u>17,373,450.44</u>	<u>17,074,450</u>	<u>546,000</u>	<u>17,620,450</u>
II. BUDGET FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS					
Sect. 32. Contr. to T.C. admin. costs and sums brought forward from previous years . . .	<u>810,300</u>	<u>1,035,512.25</u>	<u>955,400</u>	<u>406,300</u>	<u>1,361,700</u>
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET					
Total income	<u>1,562,200</u>	<u>1,662,949.05</u>	<u>1,618,000</u>	<u>— 97,500</u>	<u>1,520,500</u>
Excess expenditure	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>68,450</u>	<u>68,450</u>
	<u>1,562,200</u>	<u>1,662,949.05</u>	<u>1,618,000</u>	<u>— 29,050</u>	<u>1,588,950</u>

ANNEX 2 a)

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

1964

(in Swiss francs)

	Own expenses, shown in Sections 1 to 5		Share in common expenses shown in Section 6		Total expenses	
	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure
1. Administrative Council	475,400.—	563,706.60	—	—	475,400.—	563,706.60
2. General Secretariat	4,680,400.—	4,680,192.80	714,400.—	726,208.76	5,394,800.—	5,406,401.56
3. I.F.R.B.	5,307,500.—	5,305,644.45	1,219,400.—	1,155,968.69	6,526,900.—	6,461,613.14
4. C.C.I.R.	851,100.—	806,732.—	108,400.—	95,773.04	959,500.—	902,505.04
5. C.C.I.T.T.	1,282,400.—	1,276,778.30	152,300.—	135,986.25	1,434,700.—	1,412,764.55
	<u>12,596,800.—</u>	<u>12,633,054.15</u>	<u>2,194,500.—</u>	<u>2,113,936.74</u>	<u>14,791,300.—</u>	<u>14,746,990.89</u>
7. I.T.U. Conferences (Convention No. 197): Aeronautical Conference					640,000.—	423,438.31
8. (1) International Radio Consultative Committee meetings (Convention No. 198)					105,000.—	133,487.06
(2) International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee meetings (Convention No. 198) .					1,013,000.—	999,985.40
10. Special conferences - Trilingual seminar					27,650.—	24,618.—
					<u>16,576,950.—</u>	<u>16,328,519.66</u>

ANNEX 3

**Summary of budgetary estimates of the International Telecommunication Union
for 1964 drawn up in the form adopted by the United Nations
and the other specialized agencies**

GROUP I. PERSONNEL

	1964 *) Swiss francs
<i>Salaries, wages and other pay items</i>	
Permanent posts	9,769,100
Temporary staff	664,100
Staff intermittently employed	1,335,000
Overtime and night differential	15,000
Compensation for annual leave not taken	—
Fees for expert advice and associated expenses	22,000
	<hr/>
	11,805,200
	<hr/>
<i>Staff benefits and allowances</i>	
Dependency allowances, education grants and children's travel to and from school.	784,700
Contributions to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	1,528,000
Contributions to sickness insurance and various insurances	245,600
Installation, termination and repatriation allowances	43,900
Sundry	122,300
	<hr/>
	2,724,500
	<hr/>
Total of Group I	14,529,700
	<hr/>

GROUP II. GENERAL SERVICES

<i>Travel and transport</i>	
Mission travel expenses: Delegations	190,000
Staff	362,300
Advisory experts	—
Home leave travel	466,400
Travel expenses of staff members and their dependents, and removal expenses	72,000
Sundry	12,300
	<hr/>
	1,103,000
	<hr/>

*) The budget for the year 1964 includes additional credits amounting to 976,800 Sw. frs., approved by the Administrative Council at its 19th Session (April/May 1964) thus making the gross budget total 17,938,650 instead of 16,961,850 Sw. frs.

	1964 *) Swiss francs
<i>Contractual services and others</i>	
Printing	188,500
Sundry	144,650
	<u>333,150</u>
<i>Supplies.</i>	604,800
<i>Premises and equipment</i>	1,325,000
	<u>1,929,800</u>
Total of Group II	<u>3,365,950</u>

GROUP III. SPECIAL ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS

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

GROUP IV. OTHER BUDGETARY PROVISIONS

Miscellaneous expenses	43,000
	<u>43,000</u>
Total of Groups I to IV	<u>17,938,650</u>

GROUP V. INCOME

Miscellaneous income	<u>1,426,550 **)</u>
--------------------------------	----------------------

GROUP VI. PUBLICATIONS SECTION BUDGET

Expenditure

Cost of publications	1,520,500
Payment into Capital Account	68,450
	<u>1,588,950</u>

Income

Sale of publications	<u>1,588,950</u>
--------------------------------	------------------

*) See note page 73.

**) Including contributions amounting to 1,361,700 Sw. frs. from the Technical Assistance Board (T.A.B.) and the United Nations Special Fund towards the administrative expenses of the I.T.U. Technical Co-operation Department.

ANNEX 4

LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE UNION IN 1964

		No. of copies
1. Resolution of the Administrative Council, 19th Session, 1964	F	440
	E	500
	S	250
2. Financial operating report, 1963	F	600
	E	600
	S	270
3. Annual report on the activities of the International Telecommunication Union, 1963	F	1,000
	E	1,250
	S	500
4. Portrait of Valdemar Poulsen		1,200
5. <i>Telecommunication Journal</i> , 12 numbers	F	1,400
	E	2,000
	S	600
6. Official list of telegraph offices, 21st edition, Annexes Nos. 10 to 13, trilingual . .		18,600
7. Table B of telegraph rates, 2nd edition, Supplements Nos. 19 to 28	F	430
	E	400
8. Table C of telegraph rates in the European system, 4th edition, 1964	F	650
	E	1,800
9. General telegraph statistics, 1963, trilingual		700
10. List of international telex circuits, 1963, trilingual		760
11. List of international telex routes, 1963, trilingual		760
12. General telephone statistics, 1963, trilingual		760
13. List of international telephone routes, 4th edition 1964, trilingual,		
Booklet I — Europe		800
Booklet II — Africa		700
Booklet III — Americas		650
Booklet IV — Asia		650
Booklet V — Oceania		620
Booklet VI — Intercontinental channels		770
14. List of point-to-point radio telegraph channels, 1962, Supplement No. 2, trilingual		1,300
15. List of cables in the world's submarine network, 16th edition 1961, Supplement No. 2, trilingual		1,150

		No. of copies
16. Final acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, Geneva 1963 . .	F	500
	E	700
	S	200
17. Final acts of the E.A.R.C. to allocate frequency bands for space radiocommunication purposes, Geneva 1963.	F	1,000
	E	2,300
	S	400
18. List of coast stations, 2nd edition 1963		26,000
Supplement No. 1, trilingual		22,500
19. List of ship stations, 4th edition 1963, trilingual		18,000
20. List of radiodetermination and special service stations, 2nd edition 1963, Supplement No. 2	F	2,300
	E	15,300
Supplement No. 3	F	2,500
	E	16,200
21. Alphabetical list of call signs of stations used by the maritime mobile service, 2nd edition 1963, multilingual		22,500
Supplements Nos. 1, 2 and 3		19,300
22. Alphabetical list of call signs other than amateur stations, experimental stations and stations of the maritime mobile service, 1st edition 1962, multilingual, Supplements Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7		4,100
23. List of international monitoring stations, 1st edition 1961, trilingual, Supplements Nos. 2 and 3		800
24. General radio statistics, 1963, trilingual		800

C.C.I.T.T.

25. Red Book, IInd plenary assembly, New Delhi 1960: Volume VII	S	350
26. Directives concerning the protection of telecommunication lines against harmful effects from electricity line (New Delhi 1960) 1963	F	1,700
	E	1,500
27. National telephone networks for the automatic service, Geneva 1964	F	1,400
	E	2,700
28. Codes and abbreviations for the use of the international telecommunication services, 2nd edition 1963	F	1,800
	E	2,000

C.C.I.R.

29. Documents of the Xth plenary assembly Geneva 1963: Volume VI	F	820
	E	1,800
Volume VII	F	800
	E	1,500

		No. of copies
30. Report 322 (World distribution and characteristics of atmospheric radio noise), Geneva 1963	F	750
	E	2,400
	S	250

I.F.R.B.

31. International frequency list, 2nd edition 1963:		
Preface: Supplements Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, trilingual		2,250
Volume I multilingual,		
Supplements Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6		2,100
Volume II multilingual,		
Supplements Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6		2,100
Volume III multilingual,		
Supplements Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6		2,050
Volume IV <i>a</i> , multilingual,		
Supplements Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6		1,750
Volume IV <i>b</i> , multilingual,		
Supplements Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6		1,600
Volume IV <i>c</i> , multilingual,		
Supplements Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6		1,500
Volume IV <i>d</i> , multilingual,		
Supplements Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5		1,500
32. List of fixed stations operating international circuits, 2nd edition 1963, Supplements Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, trilingual		1,500
33. List of broadcasting stations operating in bands below 5950 kc/s, 2nd edition 1963, Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, trilingual		1,400
34. List of broadcasting stations operating in bands between 5950 and 26100 Kc/s, 1st edition 1963, trilingual		1,050
35. I.F.R.B. weekly circulars, Parts I, II, III and IV and special sections, Nos. 580 to 631, trilingual		500
36. Summary of monitoring information received by the I.F.R.B., Booklets Nos. 89 to 100		550
37. Summary of monitoring information received by the I.F.R.B. on the use by broad- casting stations of the exclusive high frequency broadcasting bands, Booklets Nos. 1 to 3		450
38. Tentative high-frequency broadcasting schedule, trilingual:		
May 1964		550
September 1964		550
November 1964		650
March 1965		650
39. High-frequency broadcasting schedule, trilingual:		
May 1963		560
September 1963		560
November 1963		560

ANNEX 5

**CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
TO WHICH THE UNION WAS INVITED IN 1964**

A. Conferences and meetings at which the Union was represented

1. 1st Session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, Paris, 6 to 8 January 1964.
2. 6th Session of the Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa, 19 February to 3 March 1964.
3. 3rd Session of the Legal Sub-Committee of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Geneva, 9 to 26 March 1964.
4. Administrative Committee on Coordination Inter-agency Meeting on Science and Technology, Geneva, March 1964.
5. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Geneva, 23 March to 15 June 1964.
6. 2nd Session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, Geneva, 6 to 7 April 1964.
7. 25th Session of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions, Paris, 6 to 17 April 1964.
8. 37th Session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, Paris, April 1964.
9. 3rd Session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Geneva, 22 May to 5 June 1964.
10. Summer Session of the Technical Assistance Committee, Vienna, 22 June to 3 July 1964.
11. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: 2nd Session of the Working Group of Telecommunication Experts, Tokyo, 22 to 29 July 1964.
12. 3rd International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 31 August to 9 September 1964.
13. 38th Session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, New York, 28 and 29 September 1964.
14. 13th Session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 23 November to 1 December 1964.

B. Conferences and meetings at which the Union was not represented

1. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: 7th Session of the Committee on Trade, Bangkok, 15 to 21 January 1964.
2. Economic Commission for Latin America: 10th Session of the Committee of the Whole, Santiago, 12 to 14 February 1964.

3. 13th Session of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, Geneva, February 1964.
4. 1st Session of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, New York, 25 February to 6 March 1964.
5. 20th Session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Teheran, 2 to 17 March 1964.
6. 4th Meeting of the Administrative Committee on Coordination Sub-Committee on Oceanography, Geneva, 9 to 11 March 1964.
7. Seminar on Freedom of Information, Rome, 7 to 20 April 1964.
8. Seminar on Human Rights in Developing Countries, Kabul, 12 to 25 May 1964.
9. Meeting of the Committee on the International Year for Human Rights, New York, 9 June 1964.
10. 61st Meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee, Geneva, August 1964.
11. 2nd Part of the 3rd Session of the Legal Sub-Committee of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, New York, 5 to 23 October 1964.
12. 6th Session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, New York, October 1964.
13. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: 8th Session of the Railway Sub-Committee, Bangkok, 27 October to 2 November 1964.
14. Economic Commission for Africa: Conference on Air Transport in Africa, Addis Ababa, 9 to 20 November 1964.
15. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: 6th Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, Bangkok, 12 to 19 November 1964.
16. 4th United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, Manila, 21 November to 5 December 1964.
17. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: 6th Session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, Bangkok, 2 to 22 December 1964.
18. XIXth Session of the U.N. General Assembly, December 1964.

ANNEX 6

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE UNDER I.T.U. AUSPICES IN 1964

TABLE I

Experts engaged in I.T.U. technical assistance programmes during 1964

A. *Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA).*

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or Title	Starting and closing date of mission
Afghanistan	Bernward Kupitz (Federal Republic of Germany)	Carrier and line transmission	10. 9.1961
	Herman Sauermilch (Federal Republic of Germany)	Carrier systems	8. 9.1958
Algeria	Heinz Rudat (Federal Republic of Germany)	Broadcasting and Television Adviser	5. 4.1964
Burma	Cecil M. Hall (Australia)	Planning Adviser Technological (Wireless and Lines)	23. 6.1961- 31.12.1964
Cameroon	David H. Smith (United Kingdom)	Radiocommunications	1.12.1963
Central African Republic and Chad	Robert Pezard (France)	Telecommunication Staff Training	3. 9.1962
Ceylon	Walter Chatwin (United Kingdom)	Telecommunication Engineering	27.10.1963- 31.12.1964
Chad	Albert Bouchet (France)	Professor in General Radio Technique	25. 4.1964
	Yves Heurtin (France)	Instructor in Practical Radio	26.10.1964
Chile	Zygmunt Rafalowicz (Poland)	Telecommunication Adviser	19. 1.1964
China	Sven B. Einarsson (Sweden)	Telephone Operating System and Method	18.10.1964

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or Title	Starting and Closing date of mission
Congo (Léopold-ville)	Jacques Gavan (Israel)	Instructor in Radio	1. 1.1964
	Gustave Möckli (Switzerland)	Teacher in French	3. 1.1964
	Ellioth Pierre (Haïti)	Instructor in Telephony	1. 1.1964
	Santiago Quijano Caballero (Colombia)	Chief of the Mission	1. 1.1964- 17. 4.1964
	Roland Scott-Jackson (United Kingdom)	Teacher in English	1. 1.1964
	Robert Sondaz (France)	Staff Training Management	13. 3.1964
	Gabriel Tedros (Ethiopia)	Chief of the Mission	30. 6.1964
Ecuador	Adrianus Jan Ehnlé (Netherlands)	Telecommunication Expert	19. 1.1964- 5. 2.1964
	José M. Pardo Horno (Spain)	Organization of Telecommunication Services	18. 9.1964
Ethiopia	Kurt Scherrer (Switzerland)	Radio (Instructor, Ethiopian Telecommunication Institute)	1. 8.1959
	Thomas J. A. Watters (United Kingdom)	Telephony (Director, Ethiopian Telecommunication Institute)	26. 8.1957
Ghana	Alan J. H. Burton (United Kingdom)	Telecommunication Staff Training	31. 7.1961- 23. 9.1964
Guinea	Roger Jeammet (France)	Telegraphy and Telephony	15.12.1963
Indonesia	Christopher F. McGrane (Ireland)	Microwave Engineering	2. 2.1964

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or Title	Starting and Closing date of mission
Iran	Marcel V. Scoffier (France)	Telecommunication Planning	1. 1.1957
Iraq	Gottfried Altherr (Switzerland)	Telehpone Switching	3. 5.1964- 2. 7.1964
Jordan	Spyros Kassimatis (Greece)	Radio Transmission and Reception	5. 2.1964
Lebanon	Paul Chaspoul (France)	Radiocommunications	6. 1.1964- 5. 4.1964
	Roger Cosnier (France)	Telex	3. 7.1963- 2. 4.1964
Liberia	Nurur Rahim (Pakistan)	Telecommunication Maintenance	22. 7.1964
	Arasurampet R. Ramanathan (India)	Telecommunication Training	30. 6.1964
Libya	Stanley R. Hayman (United Kingdom)	Telecommunication Traffic	24. 3.1963
Madagascar	Louis Léon (France)	Telecommunication Staff Training	4.10.1962- 30. 6.1964
Malaysia	Alexander J. O'Connor (Australia)	Local Exchange	29.12.1964
	Barry A. Warner (New Zealand)	Television Equipment Maintenance and Operation	14. 5.1964
	Jack C. Whybourne (Australia)	National Dialling System Planning	13.10.1964
Niger	Jean Hubert (France)	Telecommunication Training	18. 9.1964- 17.11.1964
Pakistan	Olav Rue (Norway)	Radiocommunications (Propagation Studies)	28.10.1963- 27. 4.1964
	Tsuneji Yaginuma (Japan)	Radio Monitoring	15.11.1963- 15. 5.1964
Peru	Alvaro A. Leal (Brazil)	Telecommunication Tariffs	27. 1.1964- 26. 5.1964

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or Title	Starting and Closing date of mission
Peru (<i>cont.</i>)	José M. Pardo Horno (Spain)	Organization of Telecommunications	8. 3.1964- 17. 9.1964
Rwanda	Maurice Sainte-Cluque (France)	Telecommunication Adviser	30. 9.1964
Senegal	Edouard Verbeiren (Belgium)	Telecommunication Adviser	14.10.1964
Sierra Leone	Kenneth A. Lees (United Kingdom)	Telecommunication Instructor	26. 4.1964
Somalia	Boris N. Sizov (U.S.S.R.)	Telecommunications Adviser	11.12.1964
Syrian Arab Republic	Paul Herzog (Federal Republic of Germany)	Long Distance Trunk Automatic Switching	28. 9.1964
Togolese Republic	Shawkat S. Sawwaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Telecommunications Adviser, radio and line communications	29.11.1964
United Arab Republic	Kenneth Green (United Kingdom)	Maintenance of Overhead Telephone Trunk Lines	10. 3.1963- 11. 6.1964
Africa (Regional Project)	Wieslaw Fijalkowski (Poland)	Telecommunications	3. 7.1962- 24. 4.1964
	Juan Hinrichsen R. (Chile)	Telecommunications	30. 7. 1962
	Santiago Quijano Caballero (Colombia)	Chief of the Mission	18. 4.1964
	Frank Norman (Australia)	Telecommunications	1. 9.1964
Asia and the Far East (Regional Project)	Yoshihide Omachi (Japan)	Telecommunications	29. 6.1964
	Kaliyanpur V. Pai (India)	Telecommunications	9.12.1961

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or Title	Starting and Closing date of mission
Latin America (Regional Project)	José I. Caicoya (Spain)	Telecommunications	28. 4.1962
	Caesar Frank Fiore (U.S.A.)	Telecommunications	25. 3.1962
Central America (Regional Project)	Benjamin Brok (U.S.A.)	Telegraph and Telephone Exchange Equipment	13. 2.1964
	Alexander B. MacLennan (United Kingdom)	Microwave Transmission Systems	3. 2.1964
	Dietrich Westendörff (Federal Republic of Germany)	Telecommunications	15. 1.1964- 13. 3.1964
	Oeds van der Woude (Netherlands)	Networks and Outside Plant	24. 3.1964

B. United Nations Korean Reconstruction Administration (UNKRA)

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or Title	Starting and Closing date of mission
Korea	Hubert Arthur (New Zealand)	Radio Frequency Management	27. 3.1964

C. Funds-in-Trust (F.I.T.)

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or Title	Starting and Closing date of mission
Iran	Daniel Sutton (France)	Carrier Transmission	1. 1.1964- 31. 8.1964
Malaysia (Singapore)	Dirk Van Hemert (Netherlands)	Telephone Planning	16. 2.1964- 15. 5.1964

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or Title	Starting and Closing date of mission
Saudi Arabia	Abdul Khaliq (Pakistan)	Telephone Exchanges	1. 1.1964
	Mukkavalli L. Sastry (India)	Radio Transmitters	12. 7.1964- 12.10.1964
	Syed Abdul Sathar (Pakistan)	Telecommunication Program- mer	9.11.1963
Venezuela	John Ferris (Australia)	Telephone Traffic	8.10.1963

D. Special Fund

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or Title	Starting and Closing date of mission
Algeria	Wieslaw Fijalkowski (Poland)	Project Manager	25. 4.1964
China	Joseph Chang (U.S.A.)	Physics and Electronics	31. 8.1964
	James O. McNally (U.S.A.)	Physics and Electronics	18. 8.1963- 22. 5.1964
	William W. Peterson (U.S.A.)	Electronics and Telecommu- nications	18. 8.1963- 17. 8.1964
Ghana	Derk E. Luten (Netherlands)	Project Manager	8.10.1964
Indonesia	Masafumi Kinoshita (Japan)	Project Manager	15.11.1963
Iraq	Donald R. Beaton (Australia)	Telephone Switching, Instructor	27. 4.1964
	Brian F. Crutcher (Australia)	Outside Plant, Instructor	27. 4.1964
	John B. King (United Kingdom)	Traffic, Instructor	15. 6.1964
	John Stuart MacGregor (Australia)	Project Manager	2.10.1963

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or Title	Starting and Closing date of mission
Korea	Klaus Deutrich (Federal Republic of Germany)	Automatic Telephony, Instructor	3. 1.1964
	Martin J. Keane (Ireland)	Carrier and Transmission Systems, Instructor	7.10.1963
	Pao-Huaung Kong (China)	Automatic Telephony, Instructor	21.10.1963
	Shih-Yang Lung (China)	Telephone Traffic Engineering, Instructor	16. 9.1964
	William S. Martin (Canada)	Outside Plant, Instructor	12. 5.1964
	Seinosuke Miyashita (Japan)	Telecommunication Revenue and Stores Accounting, Instructor	8. 5.1964
	Amos L. O'Donnell (Australia)	VHF and Microwave, Instructor	14.11.1963
	Louis L. Thomas (U.S.A.)	Project Manager	10. 2.1963
	John W. Willmot (United Kingdom)	Telegraphy, Instructor	4. 5.1964
Libya	Robert Ch. Barton (Australia)	Radio, Instructor	30. 3.1963
	Joseph M. F. Kennedy (Ireland)	Telegraph and Telephone, Instructor	2.12.1962
	Gordon S. Thomas (United Kingdom)	Project Manager	10. 5.1962
Madagascar	Louis Léon (France)	Project Manager	1. 7.1964
Malaysia	Gordon Bishop (United Kingdom)	Telecommunication Switching, Instructor	10. 6.1963
	Roydon S. Butler (Australia)	Telegraphy, Instructor	7.10.1963
	Clarence L. Canute (Australia)	Transmission, Instructor	8. 6.1963

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or Title	Starting and Closing date of mission
Malaysia (<i>cont.</i>)	Robert M. Johnsen (Norway)	Radio, Instructor	28. 7.1964
	John Patrick Killeen (Australia)	Line Plant, Instructor	8. 6.1963
	Colin W. C. Richards (United Kingdom)	Project Manager	24. 9.1962
Philippines	Ryuzaburo Inano (Japan)	Radio, Instructor	6. 7.1964
	William B. Jago (United Kingdom)	Project Manager	30. 1.1963
	John H. Johnson (United Kingdom)	Transmission and Carrier Communications, Instructor	30. 9.1964
	Allan T. Lancashire (Australia)	Voice Frequency System, Au- tomatic Telegraph Switch- ing and Telegraph Machine, Instructor	16. 3.1964
	Tatsuro Matsushashi (Japan)	Lines and Cables, Instructor	11. 1.1964
	Kaare Welle (Norway)	Automatic Telephone Switch- ing, Instructor	15. 1.1964
Sudan	Mervyn A. Gale (United Kingdom)	Telegraphy, Instructor	8.12.1963
	Charles J. Hughes (United Kingdom)	Radio, Instructor	1. 1.1963- 5. 3.1964
	Dennis Roddy (United Kingdom)	Radiocommunications, Instructor	1. 4.1964
	Leonard S. Scammell (United Kingdom)	Automatic Telephony, Instructor	5. 8.1963
	P. S. M. Sundaram (India)	Project Manager	10.12.1962

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or Title	Starting and Closing date of mission
Thailand	Paul L. Dubois (Australia)	Project Manager	20. 2.1964
	R. Seshasayee (India)	Transmission and carrier systems, Instructor	14.12.1964
Venezuela	Juan F. Bartet Rosas (Peru)	Transmission Theory and Practice, Instructor	8. 9.1964
	Louis Carrere (France)	Telephone Switching and Traffic, Instructor	27. 9.1964
	Jan Deketh (Netherlands)	Project Manager	1. 1.1964
	Jorge Mareggiani (Argentina)	Electrical Measurements and Power Equipment, Instructor	7. 9.1964
	Humberto Ruiz C. (Peru)	Radio Equipment and Radio Systems, Instructor	8. 9.1964

TABLE II

Brief Survey of Expert Missions

A. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E.P.T.A.)

Afghanistan

Mr. H. Sauermilch (Federal Republic of Germany), expert in Telephone Communications, and Mr. B. Kupitz (Federal Republic of Germany), expert on Carrier Frequency Transmission continued their assignments throughout 1964. Their mission will continue through 1965/66.

Algeria

Mr. H. Rudat (Federal Republic of Germany) commenced a one-year mission in Algeria in April, 1964. He is engaged on advising the Algerian Government on the planning of television and sound broadcasting networks.

Burma

Mr. C. M. Hall (Australia) has terminated his assignment in November 1964 as a general adviser to the Government on telecommunication problems. Further, this expert has been supervising the setting up of a H.F. transmitting station in Toegyaungale, which comprises one 40 KW ISB/SSB, two 20 KW SSB and several other transmitters with lower power. Some of these transmitters had been in store for seven years.

Cameroon

Mr. D. H. Smith (United Kingdom) continued his work as Telecommunication Adviser throughout 1964. He has drawn up a Five-Year Plan for the development of telecommunications in the Cameroon and is expected to continue his mission until the end of 1966.

Central African Republic and Chad

Mr. R. Pézard (France) completed the work of establishing a Telecommunications Training School in Fort Archambault and handed this over to a Director nominated by the Government of Chad. The School is now in operation, two instructors, Messrs. A. Bouchet and Y. Heurtin (France) being provided by the I.T.U. Mr. Pézard is now engaged in the establishment of a second school at Bangui in the Central African Republic. His mission will come to an end in the middle of 1965.

Ceylon

Mr. W. Chatwin (United Kingdom) will finish his mission at the Institute of Practical Technology, Katubedda, near Colombo, on training on telecommunication technicians on the principles of telephony and telegraphy, telephone exchange switching systems, the principles of radio and line transmission and the detailed circuitry and design of radio and carrier equipment.

Chile

Mr. Z. Rafalowicz (Poland) resumed his duties of Adviser on the Reorganisation of telecommunication networks in Chile as from January 1964. His previous mission in the country terminated in May, 1963.

China

Mr. B. Einarsson (Sweden) is on a 6-months mission as telephone operation expert in Taipei. His duties are to investigate and advise on practices and regulations relating to local toll and international telephone operating methods, to examine and advise on the lay-out and arrangement of manual exchanges and to advise on operator training.

Congo (Léopoldville)

The work of Head of the Congo Mission was taken over by Mr. G. Tedros (Ethiopia) in July 1964. Mr. Tedros acts as Telecommunications Adviser to the Congolese government within the framework of the U.N. action in the Congo. Messrs. G. Möckli (Switzerland), R. Sondaz (France), J. Gavan (Israël), E. Pierre (Haiti) and R. Scott-Jackson (United Kingdom) are I.T.U. E.P.T.A. experts on mission as Instructors in the National School of Telecommunications in Leopoldville. This mission will be continued into 1965.

Costa Rica

This country was assisted as from the month of March 1964 by an Outside Plant expert Mr. O. van der Woude (Netherlands). Expert was requested to assist also the neighbouring countries.

Ecuador

At the Government request, two I.T.U. experts were sent to Ecuador in 1964: Mr. J. Ehnle (Netherlands) — Planning of telecommunication network, and Mr. J. M. Pardo Horno (Spain) — Organisation of telecommunication services. The latter mission started in September, 1964, and the duration will be of six months.

El Salvador

A Transmission expert, Mr. A. McLennan (U.K.) has assisted El Salvador as from February 1964 till the end of the year in planning an important microwave system. He was requested to assist also the neighbouring countries.

Ethiopia

Mr. T. J. A. Watters (United Kingdom) and Mr. K. Scherrer (Switzerland) continued their assignments as Director and Radio Instructor respectively in the Telecommunications Institute in Addis Ababa.

Ghana

Mr. A. H. J. Burton (United Kingdom) left Ghana in mid-1964 on return to the United Kingdom Administration. The training school of which he was the Principal is now being dealt with as a Special Fund project.

Guatemala

This country has been assisted in 1964 by an expert in Central Office Equipment, Mr. B. Brok (U.S.A.) who commenced his mission in February 1964. Expert was requested to assist also neighbouring countries.

Guinea

Mr. R. Jeammet (France) continued his mission as Telecommunications Adviser in the Republic of Guinea throughout 1964. He advised the Government on the coordination of various bi-lateral aid projects and conducted a training course for telecommunication technicians. He is presently drawing up a long-term plan for telecommunications training. His mission will be continued throughout 1965.

Honduras

In February and March 1964, Mr. D. Westendörff (Federal Republic of Germany) expert in Central Office Equipment, was sent to Honduras for a short mission to advise the Government on the modernisation of the telephone network of Tegucigalpa.

Indonesia

Mr. McGrane (Ireland), expert in microwave engineering has been recruited for assisting the Indonesian branch of telecommunications to carry out the survey and planning work for a projected national microwave telecommunication system. He also will set up a laboratory and work-shop with "on-the-job" training of technical personnel in modern microwave technique.

Iran

Mr. M. Scoffier (France) continued to advise the Government on telecommunication planning throughout 1964 and will stay for a further year.

Iraq

Mr. G. Altherr (Switzerland) was on a two-months mission as telephone switching expert in Iraq. He scrutinized technical survey and tenders submitted to the Government for extending its switching centre from various firms. His task was especially directed to advise on selection of the system suited best for the needs of the country.

Jordan

Mr. S. Kassimatis (Greece) has started a 12-months mission as expert on Radio Transmission and Reception. His task is to advise on the operation and maintenance of major transmitting and receiving stations and associated matters. Further, to train local staff in this field.

Lebanon

Mr. R. Cosnier (France) completed his mission as telex expert. It was a continuation of a former mission. The main task was to put into operation a telex system in Beirut and to form personnel for the operation and maintenance.

Mr. P. Chaspoul (France), a radio expert was on the second mission in the same field in Lebanon. He assisted the Administration in the preparation of telecommunication regulations for the operation of the radio services with regard to the provisions of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959. This mission was of short duration only.

Liberia

Mr. A. R. Ramanathan (India) I.T.U. training expert, and Mr. S. N. Rahim (Pakistan) I.T.U. Radio Maintenance expert, commenced their missions in Liberia in May, 1964. They will shortly be joined by an expert in Microwave Maintenance who will complete the team asked for by Liberia to develop a maintenance and operation programme for the new Liberian telecommunications system.

Libya

Mr. S. R. Hayman (United Kingdom) continued his telecommunications traffic assignment throughout 1964. His mission will be continued, at the request of the Government, throughout 1965.

Madagascar

Mr. L. Léon (France) was appointed Project Manager of a Special Fund project for a Telecommunications Training School in the country as from the middle of 1964. Mr. Léon, during his mission as an E.P.T.A. expert carried out the preparatory work for the establishment of a Telecommunications Training School in Madagascar.

Malaysia

Mr. B. A. Warner (New Zealand) has been recruited as Television Receiver Maintenance expert. His task comprises also the training of staff. Mr. J. C. Whybourne (Australia) is on mission as expert on Subscriber Trunk Dialling. The duties are to finalize a National Dialling Plan for Malaysia and to lead a Subscriber Trunk Dialling Planning group in its task of implementing the Plan.

An expert Mr. J. O'Connor (Australia) — Local Exchange was recruited at the end of the year for a Telecommunication survey of Sabah and Sarawak. The duration of the mission will be 4 months.

Niger

Mr. J. Hubert (France) spent two months in the Republic of Niger advising on the establishment of a National Telecommunications Training School. He left Niamey in November 1964.

Pakistan

Mr. O. Rue (Norway), as expert on Radio Propagation was on a six-months mission to study the radio propagation in view of establishing reliable links between East and West Pakistan and to design proper antennae etc. He also trained a counterpart in this field.

Mr. T. Yaginuma (Japan) was recruited for a six-month mission as expert on Monitoring (equipment and operation).

Peru

Peru has been assisted in 1964 by two I.T.U. experts: Mr. A. A. Leal (Brazil) — expert in Telecommunication Tariffs, and Mr. J. M. Pardo Horno (Spain) — expert in the Organisation of Telecommunication Services and drafting of laws and regulations.

Rwanda

Mr. M. Sainte-Cluque (France) commenced a mission as Telecommunications Adviser in Rwanda in September 1964. He will be responsible for advising the Government on all aspects of telecommunications development in the country.

Senegal

Mr. E. Verbeiren (Belgium) left on a mission as Telecommunications Adviser to Senegal in October 1964. His duties will be to advise the Government on all aspects of telecommunications development in the country within the framework of the Government's short-term and long-term telecommunication plans.

Sierra Leone

Mr. K. Lees (United Kingdom) commenced a mission as Training Adviser to the Government in April, 1964. He is acting as Telecommunications Instructor at the Freetown Training Institute and will advise on the preparation of telecommunications training courses to meet the needs of the Government.

Somalia

Mr. B. Sizov (U.S.S.R.) left for Mogadiscio in December 1964 to act as Telecommunications Adviser to Somalia. He is on a one year mission.

Syrian Arab Republic

Mr. P. Herzog (Federal Republic of Germany) is on a six-month mission in Syria as Long-Distance Trunk Dialling expert. He has to advise on the establishment of a National Trunk Dialling Plan and all related matters. He is stationed in Beirut.

Togo

Mr. S. Sawwaf (Syria) commenced a 7 month mission as Telecommunications Adviser on 31.11.1964. He will advise on all aspects of telecommunications.

United Arab Republic

Mr. K. J. Green (United Kingdom) expert in Outside Telecommunications Plant, left Cairo in June, 1964, after having advised the Government on the maintenance of Overhead Trunk Lines and Local Networks. His final report and recommendations have been sent to the Government of the United Arab Republic.

Regional Projects

African Survey

In April 1964 the post of Chief of the I.T.U./E.C.A. mission was taken over by Mr. S. Quijano-Caballero (Colombia). Mr. Hinrichsen has been working in Africa as a regional expert since 1962. Mr. Fijalkowski was also a regional expert and in July 1964 was appointed as Project Manager in Algeria. The I.T.U. team was strengthened by the arrival of Mr. F. Norman (Australia) on transfer from the Congo. The mission is carrying out preparatory work in connection with the establishment of urgently required African telecommunication circuits, and is conducting studies for the preparation of long-term plans.

Asia and the Far East

Two regional experts, Mr. K. V. Pai (India) and Mr. Y. Omachi (Japan) are stationed in Bangkok. Mr. Y. Omachi started his mission in July 1964 and Mr. K. V. Pai is on mission since 1964. They continue to work in close cooperation with the United Nations Commission for Asia and the Far East (E.C.A.F.E.). They have given advice to individual countries which requested their services. They have also helped in preparing telecommunications statistics and documents for meetings of the E.C.A.F.E.

Latin America

Mr. C. F. Fiore (U.S.A.) and Mr. J. I. Caicoya (Spain) continued in 1964 their missions to assist the Governments of this region on various problems in the field of telecommunications. Mr. C. F. Fiore also assisted some countries of the Caribbean region.

B. *Funds-in-Trust (F.I.T.)*

Iran

Mr. D. Sutton (France) has finished his mission under the F.I.T. scheme at the end of August 1964. He assisted in the installation and maintenance of carrier equipment. He also trained local staff in their field.

Malaysia

Under the Funds-in-Trust scheme, Mr. D. van Hemert (Netherlands) was on a 6 months' mission as a Telephone Planning Adviser for the Singapore Area in Malaysia.

Saudi Arabia

Under the Funds-in-Trust scheme are on mission:

Mr. A. Khaliq (Pakistan) who continued through 1964 on the planning and maintenance of local networks, training of local staff, stores management and associated matters.

Mr. S. A. Sathar (Pakistan) who also continued his mission in 1964. He assists the Government in the preparation of a programme for the development of a telecommunication network and gives advice on the planning and financial aspects of the implementation of the projects planned.

Mr. M. L. Sastry (India) expert on high power broadcasting transmitters has been recruited for a short-term mission (3 months) to check tenders for medium wave high power transmitters and to advise the Government on high power short wave transmitters and related matters. This mission will be renewed in 1965 for longer duration.

Venezuela

Mr. J. Ferris (Australia) expert in Traffic, continued in 1964 his Funds-in-Trust mission in Venezuela.

C. *United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (U.N.K.R.A.)*

Since April, 1964, Mr. Arthur (New Zealand) an expert on Frequency Management, is on mission in Seoul. He is advising on organization and operation of a frequency management Bureau and related matters. This expert is recruited under the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (U.N.K.R.A.).

TABLE III

Fellows to whom awards were made under the I.T.U. Programmes of Technical Assistance in 1964, and Fellows under previous years programmes who began, continued or ended their studies in 1964

Country of origin	Name	Year of award	Year of studies	Host country
Argentina	L. Cravino	1962	1963/64	Italy
	A. Jorge Flores	1964	1965	Spain
Afghanistan	S. Alim	1964	1965/66	Germany
	P. M. Zeray	1964	1965/66	Germany
Bolivia	F. Ballivian Berdecio	1962	1964/65	Spain
	M. Cuellar Valda	1963	1964/65	Argentina
Bulgaria	D. Dimitrov	1964	1965	Austria
	A. Popov	1964	1965	Austria
Ceylon	P. M. de Silva	1963	1964	U.K., Netherlands, Germany, I.T.U. Hq.
	P. Q. Wickremasinghe	1964	1965	Sweden, Germany
Chad	J. K. d'Abzac	1963	1963/64	France
	M. Kabo	1963	1964/65	France
Congo (Brazzaville)	P. Badila	1964	1965/66	France
	M. Bikindou	1964	1964/65	France
	G. Bilayi Mounkala	1964	1964/65	France
	W. Djonga	1964	1964/65	France
	A. Manpouya	1962	1962/63/64	France
	J. Mouanda	1964	1965/66	France
	M. Niangoula	1964	1964	France
	A. Pambou	1964	1964/65	France
	L. Thine	1964	1964/65	France
Congo (Léopoldv.)	C. Kibonge	1963	1963/64	France
	L. Manzanga	1964	1965	France
	J. Tavares	1964	1965	France
Costa Rica	F. Carballo	1964	1965	France — I.T.U. Hq.
	R. Castro Monge	1964	1965	Italy
	F. Herrero	1964	1964/65	U.S.A. — France
	P. Quirós	1964	1964/65	U.S.A.

Country of origin	Name	Year of award	Year of studies	Host country
Dahomey	D. Agoli Agbo	1963	1963/64	France
	E. Amoussou	1963	1963/64	France
	P. Amoussou	1963	1963/64	France
	Z. Assani	1964	1964/65	France
	N. Bocco	1964	1964/65	France
	T. Bouraima	1964	1964	France
	D. Goïto Vissin	1963	1963/64	France
	P. Houndjo	1963	1963/64	France
	G. Mehoulley	1963	1963/64	France
Ecuador	G. Jarrín	1964	1964	I.T.U. — Spain, U.K.
	N. Lara Almeida	1963	1964	Colombia, Spain
	J. A. Salazar Aguirre	1964	1964/65	Mexico
El Salvador	R. Batres	1964	1965	Spain
	E. Mendoza Linares	1964	1964/65/66	Italy
	G. Pinto Martínez	1964	1964/65/66	Italy
Gabon	P. Andjaye	1964	1964/65	France
	A. Djiemby	1964	1964	France
	B. Engone	1963	1963/64	France
	B. Mbouloungou	1964	1964/65	France
	J. Boussougouth	1964	1965	France
Greece	D. Bacalexis	1963	1964	France, Belgium
	G. Dessipris	1963	1964/65	U.K.
	G. Chryssanthakis	1963	1965	U.K.
	G. Tzanopoulos	1964	1965	U.K.
Guatemala	C. García Salas	1964	1964/65/66	Italy
	M. Rayo Ovalle	1964	1965	Spain
Guinea	C. Omer	1963	1964/65	France
	M. Saadi	1963	1964/65	France
	O. Sow	1963	1964/65	France
Honduras	J. Cerrato Gattorno	1964	1965	France
	J. Pineda	1964	1964/65/66	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.
Indonesia	S. Abdulrachman	1963	1964/65	Japan, U.S.A.
	A. Hanadi	1963	1964/65	Germany
	S. Sastradiria	1963	1964/65	Germany

Country of origin	Name	Year of award	Year of studies	Host country
Indonesia (<i>cont.</i>).	Soeharto	1964	1965	Japan
	S. Tio Tjoe	1964	1965	Japan
	S. Tjaroso	1963	1964/65	Japan
Israel	R. Ariel	1963	1963/64	U.S.A., U.K., Switzerland
	N. Adler	1963	1964	Switzerland, Netherlands
	H. Elazari	1963	1964	Netherlands, Sweden
	I. S. Gellman	1963	1964	Germany, Switzerland
	A. Gilboa	1963	1963/64	U.K.
Ivory Coast	G. Emolo	1963	1963/64	France
	G. Gnabrohu	1963	1963/64	France
	K. Kouadja	1963	1963/64	France
Japan	K. Iwata	1963	1964	Switzerland, Germany, Netherlands, U.K., U.S.A.
Jordan	M. T. Arafat	1962	1963/64	Switzerland, U.K.
	M. Dabbas	1962	1964/65/66	U.K.
	A. D. Kamel	1964	1965	U.K.
	K. Samawi	1961	1962/63/64	I.T.U., Belgium, U.K.
Korea (SF)	M. H. Park	1964	1965/66	Japan
East African Common System Orga- nization (E.A.C.S.O.)	R. Akeba	1964	1964/65	U.K.
	F. Ameka	1964	1964	U.K.
	D. K. Bett	1963	1963/64	U.K.
	H. Chasia	1964	1964/65	U.K.
	A. R. Ismail	1964	1964	U.K.
	A. Kaishozi	1964	1964/65	U.K.
	M. Karago	1963	1963/64	U.K.
	F. C. Kasambala	1963	1963/64	U.K.
	A. Kawamara	1964	1964/65	U.K.
	D. A. Kiboro	1963	1963/64	U.K.
	M. T. Kilili	1963	1963/64	U.K.
	N. M. Kyamanywa	1964	1964/65	U.K.
	J. B. Kyezza-Kyazze	1963	1963/64	U.K.
	O. K. Mfaume	1963	1963/64	U.K.
	A. H. Muna	1963	1963/64	U.K.
	W. I. Mwangi	1964	1964/65	U.K.
	D. Nangalama	1964	1964/65	U.K.
	N. J. Ngumba	1963	1963/64	U.K.
	F. K. Njuru	1963	1963/64	U.K.
Laos	P. Phoumisane	1962	1963/64/65	France

Country of origin	Name	Year of award	Year of studies	Host country
Libya	M. Banoun	1963	1964	U.K.
	H. Suleiman	1963	1964	U.K.
Malaysia	S. N. Chong	1964	1965	U.K.
	M. Nadzim	1964	1965	Ireland, U.K., Sweden, Germany, Switzerland
	Jee Hooi	1964	1965	U.K., Sweden, Belgium
	T. J. Wee	1964	1965	U.K.
Mali	M. Coulibaly	1964	1964/65	France
	S. Diallo	1963	1964/65	France
	A. Sangare	1963	1964	Switzerland, France
	M. Sidibe	1964	1964	I.T.U. Hq.
	S. Sylla	1963	1964/65	France, Switzerland
Mexico	J. J. Castillejos	1963	1965	France
	J. González Gudino	1963	1964/65	Germany
	E. Labastida Bolaños	1964	1965	Netherlands
	G. Quiñones Jiménez	1963	1964	I.T.U., Netherlands, U.K., Germany, France
Nicaragua	J. T. Benom	1964	1965	Canada
	P. J. Martínez	1964	1965	Canada
	E. J. Mendieta	1964	1965	Canada
Niger	B. Ali	1963	1963/64	France
	M. Boubacar	1963	1963/64	France
	A. Hassane	1963	1963/64/65	France
	I. Ibrahim	1963	1963/64	France
	M. Ide	1963	1963/64	France
	M. Mounkaila	1963	1963/64/65	France
	B. Oumarou	1964	1964	France
Panama	P. Arosemena Pinzón	1964	1964/65	U.S.A.
	P. Moreno Peralta	1964	1964/65	U.S.A.
	L. E. Varela	1964	1964/65	Sweden
Peru	V. Reynafarge	1964	1964	I.T.U. Hq., Spain
Philippines (S.F.)	D. Suárez	1964	1965/66	Japan, U.K.
Poland	M. Jacewicz	1963	1963/64	Sweden, Denmark
	E. Jasinski	1963	1964	Sweden, France
	E. Janowski	1963	1965	Switzerland
	M. Prazmowski	1963	1965	Japan
	G. Wisniewski	1963	1963/64	Netherlands, Sweden
	J. Zakowski	1963	1965	France

Country of origin	Name	Year of award	Year of studies	Host country
Senegal	O. Ben Hadj	1964	1964/65	France
	M. Cisse	1964	1964/65	France
Somalia	D. Hassan Jamal	1964	1965/66	U.K.
Sudan	A. H. Abdalla	1964	1965	U.K.
	K. Sulieman	1964	1965	U.K., Sweden
Syria	A. S. Atassi	1963	1964/65	U.K., Germany, France
	O. Haffar	1963	1964/65	U.K., Belgium, Sweden, France
Togo	P. Agbodjan	1963	1963/64/65	France
	T. Kavegueh	1963	1963/64/65	France
	J. L. Laré	1963	1963/64/65/66	France
Tunisia	A. Bizid	1963	1964/65	France, Italy
	M. El Ouahchy	1963	1964/65	France, Italy
	G. Bouslama	1963	1964	France
	B. Ben Hamida	1963	1964	France
Turkey	M. Akkurt	1964	1964/65	U.K.
	S. Aklar	1964	1964/65	France
	K. Cokgür	1964	1964/65	France
U.A.R.	M. el Hosseiny	1964	1965	U.K.
	M. F. Nawar	1964	1965	U.K.
Upper Volta	L. Bamba	1963	1963/64	France
	D. Bougouma	1963	1963/64	France
	N. Kiemtore	1963	1963/64	France
	M. Kombassere	1963	1963/64	France
	A. Salia	1964	1964/65	France
	Y. Tamboura	1963	1963/64	France
	R. J. Zoma	1964	1964/65	France
	C. Zoungrana	1963	1963/64	France
Yugoslavia	V. Asanin	1964	1965	Czechoslovakia
	K. Bagaric	1963	1965	Switzerland, Germany
	J. Bajzelj	1964	1965	U.S.S.R.
	R. Ciraki	1964	1965	U.S.A.
	I. Fink	1964	1965	Italy
	M. Hadzi-Ristic	1964	1965	U.K.
	S. Jankovic	1964	1965	Sweden
	M. Kreckovic	1964	1965	Germany
	M. Popovic	1962	1964	Sweden
	V. Sljivic	1963	1964	France

TABLE IV

*Projects approved by the U.N. Special Fund (S.F.) for which I.T.U. is Executing Agency**As on 31.12.64*

Country	Description of Project	Date of Approval by S.F.	Duration in years	Assistance Provided by S.F.			Estimated Project Costs		
				No. experts man/months	No. fellowships/man-months	Value of equipment	Special Fund Allocation	Government Counterpart Contribution	Total
China	Training and Research Centre for Telecommunications and Electronics . .	May 1960	3	7/84	—	US \$ approved 150,000	296,100	270,000	566,100
Libya	Institute of Radio and Telecommunications	Dec. 1960	6	5/240	6/72	60,000	523,600	660,000	1,183,600
Malaysia	Telecommunication Training Centre, Kuala Lumpur	May 1961	5	6/312	6/72	300,000	896,100	2,431,500	3,327,600
Philippines	Telecommunication Training Institute, Manila	May 1961	5	8/336	6/72	300,000	968,600	662,700	1,631,300
Iraq	Telecommunication Training Centre, Baghdad	Jan. 1962	5	8/312	8/78	300,000	909,700	2,065,000	2,974,700
Sudan	Post and Telegraph Training Centre, Khartoum	Jan. 1962	5	4/192	7/78	100,000	486,900	1,450,000	1,936,900
Korea	Telecommunication Training Centre, Seoul	May 1962	5	9/348	16/152	300,000	1,288,600	1,003,000	2,291,600
Venezuela	Training Centre for Telecommunication Technicians	Jan. 1963	4	7/336	8/90	250,000	1,110,100	3,768,000	4,878,100
Indonesia	Telecommunication Training Centre, Bandung	Jun. 1963	5	11/348	16/192	300,000	1,186,000	4,707,000	5,893,000

Country	Description of Project	Date of Approval by S.F.	Duration in years	Assistance Provided by S.F.			Estimated Project Costs		
				No. experts man/months	No. fellowships/man-months	Value of equipment	Special Fund Allocation	Government Counterpart Contribution	Total
Thailand	Telecommunication Training, Test and Development Centre	Jun. 1963	5	9/348	9/108	US \$ approved 300,000	1,133,500	1,225,000	2,358,500
Afghanistan	Telecommunication Training Centre, Kabul	Jan. 1964	5	6/252	4/48	200,000	776,800	443,000	1,219,800
Algeria	Telecommunication Training Centre, Algiers	Jan. 1964	5	8/276	16/168	200,000	901,000	4,432,000	5,333,000
Colombia	Electronics and Telecommunications Training and Research	Jan. 1964	5	7/336	10/240	385,000	1,189,500	3,630,000	4,819,500
Ghana	Telecommunication Training Centre, Accra	Jan. 1964	5	8/360	8/90	250,000	1,100,100	1,773,000	2,873,100
Madagascar	Post and Telecommunications Training Institute, Antanetibé	Jan. 1964	5	5/216	12/132	200,000	766,100	1,577,000	2,343,100
India	Centre for Research and Training on the Use of Satellite Communications, Ahmedabad	Jun. 1964	4	7/34	4/12	510,000	582,100	412,000	994,100
Paraguay	Telecommunication Survey	Jun. 1964	2	7/96	4/48	38,000	330,500	70,000	400,500

ANNEX 7

**SITUATION OF THE CHIEF DEBTORS OF THE UNION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1964**

	Balances due for arrears	Relative to the years
	Swiss francs	
Argentine Republic	899,933.61	1959/1963
Bolivia	914,761.70	1949/1963
Chile	301,100.10	1960/1963
Costa Rica	138,206.70	1957/1963
Cuba	470,295.16	1949/1963
Ecuador	67,821.30	1959/1963
Haiti (Republic of)	149,176.50	1955/1963
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	61,844.11	1959/1963
	<hr/>	
	3,003,139.18	
	<hr/> <hr/>	