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REPORT
ON THE ACTIVITIES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

in

1965



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In application of the provisions of Article 10, paragraph 2. *u)* of the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, I have the honour to submit the following report to the Members of the Union.

It is divided into two parts, the first of which contains matters which are also of particular interest to the Economic and Social Council. In accordance with the practice followed during recent years, Part A also contains a general view of the activities of the I.T.U. during 1965 which, it is felt, fulfills the request contained in Resolution No. 1090F (XXXIX) adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its 1396th Plenary Meeting on 31 July 1965.

Geneva, 3 June 1966.

M. B. SARWATE
Secretary-General

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PART A

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I. THE PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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

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

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

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

In 1932, two Plenipotentiary Conferences were held in Madrid: a Telegraph and Telephone Conference and a Radiotelegraph Conference. On that occasion the two existing Conventions were amalgamated in a single International Telecommunication Convention and the countries which signed and acceded to it, 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 Montreux in 1965.

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: At the beginning of 1965, the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. was composed of 25 Members of the Union elected by the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference with due regard to the need for equitable representation of all parts of the world. The Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965, decided to increase the size of the Council to 29 Members, which it elected. The Council normally meets annually in Geneva¹ 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 for all the administrative and financial services of the Union's activities. 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

¹) The 1966 annual session was preceded by an inaugural meeting held in Montreux on 11 November, 1965.

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 eleven¹⁾ 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.

¹⁾ At the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965, it was decided that as from 1 January 1967 the Board would consist of five members who were, exceptionally, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

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: The I.T.U. joined the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1951 and has since played an ever-increasing role in this important field. It also participates in the United Nations Special Fund.

The Department of Technical Co-operation of the General Secretariat administers the programmes which send 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 these programmes 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.

¹⁾ Increased to twenty by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965.

II. GENERAL VIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE I.T.U. DURING 1965

This Section summarizes the activities of the I.T.U. during 1965, which are described in detail in Part B of this report.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNION ¹⁾

In 1965, the membership of the Union increased from 124 to 129 as a result of the accession to the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, of Malawi, Malta, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago and the Republic of Zambia.

Malawi and the Republic of Zambia having become Members, there were no longer any Associate Members at the end of 1965.

THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE ²⁾

The supreme organ of the Union, the Plenipotentiary Conference was, on the invitation of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, convened in Montreux on 14 September 1965. It was attended by representatives of 125 Members of the Union, of the United Nations and of a number of Specialized Agencies.

Among its basic tasks, as set forth in Article 6 of the Convention, the Conference:

- elected Dr. M. B. Sarwate (India) as Secretary-General of the Union and Mr. M. Mili (Tunisia) as Deputy Secretary-General;
- increased the membership of the Administrative Council from 25 to 29;
- reduced the number of members of the I.F.R.B. from 11 to 5, with effect on 1 January 1967, and elected the five members of the I.F.R.B. who will take up their duties on that date;
- paid particular attention to methods for improving Technical Cooperation and for providing information and advice to new or developing countries;
- adopted a Resolution instructing the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General to offer the co-operation of the Union to the United Nations and those Specialized Agencies interested in space communications and calling upon all Members of the Union to join their efforts so that all countries shall have equal opportunities to use space communication facilities.

The Conference completed its work on 12 November 1965, by the signature on behalf of 117 Members of the Union, of the Final Acts, comprising the International Telecommunication Convention, which will enter into force on 1 January 1967, a Final Protocol, four Additional Protocols, together with the Resolutions, Recommendation and Opinions adopted by the Conference. Furthermore, an Optional Additional Protocol on the compulsory settlement of disputes was signed on behalf of 47 Members of the Union.

¹⁾ For details, see page 29.

²⁾ For details, see page 31.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL ¹⁾

Representatives of the 25 Members of the Administrative Council attended the 20th Session, which was held in Geneva from 12 April to 14 May 1965.

Apart from the examination of routine annual reports of the permanent organs and administrative matters, the Council adopted a voluminous Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference and took decisions on a number of important matters, including the following:

- the evaluation of technical cooperation programmes;
- the date and duration of the Second Session of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the Preparation of a Revised Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service;
- the need to convene an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to deal with matters relating to the Maritime Mobile Service;
- the desirability of resuming the work of the African LF/MF *) Broadcasting Conference;
- the introduction, according to the recommendations of a Group of Experts, of techniques for better utilization and reduction of congestion of the high frequency radio spectrum.

The 1966 annual session was preceded by an inaugural session held in Montreux on 11 November, 1965.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT ²⁾

In addition to its normal activities, a heavy burden was placed on the General Secretariat in connection with the Plenipotentiary Conference: e.g., the assembly of information likely to be required, the preparation of a draft of the Report by the Council to the Conference, the publication of proposals by Administrations and the organization of the Conference itself.

The General Secretariat was also active in relation to the celebration of the Centenary of the Union while, in the field of Technical Cooperation, an additional task was assumed since the administration of the Operational and Executive Programme (OPEX) in the field of telecommunications was taken over from the United Nations.

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

The Board continued to carry out its duties as prescribed in the Convention and the Radio Regulations. These duties in relation to the utilization, notification, technical examination and registration of frequencies involved special steps to ensure the application both by the Administrations and the I.F.R.B. of the provisions of the Radio Regulations.

The provisions of the Radio Regulations in respect of the work of the I.F.R.B., particularly in respect to investigations of frequency usage and special assistance to Administrations in these matters, were completed to the extent resources were available. The Board issued a number of

¹⁾ For details, see page 35.

²⁾ For details, see page 39.

³⁾ For details, see page 40.

*) 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.

specific suggestions on frequency usage and submitted recommendations for the treatment of harmful interference and the rendering of special assistance to Administrations.

The procedure specified in Article 10 of the Radio Regulations for the bands allocated exclusively to the HF Broadcasting Service, was applied and the prescribed Schedules were published together with recommendations for their improvement.

Monthly summaries of monitoring information received were prepared by the Board 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.

The electronic computer was used to aid the staff of the Specialized Secretariat in the routine work of the Board and preparations for the transfer of I.T.U. computer work to a new computer, which has already been installed provisionally, were continued.

The I.F.R.B. contributed to the preparation for the E.A.R.C. to prepare Revised Allotment Plans for the Aeronautical Mobile Service, and also in the application of the Recommendations of the Panel of Experts. In addition, the I.F.R.B. revised and published its "Series A" Technical Standards and its Rules of Procedure. Considerable work was also done in connexion with a possible revision of the structure of the Radio Regulations, as required by Administrative Council Resolution No. 549, and in preparing for the 1966 Seminar.

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

In 1965, C.C.I.R. activity was primarily concerned with the interim meetings held by 13 of its Study Groups on many aspects of radiocommunication. Of these meetings, two, in particular, were the subject of interest which even manifested itself in the general press.

The first of these meetings was that of Study Group IV, devoted to Space Communications, which was held in Monte Carlo, from 10 February until 2 March. Discussions here were especially concerned with multiple access to communication satellites and the problems of possible interference to terrestrial microwave-link systems. The subject was most topical as the meeting took place only a few months before the first commercial space communication system, using the satellite Early Bird, became operational in the middle of 1965.

The second meeting which drew considerable attention was that of Study Group XI (Television), held in Vienna from 24 March to 7 April, where the main subject of discussion was the international adoption of a colour television system for countries which had not yet chosen a system. While, as in London in February 1964, it again proved impossible to reach a general agreement, the technical discussions in Vienna did serve to clarify positions on the subject, with a view to further discussions at the XIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., scheduled to be held in Oslo from 22 June to 22 July 1966.

Also at Vienna, a meeting of Study Group X (Broadcasting) drew up a draft Recommendation on stereophonic broadcasting and a draft Report on transmission of two sound channels on television (of interest to countries having more than one national language), for presentation to the Plenary Assembly.

In fact all the interim meetings were essentially directed towards the preparation of technical proposals for final consideration in Oslo, with a view to their adoption as formal Conclusions of the C.C.I.R., for publication after the close of the XIth Plenary Assembly.

In the meantime, the Spanish edition of the C.C.I.R. texts at present valid appeared in the middle of the year, thus complementing the English and French editions, the publication of which had been completed in 1964.

¹⁾ For details, see page 42.

As far as the schedule of interim meetings permitted, contact was maintained with many other international organizations active in fields of allied interest to those of the C.C.I.R. and in this connection mention should be made, inter alia, of the European Broadcasting Union (E.B.U.), the International Broadcasting and Television Organization (O.I.R.T.), the International Electrotechnical Committee (I.E.C.), the International Radio Scientific Union (U.R.S.I.), the International Radio-Maritime Commission (C.I.R.M.) and the World Meteorological Organization (W.M.O.).

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

Following the IIIrd Plenary Assembly in 1964 which fixed the programme of work for the C.C.I.T.T. in the period 1964-1968, the C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups and Working Parties set to work in 1965 and have held 25 meetings covering in all 197 days.

One of the most important studies concerns the new systems of automatic signalling which make use of electronic computers and intercomputer transmission. In combination with general adoption of pulse code transmission, which is applied even to telephony, these systems open up completely new possibilities.

Of more immediate application, the investigation of data transmission—which involves the entire field of telecommunications, from slow telegraphy to transmission in very wide frequency bands—has become one of the major activities of the C.C.I.T.T.

In connection with the telecommunication network development plan, the Plan Committee for Latin America held a meeting in Chile in March 1965.

In the area of technical cooperation, the IIIrd Plenary Assembly decided to set up working parties to compile information of specific guidance to the developing countries on the principal problems encountered by them in establishing their national networks. Two of these working parties (National Automatic Networks, and Economic Conditions and Development of Communications) met in 1965.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION²⁾

The growth that has been noticed in the last few years in the amount of Technical Assistance available to new or developing countries from the Union through its participation in the United Nations programmes has been maintained throughout the year 1965. The allocation for the E.P.T.A. programme for the biennium 1965/66 was 46% over that of the previous biennium; and one more Special Fund project in Africa was approved during the year. There was also a slight increase in the number of Funds-in-Trust missions in 1965.

As in the previous years the major part of assistance that has been rendered has been the provision of experts. The largest number of experts, namely 20, was for general telecommunications. However, emphasis was slowly shifting to radio communications and more particularly to training of local technical personnel.

Increasing importance was also being given to the fellowships' part of the programme which indicated an appreciation of the fact that it was more valuable to send nationals abroad to be trained, so that they could return and form nuclei for local training.

¹⁾ For details, see page 46.

²⁾ For details, see page 50.

Although most of the countries were familiar with the working of the programme and its procedures, difficulties still arose from time to time through a lack of knowledge on the part of some telecommunication authorities about the machinery through which their requests for assistance need to be processed. However, these difficulties are being overcome with the assistance of the Resident Representatives in the countries.

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

The year under report was the first of the biennium 1965/66 and therefore the assistance given under this programme will be considered at the end of 1966 for the entire period. During the year 69 experts worked in 34 countries on missions. 194 fellowships were dealt with. Training, testing and demonstration equipment to the value of \$18,626 was provided to 6 countries. The value of the total assistance rendered in 1965 was \$1,062,172.

Funds-in-Trust

Four countries supplemented the assistance they received through the U.N. programmes by seeking assistance through Funds-in-Trust. Under this scheme 11 experts undertook missions during the year and one fellowship has been awarded.

Operational and Executive Personnel Programme (OPEX)

From 1 January, 1965, OPEX experts could be obtained under the E.P.T.A. programme. Thus the programme became merged with the E.P.T.A. so far as Specialized Agencies were concerned. There were 8 experts, including 2 financed under Funds-in-Trust arrangements, carrying out OPEX type of missions in 6 countries during the year.

Special Fund

One new project for providing a pilot radio circuit between Addis Ababa and Abidjan was approved during the year. Among the projects that were in operation, one (China) was completed successfully, two others (Libya and Indonesia) were closed down, the former at the request of the Government and the latter because of the country withdrawing from the United Nations. Thus at the end of the year the Union was acting as Executing Agency for 15 projects and through them was responsible for implementing Special Fund assistance to a total value of \$13,505,250. During the year 79 experts were on mission, 38 fellowships were dealt with and equipment to a total value of \$1,009,517 was ordered.

Technical Assistance in Kind

Two seminars were held during the year on space telecommunications, the first in Japan from 9 August to 16 August, 1965, and the second in the United Kingdom from 14 November to 9 December, 1965.

Plenipotentiary Conference

The Plenipotentiary Conference devoted considerable attention to the Technical Cooperation activities of the Union and adopted a number of Resolutions to improve their effectiveness to the new or developing countries. The most important among them were the directives it gave regarding the evaluation of programmes to assess the impact they are making on the recipient countries in the telecommunications field; the assistance the General Secretariat should endeavour to give the developing countries in getting in touch with possible sources of finance to secure assistance for the development and improvement of their telecommunications; the advice and assistance to be given to Members in the matter of training technical personnel; and the pro-

gressive planning and holding of seminars on selected subjects in telecommunications. In addition, it authorized the appointment at the headquarters of the Union of 4 specialists in specific branches of telecommunications to respond quickly to requests for advice from new and developing countries.

CENTENARY OF THE UNION ¹⁾

The Centenary of the creation, on 17 May 1865, of the International Telegraph Union was celebrated both at the national and international levels in a number of ways, among which mention should be made of the following:

- publication of a *Centenary Book*,
- issue of special postage stamps,
- striking of a medal,
- collective gift by the Members of the Union in the form of a monument to be erected near the I.T.U. Building,
- special publicity material.

The United Nations and most of the Specialized Agencies associated themselves with the celebration of the Centenary and the Economic and Social Council adopted a formal Resolution on the subject.

¹⁾ For details, see page 53.

III. ADMINISTRATION OF THE I. T. U.

3.1 STAFF QUESTIONS

3.1.1 On 31 December 1965, excluding persons engaged on short-term contracts, the staff of the Union was distributed as shown in the following table (for purposes of comparison, the figures for the end of 1964 are given between brackets).

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	133	43	178
I.F.R.B.	11	95	31	137
C.C.I.T.T.	1	24	4	29
C.C.I.R.	1	15	5	21
	15 (14)	267 (271)	83 (88)	365 (373)

3.1.2 The manning-table — or establishment — in the 1965 budget comprised 370 posts, including 306 permanent posts. The following separations from service took place during the year as regards staff on permanent or fixed-term contracts: 1 retirement, 3 departures on expiration of contract, 11 resignations and 1 death.

3.1.3 Employment on a short-term basis in 1965 is shown in the table below. Reinforcements needed during the year, in particular in connection with the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference, were in excess of the previous peak figure (1963) by more than 4,000 working days.

TABLE 2

Staff engaged on short-term contracts

	Number of contracts	Total number of working days
Counsellor	1	27
Interpreters	156	3 470
Engineers	4	1 460
Translators-revisers	47	2 958
Technicians II	2	183
Associate administrative officers II	2	559
Associate administrative officers I	2	487
Proof readers	5	513
Draughtsmen	8	1 416
Secretaries, office assistants	34	4 573
Carpenter	1	365
Shorthand-typists, typists and clerks	177	19 484
Punch-card operators	5	706
Telephone operators	34	561
Roneo operators and assembly staff	103	5 617
Simultaneous interpretation equipment operators	16	470
Distribution staff, messengers and maintenance staff	66	5 319
Charwomen	2	395
	665	48 563

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		11		1		1		15	
	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	15	6	15	1	2	1	2	1	34	9
P.2	9	1	9	1	5	1	—	—	23	3
P.1	7	1	4	—	3	—	1	—	15	1
G.7	4	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	2
G.6	10	—	8	1	1	2	2	1	21	4
G.5	19	3	18	3	6	—	2	2	45	8
G.4	17	5	20	8	2	—	1	1	40	14
G.3	19	8	6	12	1	—	1	—	27	20
G.2	14	14	3	5	—	—	—	—	17	19
G.1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
Totals	133	43	95	31	24	4	15	5	267	83
	178		137		29		21		365	

(P = Permanent; FT = Fixed term)

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

3.1.5 Tables 4A and 4B give the geographical distribution at the end of 1965 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 1964 appears between brackets next to the new figure. Table 4A includes languages staff which do not appear in Table 4B established in accordance with Common System practice. The number of nationalities represented in 1965 was 38 (for 156 persons) — or 37 for 139 persons excluding languages staff — as compared to 37 in 1964 (for 148).

TABLE 4A
Geographical distribution on 31 December 1965
(including languages staff)

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 of)					2						2
Belgium					2				1		3
Bielorussian S.S.R.				1							1
Bulgaria (People's Rep. of)					1						1
Canada							1 (-)		1		2 (1)
China	1			1	1						3
Colombia (Republic of)						1					1
Korea (Republic of)							1				1
Cuba	1										1
Denmark					1						1
Spain				1	4	4	1	1			11
United States of America	2	1			1						4
France	2	2	3	4	4 (3)	2	1	2	1	1	22 (21)
India (Republic of)	1	1	1			2					5
Iran						1					1
Israel										1 (-)	1 (-)
Italy				1		2	1				4
Japan	1				1	2 (1)					4 (3)
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 Republic of Germany				1	1	1	1		2	1	7
U.K. of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2		2	4	8	1	1			1	19
South Africa (Rep. of)	1										1
Sweden						1					1
Switzerland (Confederation of)			1	3	10 (9)	5 (7)	7 (2)	2 (3)	2 (1)	5 (6)	35 (32)
Czechoslovak Soc. Rep.			1			1					2
Turkey				1							1
Ukrainian S.S.R.				1							1
U.S.S.R.	1 (-)				2	1					4 (3)
Yugoslavia					1						1
	15	4	8	20	43	26	16	5	8	11	156 (148)

TABLE 4B

Geographical distribution on 31 December 1965
(excluding languages staff)

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 of)					2						2
Belgium					2				1		3
Bielorussian S.S.R.				1							1
Bulgaria (People's Rep. of)					1						1
Canada							1		1		2
China	1			1	1						3
Korea (Republic of)							1				1
Cuba	1										1
Denmark					1						1
Spain					1	3	1	1			6
United States of America	2	1			1						4
France	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	19
India (Republic of)	1	1	1			2					5
Iran						1					1
Israel										1	1
Italy				1		1	1				3
Japan	1				1	2					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 Republic of Germany				1	1	1	1		2	1	7
U.K. of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2		2	2	5	1	1			1	14
South Africa (Rep. of)	1										1
Sweden						1					1
Switzerland (Confederation of)			1	3	9	5	7	2	2	5	34
Czechoslovak Soc. Rep.			1			1					2
Turkey				1							1
Ukrainian S.S.R.				1							1
U.S.S.R.	1				1	1					3
Yugoslavia					1						1
	15	4	8	15	34	23	16	5	8	11	139

3.1.6 It should be noted that in application of Administrative Council Resolution No. 532, no vacant post was filled on a permanent basis since May 1964, except as provided in Administrative Council Decision No. D. 325.

3.2 FINANCES

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. Nevertheless, to give an idea of the credits allocated to the different activities of the Union, the budget for 1965 is reproduced in Annexes 2, 2 a) and 3, hereto:

Annex 2. The budget for 1965 (including additional credits).

Annex 2 a). Budget estimates for 1965 (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 1965 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) and Articles 2 and 6 of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations, the I.T.U. budget comprises *a)* recurrent expenses appertaining to the Administrative Council, the General Secretariat, the International Frequency Registration Board, the Secretariats of the International Consultative Committees and the Union's laboratories, and technical equipment and *b)* the costs 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 1965 this limit was set at 12,200,000 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 1965 on conferences and meetings 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 4,000,000 Swiss francs. However, this limit of 4,000,000 Swiss francs was lowered by 1,000,000 francs if there were no Plenipotentiary Conference in 1965, and by 2,120,000 francs if there were no Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference in 1965. The Council was also authorized to exceed that figure if the excess could be compensated by credits accrued from a previous year.

During its 19th Session in April/May 1964, the Administrative Council, by Resolution No. 544 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 under numbers 197 and 198 of the Convention, 1,459,300 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 1,924,000 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. 544, the Administrative Council decided that in 1965 the contributory unit for Members and Associate Members of the Union should be 33,300 Swiss francs on the basis of the classification chosen by them under Nos. 202 and 203 of the Geneva Convention (1959), i.e. on the basis of a total of 552½ units.

At its 20th Session in April/May 1965, 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 Administrative Council, by Resolution No. 553, approved additional credits to cover this extra expenditure. The budget for 1965 therefore works out as follows:

15,598,800 Swiss francs for recurrent expenses;

4,255,800 Swiss francs for expenditure on conferences;

22,500 Swiss francs for expenses covered by the renewal fund for simultaneous interpretation equipment and other electro-acoustic apparatus and by the C.C.I.T.T. Reserve Account;

1,541,900 Swiss francs for the Technical Cooperation special accounts budget;

1,953,100 Swiss francs for the supplementary publications budget.

By its Resolution No 553, the Administrative Council decided to maintain the contributory unit for 1965 at 33,300 Swiss francs and to cover the additional credits in the I.T.U. budget by a withdrawal of 996,000 Swiss francs from the I.T.U. Reserve Account, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 3, of the Financial Regulations.

By its Resolutions Nos. 505 and 533, the Administrative Council authorized the Secretary-General to adjust the basic salary scales for staff in the General Services category and the post adjustment applicable in Geneva to staff in the Professional category and above as and when parallel adjustments were introduced by the United Nations for staff at the European Office, and to finance such adjustments by withdrawals from the Reserve Account. Taking these Resolutions into account, the budgets have been amended and additional credits amounting to 235,500 Swiss francs for recurrent expenses and 15,500 Swiss francs for the special Technical Cooperation accounts have been added to the totals approved by the Administrative Council.

At its 20th Session, by Resolution No. 554, the Administrative Council provisionally approved the I.T.U. budget for 1966 at 16,305,500 Swiss francs for recurrent expenses, 3,932,600 Swiss francs for expenditure on conferences and meetings, 1,683,300 Swiss francs for the Technical Cooperation special account (administrative expenses) and 2,319,100 Swiss francs for the supplementary publications budget. By the same Resolution, the Administrative Council decided to fix the contributory unit for Members and Associate Members of the Union at 35,500 Swiss francs on the basis of 555½ units, it being understood that the Plenipotentiary Conference would take the necessary steps to cover total expenses when it approved the final budget for 1966.

Finally, in accordance with Article 15, numbers 211, 212 and 213 of the Convention, the Administrative Council, in Resolution No. 554, fixed a figure of 4,000 Swiss francs for 1966 as the annual unit of contribution towards defraying the expenses of meetings of the International Consultative Committees payable by 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 1965, the number of contributory units increased from 553½ to 557 as a result of:

a) the accession of the following new Members:

Malta	(from January 1965)	(½ unit)
Singapore	(from October 1965)	(1 unit)
Trinidad and Tobago	(from March 1965)	(1 unit)

b) the reclassification of Malaysia from the 3-unit to the 4-unit class.

Although the Associate Members Malawi and the Republic of Zambia became full Members, they maintained the number of contributory units chosen previously.

At the end of 1965, there were 129 Members of the Union.

Cash resources

Thanks to the reasonably satisfactory rate of payment of contributions, it did not prove necessary to seek any advances from the Government of the Swiss Confederation in 1965. It was even possible to make short-term investments, for several months of the year, with some of the liquid assets available.

*Contributions in arrears *)*

The total amount outstanding at 31 December 1965, and the corresponding figures for the two preceding years, are as follows:

31 December 1963	3,689,927.84 Swiss francs
31 December 1964	3,893,563.14 Swiss francs
31 December 1965	4,044,118.81 Swiss francs

Although the efforts by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General to obtain a settlement of accounts in arrears were successful in some cases, the overall position did not improve appreciably in 1965. Annex 7 hereto shows the position at 31 December 1965 of the Union's principal debtors who are in arrears.

I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds and Membership of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

On 31 December 1965, the various funds of which I.T.U. officials are members had a total of 485 members among working staff and 32 among retired officials. Seven widow's pensions and 3 orphan's pensions were paid out.

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

The following table shows the distribution of members among the various funds:

	Working staff	Retired staff	Widow's pensions	Orphan's pensions
<i>Complement Fund</i>	—	14	4	3
<i>Provident Fund</i>	12	15	2	—
<i>U.N. Joint Fund:</i>				
Union staff:				
Full members	288	3	1	—
Associate members	58	—	—	—
Technical Cooperation experts:				
Full members	11	—	—	—
Associate members	116	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total</i>	485	32	7	3
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The Management Report of the I.T.U., S.S. and B. Funds, which constitutes the second part of the Financial Operating Report for 1965, 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 salary system, but also in the technical field regarding such matters as the peaceful uses of outer space or the application of science and technology to development, the Union's participation in the United Nations Development Programme and questions related to the operation of the United Nations' 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 1965 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 1965, the I.T.U. Administrative Council considered and noted the following resolutions which had been adopted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council at its XXXVIIth Session:

No. 1026 (XXXVII) — Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament

No. 1041 (XXXVII) — Reports of the Specialized Agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

No. 1047 (XXXVII) — Questions relating to Science and Technology.

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 20th Session prepared a fourth report for presentation to the ECOSOC at its XXXIXth Session and to the U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The interested United Nations organs, with the exception of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space which did not hold any meeting in 1965, have examined this report; these are (in chronological order): the Economic and Social Council (Geneva, July 1965), the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (New York, September 1965), and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (New York, October 1965).

At its session in 1966, the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. will review recent developments in this sphere, particularly in the light of the work of the U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and of the information received from Member countries, and will present to the United Nations a fifth 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. had a particular interest in the International Cooperation Year since 1965 marked the Centenary of its existence. As mentioned earlier in this report, a number of events have taken place during the year for the celebration of this Centenary and, thanks to the association of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, they have constituted important and significant features of the International Cooperation Year.

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 in 1963. It also paid special attention to the follow up of that Conference, and, in particular, it is cooperating with the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology created by the Economic and Social Council at its XXXVIth Session. It is worth noting in this connection the following Resolution adopted by the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference in November 1965:

“ RESOLUTION No. 32

Application of Telecommunication Science and Technology in the Interest of Developing Countries

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Montreux, 1965),

in view of

the provisions adopted pursuant to Resolution No. 980 (XXXVI) of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in order to expedite the application of science and technology in the interest of developing countries;

considering

that the International Telecommunication Union should, in its own field, associate itself in every way possible with the efforts being thus undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations family;

instructs the Administrative Council

to take the necessary measures, within the limit of the available resources, to ensure that:

1. the Union cooperates to the greatest extent possible with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and, in particular, with the Advisory Committee for the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

2. the permanent organs of the Union, by the publication of appropriate documents, such as monographs and selected bibliographies, contribute to the greatest extent possible to expediting the transfer to, and assimilation in, the developing countries of the scientific knowledge and technological experience in telecommunications which are available in the more developed countries."

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 is particularly true as regards the Economic Commission for Africa (E.C.A.) with which arrangements have been made with a view to speeding up the development of telecommunications all over the African continent and as regards the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) with which cooperative arrangements have now been working very satisfactorily for some seven years.

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 and 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:

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 Standardization Organization (I.S.O.)
Committee on Space Research (COSPAR)
International Air Transport Association (I.A.T.A.)
International Council of Scientific Unions (I.C.S.U.)
International Criminal Police Organization (I.C.P.O.)
Inter-Union Committee for Frequency Allocations for Radio Astronomy and Space Science (I.U.C.A.F.).
International Astronomical Union (I.A.U.)

PART B

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V. MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE UNION

1. On 31 December 1965, there were 129 Members of the Union, i.e.:

- a) the 96 countries or groups of territories mentioned in Annex 1 to the Geneva Convention, 1959, with the exception of " Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi ";
- b) the following 34 countries which became Members on the deposit of an instrument of accession to the Convention:

	which became a Member on :
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
Central African Republic	2.12.1960
Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville)	13.12.1960
Federal Republic of Cameroon ¹⁾	22.12.1960
Republic of the Ivory Coast	23.12.1960
Gabon Republic	28.12.1960
Republic of Dahomey	1. 1.1961
Federal Republic of Nigeria ⁴⁾	11. 4.1961
Republic of Cyprus	24. 4.1961
Malagasy Republic	11. 5.1961
Togolese Republic	14. 9.1961
Democratic Republic of the Congo ²⁾	6.12.1961
Sierra Leone	30.12.1961
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
United Republic of Tanzania ³⁾	31.10.1962
Republic of Rwanda	12.12.1962
Kingdom of Burundi	16. 2.1963
Jamaica	18. 2.1963
Uganda	8. 3.1963
Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic) ⁵⁾	3. 5.1963
Principality of Liechtenstein	25. 7.1963

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.

⁴⁾ Formerly: Federation of Nigeria.

⁵⁾ Formerly: Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

which became a Member on:

Kenya	11. 4.1964
Mongolian People's Republic	27. 8.1964
Malta	1. 1.1965 ¹⁾
Malawi ²⁾	19. 2.1965
Trinidad and Tobago	6. 3.1965
Republic of Zambia.	23. 8.1965
Singapore	22.10.1965

2. On 31 December 1965, the Union no longer had any Associate Members ³⁾.

3. By 31 December 1965, 79 countries had ratified the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959) and 44 countries had acceded to it.

In accordance with Administrative Council Decision No. 287, the Secretary-General issued reminders 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 of Members on 31 December 1965 in relation to the Geneva Convention (1959) and the Montreux Convention (1965) 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.

¹⁾ The instrument of accession was deposited with the General Secretariat on 22.3.1965 with effect from 1.1.1965.

²⁾ Formerly: Nyasaland.

³⁾ During the years when the Geneva Convention (1959) was in force, the following countries or territories were at some time Associate Members of the Union:

- British West Africa,
- British East Africa,
- The Bermuda-British Caribbean Group,
- Singapore-British Borneo Group,
- The Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration,
- The Territory of Ruanda-Urundi,
- Malawi (formerly Nyasaland),
- The Republic of Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia).

VI. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNION IN 1965

6.1 THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

During the Plenipotentiary Conference held in Geneva in 1959, the Government of the Swiss Confederation issued an invitation to hold the subsequent Plenipotentiary Conference in Switzerland in 1965, the year of the Centenary of the Union. It was later decided that the Conference would be held in Montreux and that it would open on 14 September 1965.

After a formal opening ceremony, Mr. G. A. Wettstein, President of the Swiss P.T.T. Enterprise, was elected Chairman of the Conference and the Honourable Mr. J. C. Holmes (U.S.A.), Dr. H. Sterky (Sweden), Mr. A. Poukhalsky (U.S.S.R.), Mr. A. El Bardai (U.A.R.) and Mr. I. Hatakeyama (Japan) were elected Vice-Chairmen.

Ten Committees were set up as follows:

Committee 1 — Steering Committee

Chairman: Mr. G. A. Wettstein (Switzerland)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. J. C. Holmes (U.S.A.)
Dr. H. Sterky (Sweden)
Mr. A. Poukhalsky (U.S.S.R.)
Mr. A. El Bardai (United Arab Republic)
Mr. I. Hatakeyama (Japan)

Committee 2 — Credentials Committee

Chairman: Mr. E. Machado de Assis (Brazil)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. E. Habwe (Kenya)
Mr. Makarski (P.R. of Bulgaria)

Committee 3 — Budget Control Committee

Chairman: Mr. G. Shakibnia (Iran)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. S. Quijano-Caballero (Colombia)
Mr. L. Larsen (Norway)

Committee 4 — Committee for the Organization of the Union

Chairman: Mr. C. J. Griffiths (Australia)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. H. Baczko (P.R. of Poland)
Mr. I. N'Diaye (Senegal)

Committee 5 — Staff Committee

Chairman: Mr. W. A. Wolverson (United Kingdom)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. S. Houdek (Czechoslovak S.R.)
Mr. V. A. Pacis (Philippines)

Committee 6 — I.T.U. Finance Committee

Chairman: Mr. Mohamed Ben Abdellah (Morocco)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. A. Zaidan (Saudi Arabia)
Mr. J. Pressler (Fed. Rep. of Germany)

Committee 7 — Committee on Relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations

Chairman: Mr. Tchouta Moussa (Cameroon)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. A. Lozano Conejero (Argentina)
Mr. M. Grigore (S.R. of Roumania)

Committee 8 — Technical Cooperation Committee

Chairman: Mr. L. Barajas Gutiérrez (Mexico)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. A. H. Waldram (Zambia)
Mr. A. M. Gran (Afghanistan)

Committee 9 — Committee on the Convention and General Regulations

Chairman: Mr. K. Čomić (F.S.R. of Yugoslavia)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. W. J. Wilson (Canada)
Mr. T. Perry (Netherlands)

Committee 10 — Editorial Committee

Chairman: Mr. G. Terras (France)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. A. W. Brockway (New Zealand)
Mr. J. Garrido y Moreno (Spain)

125 of the 129 Members of the Union ¹⁾ were represented at the Conference by over 500 delegates.

The United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency were also represented.

* * *

The first few days of the Conference were devoted mainly to discussions concerning the participation of certain delegations.

Following these discussions, a Resolution was adopted on 21 September, by a majority vote, excluding the Delegation of the Republic of South Africa from the Conference. At a later stage it was also decided that the Republic of South Africa should not be invited to take part in any regional conference or meeting for Africa called by the Union, or under its auspices, until the Administrative Council finds that conditions for constructive cooperation have been restored.

The Conference also adopted a Resolution condemning the colonial policy of the Government of Portugal.

The Conference then proceeded with its basic tasks as set forth in Article 6 of the International Telecommunication Convention. The following aspects of the work of the Conference are worthy of special mention:

Election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General of the Union

On 30 October, Dr. Manohar Balaji Sarwate (India), Deputy Secretary-General, was elected Secretary-General of the Union. Mr. Gerald C. Gross (United States of America), Secretary-General, who had served with the Union for twenty years, was not a candidate for re-election.

¹⁾ The Members not represented were the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of El Salvador, the Republic of Honduras and Yemen.

On 4 November, Mr. Mohamed Mili (Tunisia) was elected Deputy Secretary-General of the Union.

Dr. Sarwate and Mr. Mili took office on 1 January 1966.

The Administrative Council

It was felt that the membership of the Administrative Council should be expanded, mainly to take into account the increase in the number of African countries which had become Members of the Union since the previous Conference. As a result, it was decided that the new Council should be composed of 29 Members, of which 6 would be from the Americas, 6 from Western Europe, 3 from Eastern Europe and Northern Asia, 7 from Africa and 7 from Asia and Australasia.

On 21 October the following countries were elected Members of the Administrative Council: the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Argentine Republic, the Commonwealth of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, the Republic of Dahomey, the United States of America, Ethiopia, France, the Republic of India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, the Malagasy Republic, the Kingdom of Morocco, Mexico, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Uganda, Pakistan, the People's Republic of Poland, 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 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of Venezuela.

The Coordination Committee

The Conference strengthened the prerogatives of the Coordination Committee and included an Article in the new Convention in which they are defined.

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

The organization of the I.F.R.B., which is at present composed of 11 members, gave rise to considerable discussion since proposals had been made to the effect that the I.F.R.B. should be transformed into a specialized secretariat placed under an elected Director, or into a Department of the General Secretariat.

It was finally decided to retain the principle of a Board, but that, as from 1 January 1967, it would consist of five members, one from each of the main geographical regions. It was also agreed that the five members, who will normally be elected in the future by a competent Administrative Radio Conference, should on this occasion be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference itself.

As from 1 January 1967, the Board will therefore be composed of the following five members, who were elected on 4 November:

Mr. A. Berrada (national of Morocco)
Mr. F. Dellamula (national of the Argentine Republic)
Mr. Nishizaki (national of Japan)
Mr. R. Petit (national of France)
Mr. I. Petrov (national of U.S.S.R.).

The Plenipotentiary Conference made no changes in the functions or tasks of the I.F.R.B.

Consultative Committees

The Conference confirmed the present attributions of these Committees and also the technical autonomy of their specialized secretariats; it also included express mention of the Plan Committees and their terms of reference in the new Convention.

The International Telecommunication Convention

The International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, was revised, without any far-reaching amendments being made. A number of countries felt that it would be an advantage to replace the Convention by a Constitutional Charter and it was decided to set up as soon as possible a Study Group of experts to prepare a suitable draft for submission to the next Plenipotentiary Conference, which will be held in 1971.

Financial and Staff Questions

Apart from approving the Union accounts for the years 1959 to 1964, the Conference examined a number of financial problems. In particular, some concern was expressed at the tendency for Members of the Union, who are at present free to choose their class of contribution to the expenses of the Union, to move into a lower class. A study of the matter is to be undertaken with a view to finding improved methods of financing Union expenditure prior to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

As regards personnel matters, the necessity for applying to all Union posts grading standards established in conformity with those applied in the United Nations Common System was stressed and the Administrative Council was instructed to review without delay the general staffing of the Union and to create permanent posts for duties which it is satisfied are justified and of a permanent nature. Considerable importance was again attached to the improvement of the geographical distribution of appointed staff.

I.T.U. Building

The Conference decided that the option to purchase the I.T.U. building, which is at present rented from the Republic and Canton of Geneva, should be exercised prior to 31 December 1965. It also authorized a study of means of providing increased accommodation for staff and space for meetings held at Headquarters.

Technical Cooperation

Considerable attention was given by the Conference to methods of improving Technical Cooperation. It decided that the Union should continue participating in the United Nations Development Programme within the framework of the Convention. The Secretary-General was instructed to collect and disseminate to the Members of the Union information regarding the opportunities offered to the telecommunications personnel from new and developing countries for visiting or receiving training at institutions or installations in the technically more advanced countries and to explore all sources of capital financing which might be made available to new or developing countries for the development of their telecommunication plans. It recognized that seminars provide for technicians of new or developing countries a very valuable means of acquiring knowledge of the latest development in the techniques and urged Administrations to continue their efforts in this direction in consultation with the Secretary-General, who at the same time was instructed in the sense of increasing the efforts of the Union Headquarters both in the organization of seminars and in cooperating with the administrations with coordination of the various seminars.

Methods for the improvement of the Union's facilities for providing information and advice to new or developing countries were proposed and for this purpose it authorized the recruitment of 4 telecommunications specialist engineers qualified in specific fields to enable the Union to respond quickly to enquiries addressed to it from new or developing countries. The Secretary-General was instructed to recommend to the Administrative Council ways of assisting Members with their

training problems, particularly by drawing upon and making available as widely as practicable the accumulated experience of Members of the Union in establishing training facilities, methods and aids.

Finally the Council was requested to ensure that the duties assumed by the Union are carried out so as to give the maximum efficiency to its participation in the United Nations Development Programme by making the best use of the funds placed at its disposal.

Space Telecommunications

In the light of United Nations General Assembly Resolutions Nos. 1721 (XVI) and 1962 (XVIII), a Resolution was adopted instructing the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General to offer the cooperation of the Union, within its field of competence, to the United Nations and those specialized agencies interested in space telecommunications, and calling upon all Members of the Union to join their efforts so that all countries shall have equal opportunity to use space telecommunication facilities.

Conferences

The Conference noted the progress being made in the development of the international telecommunication network. In particular, it proposed the convening of a Regional Administrative Conference for Latin America with a view inter alia to examining the progress made by the Plan Committee for Latin America, coordinating the activities of international organizations concerned with telecommunications in that area and studying questions of technical assistance.

It was also decided that a World Administrative Conference to deal with matters relating to the Maritime Mobile Service should be convened during the second quarter of 1967.

* * *

The Conference completed its work on 12 November 1965 by the signature, on behalf of 117 Members of the Union, of the Final Acts. The Final Acts comprise the International Telecommunication Convention which will enter into force on 1 January 1967, a Final Protocol, four Additional Protocols and the Resolutions, Recommendation and Opinions adopted by the Conference. Furthermore, an Optional Additional Protocol on the compulsory settlement of disputes was signed on behalf of 47 Members of the Union.

6.2 THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

6.2.1. *The 20th Session of the Administrative Council*

The 20th Session of the Council opened at I.T.U. Headquarters in Geneva on 12 April 1965. It was attended by representatives of all 25 Members of the Council, i.e. the Argentine Republic, the Commonwealth of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, the Republic of Colombia, Spain, the United States of America, Ethiopia, France, the Republic of India, Iran, Italy, Japan, the Kingdom of Morocco, Mexico, the Republic of the Philippines, the United Arab Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Confederation of Switzerland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Tunisia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Mr. C. J. Griffiths (Australia) and Mr. Rudolf Rüttschi (Switzerland) were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively and the following Committees were constituted:

Committee 1 — Finance

Chairman: Mr. M. Ben Abdellah (Morocco)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Chaman Lal (India)

Committee 2 — Personnel and Pensions

Chairman: Mr. C. E. Lovell (United Kingdom)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. G. Shakibnia (Iran)

Committee 3 — Relations with the U.N. and Technical Cooperation

Chairman: Mr. C. W. Loeber (U.S.A.)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. H. Sherif (U.A.R.)

Committee 4 — Audit of Accounts

Chairman: Mr. J. Pressler (F.R. of Germany)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. M. V. Feliciano (Philippines)

Committee 5 — Frequency Questions

Chairman: Mr. A. J. Dawson (Canada)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. L. Barajas Gutiérrez (Mexico)

Committee 6 — Resolutions and Reports

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

Committee 7 — Editorial

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

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Apart from the examination of routine annual reports and administrative questions, the agenda for the 20th Session included a number of important questions on which decisions were taken by the Council. Among these, mention should be made of the following:

Preparation for the Plenipotentiary Conference

The Council approved the preparations which had been made by the General Secretariat in collaboration with the Swiss P.T.T. Administration for the holding of the Plenipotentiary Conference in Montreux. It also adopted a 265-page report on its activities and those of the Union during the period 1960 to 1965 for submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Budget for 1966

The Council approved a provisional budget for 1966, based on that for 1965 with the addition only of items which it considered to be essential. The unit of contribution for 1966 was provisionally fixed at 35,500 Swiss francs, it being understood that the Plenipotentiary Conference would take the necessary steps to cover total expenditure after it had decided upon the final ceiling for 1966.

Pensionable remuneration

The Council decided that, from 1 March 1965, pensionable remuneration for I.T.U. staff would be based on gross salaries in accordance with the practice followed in the United Nations

Common System. It therefore introduced, also on 1 March 1965, a scheme of staff assessment at the same rates as are applied by the United Nations.

Evaluation of Technical Cooperation Programmes

The Council felt that, in order to evaluate the effectiveness of Technical Cooperation programmes, it was essential for the Administrations concerned to furnish periodically information on the impact of technical assistance provided by the Union, both in their own field and on other activities. As regards current programmes, information should also be supplied on the speed and efficiency with which they are carried out.

Technical Assistance in kind

The Council, convinced of the value of seminars and study courses for the purpose of improving the professional training and background of telecommunication personnel, invited Members of the Union to continue to organize and support such activities.

Second Session of the E.A.R.C. for the preparation of a Revised Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service

The Council noted that I.C.A.O. was planning to convene a European Mediterranean Regional Air Navigational Meeting on 8 February 1966 and considered that the results of that meeting would provide valuable information for the Second Session of the Aeronautical Conference. It therefore proposed that the Aeronautical Conference should open in Geneva on 14 March 1966. It was also felt that a duration of 8 weeks should suffice.

These proposals were submitted to Administrations by circular telegram during the Council session and were approved by a large majority.

E.A.R.C. to deal with matters relating to the Maritime Mobile Service

The Council felt that, subject to any decisions which might be taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference, there appeared at present to be no immediate necessity for convening an Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference. There were, however, a number of matters relating to the Maritime Mobile Services which required examination and it was considered advisable to request the Plenipotentiary Conference to provide credits to enable an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to be convened in late 1966 or early 1967. In the meantime Administrations were asked to express their views on the items to be included in the agenda of such a conference.

The decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference in this respect will be found in paragraph 6.1.

African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference

The African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference was convened in Geneva on 12 October 1964, but, owing to certain difficulties, the work was adjourned *sine die* on 19 October. The Chairman of the Conference having submitted a written memorandum on the subject, the Council unanimously decided to invite him to appear before the Council to amplify its contents orally.

The Council, while regretting that various interpretations of the provisions of the Convention applicable to conferences had led to an interruption of the work assigned to the African Broadcasting Conference under Resolution No. 497, was convinced that the actions taken by the various parties had not impaired the spirit of cooperation which prevails in the Union and recommended

that the Conference should resume its work in 1966. It instructed the Secretary-General to consult the Members of the Union concerned on the desirability of resuming the work of the Conference in 1966 and to report the results of the consultation to the Council at its 21st annual session. (See paragraph 6.2.2.)

I.T.U. Building

The Council considered that there would be considerable advantages for the Union to exercise its option to purchase the Headquarters building before 31 December 1965 and decided to recommend to the Plenipotentiary Conference that this should be done.

The Council also decided to recommend to the Plenipotentiary Conference that the building be extended by a new wing containing office accommodation for about 100 persons and a conference room for about 300 delegates, divisible into two or more smaller rooms.

Recommended techniques for better utilization and reduction of congestion of the high frequency radio spectrum

The Council invited the I.F.R.B. to continue its studies on the preparation of the Handbook referred to in Recommendation No. 37 of the Panel of Experts and to submit to the 21st Session a detailed proposal for the contents of the Preface and the section dealing with high frequency radiocommunications.

International Code of Signals

The Council noted that a revised International Code of Signals prepared by the Maritime Safety Committee of I.M.C.O. contained a Radiotelephone Code which differed in some respects from the provisions of the Radio Regulations. It instructed the Secretary-General to distribute the parts of the revised International Code of Signals which are related to the Radio Regulations to all Administrations and to ask them whether they would agree to their introduction on an experimental basis until they could be approved by a competent Administrative Radio Conference.

I.T.U. Centenary

The Council approved proposals relating to the celebration of the Centenary of the Union. These included the publication of the centenary book "From Semaphore to Satellite", the issue by Administrations throughout the world of commemorative postage stamps, a collective gift by the Members of the Union for the construction of a monument and the participation of I.T.U. staff in the centenary celebrations.

* * *

The Council completed its work in Geneva on 14 May. On the invitation of the French Government it then proceeded to Paris to attend a ceremony in commemoration of the signing of the first International Telegraph Convention on 17 May 1865. The closing Plenary Meeting of the 20th Session was held in the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, Paris, on the evening of 17 May.

6.2.2 Inaugural Meeting of the 21st Session of the Administrative Council

The Inaugural Meeting of the 21st Session of the Council was held in Montreux on 11 November 1965. It was attended by representatives of the 29 countries which had been elected Members of the Council by the Plenipotentiary Conference (see paragraph 6.1).

Mr. R. Rüttschi (Switzerland) was elected Chairman of the 21st Session and Mr. P. L. O'Colmain (Ireland) Vice-Chairman.

During the Meeting it was agreed that the African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference should resume its work on 19 September 1966, in Geneva, for a period of three weeks.

It was also agreed that the 21st Session of the Council itself should continue its work for a period of four weeks as from 9 May 1966.

6.3 ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The increasing membership and activities of the Union are reflected in a corresponding increase each year in the work load of the General Secretariat, the duties of which are laid down in Article 10 of the Convention.

In order to perform these duties in as efficient a manner as possible, the General Secretariat is divided into the following five departments:

Administrative Department,
Department of Internal Affairs,
Department of External Relations,
Technical Cooperation Department,
Department of Conferences and General Services.

Coordination between these departments is carried out regularly at working level and also through the medium of weekly meetings of their Heads, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General.

Apart from normal routine work, a particularly heavy additional load was placed on all departments in 1965 in connection with the Plenipotentiary Conference: e.g. the assembly of information and statistics likely to be required, the preparation of a draft of the 265-page Report by the Council to the Conference, the publication of proposals by administrations and the organization, in collaboration with representatives of the Swiss Government, of the Conference itself. A large number of officials were detached from the General Secretariat either to form part of the conference secretariat or to assist in the work of the various committees.

Individual departments also had additional activities in 1965. The External Relations Department was responsible for the organization of the celebrations of the Centenary of the Union, which are described in some detail in Section 6.8 below. As regards the Telecommunications Journal, the number of subscribers to which continued to increase, a series of articles were published and a special edition issued in May 1965, in honour of the Centenary.

In the field of technical cooperation, which is described in detail in Section 6.7 below, an additional task was assumed in 1965 by the Technical Cooperation Department since the administration of the Operational and Executive Personnel Programme (OPEX) was taken over from the United Nations.

As regards the Department of Internal Affairs, particular mention should be made of studies which were undertaken in 1965, in collaboration with the I.F.R.B., with a view to preparing the List of Telegraph Offices — a document of some 1300 pages, distributed among telegraph offices throughout the world — with the assistance of the I.T.U. computer. Steps were also taken to improve the presentation of the fortnightly Notification which, in future, will be divided into two monthly publications, a Notification and an Operational Bulletin.

Finally an unusually heavy burden was placed on the Department of Conferences and General Services which organized the competition in connection with the I.T.U. monument. Apart from the arrangements to be made for the exhibition of over 200 models submitted and the provision of the Secretariat of the Jury, a very large amount of correspondence with the competitors proved to be necessary.

6.4 ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD

6.4.1 *Treatment of frequency assignment notices*

The Board continued to carry out its duties as prescribed in the Convention, and the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, as revised by the Space E.A.R.C. (Geneva, 1963). These duties in relation to the utilization, notification, technical examination and registration of frequencies involved special steps to ensure the application both by the Administrations and the I.F.R.B. of the provisions of the Radio Regulations. During the year 1965, the Board dealt with a total number of 32,199 frequency assignment notices of which 13,822 required technical examination.

6.4.2 *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 and the rendering of special assistance to Administrations. It is this phase of the Board's work to which Administrations attach particular importance and in respect to which it is the belief that the Board could render most valuable assistance. In addition to the specific requests, many times when the representatives of the Board had the opportunity to meet with representatives of Administrations, 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.

6.4.3 *Technical examination of frequency assignment notices*

The required technical examinations or re-examinations of frequency assignments, as prescribed by the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, were made in respect of 13,822 assignments notified according to the provisions of Article 9 of the Radio Regulations for entry in the International Frequency Register.

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. The prescribed Schedules were published together with recommendations for their improvement.

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. A permanent special monitoring programme on the use of the bands allocated exclusively to the Broadcasting Service between 5950 and 26 100 kc/s was organised, special monitoring programmes for the band 2170-2194 kc/s exclusively allocated to the Mobile Service (distress and calling), and monitoring programmes

covering the high frequency bands between 2850 and 17 970 kc/s allocated exclusively to the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service were organised.

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, the compilation and processing of the Master Register and for the production of some additional publications. 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 modified to incorporate the new I.F.R.B. Technical Standards. Preparations for the transfer of I.T.U. computer work to a new computer, which has already been installed provisionally, were continued.

6.4.7 *Technical Standards*

The Board published its revised Technical Standards Series "A" in September. This third edition of these Standards comprises one volume as before, but embodies substantial changes in content. All Series "A" Standards, with the exception of Standard A-4, have been completely revised in accordance with the Recommendations and Reports of the Xth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., Geneva, 1963, and later meetings of C.C.I.R. Study Groups, together with other relevant information available to the Board.

6.4.8 *Rules of Procedure*

The third edition of the "Rules of Procedure of the I.F.R.B." concerning treatment, technical examination and findings in respect of notices of frequency assignments according to the procedure prescribed in Article 9 and 9A of the Radio Regulations and which serve as a guide to the Board and to its Specialized Secretariat on the uniform treatment of frequency assignment notices received from Administrations, has been prepared for publication in the three working languages of the Union and published.

6.4.9 *Technical preparation for the 2nd Session of the Aeronautical Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference*

The First Session of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the preparation of a Revised Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service, Geneva, 1964, decided that in any revision of the present plan, the requirements for high frequencies for Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service communications should be determined on the basis of up-to-date statistics of aircraft operations in each of the various Areas. The Board, therefore, issued its Circular-letter No. 122, dated 10th March 1965, in which it described the manner in which the required statistics should be submitted and the dates by which they should reach the Board.

6.4.10 *Application of the Recommendations of the Panel of Experts*

The Administrative Council (April-May 1964) 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 of Experts 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. The I.F.R.B. has continued to apply the special procedure for the examination of all frequency assignments, taking into account in particular the recommendations formulated by the Panel of Experts. Another task to be performed by the I.F.R.B. is the preparation of a handbook on recommended techniques for the better utilization and reduction of congestion of the high frequency radio spectrum.

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

During its 1965 Annual Session, the Administrative Council considered the report prepared by the Board concerning the possible revision of the structure of the Radio Regulations. After having studied the matter, the Administrative Council took note of this report and suggested that Administrations should continue the study of the problem, taking into account the draft layout of the structure of the Radio Regulations prepared by the I.F.R.B. in connection with the preparation for the next competent Radio Conference.

6.4.12 *Technical Cooperation*

During the year 1965, the Board maintained close liaison with the General Secretariat in implementing the United Nations Technical Co-operation projects, including the Special Fund projects. In collaboration with other members of the Board, its Chairman and Vice-Chairman participated in the work of examining the qualifications of the candidates who applied for recruitment as Experts and, through the Co-ordination Committee, made recommendations in each case to the Secretary-General for furnishing a short list of the most suitable candidates to the countries who, in turn, made the final choice. 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. The Board's representatives also participated in the meetings and the work of the Standing Committee on Technical Co-operation.

6.4.13 *Seminars*

No provision was made for holding an I.F.R.B. Seminar in 1965. However, a further I.F.R.B. Seminar on Frequency Management and the Use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum is scheduled to be held in September 1966 and preparation was started.

6.4.14 *Visits to the I.F.R.B.*

During 1965, 7 representatives of 7 Administrations have visited the I.F.R.B. 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.

6.4.15 *Miscellaneous*

A total of 13,366 letters and telegrams were exchanged between Administrations and the Board; the Board issued 30 Circular-letters and 8 Circular-telegrams 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.

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

The year 1965 was characterized for the C.C.I.R. by the following activities:

- a) the interim Study Group meetings which took place throughout the year;
- b) the preparation of the XIth Plenary Assembly;
- c) new Questions and Study Programmes adopted in 1965;
- d) participation in I.T.U. activities and in the work of other organizations;
- e) publications.

a) *Interim Study Group Meetings*

From 10 February to 12 March, at the invitation of the Monegasque Administration, Study Groups IV (Space Systems), VII (Standard Frequency and Time Signals), VIII (International Monitoring) and IX (Radio-Relay Systems) met in Monte-Carlo.

From 24 March to 7 April, at the invitation of the Austrian Administration, Study Groups X (Broadcasting) and XI (Television) met in Vienna.

The following five Study Groups met in Geneva, during the period 9 June to 9 July: Study Groups I (Transmitters), II (Receivers), III (Fixed Service Systems), V (Propagation, including the Effects of the Earth and the Troposphere) and VI (Ionospheric Propagation), and also the C.M.T.T. (Joint C.C.I.R./C.C.I.T.T. Study Group for Television Transmission over Long Distances).

From 1-10 September, Study Group XIII (Mobile Services) met in Geneva.

Full details of the results of these meetings are contained in the booklets of Conclusions, distributed to participants in the work of the respective Study Groups following the close of each interim meeting.

b) *Preparatory work for the Plenary Assembly*

Despite the large number of contributions submitted to the interim Study Group meetings, considerable documentation is still anticipated for consideration by the Study Groups at their meetings to be held in conjunction with the XIth Plenary Assembly in Oslo from 22 June to 22 July 1966.

Some 70 Administrations of Members of the I.T.U. are expected to be represented at the XIth Plenary Assembly, as well as a number of recognized private operating agencies and international organizations, and about 500 to 600 persons are expected to attend.

c) *New Questions and Study Programmes adopted during 1965*

A total of 38 New Questions and 25 Study Programmes were accepted during the year and allotted by the Director ad interim to various C.C.I.R. Study Groups. These new items were published in addenda, distributed to all purchasers of the Geneva Volumes.

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

As in past years, the Director ad interim and his senior staff have devoted considerable time to the work of various I.T.U. Committees, such as the Coordination Committee, Purchasing Committee, Pension Fund Management Board, Editorial Board of the Telecommunication Journal, etc.

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

e) *Publications*

In addition to the booklets following the interim Study Group meetings and the addenda to the texts adopted after the close of the Xth Plenary Assembly, the following items were also published:

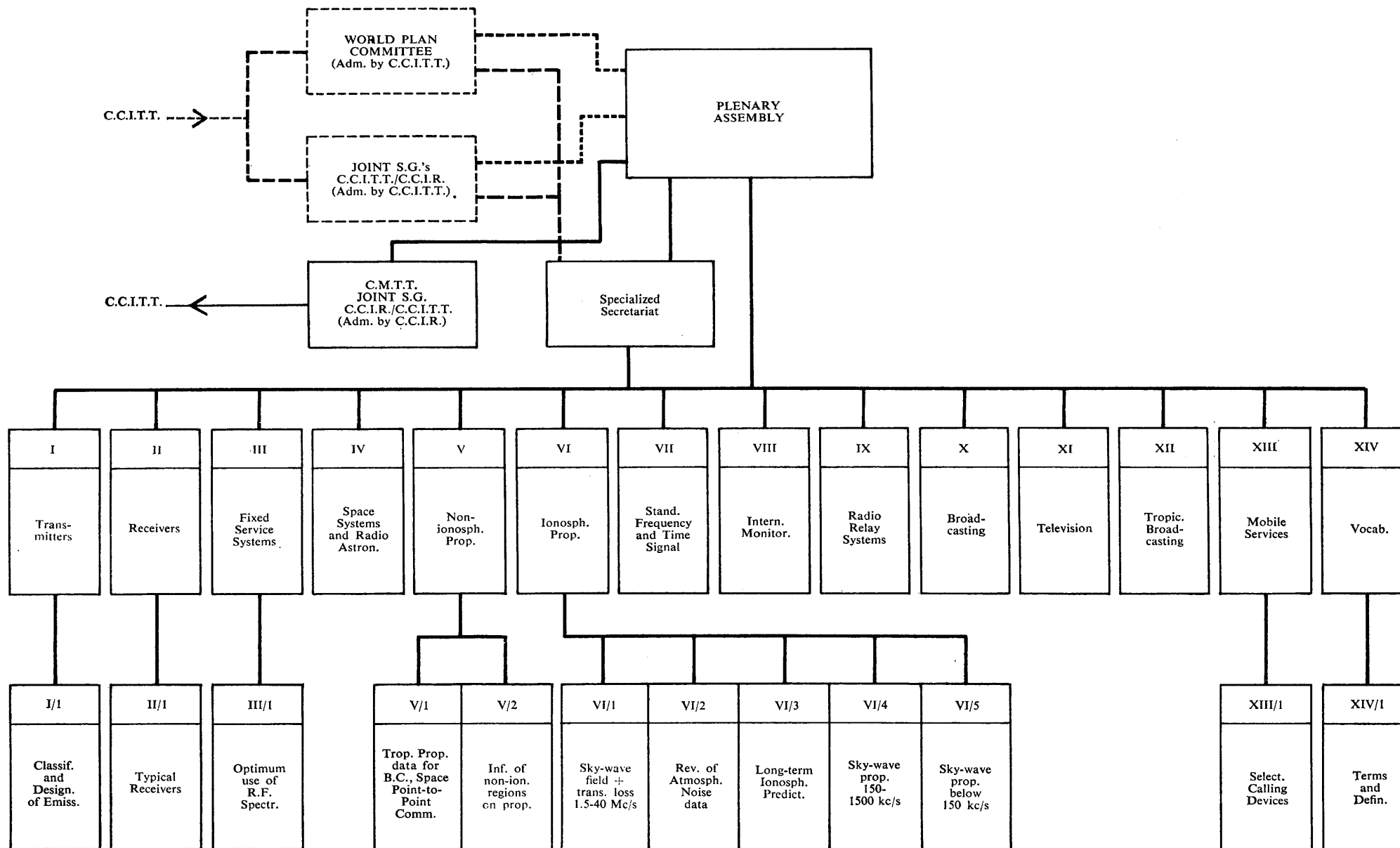
— the Spanish version of the final texts of the Xth Plenary Assembly, thus completing their publication in the three working languages of the Union (English, French and Spanish);

— a booklet entitled "Propagation data obtained in radio-relay systems";

— finally, a new departure in I.T.U. publications was initiated with the preparation of a magnetic tape of approximately 40 minutes' duration, giving data on classes of emission and the procedure for dealing with interference problems. The preparation of this tape was proposed and accepted during the interim meeting of C.C.I.R. Study Group VIII (International Monitoring), particularly for use at monitoring stations in the new and developing countries.

While this tape is destined for specialists in a rather limited field, it would appear that, if successful, other aspects of radiocommunication which do not readily lend themselves to graphical reproduction (characteristic sounds, for example), could usefully be made available at a reasonable price.

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.*

The number of registered participants in the 24 Study Groups, 8 Joint Working Parties and 5 Special Working Parties dealing with technical co-operation questions, set up by the IIIrd Plenary Assembly in 1964, amounted to 7170.

6.6.2 *Activities of Study Groups*

The meetings necessitated by the programme of studies for 1964-1968 began in 1965, and will continue at an increasing pace in 1966. In 1965, 25 meetings covering a total of 197 days were held; 20 of these took place in Geneva and 5 elsewhere.

Study of the new high-capacity telegraph alphabet, which can be used as a basic alphabet for data and message transmission was pursued in co-operation with the I.S.O.; agreement on this alphabet and its codification is in sight.

In data transmission — on the subject of which 200 participants attended a meeting in Brussels — the trends appear to be towards considerable use of 200 baud networks, and towards ever higher signalling rates.

The Study Groups on telephone switching and operations began the study of Signalling System No. 6 which provides for the use of electronic computers.

The Transmission Study Groups continued their examination of the standardization of 12 Mc/s systems, small coaxial pairs and noise limits on carrier circuits. Adaptation of maintenance measures to new requirements necessitates constant study.

6.6.3 *Plan and Technical Co-operation*

The Joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. Regional Plan Committee for Latin America met in Santiago de Chile in March 1965, and established statistics for traffic between Latin American countries, prepared traffic forecasts for the next five years, calculated the number of circuits to be provided for such traffic and co-ordinated the projects for international routes in the zone concerned. At the same time numbering and routing plans for telephone and telex traffic for the Latin American Region were examined. Finally, the Latin American countries discussed at the same meeting, the standardization of their tariffs, alphabets and telex signalling methods.

The Working Parties responsible for preparing documentation for the developing countries on the lines of that on national automatic networks, began their work, and the Special Autonomous Working Party on economic conditions and telecommunication development met in 1965.

6.6.4 *Co-operation with other international organizations*

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

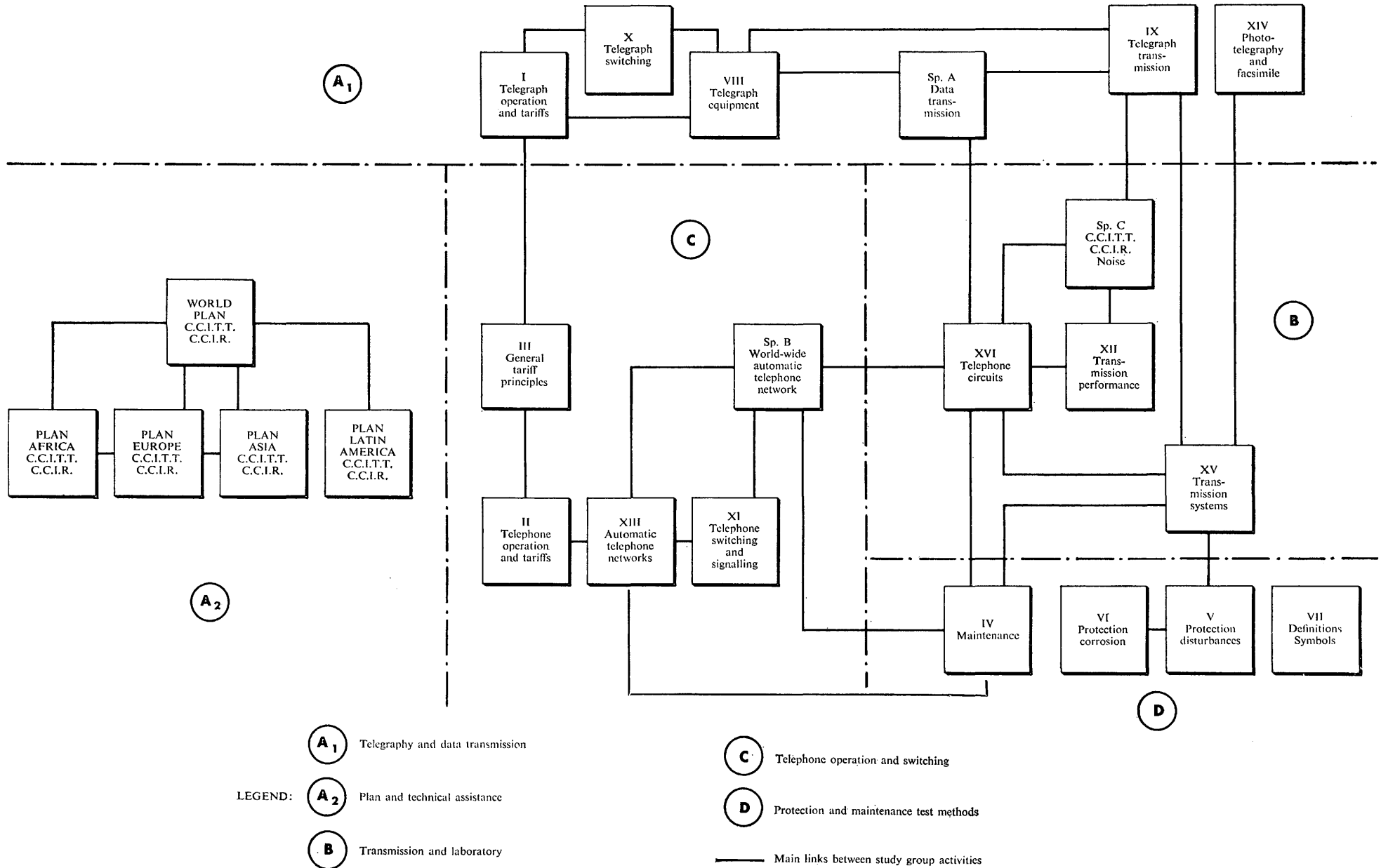
In particular, collaboration with the I.S.O. and the I.E.C. on the standardisation of data transmissions and treatment of data became very close.

6.6.5 *Publication of C.C.I.T.T. volumes*

The editing and seeing through the press of the nine volumes containing the results of the IIIrd Plenary Assembly's work and the volume dealing with the Plan for Latin America was an addition to the work-load of the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat in 1965.

Volumes I (Plenary Assembly), II (Telephone Operation and Tariffs; Telegraph Operation and Tariffs) and IX (Protection) of the Blue Book, were published in 1965.

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



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	} (joint working parties C.C.I.T.T./C.C.I.R.)
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.
GM MT	Telephone maintenance	IV	XIII		

C. Working party answerable to one Study Group only

XI — 1	Study of a new telephone signalling system	XI
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6.7 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

6.7.1. *General*

The most significant event in 1965, as far as the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund were concerned, was the approval by the General Assembly in November of their merger into a common programme to be known as the "United Nations Development Programme" (U.N.D.P.). The immediate consequence of the merger was that the management of both the programmes would be vested in one authority, namely the Administrator. The Technical Assistance Board (T.A.B.) and the Technical Assistance Committee (T.A.C.), which formerly managed the Expanded Programme (E.P.T.A.), were abolished. Similarly, the Consultative Board and the Governing Council of the Special Fund were also abolished. In place of these bodies, an Inter-Agency Consultative Board, consisting of the executive heads of the participating agencies, was created, to advise the Administrator on the fixing of country targets, the preparation of the programmes and other details which arise in connection with the implementation. A new and enlarged Governing Council with 37 members has been created to approve the programmes and direct their implementation, as well as to oversee the work of the Administrator. Apart from this combination of the managerial echelons, the two programmes (E.P.T.A. and S.F.) will continue to retain their individual characteristics. It is expected that, through its membership in the Inter-Agency Consultative Board, the Union will continue to play its part in telecommunications problems connected with both sectors of the U.N.D.P.

The Technical Co-operation activities of the Union continued to grow during 1965, as explained below under each of the programmes.

6.7.2 *Expanded programme of technical assistance (E.P.T.A.)*

The year 1965 was the first of the biennial programme 1965/66. For the 1965 part of its field programme, the Union was allocated \$1,188,047. In addition, contingency authorizations were received during the year to the total value of \$169,400. Thus a total of \$1,357,447 was available to the Union for its field programme during the year. Out of this amount obligations had been made to the value of \$1,062,172. The balance will be carried into 1966 for the completion of the biennial programme. Consequently, the entire programme will be considered as a whole at the end of 1966.

Description of the programme

During the year 81 countries received assistance under the E.P.T.A.; 32 in Africa, 18 in Asia and the Far East, 15 in Central and South America, 8 in the Caribbean area and 8 in Europe. In addition, contingency requests from 14 countries were approved by the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board.

Experts

In the year under report, 69 experts were carrying out missions of varying durations; 33 in Africa, 22 in Asia and the Far East, 13 in Central and South America and 1 in Europe. The experts were recruited from 28 countries. One notable feature was that, out of the total number of experts on mission, 14 were provided by countries which are, themselves, in the course of development and receiving assistance.

The more common speciality for experts was that of general advisers on all aspects of telecommunications problems and twenty such missions were in operation. However, there was an increasing demand for experts in radio and microwave techniques and in staff training. There were 13 experts concerned with the training of local technical personnel in their host countries. There was also a marked increase in the assistance required for dealing with organizational problems, particularly in the South American countries. The large developmental activities in local exchanges and microwave systems in the Central American countries was also reflected in the number of experts serving in those specialities.

Part A of Table 1, Annex 6, gives a list of the experts with their nationalities, their countries of assignment, the fields of their activity, and a short description of their missions.

Fellowships

105 fellowships were awarded in 1965; in addition, 48 fellowships awarded in the previous years were carried into the year under report for implementation and 41 fellowships awarded in previous years were continuing their studies. Thus a total of 194 fellowships were dealt with in 1965. Out of these, 119 fellowships were implemented and the balance will be taken up for implementation in 1966 and the following years.

Although the fellowships covered all branches of telecommunications, there was slightly greater interest in telephony, radio communications and traffic problems.

Part A of Table 2, Annex 6, gives the details of the fellowships awarded and dealt with during the year with the respective fields of study.

Equipment

Training equipment to a total value of \$18,626 has been ordered for 6 countries, namely Upper Volta, Gambia, Central African Republic, Guinea, Senegal and Jordan.

6.7.3 Operational and Executive Personnel Programme (OPEX)

In the report for last year, it was stated that from the beginning of 1965, as far as Specialized Agencies of the U.N. family were concerned, the OPEX requests would be absorbed into the Expanded Programme. Thus the OPEX programme ceased to have a separate entity with regard to the Union and will hereafter be part of the E.P.T.A.

4 OPEX experts who were on missions in 4 countries and who were administered up to 1964 by the United Nations were transferred to the Union from 1 January 1965. In addition, 4 experts went on OPEX missions to 3 countries, and 2 experts completed their missions during the year and left their countries of assignment. Thus at the end of the year, there were 6 experts, including two recruited under Funds-in-Trust arrangements, carrying out OPEX missions in 5 countries.

6.7.4 Funds-in-Trust

In view of their increasing need for assistance and the limitations of the resources available to them through the E.P.T.A., some of the developing countries resorted to the Funds-in-Trust scheme to obtain supplementary assistance. Thus 4 countries requested Funds-in-Trust assistance involving the services of 11 experts and 1 fellowship. The total value of the Funds-in-Trust assistance in 1965 was \$118,989.

Part B of Table 1, Annex 6, gives the details of the Funds-in-Trust missions.

6.7.5 *Special Fund*

During the year, the Union was named the Executing Agency for a new project for providing a pilot telecommunications circuit between Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) and Abidjan (Ivory Coast).

Work was completed in connection with the project in the Republic of China. The project for the establishment of a telecommunications training school in Djakarta, Indonesia (which was approved in 1964) was cancelled due to that country's withdrawal from the United Nations; and the project in Libya was closed down, due to difficulties in finding suitable trainees in adequate numbers to sustain the training school.

All the projects, which had been approved in 1964, became operational in 1965. Therefore, at the end of the year, the Union was acting as Executing Agency for 15 projects through which the Special Fund was providing assistance to the extent of \$13,505,250.

Table 3, Part 4, Annex 6, gives the list of projects for which the Union is acting as Executing Agency as of 31 December 1965; and Part B gives the changes that took place during 1965.

Of particular interest among them were two that were approved during 1964. One provided for the establishment of a training and research centre in satellite communications techniques in Ahmedabad (India); and the second was for a survey of the telecommunications requirements of Paraguay and the preparation of a long-range masterplan of telecommunications development in the country to be implemented in specific phases of 5 years each.

During the year, 79 experts were serving with projects in operation. Part C, Table 1, Annex 6, gives details of these experts' missions. As implementation of the projects progressed, the fellowships provided in them were awarded in increasing numbers. In 1965, 41 fellowships were dealt with. Part B of Table 2, Annex 6, gives details of the fellowships so far carried out under Special Fund projects. Equipment to a total value of \$1,009,517 was on order and deliveries were made to a value of \$790,990 to the projects.

Twelve of the projects which the Union was executing were for the establishment or expansion of telecommunications training centres in the recipient countries. During the early years of these projects, the major part of the work was concentrated on the preliminary organization of the institutions, planning the courses and preparing the course material. This year saw a substantial increase in the actual training work carried out under these projects; a total of 3,157 trainees underwent courses of varying duration and levels.

The project, which was completed during the year in Taiwan, proved extremely successful. A direct consequence of the project was the possibility of having a source of trained technical personnel for such industrial applications as transistor manufacture, computer control, etc. The Government is continuing work at the research centre after the departure of the international experts.

6.7.6 *Technical assistance in kind under the Union*

As in previous years, interest under this programme has been growing, mainly with regard to seminars. A seminar on satellite communications techniques was held in Tokyo (Japan) from 9 to 16 August, 1965. A second one on the same subject was held by the United Kingdom Administration in London and Goonhilly from 14 November to 9 December, 1965.

6.7.7 *Relations with other bodies*

The Union kept close contact with the various technical assistance organs of the United Nations concerned with technical assistance matters. It also collaborated closely with the Economic Commissions of the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies on matters of common interest related to the Union's technical cooperation activities.

6.8 CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY OF THE UNION

The Centenary of the creation, on 17 May 1865, of the International Telegraph Union was celebrated both at the national and international level in a number of ways, among which special mention should be made of the following:

Publication of a Centenary Book

A book of an historical character was published under the title " From Semaphore to Satellite " and widely distributed in all countries. It was printed in 19,043 copies of which 10,491 are still available.

Postage stamps

Some 100 countries and the United Nations issued in all about 220 postage stamps commemorative of the Centenary. Most of the administrations concerned agreed to supply the Union with copies of these stamps in order to allow for the preparation of 2000 albums to be distributed in 1966 in accordance with instructions given by the Council.

Striking of a medal

A commemorative medal was struck in time for the Plenipotentiary Conference, 6 in gold, 102 in silver and 1000 in bronze. 31 medals in silver and 735 in bronze are still available.

Gift by the Members of the Union

On the occasion of the Centenary, many Members of the Union agreed to contribute to a collective gift in the form of a monument to be erected near the I.T.U. building. 67 administrations and 2 private operating agencies have pledged a total of 425,000 Swiss francs of which 365,500 have been received. An international competition of artists was held and a design has been selected by a jury upon which a number of distinguished sculptors served.

Publicity material

A poster, a pamphlet and a special issue of the leaflet on " The I.T.U.—what it is—what it does—how it works " were distributed free of charge in all countries, particularly through the telecommunication administrations and the information centres of the United Nations. A press kit containing written and illustrative material intended to facilitate the preparation of articles on the I.T.U. was also distributed to the most important newspapers, journals and technical reviews throughout the world.

International celebrations

On the invitation of the French Government, a celebration took place on 17 May 1965 in Paris, in the room where the first International Telegraph Convention was signed in 1865.

During the Plenipotentiary Conference in Montreux, all the staff of the Union, including retired officials, were invited, together with the delegates, to a social gathering organized to celebrate the Centenary.

The participants in the Conference were also invited by the Swiss Government to a ceremony in Berne, for the unveiling of a bronze plate, bearing the names of all the countries Members of the Union on 17 May 1965, affixed to the International Telegraph Union Monument.

National celebrations

The Centenary of the Union was celebrated in many countries by the publication of articles in the newspapers and various journals, by the holding of special meetings and by speeches and lectures.

The United Nations family

The Economic and Social Council, in a formal resolution, expressed its congratulations to the I.T.U. on the occasion of its Centenary.

The United Nations and practically all the specialized agencies associated themselves with the celebration of the I.T.U. Centenary, in most cases by the publication of special articles in their official journals. The Centenary of the I.T.U. was one of the main events in 1965, which had been declared "International Cooperation Year."

Furthermore, a film was produced by the United Nations and the Government of France in honour of the Centenary and made available to all countries in time to be broadcast by television on 17 May 1965.

It is felt that the celebration of the I.T.U. Centenary was a great success and helped to convince the world of the usefulness of the Union and of its promising future.

ANNEXES 1-7

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ANNEX 1

Position on 31 December, 1965, of countries in relation to:

- | | | |
|---|---|------------|
| 1. a) the Geneva Acts (1959) and the Regulations annexed thereto:
— 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)
b) the Montreux Acts (1965 *) | } | Table I |
| 2. the European Broadcasting Convention (Copenhagen, 1948) | } | Table II |
| 3. the European Regional Convention for the maritime mobile radio service (Copenhagen, 1948) | | |
| 4. the 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 |

*) These Acts will come into force on 1 January, 1967.

Table I. Conventions, Regulations

POSITION ON 31 DECEMBER, 1965

— The letter S means that the Act 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	CONVENTIONS, etc.						ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS									
	Plenipotentiary Conferences						Administrative Radio Conferences						Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference			
	Geneva (1959)				Montreux (1965)		Radio Regulations				Additional Radio Regulations		Geneva (1958)			
	Class of contribution No. of units	S = Signature A = Accession	Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat	* Convention, etc.	** Opt. Add. Protocol	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	15	16	
Afghanistan ¹⁾	1/2	S	19. I. 1965	S	S	S	—	—		S		—		—		
Albania (People's Republic of) ¹⁾	1/2	S	27. VIII. 1963 ²³⁾	—	—	S	¹⁾	—		S	¹⁾	—	A	—	A	
Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic) ¹⁵⁾	3	A	3. V. 1963	S	—	—	³⁰⁾	S	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of) ¹⁾	1	S	19. VI. 1961 ²⁷⁾	S	—	S	—	—		S		S		S		
Argentine Republic ¹⁾	15	S	18. IV. 1962	S	—	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	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	
Austria ¹⁾	1	S	29. V. 1962	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	
Belgium ¹⁾	4	S	8. X. 1962	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A	
Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic ¹⁾ .	1	S	11. VIII. 1961 ²⁴⁾	S	—	S	²⁴⁾	S	A	S	²⁴⁾	S	A	S	A	
Burma (Union of)	3	S	3. VIII. 1964	S	S	S	A	—		S	A	S	A	S	A	
Bolivia	3	S	3. XI. 1965	S	S	S		—		S		—		—		
Brazil	25	S	6. X. 1964	S	S	S	A	—		S	A	—	A	—	A	
Bulgaria (People's Republic of) ¹⁾	1	S	5. VI. 1961 ²⁴⁾	S	—	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	A	23. II. 1965	—	—	S	A	S	A	S	A	—	A	—	A	
Cameroon (Federal Republic of) ⁶⁾	1	A	18. VI. 1963	S	—	—	A	—	A	—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	
Canada ¹⁾	18	S	26. III. 1962	S	S	S	A	S	A ⁵⁰⁾	S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A	—	¹⁾	
Central African Republic	1/2	A	22. III. 1961	S	S	—	A	—	A	—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	
Ceylon	1	S	4. IV. 1963	S	—	S		—		S		S		S		
Chile	3	A	20. IX. 1965	S	—	—		—		—		—		—		
China ¹⁾	15	S	19. X. 1961	S	—	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	
Cyprus (Republic of)	1/2	A	24. IV. 1961	S	S	—	A	S	A	—	A	—	A	—	A	
Vatican City State	1/2	S	18. IV. 1962	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	—	A	—	A	
Colombia (Republic of) ¹⁾	3	S	18. IV. 1963	S	—	S		S		S		S		S		
Congo (Democratic Republic of the) ¹¹⁾ .	1	A	6. XII. 1961	S	S	—	³⁰⁾	S	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	
Congo (Republic of the) (Brazzaville) .	1/2	A	26. I. 1963	S	S	—	A	—		—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	
Korea (Republic of)	1	S	26. X. 1961	S	S	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A	
Costa Rica ¹⁾	3	S	20. XII. 1963	S	S	S		—		S		—		—		
Ivory Coast (Republic of the)	1	A	23. XII. 1960	S	S	—	A ⁴⁷⁾	—	A	—	A ⁴⁷⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	
Cuba ¹⁾	1	S	12. XII. 1962	S	—	S		S		S	¹⁾	—	¹⁾	—	¹⁾	
Dahomey (Republic of)	1/2	A	28. X. 1960	S	—	—	A	—	A	—	A	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	
Denmark ¹⁾	5	S	18. I. 1961	S	—	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	
Dominican Republic	3	S	2. III. 1965	—	—	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	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	
Ecuador	1	A	18. IV. 1962	S	—	—	³⁰⁾	—		—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	—	³⁰⁾	
Spain ¹⁾	3	S	19. VIII. 1961	S	—	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	
United States of America ¹⁾	30	S	23. X. 1961 ³²⁾	S	—	S	A ⁴⁰⁾	S	A	—	³²⁾	S	A ⁴³⁾	—	³²⁾	
Ethiopia	1	S	28. XII. 1962	S	—	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	
Finland	3	S	23. XII. 1960	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	

*) Convention, Final Protocol, Additional Protocols.

**) Optional Additional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes.

Table I. Conventions, Regulations (cont.)

Country or group of territories	CONVENTIONS, etc.						ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS								
	Plenipotentiary Conferences						Administrative Radio Conferences						Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference		
	Geneva (1959)			Montreux (1965)			Radio Regulations			Additional Radio Regulations			Geneva (1958)		
	Class of contribution No. of units	S = Signature A = Accession	Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat	* Convention etc.	** Opt. Add. Protocol		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	15	16
France ¹⁾	30	S	19. XI. 1962	S	—	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A
Gabon Republic	½	A	21. IX. 1961	S	S	—	A	—	A	—	A	—	30)	—	30)
Ghana ¹⁾	1	S	31. X. 1962	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	—	A	—	A
Greece ¹⁾	1	S		S	S	S		S		S		S		S	
Guatemala	1	A	17. X. 1963	S	S	—	A ⁴⁸⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁸⁾	—	A	—	A
Guinea (Republic of) ¹⁾	1	A	8. XII. 1961	S	—	—	30)	—	A	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)
Haiti (Republic of)	1	A	29. III. 1961	S	S	—	—	—		—		—	30)	—	30)
Upper Volta (Republic of)	1	A	16. I. 1962	S	—	—	30)	—	A	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)
Honduras (Republic of)	2			—	—	—		—		—		—		—	
Hungarian People's Republic ¹⁾	1	S	19. IX. 1961 ²⁴⁾	S	—	S	24)	S		S	24)	S	A	S	A
India (Republic of) ¹⁾	20	S	1. XI. 1962	S	—	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A ⁴¹⁾
Indonesia (Republic of) ¹⁾	5	S	13. IX. 1963	S	—	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
Iran ¹⁾	1	S	8. VII. 1964	S	—	S	A	—		S	A	S	A	S	A
Iraq (Republic of) ¹⁾	1	S	6. IV. 1964 ²³⁾	S	—	S		—		S		—		—	
Ireland	3	S	1. X. 1962	S	—	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Iceland	½	S	5. VII. 1960	S	—	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Israel (State of) ¹⁾	1	S	12. VIII. 1960	S	—	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Italy ¹⁾	8	S	28. XII. 1962	S	—	S	31)	S	A	S	31)	S	31)	S	31)
Jamaica	1	A	18. II. 1963	S	—	—	30)	S	A ²⁶⁾	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)
Japan ¹⁾	25	S	11. VIII. 1961	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of) ¹⁾	½	S	14. I. 1963	S	—	S	A	—		S	A	S	A	S	A
Kenya	½	A	11. IV. 1964	S	—	—	30)	—	A	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)
Kuwait (State of) ¹⁾ ⁹⁾	1	S	23. I. 1963 ²³⁾	S	—	S	A	S	A	S	A	—	A	—	A
Laos (Kingdom of)	½	S	17. I. 1963	S	—	—	A	—	A	—	A	—	A	—	A
Lebanon ¹⁾	½	S	30. V. 1961	S	—	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Liberia (Republic of) ⁷⁾	3	A	18. VI. 1963	S	—	—	A	S		—	A	—	A	—	A
Libya (Kingdom of) ¹⁾ ¹²⁾	½	S		—	—	S		—		S		S		S	
Liechtenstein (Principality of)	½	A	25. VII. 1963	S	S	—	30)	S		—	30)	—	30)	—	30)
Luxembourg	½	S	9. XI. 1962	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A
Malaysia ¹⁰⁾	4	S	30. XII. 1960	S	—	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
Malawi	½	A	19. II. 1965	S	—	—	30)	—	A	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)
Malagasy Republic	1	A	11. V. 1961	S	S	—	30)	—	A	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)
Mali (Republic of)	1	A	26. II. 1962	S	—	—	A	—	A	—	A	—	30)	—	30)
Malta	½	A	22. III. 1965 ⁴⁶⁾	S	S	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)
Morocco (Kingdom of) ¹⁾	1	S	5. IV. 1961	S	—	S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A	S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A	S	A
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	½	A	18. IV. 1962	S	S	—	30)	—		—	30)	—	30)	—	30)
Mexico ¹⁾	8	S	4. V. 1962	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Monaco ¹⁾	½	S	22. VII. 1961	S	S	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
Mongolian People's Republic	½	A	27. VIII. 1964	S	S	—	30)	—		—	30)	—	30)	—	30)
Nepal	½	S	31. XII. 1963	S	—	S	A	—		S	A	—	A	—	A
Nicaragua	1	S	24. VI. 1964	S	S	S		—		S		—		—	
Niger (Republic of the)	1	A	2. XI. 1962	S	—	—	A	—		—	A	—	30)	—	30)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of) ¹⁴⁾	2	A	11. IV. 1961	S	—	—	A	—	A	—	A	—	30)	—	30)
Norway ¹⁾	5	S	12. VII. 1961	S	—	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A
New Zealand ¹⁾ ²⁵⁾	5	S	31. V. 1961	S	—	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	—	A
Uganda	½	A	8. III. 1963	S	—	—	30)	S	A	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)
Pakistan ¹⁾	15	S	11. III. 1961 ²³⁾	S	—	S	A ³⁷⁾	S		S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A	S	A

*) Convention, Final Protocol, Additional Protocols.

**) Optional Additional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes.

Table I. Conventions, Regulations (cont.)

Country or group of territories	CONVENTIONS, etc.						ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS									
	Plenipotentiary Conferences						Administrative Radio Conferences						Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference			
	Geneva (1959)				Montreux (1965)		Radio Regulations				Additional Radio Regulations		Geneva (1958)			
	Class of contribution No. of units	S = Signature A = Accession	Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat	* Convention, etc.	** Opt. Add. Protocol	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	15	16	
Panama	3	A	6. XII. 1962	S	S	—	A	—	—	—	A	—	A	—	A	
Paraguay ¹⁾	1	S	26. X. 1961	S	S	S	A	—	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) ¹⁾ ²⁸⁾ . .	10	S	29. VI. 1961	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A	
Peru ¹⁾	2	S	25. VII. 1963	S	—	S	—	—	—	S	—	—	—	—	—	
Philippines (Republic of the) ¹⁾	1	S	6. XI. 1963 ²³⁾	S	S	S	—	S	—	S	—	—	1)	—	1)	
Poland (People's Republic of) ¹⁾	3	S	8. VII. 1963	S	—	S	1)	S	—	S	1)	S	A	S	A	
Portugal ¹⁾	8	S	14. I. 1963	S	—	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	
Spanish Provinces in Africa	1	A	25. IV. 1963	S	—	—	A	S	A	—	A	—	A	—	A	
Portuguese Oversea Provinces ¹⁾	8	S	14. I. 1963 ⁴⁹⁾	S	—	S	A	—	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	
Syrian Arab Republic	1	A	24. VIII. 1962	S	—	—	30)	—	—	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)	
United Arab Republic ¹⁾	5	S	27. VII. 1961	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	S	A	S	A	
Federal Republic of Germany ¹⁾ ⁴⁵⁾ . .	20	S	28. XII. 1962	S	—	S	A ³⁸⁾	S	A ⁵²⁾	S	A ³⁸⁾	S	A ³⁷⁾	S	A	
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic ¹⁾ .	3	S	30. VIII. 1961 ²⁴⁾	S	—	S	24)	S	A	S	24)	S	A	S	A	
Somali Republic	1	A	28. IX. 1962	S	—	—	30)	—	—	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)	
Rhodesia ³⁶⁾	1	A	14. XII. 1960	S ⁵⁰⁾ S	—	—	A	—	A	—	A	S	A	S	—	
Roumania (Socialist Republic of) ¹⁾ ¹³⁾ .	1	S	19. III. 1962 ²⁴⁾	S	—	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	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	
Rwanda (Republic of)	1/2	A	12. XII. 1962	S	S	—	30)	—	A	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)	
Senegal (Republic of the)	1	A	28. XII. 1960	S	S	—	A	—	A	—	A	—	30)	—	30)	
Sierra Leone	1/2	A	30. XII. 1961	S	—	—	30)	—	A	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)	
Singapore (Republic of) ¹⁶⁾	1	A	22. X. 1965	S	—	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)	
Sudan (Republic of the) ¹⁾	1	S	21. X. 1963	S	—	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	—	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A ⁴⁴⁾	S	A	
Switzerland (Confederation of) ¹⁾	10	S	20. XII. 1960	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	
Tanzania (United Republic of) ²⁹⁾	1/2	A	31. X. 1962	S	—	—	30)	S	A	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)	
Chad (Republic of the)	1/2	A	10. III. 1961	S	S	—	A	—	A	—	A	—	30)	—	30)	
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic ¹⁾ ⁴⁾ . .	5	S	1. VIII. 1962	S	—	S	1)	S	—	S	1)	S	A	S	A	
Territories of the United States of America ¹⁾	25	21)	23. X. 1961 ³²⁾	S	—	—	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	S	S	A	S	A	S	A	—	A	—	A	
Thailand	3	S	15. XI. 1962	S	S	S	A	—	A	S	A	—	A	—	A	
Togolese Republic	1/2	A	14. IX. 1961	S	S	—	30)	—	A	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)	
Trinidad and Tobago	1	A	6. III. 1965	S	S	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)	
Tunisia ¹⁾	1	S	25. VIII. 1961	S	—	S	A	—	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	
Turkey ¹⁾	5	S	18. VIII. 1965	S	—	S	—	—	—	S	—	S	A	S	A	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ¹⁾ . .	30	S	10. IV. 1961 ²⁴⁾	S	—	S	24)	S	A	S	24)	S	A	S	A	
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	1	S	—	—	—	S	—	—	—	S	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuela (Republic of) ¹⁾	5	S	6. I. 1965 ⁵¹⁾	S	—	S	—	—	—	S	—	S	—	S	—	
Viet-Nam (Republic of)	1	S	3. III. 1961	—	—	—	A	—	A	—	A	S	A	S	A	
Yemen	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavia (Federal Socialist Republic of) ¹⁾ ⁸⁾	1	S	23. XII. 1960	S	—	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	
Zambia (Republic of)	1/2	A	23. VIII. 1965	S	S	—	30)	—	A	—	30)	—	30)	—	30)	

*) Convention, Final Protocol, Additional Protocols.

**) Optional Additional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes.

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) Formerly: Roumanian People's Republic.

14) Formerly: Nigeria (Federation of).

15) Formerly: Algeria (Democratic and Popular Republic of).

16) Formerly: Singapore.

17)-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 Nos. 902, 911 and 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 list of the territories forming this Member is given below (*Notification No. 967*):

Aden and Protectorate of South Arabia
Antigua
Bahamas
Barbados
Basutoland
Bechuanaland Protectorate
Bermuda
British Antarctic Territory (South Orkney Islands, South Shetland Islands and Graham Land)
British Guiana
British Honduras
Brunei (Protected State)
Cayman Islands
Dominica
Falkland Islands (Colony and Dependencies, including South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)
Fiji (including Pitcairn Island)
Gibraltar
Grenada
Hong Kong
Mauritius
Montserrat
St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla
St. Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha)
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Seychelles
Swaziland
Tonga (Protected State)
Turks and Caicos Islands
British Virgin Islands
Western Pacific High Commission Territories:
British Solomon Islands Protectorate
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (including the Phoenix and Northern Islands Group)
The Southern Line Islands
New Hebrides (Condominium).

36) See Notifications Nos. 930 and 935.

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, 950, 970 and 977.

⁴⁶⁾ Effective from 1 January 1965.

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⁾ When the partial revision of the Radio Regulations was approved, the reservation expressed at the time of signing the Additional Protocol was confirmed.

⁵¹⁾ In ratifying the Convention, the Republic of Venezuela confirmed the reservation which it made when signing the Final Protocol (No. XX) and also made the following statement:

"The Republic of Venezuela accepts no consequences of any reservations to the present Convention or to its Annexes which would lead to a direct or indirect increase of its share in defraying the expenses of the Union."

⁵²⁾ See Notification No. 977.

53) See Administrative Council Resolution No. 599.

Table II. 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)

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	7
Albania (People's Republic of)	S	R				
Austria	S	R	S	R	S	A
Belgium	S	R				
Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	S	R			S	A ⁵⁾
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	S	R		¹⁾	S	
Cyprus (Republic of)	S	R			S	A
Vatican City State	S	R			S	
Denmark	S	R	S	R	S	
Spain	S	R			S	A ²⁾
Finland	S	R			S	A
France	S	R	S	R	S	A
Greece	S	R	S	R	S	
Hungarian People's Republic	S	R			S	
Iraq (Republic of)	S	R	S	R	S	A
Ireland	S	R	S	R	S	
Iceland	S	R			S	
Israel (State of)	S	R	S	R	S	
Italy	S	R			S	
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	S	R			S	
Lebanon	S	R			S	
Libya (Kingdom of)	S	R			S	
Luxembourg	S	R	S	R	S	A
Morocco (Kingdom of) ⁴⁾	S	R	S	R	S	
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	7
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	S	R	S	R	S	A
Poland (People's Republic of)	S	R			S	
Portugal	S		S		S	A
Syrian Arab Republic	S					
United Arab Republic	S					
Federal Republic of Germany	S	R			S	A ⁶⁾
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	S	R			S	A ⁵⁾
Roumania (Socialist Republic of)	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 of)	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	R			S	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	S	R		³⁾	S	A ⁵⁾
Yugoslavia (Federal Socialist Republic of)	S	R			S	A

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⁾ 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.

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."

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

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

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

1) Formerly: French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

***) For the Bahamas only.

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

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

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

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

All these countries have approved the Agreement.

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

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

All these countries have approved the Agreement.

Luxembourg also has acceded to this Agreement (*see Notification No. 972*).

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*, Bielorrussian 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*, *Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic*, *Roumania (Socialist Republic of)*, *Sweden*, *Switzerland (Confederation of)*, *Czechoslovak Socialist Republic*, Turkey, *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*, Yugoslavia (Federal Socialist Republic of).

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 between the following Administrations: Austria, *Italy*, *Switzerland (Confederation of)*, *Yugoslavia (Federal Socialist Republic of)*.

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 following Administrations: Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Switzerland (Confederation of).

**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 (as far as the Department of Reunion is concerned), Gabon Republic, Ghana, Guinea (Republic of), Upper Volta (Republic of), Kenya²⁾, Liberia (Republic of), Libya (Kingdom of)³⁾, Malagasy Republic, Mali (Republic of), Mauritania (Islamic Republic of), Niger (Republic of the), *Nigeria (Federal Republic of)*⁴⁾, Uganda, *Spanish Provinces in Africa*, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, Somali Republic, *Rhodesia*⁴⁾, 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.

The United Arab Republic also acceded to this Agreement on 28 January 1965 (*see Notification No. 956*).

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.

⁶⁾ Formerly: Nigeria (Federation of).

ANNEX 2

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1965

(in Swiss francs)

EXPENDITURE	Budget 1964 including add. credits	Expenditure 1964	Budget 1965	Additional credits 1965 *	Budget 1965 including add. credits
I. BUDGET OF THE UNION					
Sect.					
1. Administrative Council	475,400	563,706.60	512,000	10,000	522,000
2. General Secretariat	4,680,400	4,680,192.80	5,067,700	272,100	5,339,800
3. I.F.R.B.	5,307,500	5,305,644.45	5,092,500	274,400	5,366,900
4. C.C.I.R.	851,100	806,732.—	939,900	39,600	979,500
5. C.C.I.T.T.	1,282,400	1,276,778.30	1,222,900	84,000	1,306,900
6. General Services	2,194,500	2,113,936.74	2,223,600	95,600	2,319,200
	<u>14,791,300</u>	<u>14,746,990.89</u>	<u>15,058,600</u>	<u>775,700</u>	<u>15,834,300</u>
— Trilingual Seminar	27,650	24,618.—	—	—	—
7. Union Conferences under No. 197 of the Convention:					
— Plenipotentiary Conference			2,400,000	108,800	2,508,800
— EARC Aeronautical Service	640,000	423,438.31	—	—	—
8. C.C.I. Meetings under No. 198 of the Convention:					
— C.C.I.R.	105,000	133,487.06	600,000	332,000	932,000
— C.C.I.T.T.	1,013,000	999,985.40	800,000	15,000	815,000
	<u>16,576,950</u>	<u>16,328,519.66</u>	<u>18,858,600</u>	<u>1,231,500</u>	<u>20,090,100</u>
9. Special Conferences under No. 199 of the Convention:					
— African Broad. Conf. 1964 .	928,000	in suspense	—	—	—
14. Fitting out C.C.I.T.T. Labora- tory		17,166.80	15,000	—	15,000
— Maintenance and renewal of simult. interpret. and other electro-acoustic equipments .	115,500	111,117.23	7,500	—	7,500
	<u>17,620,450</u>	<u>16,456,803.69</u>	<u>18,881,100</u>	<u>1,231,500</u>	<u>20,112,600</u>
Transfer to I.T.U. Reserve Account		428,524.64	—	—	—
	<u>17,620,450</u>	<u>16,885,328.33</u>	<u>18,881,100</u>	<u>1,231,500</u>	<u>20,112,600</u>
II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET					
11. Technical Cooperation, admini- strative costs	1,361,700	1,361,931.90	1,459,300	98,100	1,557,400
Carried forward to the following year		270,845.30	—	—	—
	<u>1,361,700</u>	<u>1,632,777.20</u>	<u>1,459,300</u>	<u>98,100</u>	<u>1,557,400</u>
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET					
Total expenditure	1,588,950	1,943,666.33	1,924,000	29,100	1,953,100
Excess income	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>1,588,950</u>	<u>1,943,666.33</u>	<u>1,924,000</u>	<u>29,100</u>	<u>1,953,100</u>

*) In accordance with Resolution No. 553; plus 235,500 Swiss francs of additional credits in accordance with Resolutions Nos. 505 and 533 (Technical Cooperation: plus 15,500 Swiss francs).

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1965

(in Swiss francs)

INCOME	Budget 1964 including add. income	Income 1964	Budget 1965	Additional income 1965	Budget 1965 including add. income
I. BUDGET OF THE UNION					
Sect.					
31. Contributions:					
— of Members and Associate Members of the Union to expenses for the current year	15,591,600	15,711,116.70	18,398,250	—	18,398,250
— of private operating agencies and scientific or indust. organizations to expenses of Confs. and Meetings under Sect. 7 and 8:					
— EARC Aeron. Service .	—	—	—	—	—
— C.C.I.R.	147,000	155,750.—	168,000	—	168,000
— C.C.I.T.T.	203,000	262,500.—	290,000	—	290,000
Staff detached to regional confs.	60,000	470.55	—	—	—
Sundry income	4,850	56,707.05	2,350	—	2,350
	<u>16,006,450</u>	<u>16,186,544.30</u>	<u>18,858,600</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>18,858,600</u>
31. Contributions of Members and Associate Members of the Union to expenses of special conferences:					
— African BC Conf. 1964 . .	928,000	in suspense	—		
37. Withdrawal from C.C.I.T.T. Reserve Account for fitting out C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory .	—	17,166.80	15,000	—	15,000
Withdrawal from the simult. interpret. equipment renewal fund for the maint. and renew. of simult. interpret. and other electro-acoustic equipment	115,500	111,117.23	7,500	—	7,500
	<u>17,049,950</u>	<u>16,314,828.33</u>	<u>18,881,100</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>18,881,100</u>
Withdrawal from the I.T.U. Reserve Account	570,500	570,500.—	—	996,000	996,000
Ditto, under Res. Nos. 505 & 533				235,500	235,500
	<u>17,620,450</u>	<u>16,885,328.33</u>	<u>18,881,100</u>	<u>1,231,500</u>	<u>20,112,600</u>
II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET					
32. Contributions to Tech. Coop. administrative costs and sums brought forward from pre- vious years	1,361,700	1,632,777.20	1,459,300	98,100	1,557,400
	<u>1,361,700</u>	<u>1,632,777.20</u>	<u>1,459,300</u>	<u>98,100</u>	<u>1,557,400</u>
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET					
Total income	1,520,500	1,894,038.85	1,859,900	—	1,859,900
Excess expenditure	68,450	49,627.48	64,100	29,100	93,200
	<u>1,588,950</u>	<u>1,943,666.33</u>	<u>1,924,000</u>	<u>29,100</u>	<u>1,953,100</u>

ANNEX 2 a)

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF ALL ORGANS AND THEIR SHARES IN GENERAL SERVICE COSTS

1965

(in Swiss francs)

	Own expenditure, shown in Sections 1 to 5		Share in common expenditure shown in Section 6		Total expenditure	
	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure
1. Administrative Council	522,000.—	579,933.15	—	—	522,000.—	579,933.15
2. General Secretariat	5,339,800.—	5,350,009.15	808,800.—	786,678.40	6,148,600.—	6,136,687.55
3. I.F.R.B.	5,366,900.—	5,359,917.35	1,229,400.—	1,172,491.60	6,596,300.—	6,532,408.95
4. C.C.I.R.	979,500.—	908,932.95	124,700.—	111,962.50	1,104,200.—	1,020,895.45
5. C.C.I.T.T.	1,306,900.—	1,273,485.70	156,300.—	150,542.09	1,463,200.—	1,424,027.79
	<u>13,515,100.—</u>	<u>13,472,278.30</u>	<u>2,319,200.—</u>	<u>2,221,674.59</u>	<u>15,834,300.—</u>	<u>15,693,952.89</u>
7. I.T.U. Conferences (under No. 197 of the Convention): Plenipotentiary Conference					2,508,800.—	2,469,270.15
8. (1) International Radio Consultative Committee meetings (under No. 198 of the Convention) . . .					932,000.—	931,804.75
(2) International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee meetings (under No. 198 of the Convention					815,000.—	583,142.15
					<u>20,090,100.—</u>	<u>19,678,169.94</u>

ANNEX 3

**Summary of budget estimates of the International Telecommunication Union
for 1965 drawn up in the form adopted by the United Nations
and the other specialized agencies**

GROUP I. STAFF

Swiss francs

Salaries, wages and other pay items

Permanent posts	10,566,400
Temporary staff	709,500
Staff intermittently employed	3,291,800
Overtime and night differential.	15,000
Compensation for annual leave not taken	2,800
Fees for expert advice and associated expenses	22,000
	<hr/>
	14,607,500

Staff benefits and allowances

Dependency allowances, education grants and children's travel to and from school.	851,400
Contributions to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	1,799,800
Contributions to sickness insurance and various insurances	287,600
Installation, termination and repatriation allowances	33,300
Sundry	185,300
	<hr/>
	3,157,400
	<hr/>
Total of Group I	17,764,900

GROUP II. GENERAL SERVICES

Travel and transport

Mission travel expenses: Delegations	188,000
Staff	704,500
Advisory experts	—
Home leave travel	305,500
Travel expenses of staff members and their dependants, and removal expenses	60,900
Sundry	15,000
	<hr/>
	1,273,900

	Swiss francs
<i>Contractual services and others</i>	
Printing	231,000
Sundry	328,000
	<hr/>
	559,000
	<hr/>
<i>Supplies.</i>	661,000
	<hr/>
<i>Premises and equipment</i>	1,320,600
	<hr/>
Total of Group II	3,814,500
	<hr/>

GROUP III. SPECIAL ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS

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

GROUP IV. OTHER BUDGETARY PROVISIONS

Miscellaneous expenses	68,100
	<hr/>
Total of Groups I to IV	21,647,500
	<hr/>

GROUP V. INCOME

Miscellaneous income	1,559,750 *)
	<hr/>

GROUP VI. PUBLICATIONS SECTION BUDGET

<i>Expenditure</i>	
Cost of publications	1,953,100
Payment into capital account	—
	<hr/>
<i>Income</i>	
Sale of publications	1,859,900
Withdrawal from capital account	93,200
	<hr/>
	1,953,100
	<hr/>

<i>Note:</i> The budget amounts for 1965 shown in Annex 2 are reconciled as follows with the budget amounts for 1965 presented in the summary form adopted by the United Nations and the other specialized agencies (Annex 3)	
Total Union budget as shown in Annex 2	20,112,600 Sw. frs.
Total budget for Special Technical Cooperation Accounts as shown in Annex 2	1,557,400 Sw. frs.
	<hr/>
Expenditure covered by extra-budgetary funds as shown in Annex 2	21,670,000 Sw. frs.
	— 22,500 Sw. frs.
	<hr/>
Total budget as shown in Annex 3 (Total of Groups I to IV)	21,647,500 Sw. frs.
	<hr/>

*) i.e. 1,557,400 francs as the United Nations contribution for administrative costs of Technical Cooperation, and 2,350 francs of miscellaneous income.

ANNEX 4

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE UNION IN 1965

General Secretariat

1.	24 Notifications (Nos. 954 to 977) in three languages.		
2.	14 Circulars of the Telegraph and Telephone Division (Nos. 1411 to 1424) in three languages.		
3.	8 Circulars of the Radio Division (Nos. 851 to 858) in three languages.		
			No. of copies
4.	Resolutions and Decisions of the Administrative Council, 1965 edition	F	600
		E	750
		S	300
5.	Financial Operating Report for 1964	F	700
		E	700
		S	300
6.	Report on the activities of the Union, 1964	F	1,200
		E	1,500
		S	650
7.	" From Semaphore to Satellite ", book commemorating the Centenary of the I.T.U. (1865-1965)	F	5,943
		E	10,870
		S	2,230
8.	Portrait of Sir Edward Appleton	F	600
		E	750
		S	150
9.	Telecommunication Journal, 12 numbers	F	1,680*
		E	2,470*
		S	780*
10.	List of Addresses, 1st edition, trilingual		1,000
11.	Official list of telegraph offices, 21st edition, 1961, Annexes 14 and 15, trilingual		18,600
12.	Table A of telegraph rates, 3rd edition, 1964	F	360
		E	340
13.	Table B of telegraph rates, 2nd edition, 1961, Supplements 29 to 40	F	430
		E	400
14.	General telegraph statistics, 1964, trilingual		700
15.	Routing table for offices taking part in the Gentex service, 2nd edition, 1964, trilingual		750

*) Average.

	No. of copies
16. List of international telephone routes, 5th edition, 1965, trilingual:	
Booklet I — Europe	800
Booklet II — Africa	740
Booklet III — Americas	700
Booklet IV — Asia	700
Booklet V — Oceania	700
Booklet VI — Intercontinental routes	800
17. List of coast stations, 2nd edition, 1963, Supplements 2 and 3, trilingual	26,000
18. List of ship stations, 5th edition, 1964, trilingual	18,600
19. List of radiodetermination and special service stations, 2nd edition, 1963, Supplements 4 and 5	F 2,700 E 16,800
20. Alphabetical list of call signs of stations used by the maritime mobile service, 2nd edition, 1963, Supplements 4 to 7, multilingual	22,000
21. Alphabetical list of call signs of stations other than amateur stations, experimental stations and stations of the maritime mobile service, 1st edition, 1962, Supplement 8, multilingual	4,200
22. Alphabetical list of call signs of stations other than amateur stations, experimental stations and stations of the maritime mobile service, 2nd edition, 1965, multilingual	4,000
23. Map of coast stations which are open to public correspondence or which participate in the port operations service, 9th edition, 1965, multilingual	6,500
24. Radio statistics, 1964, trilingual	800

C.C.I.T.T.

25. Blue Book, (IIIrd Plenary Assembly, Geneva 1964):	
Volume I	F 1,100 E 1,600
Volume II	F 1,250 E 2,000
Volume IX	F 1,000 E 1,500
26. Instructions for the international telephone service, 1965.	F 5,600 E 1,700 S 400
27. Instructions for the intercontinental telephone service, 1965	F 2,000 E 2,000 S 400

		No. of copies
28.	Directives concerning the protection of telecommunication lines against harmful effects from electricity lines, (New Delhi 1960), 1963 edition: Chapters XVIII and XXII	F 1,700 E 1,500
29.	Recommendations for the protection of underground cables against corrosion, (New Delhi 1960): new pages	F 1,100 E 1,500
30.	List of phrases most frequently used in the international telephone service, 1965, multilingual	18,000
31.	General plan for the development of the international network, 1963-1968 (Rome), trilingual	2,000
32.	National telephone networks for the automatic service, Geneva 1964	F 1,400 E 2,700 S 1,400
<i>C.C.I.R.</i>		
33.	Documents of the Xth Plenary Assembly, Geneva 1963: Volumes I to V	S 450
34.	Propagation data obtained in radio-relay systems, 1965, trilingual	1,500
<i>I.F.R.B.</i>		
35.	International frequency list, 2nd edition, 1963: Preface: Supplement No. 7, trilingual Volume I: Supplement No. 7, trilingual Volume II: Supplement No. 7, trilingual Volume III: Supplement No. 7, trilingual Volume IV a): Supplement No. 7, trilingual Volume IV b): Supplement No. 7, trilingual Volume IV c): Supplement No. 7, trilingual Volume IV d): Supplement No. 6, trilingual	2,250 2,100 2,100 2,050 1,750 1,600 1,500 1,500
36.	International frequency list, 3rd edition, 1965: Preface and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2 Volume I: Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, trilingual Volume II: Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, trilingual Volume III: Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, trilingual Volume IV a): Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, trilingual Volume IV b): Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, trilingual Volume IV c): Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, trilingual Volume IV d): Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, trilingual	F 550 E 1,250 S 230 1,800 1,800 1,750 1,400 1,350 1,200 1,150
37.	Annual HF Broadcasting Frequency List, 2nd edition, 1965, trilingual	550

	No. of copies
38. List of fixed stations operating international circuits, 2nd edition, 1963: Supplement No. 6, trilingual	1,500
39. List of fixed stations operating international circuits, 3rd edition, 1965 and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, trilingual	1,500
40. List of broadcasting stations operating in bands below 5950 kc/s, 2nd edition, 1963: Supplement No. 3, trilingual	1,400
41. List of broadcasting stations operating in bands below 5950 kc/s, 3rd edition, 1965 and Supplement No. 1, trilingual	1,200
42. List of broadcasting stations operating in bands between 5950 kc/s and 26100 kc/s, 2nd edition 1965	1,200
43. I.F.R.B. weekly circulars, Parts I, II, III and Special, Nos. 632 to 683, trilingual	500
44. I.F.R.B. weekly circulars, Part IV, Nos. 632 to 683, trilingual	550
45. Monthly summaries of monitoring information, Booklets 101 to 112, trilingual	550
46. Summary of monitoring information received by the I.F.R.B. on the use by broad- casting stations of exclusive HF broadcasting bands, Booklets 4 to 9, trilingual	450
47. Tentative High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedules, May 1965, September 1965, November 1965, and March 1966, trilingual	650
48. High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedule, March 1964, May 1964, September 1964, December 1964, March 1965, trilingual	560
49. I.F.R.B. Technical Standards, Series A, 3rd, edition 1965, trilingual	1,000
50. 8 circular-telegrams and 30 circular letters relating to special studies conducted by the Board.	

ANNEX 5

**CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
TO WHICH THE UNION WAS INVITED IN 1965**

A. Conferences and meetings at which the Union was represented

1. 7th Session of the Economic Commission for Africa, Nairobi, 9 to 23 February 1965.
2. 21st Session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Wellington, 16 to 29 March 1965.
3. Administrative Committee on Coordination Inter-Agency Working Group on Programmes and Activities relating to the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Geneva, 24 and 25 March 1965.
4. 3rd Session of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, Paris, 29 March to 9 April 1965.
5. 39th Session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, Vienna, 28 to 30 April 1965.
6. 39th Session of the Economic and Social Council, Geneva, 30 June to 31 July 1965.
7. 40th Session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, New York, 18 and 19 October 1965.
8. 4th Session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, Geneva, 8 November 1965.
9. 4th Session of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, Geneva, 8 to 19 November 1965.

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

1. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: 8th Session of the Committee on Trade, Bangkok, 25 January to 2 February 1965.
2. 38th Session of the Economic and Social Council, New York, March 1965.
3. 1st Session of the Trade and Development Board of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, New York, April 1965.
4. 11th Session of the Economic Commission for Latin America, Mexico City, 6 to 18 May 1965.
5. 3rd Session of the Special Committee on Coordination established by E.C.O.S.O.C. Resolution 920 (XXXIV), New York, June 1965.
6. 2nd Session of the Trade and Development Board of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, Geneva, August 1965.
7. 2nd World Population Conference, Belgrade, 30 August to 10 September 1965.
8. 4th Session of the Legal Sub-Committee of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, New York, 20 September to 1 October 1965.

9. XXth Session of the General Assembly, New York, September 1965.
10. Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, New York, 27 to 30 September 1965.
11. United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, New York, 4 to 8 October 1965.
12. Economic Commission for Africa: Sub-Regional Meeting on Economic Cooperation in East Africa, Lusaka (Zambia), 26 October to 6 November 1965.
13. Economic Commission for Africa: 4th Session of the Conference of African Statisticians, Addis Ababa, 8 to 17 November 1965.
14. 15th Session of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, Geneva, November 1965.
15. Economic Commission for Africa: Sub-Regional Meeting on Economic Cooperation in West Africa, Niamey (Niger), 13 to 17 December 1965.

ANNEX 6

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE UNDER I.T.U. AUSPICES IN 1965

TABLE I

*Experts engaged in I.T.U. Technical Assistance Programme during 1965*A. *Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA).*

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or title	Starting and closing date of mission	Remarks
Afghanistan	Bernward Kupitz (Federal Republic of Germany)	Carrier and line transmission	10.9.1961	The expert is occupied with maintenance and operational problems concerning carrier systems on open wire circuits.
	Hermann Sauermilch (Federal Republic of Germany)	Telecommunication Adviser	8.9.1958	Mr. Sauermilch was dealing with all the initial work in connection with the SF Project which is now in operation. He is the general adviser on telecommunications and is helping in the preparation of the third five-year plan.
Algeria	Heinz Rudat (Federal Republic of Germany)	Broadcasting and Television Adviser	5.4.1964- 4.4.1965	Mr. Rudat was advising on the technical problems associated with the long-term planning of Radio and Television broadcasting in Algeria, and drew up a plan for the establishment of a TV and Broadcasting Network in Algeria.

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or title	Starting and closing date of mission	Remarks
Cameroon	David H. Smith (United Kingdom)	Radiocommunications	1.12.1963- 30.11.1965	Mr. Smith was helping in the preparation of a 5-year development plan for the Cameroon with special reference to the unification of the telecommunication services East and West Cameroon.
Central African Republic	Henri Cocoz (France)	Instructor on Lines communications	9.11.1965	Mr. Cocoz was conducting theoretical and practical courses on underground cable jointing and installation.
	Robert Pézard (France)	Telecommunication Staff Training	3.9.1962- 31.5.1965	Mr. Pézard completed the initial work of establishing a school for training telephony in Bangui.
Ceylon	Ronald W. Sloan (Ireland)	Instructor in Telecommunication engineering	25.7.1965	Mr. Sloan is continuing the work of the expert who left on 31 December 1964. His assistance is given on the improvement of training for supervisors and technicians. He prepared a report containing recommendations for a long-term plan of training.
Chile	Zygmunt Rafalowicz (Poland)	Telecommunication Adviser	19.1.1964	Mr. Rafalowicz is continuing his duties of adviser on the reorganization of Telecommunications. He is also assisting the Government in the implementation of a ten-year Development Plan.

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or title	Starting and closing date of mission	Remarks
China	Sven B. Einarson (Sweden)	Telephone Operating Systems and Methods	18.10.1964- 17.4.1965	Mr. Einarson's task was training in telephone operation. He is also assisted in establishing methods of telephone operation.
Congo (Léopoldville)	Urs Altdorfer (Switzerland)	Radiobroadcasting	26.7.1965	Mr. Altdorfer is advising on the rehabilitation of broadcast transmitters. Under his direct supervision transmitters in Bukavu, Stanleyville and Luluabourg are being restored to normal.
	Gabriel Tedros (Ethiopia)	Chief of the Mission	30.6.1964	Mr. Gabriel Tedros, as Chief of the I.T.U. Mission, supervises and coordinates all activities of the I.T.U. experts (about 30) recruited under different programmes (U.S., Swiss and German Aid).
Korea	Hubert Arthur (New Zealand)	Radio Frequency Management	27.3.1964- 23.6.1965	The expert assisted in establishing a Radio Regulatory Bureau and trained local personnel in all problems relating to allocation and registration of frequencies.
Ecuador	José M. Pardo Horno (Spain)	Organization of Telecommunication Services	18.9.1964	Mr. Pardo Horno was studying the problems involved in the unification of the Telecommunication services; and submitted to the Government a number of recommendations for the reorganization of the broadcasting and the utilisation of frequencies.

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or title	Starting and closing date of mission	Remarks
Ethiopia	Kurt Scherrer (Switzerland)	Radio (Instructor, Ethiopian Telecommunication Institute)	1.8.1959- 31.7.1965	Mr. Scherrer completed his mission as Radio Instructor and handed over his responsibilities to an Ethiopian national.
	Thomas J. A. Watters (United Kingdom)	Telephony (Director, Ethiopian Telecommunication Institute)	26.8.1957	Mr. Watters is the Director of the Imperial Telecommunication Institute in Addis Ababa and is responsible for the overall working of the Institute and training of a counterpart Director to take over from him.
Gambia	Cecil A. Wiltshire (British Guiana)	Telecommunication Training	14.8.1965	Mr. Wiltshire has organised a small school in Bathurst for the training of radio maintenance personnel.
Ghana	Robert Barton (Australia)	Telecommunication Engineer (OPEX)	16.8.1965	Mr. Barton is employed in an executive capacity by the Ghana Government under the "OPEX" scheme.
	Ronald Bolton (United Kingdom)	Telecommunication Maintenance Engineer	26.8.1965- 21.12.1965	Mr. Bolton was compelled to resign his appointment for health reasons.
	Ronald L. Howe (United Kingdom)	Tariff and Traffic Adviser, Telephones	9.9.1965	Mr. Howe is reviewing the traffic and tariff implications of the new subscriber trunk dialling proposals in Ghana.
Guinea	Lucien Allavena (France)	Broadcasting Adviser	13.5.1965	Mr. Allavena is advising on the technical aspects of broadcasting development with particular reference to studio installations.

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or title	Starting and closing date of mission	Remarks
Guinea (<i>cont.</i>)	Roger Jeammet (France)	Telegraphy and Telephony	15.12.1963	Mr. Jeammet's mission as General Adviser has now been re-orientated to include proposals for the training of local staff.
British Guiana	John Wagstaff (United Kingdom)	General Manager of the Telecommunication Corporation (OPEX)	8.6.1965	Mr. Wagstaff is assisting the Government of British Guiana in the creation of an autonomous Government Telecommunications Corporation and organising its working details and procedures.
Indonesia	Christopher F. McGrane (Ireland)	Microwave Engineering	2.2.1964- 13.3.1965	The expert established comprehensive plans for the main microwave routes Java-Bali and Djakarta-Palembary. He made detailed recommendations on planning, specification of equipment, etc. Further he assisted in establishing training courses on microwave equipment.
Iran	Torleiv Dovland (Norway)	Telecommunication Planning and Training	29.11.1965	Mr. Dovland is at present occupied in assisting on training. However, he will be occupied in the near future mainly as a general adviser in planning.

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or title	Starting and closing date of mission	Remarks
Iran (<i>cont.</i>)	Marcel V. Scoffier (France)	Telecommunication Planning	1.1.1957- 30.9.1965	In the last years he was mainly assisting in the planning of a long distance network and a radio broadcasting project for installing high power transmitters to work in the medium wave and HF bands.
Iraq	René Delort (United States)	Long Distance Carrier Telephony and Underground Cables	27.7.1965	After a preliminary survey the expert is dealing with the most urgent problems to improve the existing network. However, a long-term plan on development of telecommunications in Iraq is essential. The preparatory work is being done by the expert.
Jordan	Spyros Kassimatis (Greece)	Radio Transmission and Reception	5.2.1964- 31.12.1965	Mr. Kassimatis assisted the P.T.T. authorities in the preparations for taking over the overseas telegraph and telephone radio services from 1.1.1966. He also advised on overhead lines and microwave links. Furthermore he devoted much time to on-the-job training.
	Subbiah Sankara Raman (India)	Telephone and Telex Expert	7.12.1965	The expert is to assist in the supervision of installation and maintenance of switching equipment, in planning a national telex network and linking it with international lines and in the training of local personnel in these subjects.

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or title	Starting and closing date of mission	Remarks
Jordan (<i>cont.</i>)	Ernst Hondong (Federal Republic of Germany)	Radio and Carrier Network	30.10.1965	The expert is assisting in the installation and maintenance of major transmitting and receiving stations and associated carrier equipment. He will also be occupied with on-the-job training of local personnel in these subjects.
Kuwait	Dennis Smith (United Kingdom)	Telecommunication Adviser	5.9.1965	The Kuwait P.T.T. has extensive plans for the development of communications. Mr. Smith assists the P.T.T. in preparing these plans. Primarily he is dealing with radio installation.
Lebanon	André Lamazouade (France)	Deputy Inspector in Chief Training of Personnel (OPEX)	1.1.1965	The expert's main task is to assist in planning, operating and maintaining the national and international telex network. He further organised special courses for training of local personnel in this field.
Liberia	Dieter E. Köhn (Federal Republic of Germany)	Microwave Technician	6.12.1965	Mr. Köhn will assist in the organization of microwave systems and their maintenance in Liberia.

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or title	Starting and closing date of mission	Remarks
Liberia (<i>cont.</i>)	Nurur Syed Rahim (Pakistan)	Telecommunication Maintenance	22.7.1964	Mr. Rahim is an HF Radio Maintenance Expert who has given assistance in the operation of major radio stations and the training of local staff.
	Arasurampef R. Ramanathan (India)	Telecommunication Training	30.6.1964	Mr. Ramanathan has conducted training courses for local staff in maintenance of HF Radio transmitting and receiving terminal equipment with particular emphasis on practical work.
	Dennis Smith (United Kingdom)	Engineering Consultant	12.7.1965-14.8.1965	Mr. Smith prepared a report on Liberian telecommunications development problems and made recommendations to the Government for the overall maintenance personnel requirements.
Libya	Stanley Hayman (United Kingdom)	Telecommunication Traffic	24.3.1963-23.3.1965	Mr. Hayman completed his studies on traffic problems and made recommendations on the expected development and how to organise routing.
	Norsgaard Jensen (Denmark)	Senior Planning Engineer (OPEX)	1.1.1965-6.5.1965	Mr. Jensen was employed as a general telecommunications adviser.
	Mrs. Nefissa Sehili (Tunisia)	Telephone Operator Training	5.11.1965	Mrs. Sehili is training female telephone operators and advising on telephone exchange arrangements.

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or title	Starting and closing date of mission	Remarks
Malaysia	Lodewijk Negenman (Canada)	Microwave	6.3.1965-3.8.1965	For a survey of telecommunications in Sabah and Sarawak, a team of three experts was recruited. The experts established a comprehensive plan to meet the telecommunication needs of the new territories that joined Malaysia.
	Alexander J. O'Connor (Australia)	Local Exchange	29.12.1964-13.5.1965	
	Sean E. Rohan (Ireland)	Long distance transmission	21.6.1965-3.11.1965	
	Barry A. Warner (New Zealand)	Television Equipment Maintenance and Operation	14.5.1964-13.5.1965	
	Jack C. Whybourne (Australia)	National Dialling System Planning	13.10.1964	Most of the time, Mr. Warner was engaged in training-on-the-spot technicians for maintenance of television studio equipment. He also gave a series of theoretical courses. Further, he assisted in scrutinising the technical aspects of tenders for new studio equipment. Mr. Whybourne made a detailed plan for national dialling which has been accepted by Malaysia and is now implementing this plan. The expert assists in establishing the specifications for the equipment and will also assist in the various practical steps in the implementation.
Malta	Per Mortensen (Norway)	Adviser on Organization of Telecom. Regulatory Office	10.1.1965-9.4.1965	Mr. Mortensen prepared a comprehensive plan for the establishment of a Radio Regulatory Office.

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or title	Starting and closing date of mission	Remarks
Nigeria	Roland F. Bradburn (United Kingdom)	Telecommunication Tariffs and Operations	1.11.1965	Mr. Bradburn is helping the Nigerian authorities in examining tariff questions, and is studying methods of improving the efficiency of trunk telephone services.
Rwanda	Maurice Sainte-Cluque (France)	Telecommunication Adviser	30.9.1964- 29.3.1965	Mr. Sainte-Cluque studied telecommunication development in Rwanda and reported to the Government with suitable recommendations.
Senegal	Edouard Verbeiren (Belgium)	Telecommunication Adviser	14.10.1964- 13.10.1965	Mr. Verbeiren collected and analysed traffic data in Senegal as a basis for long-term telecommunications planning.
Sierra Leone	Kenneth A. Lees (United Kingdom)	Telecommunication Instructor (OPEX)	26.4.1964	Mr. Lees is employed in an executive capacity by the Government of Sierra Leone under the " OPEX " Scheme.
Somalia	Jules Heierle (Switzerland)	Senior Telecommunication Engineer (OPEX)	1.1.1965- 14.7.1965	Mr. Heierle was employed in an executive capacity by the Somalia Government under the OPEX programme.
	Boris Sizov (U.S.S.R.)	Telecommunication Adviser	11.12.1964	Mr. Sizov is general telecommunications adviser and has prepared a practical programme for the overhaul and modernisation of overhead telephone lines and telephone exchanges.

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or title	Starting and closing date of mission	Remarks
Syria	Paul Herzog (Federal Republic of Germany)	Long Distance Trunk Automatic Switching	28.9.1964- 27.9.1965	Mr. Herzog prepared a comprehensive plan for long distance trunk dialling which was accepted by the Government. According to this plan, orders for the equipment have been placed, and in due time the installation will start.
Chad	Albert Bouchet (France)	Professor in General Radio Technique	25.4.1964	Mr. Bouchet conducts courses in radio at the National Telecommunication School.
	Yves Heurtin (France)	Instructor in practical Radio	26.10.1964	Mr. Heurtin is a teacher at the National School of Telecommunications in Fort Archambault. He is responsible for conducting courses in radio.
Togo	Shawkat S. Sawwaf (Syria)	Telecommunication Adviser, Radio and Line communications	29.11.1964	Mr. Sawwaf has been advising on automatic telephone exchange development and training questions.
Uruguay	Juan Antonio Autelli (Argentina)	Telecommunication policy	5.2.1965- 6.8.1965 and from 15.11.1965	Mr. Autelli is assisting the Government of Uruguay in preparing a long-term development plan with special reference to the reorganization and unification of all telecommunication services.

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or title	Starting and closing date of mission	Remarks
Uruguay (cont.)	Oswaldo A. Pellegrini (Argentina)	Telecommunication Tariffs	23.2.1965- 22.8.1965	Mr. Pellegrini completed the initial work of advising on the reorganization of tariff structure.
Africa (Regional Project)	Juan Hinrichsen R. (Chile)	Telecommunications	30.7.1962- 29.7.1965	The I.T.U./E.C.A. team studied problems of African telecommunications development and prepared proposals for study by the I.T.U. and the E.C.A.
	Frank Norman (Australia)	Telecommunications	1.9.1964- 30.6.1965	
	Santiago Quijano-Caballero (Colombia)	Chief of the Mission	18.4.1964- 13.9.1965 and from 3.12.1965- 15.12.1965	
Central America	Benjamin Brok (United States)	Telegraph and Telephone Exchange Equipment	13.2.1964	Mr. Brok has assisted the six countries of Central America in switching problems.
	Douglas B. Balchin (United Kingdom)	Radio Frequency Utilization	22.11.1965	Mr. Balchin is assisting the countries of Central America in the utilization of radio frequencies. He is helping each of these countries to set up a frequency registration office.
	Alexander B. MacLennan (United Kingdom)	Microwave Transmission Systems	3.2.1964	Mr. MacLennan is advising El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica on

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or title	Starting and closing date of mission	Remarks
Central America (Cont.)	Oeds van der Woude (Netherlands)	Networks and outside plant	24.3.1964- 23.3.1965	transmission problems connected with the new Microwave Networks in those countries. Mr. Van der Woude completed his mission as expert in outside plant in the six Central American countries of Panama, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador.
	Christopher McGrane (Ireland)	Microwave	4.6.1965	Mr. McGrane has assisted the Administrations of Costa Rica and Panama in the field of microwave, including examination of the technical aspects of tenders.
Latin America (Regional Project)	José I. Caicoya (Spain)	Telecommunications	28.4.1962	Mr. Caicoya continued to assist the countries of South America on various telecommunication problems, in his quality of Regional Expert.
	Caesar F. Fiore (United States)	Telecommunications	25.3.1962	Mr. Fiore continued to coordinate the work of the I.T.U. experts in Central America and the Caribbean giving also direct assistance in the creation of the Central American Regional Network and formulating a training project.
Caribbean Area	Paul Herzog (Federal Republic of Germany)	Telephone and Telegraph Exchange	19.10.1965	Mr. Herzog will advise the Administrations of the Caribbean Islands and Territories on problems concerning automatic telephone and telegraph exchange and training in these

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or title	Starting and closing date of mission	Remarks
Caribbean Area (cont.)				fields, particularly, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Netherlands Antilles, Surinam, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Dominican Republic.
Asia and the Far East (Regional Project)	Yoshihide Omachi (Japan)	Telecommunications	29.6.1964	The I.T.U. Regional Experts continued their studies of regional projects in close cooperation with ECAFE; further, visits to Philippines, Burma, Nepal and India were made on request of the Governments and assistance was given on specific problems as requested by them.
	Kaliyanpur V. Pai (India)	Telecommunications	9.12.1961	

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

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or title	Starting and closing date of mission	Remarks
Saudi Arabia	Abdul Khaliq (Pakistan)	Telephone Exchanges	1. 1.1964	Mr. Khaliq assisted in the preparation of specifications for tenders for telephone exchanges, and in scrutinizing them.
	Mukkavalli L. Sastry (India)	Broadcasting Adviser	5. 2.1965	Mr. Sastry is assisting the Ministry of Information in establishing improved national broadcasting and international broadcasting facilities, in the installation of a high power transmitter in the MF band, and a shortwave transmitting centre. He also participated in conducting acceptance tests of transmitters at the factories at request of the Government.
	Syed Abdul Sathar (Pakistan)	Telecommunication Programmer	9.11.1963	Mr. Sathar assisted in the preparation of long-term planning. He participated in all meetings of the PTT with regard to the automatic telephone exchanges, assisted in making specifications and scrutinizing tenders. Further he is working on the inter-connection project and on the establishment of a Special Fund assisted training centre, together with Mr. Sastry.
Kuwait	Leonid Vakhtanov (U.S.S.R.)	Training in Maintenance, Repair and Installation of Telecommunication equipment	18. 7.1965	The expert is assisting the Government in establishing a training school and has submitted recommendations on the organization of training and prepared courses and syllabi for these courses.

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or title	Starting and closing date of mission	Remarks
Libya	Alan Irwin (United Kingdom)	Planning Engineer, Long-Distance Circuits (OPEX)	8.11.1965	Messrs. Irwin, Ohashi and Rodgers form part of a Planning Team established by the Government to advise on and participate in long-term telecommunications development.
	Ichiro Ohashi (Japan)	Telecommunications	14.12.1965	
	Joseph Rodgers (United Kingdom)	Planning Engineer Switching (OPEX)	6.12.1965	
Venezuela	Douglas F. Bergman (Australia)	Switching Specialist	25.11.1965	Mr. Bergman is a member of the Australian Technical Assistance team.
	Hugh T. Davis (Australia)	Cable Specialist	25.11.1965	Mr. Davis is a member of the Australian Technical Assistance team.
	John Ferris (Australia)	Telecommunications	8.10.1963- 7. 4.1965 and from 11. 7.1965	Mr. Ferris is the expert coordinator of the ITU-Australia-Venezuela three-way Technical Assistance Scheme.
	Mr. Newstead (Australia)	Senior Adviser	12. 7.1965- 1.10.1965	Mr. Newstead visited Venezuela to prepare a plan of operation for implementing the ITU-Australia-Venezuela Technical Assistance Scheme.

C. *Special Fund*

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or Title	Starting and Closing date of mission
<i>Telecommunications Training Centre, Kabul</i>			
Afghanistan	Joseph Kennedy (Ireland)	Instructor in telephony	31. 8.1965
	Kurt Scherrer (Switzerland)	Instructor in radio	1. 8.1965
	Anatoli J. Udin (U.S.S.R.)	Project Manager	13. 4.1965
<i>National School for Telecommunication Studies, Algiers</i>			
Algeria	Robert Bechet (France)	Instructor in Transmission	9. 9.1965
	Serge Begaud (France)	Instructor in automatic Telephony	2. 6.1965
	Abdelhak Benkirane (Morocco)	Instructor in radio- communications	1. 9.1965
	Paul Chatard (France)	Instructor in VHF and microwave radio lines	9. 9.1965
	Wieslaw Fijalkowski (Poland)	Project Manager	25. 4.1964
<i>Training and Research Centre for Telecommunication and Electronics</i>			
China	Joseph Chang (United States)	Physics and electronics	31. 8.1964- 30. 8.1965
	Chao Chen Wang (United States)	Vacuum tubes	15. 5.1965- 31. 8.1965
<i>Electronics and Telecommunications Training and Research, Popayan and Bogota</i>			
Colombia	Ingemar Norberg (Sweden)	Project Manager	25. 9.1965
	José E. Cordero (United States)	Instructor in Transmission	20.11.1965

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or Title	Starting and Closing date of mission
Colombia (cont.)	John A. Mossop (United States)	Instructor in Telephony	26.11.1965
	Hector S. Nicolau (United States)	Instructor in Telegraphy	5.12.1965
<i>Telecommunications Training Centre, Seoul</i>			
Korea	Klaus Deutrich (Federal Republic of Germany)	Instructor in Automatic Telephone	3. 1.1964
	Martin J. Keane (Ireland)	Instructor in Carrier and Transmission Systems	7.10.1963- 6.10.1965
	Pao-Huang Kong (China)	Instructor in Automatic Telephone	21.10.1963
	Shih-Yang Lung (China)	Instructor in Telephone Traffic and Engineering	16. 9.1964
	William S. Martin (Canada)	Instructor in Outside Plant	12. 5.1964
	Seinosuke Miyashita (Japan)	Instructor in Telecommunication Revenue and stores accounting	8. 5.1964
	Amos L. O'Donnell (Australia)	Instructor in VHF and Microwave	14.11.1963
	Louis L. Thomas (United States)	Project Manager	10. 2.1963
	John W. Willmot (United Kingdom)	Instructor in Telegraphy	4. 5.1964
<i>Telecommunications Training Centre, Accra</i>			
Ghana	Hermannus Brunnekeef (Netherlands)	Instructor in Telephony	25. 2.1965
	Wilhelmus Buenger (Netherlands)	Instructor in management and Administration	31. 3.1965
	Bart Graaff (Netherlands)	Instructor in HF Radio, VHF and microwave	20. 3.1965

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or Title	Starting and Closing date of mission
Ghana (cont.)	Derk E. Luten (Netherlands)	Project Manager	8.10.1964
	Christianus P. Van Vucht (Netherlands)	Instructor in lines and cables	25. 9.1965
	Johan A. J. Schneider (Netherlands)	Instructor in Transmission and Carrier	17.12.1965
<i>Centre for Research and Training on the Use of Satellite Communications, Ahmedabad</i>			
India	Philip A. Rubin (United States)	System design for a training station in Satellite communication earth station techniques	4. 6.1965- 14.12.1965
<i>Telecommunications Training Centre, Bandung</i>			
Indonesia	Masafumi Kinoshita (Japan)	Project Manager	15.11.1963- 14. 3.1965
<i>Telecommunication Training Centre, Baghdad</i>			
Iraq	Donald R. Beaton (Australia)	Instructor in Telephone Switching	27. 4.1964
	Brian F. Crutcher (Australia)	Instructor in Outside Plant	27. 4.1964- 30. 9.1965
		Project Manager	1.10.1965
	John B. King (United Kingdom)	Instructor in Traffic	15. 6.1964
	John Stuart MacGregor (Australia)	Project Manager	2.10.1963- 1.10.1965
	Joseph Michael Meehan (Ireland)	Instructor in revenue, accounting and stores	4. 8.1965
	Takuya Nagasawa (Japan)	Instructor in Transmission and carrier	13. 7.1965

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or Title	Starting and Closing date of mission
<i>Institute of Radio and Telecommunications</i>			
Libya	Robert Ch. Barton (Australia)	Instructor in Radio	30. 3.1963- 31. 1.1965
	Joseph M. F. Kennedy (Ireland)	Instructor in Telegraph and Telephone	2.12.1962- 28. 2.1965
	Gordon S. Thomas (United Kingdom)	Project Manager	10. 5.1962- 15. 5.1965
<i>National Institute of Telecommunications and Posts, Antanetibe</i>			
Madagascar	Michel Branle (France)	Instructor in Telephony	23. 4.1965
	Jean Felix (France)	Instructor in Telegraphy	19. 3.1965
	Louis Leon (France)	Project Manager	1. 7.1964
<i>Telecommunications Training Centre, Kuala Lumpur</i>			
Malaysia	Gordon Bishop (United Kingdom)	Instructor in Telecommunication Switching	10. 6.1963
	Roydon S. Butler (Australia)	Instructor in Telegraphy	7.10.1963- 6.10.1965
	Clarence L. Canute (Australia)	Instructor in Transmission	8. 6.1963
	Robert M. Johnsen (Norway)	Instructor in Radio	28. 7.1964
	John P. Killeen (Australia)	Instructor in Line Plant	8. 6.1963
	Colin W. C. Richards (United Kingdom)	Project Manager	24. 9.1962
<i>Telecommunications Survey</i>			
Paraguay	Rolf K. Bueth (Federal Republic of Germany)	Radio expert, Member of Paraguay Survey Team	4.10.1965

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or Title	Starting and Closing date of mission
Paraguay (cont.)	Herbert E. Faenrich (Federal Republic of Germany)	Telegraphy expert, Member of Paraguay Survey Team	4.10.1965
	Reinhold R. Janke (Federal Republic of Germany)	Telephone Equipment Expert, Member of Paraguay Survey Team	28. 4.1965
	Mathias J. Josten (Federal Republic of Germany)	Tariffs expert, Member of Paraguay Survey Team	16. 5.1965
	Heinrich J. Kremer (Federal Republic of Germany)	External Plant and Statistical experts, Member of Paraguay Survey Team	15. 6.1965- 14.12.1965
	Konrad Lueke (Federal Republic of Germany)	External Plant and Statistical expert, Member of Paraguay Survey Team	15. 6.1965- 14.12.1965
	Eberhard D. Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Project Manager of Paraguay Survey Team	20. 1.1965
<i>Telecommunications Training Institute, Manila</i>			
Philippines	Ryuzaburo Inano (Japan)	Instructor in Radio	6. 7.1964
	William B. Jago (United Kingdom)	Project Manager	30. 1.1963
	John H. Johnson (United Kingdom)	Instructor in Transmission and Carrier Communications	30. 9.1964
	Allan T. Lancashire (Australia)	Instructor in Voice Frequency Systems, Automatic Telegraph Switching and Telegraph Machines.	16. 3.1964

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or Title	Starting and Closing date of mission
Philippines (cont.)	Tatsuro Matsuhashi (Japan)	Instructor in Line and cables	11. 1.1964
	Kaare Welle (Norway)	Instructor in Automatic Telephone Switching	15. 1.1964
<i>Post and Telecommunications Training Centre, Khartoum</i>			
Sudan	Mervyn A. Gale (United Kingdom)	Instructor in Telegraphy	8.12.1963
	Dennis Roddy (United Kingdom)	Instructor in Radio-communications	1. 4.1964- 31. 5.1965
	Leonard S. Scammell (United Kingdom)	Instructor in Automatic Telephony	5. 8.1963
	P. S. M. Sundaram (India)	Project Manager	10.12.1962
<i>Telecommunications Training, Test and Development Centre, Bangkok</i>			
Thailand	Wilfred A. Bergeron (United States)	Instructor in Radio	30. 1.1965
	Paul L. Dubois (Australia)	Project Manager	20. 2.1964
	Arthur H. Hounslow (United Kingdom)	Instructor in Telephone Traffic	21.10.1965
	Olaf S. Linder (Sweden)	Instructor in Telephone Switching Systems	18. 1.1965
	Malcolm MacLeod (New Zealand)	Instructor in External Plant	9. 1.1965
	R. Seshasayee (India)	Instructor in Transmission and Carrier Systems	14.12.1964
<i>Training Centre for Telecommunication Technicians, Caracas</i>			
Venezuela	Juan F. Bartet Rosas (Peru)	Instructor in Transmission Theory and Practice	8. 9.1964- 30. 9.1965

Country or Region of Assignment	Name (Nationality)	Speciality and/or Title	Starting and Closing date of mission
Venezuela (cont.)	Louis Carrère (France)	Instructor in Telephone Switching and Traffic	27. 9.1964
	Jan Deketh (Netherlands)	Project Manager	1. 1.1964
	Jorge Mareggiani (Argentina)	Instructor in Electrical Measurements and Power Equipment	7. 9.1964
	Humberto Ruiz C. (Peru)	Instructor in Radio Equipment and Radio Systems	8. 9.1964
Regional Pilot Telecommuni- cation Circuit (Ethiopia-Ivory Coast)	Frank Norman (Australia)	Project Manager	1. 9.1965

TABLE II

Fellows to whom awards were made under the I.T.U. Programme for 1965 and fellows who began, continued or ended their studies in 1965

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

Country of origin	Name	Year of award	Year of studies	Host Country	Field of study
1	2	3	4	5	6
Afghanistan	S. Alim	1964	1965/66	Germany	Carrier frequency systems.
	P. M. Zeray	1964	1965/66	Germany	Installation, operation and maintenance of telegraph systems; telephoto equipment.
East African <i>Common System Organization (E.A.C.S.O.)</i>	R. Akeba	1964	1964/65	U.K.	Telephone, telegraph and telex.
	H. Chasia	1964	1964/65	U.K.	Telephone, telegraph and telex.
	E. Kabugua	1965	1965/66	U.K.	Telephone, telegraph and telex.
	A. Kaishozi	1964	1964/65	U.K.	Telephone, telegraph and telex.
	A. Kawamara	1964	1964/65	U.K.	Telephone, telegraph and telex.
	N. M. Kyamanywa	1964	1964/65	U.K.	Telephone, telegraph and telex.
	W. I. Mwangi	1964	1964/65	U.K.	Telephone, telegraph and telex.
	D. Nangalama	1964	1964/65	U.K.	Telephone, telegraph and telex.
	H. Ngolo	1965	1965/66	U.K.	Telephone, telegraph and telex.
	B. Odhyambo	1965	1965/66	U.K.	Telephone, telegraph and telex.
Argentina	A. Jorge Flores	1964	1965	Spain	Statistics applied to planning and development of telecommunications.
	M. Gomez	1965	1966		Telegraph exchanges.
	A. Ballester	1965	1966		Telegraph systems.
	A. Santiago	1965	1966		Telecommunication rules.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bulgaria	A. Angelov	1965	1966		Transistorized control and regulating apparatus.
	P. V. Chichmanov	1965	1966		Development and manufacture of electronic measuring equipment for colour TV.
	R. L. Deianova	1965	1966		Installation and maintenance of automatic telegraph exchanges.
	D. D. Dimitrov	1964	1965/66	Austria	Electromagnetic disturbance.
	V. I. Halatchev	1965	1966		Long-distance telephone selection.
	I. P. Ivanov	1965	1966		Electronic measuring equipment for colour TV.
	B. S. Petkov	1965	1966		Transistorization of radio-electronic equipment.
	S. K. Petzulev	1965	1966		Application of transistors to radio-electronic equipment.
	A. S. Popov	1964	1965/66	Austria	Automatic telephone exchanges.
	V. V. Todorov	1965	1966		Electronic automatic telephone exchanges.
	D. P. Tsvetkov	1965	1966		Telephone exchanges with automatic services.
Burma	U Pe Than	1965	1966		Overseas telecommunications.
Bolivia	J. F. Ballivian	1962	1964/65	Spain	Telecommunication (Radio).
	M. Cuellar Valda	1963	1964/65	Argentina	Automatic telephony and telegraphy.
Cameroon	N. M. Ewusi	1965	1965/66	Nigeria	Telephone exchange switching.
	Y. Lon	1965	1965/66	Nigeria	Switching — Technical services.
	(on 3-year course)				
	A. Mbume	1965	1965/66	Nigeria	Telephone technology.
	J. Tabi	1965	1965/66	Nigeria	Radio service — VHF.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ceylon	D. M. Wickremasinghe	1964	1965	Sweden, Germany	Subscriber trunk dialling and telephone exchange networks.
Chile	B. M. Blanco	1965	1966	Colombia, Mexico, Italy, U.S.A.	Telecommunication systems.
	B. Dezerega	1965	1966	Colombia, Mexico, U.S.A., U.K., France, Italy	Telediffusion systems and visits to telecommunication training centres.
	J. Gadal Diaz	1965	1966	France	Telegraph and telex.
	J. Hintze Goebel	1965	1966	Germany	Telephony.
	P. Saez Silva	1965	1966	France	Telegraph and telex.
	B. Wellenius	1965	1965/66	I.T.U. Hq., U.K., France	Planning and evaluation of telecommunication systems.
China	R. C. F. Yang	1965	1966	U.S.A.	Submarine coaxial cables.
Congo (Brazzaville)	P. Badila	1964	1965/66	France	Telephony.
	M. Bikindou	1964	1964/65	France	Telephony.
	M. Bikindou	1965	1965/66	France	Telephony.
	W. Djonga	1964	1964/5/6	France	Radio.
	J. Mouanda	1964	1965/66	France	Telephony.
	M. Emmanuel	1965	1965/6/7	France	Electricity.
	A. Pambou	1964	1964/65	France	Telephony.
	A. Pambou	1965	1965/66	France	Telephony.
	G. Bilayi Mounkala	1964	1964/65	France	Radio.
	L. Thine	1964	1964/65	France	Radio.
Congo (Léopoldville)	L. Manzanga	1964	1965	Germany	Radio telegraphy.
	L. Tavares	1964	cancelled		General administration and staff management.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Korea	H. K. Lee	1965	1966		Telex systems.
Ivory Coast	G. Gnabrohu	1965	1965/66	France	Automatic switching.
Cuba	M. A. Arana	1965	1966	U.K.	Telephone traffic and planification network for dialling systems.
	A. J. Pineda	1965	1966	U.K.	Telephone traffic and planification network for dialling systems.
Dahomey	Z. Assani	1964	1964/65	France	Radio.
	N. Bocco	1964	1964/65	France	Radio.
	B. Capo	1965	1966	France	Lines.
	O. Ghabigani	1965	1966	France	Lines.
Ecuador	J. A. Salazar Aguirre	1964	1964/65	Mexico	National and international telex services.
Gabon	P. Andjaye	1964	1964/65	France	Telephony.
	J. Boussougouth	1964	1965	France	Radio.
	B. Mbouloungou	1964	1964/65	France	Telephony.
Greece	G. Chryssanthakis	1964	replaced		Direct distance dialling.
	G. Debonos	1965	1966		Radio lines.
	N. Deligeorgis	1965	1965/66	U.K.	Direct distance dialling.
	C. Savakis	1965	1966		Coaxial cables.
	E. Tsaoussis	1965	replaced		Direct distance dialling.
	G. Tzanopoulos	1964	1965	U.K.	SHF.
	G. Dessipris	1963	1964/65	U.K., Germany	SHF Radio engineering.
Guinea	Ch. Omer	1963	1964/65	France	Telegraphy and telephony.
	M. Saadi	1963	1964/65	France	Low frequency broadcasting.
	O. Sow	1963	1963/4/5	France	Telephone and telegraph operation.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Upper Volta	A. Salia I. Tamboura R. J. Zoma	1964 1965 1964	1964/65 1965/66 1964/65	France France France	Automatic telephony. Telephone switching. Automatic telephony.
Hungarian People's Republic	S. Csibi	1964	1965	U.S.A.	Statistical communication and reliability theory.
India	V. Balasubramanian K. N. Nagarajan	1965 1965	1966 1966	U.S.A. U.S.A.	Mobile, monitoring facilities. Frequencies allocated to terrestrial and space services.
Indonesia	A. Hanadi S. Abdulrachman S. Sastradiria T. T. Siang Soeharto S. Tjaroso	1963 1963 1963 1964 1964 1963	1964/65 1964/65 1964/65 cancelled cancelled 1964/65	Germany Japan, U.S.A. Germany Japan	Telex and gentex. Microwave engineering. Telex and gentex. Telecommunication engineering. Telecommunication engineering. Transmission engineering.
Israel	M. Hausman M. Ronen	1965 1965	1966 1966		Submarine telephone cables. Broadcasting engineering.
Jordan	M. Dabbas A. D. Kamel	1964 1964	1964/65 1965/66	U.K. U.K.	Installation of automatic exchanges. Statistical analysis for planning and program- ming of telecommunication projects.
Kuwait	A. Awadhi A. Al Moailey	1965 1965	1966 1966		National and international Telex. Radiocommunication.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Laos	S. Daragnanith	1965	1966/67	Thailand	Telephone lines.
	P. Phoumisane	1962	1963/64/65/66	France	Electromechanical installations.
	K. Prasaysithideth	1965	1966/67	France	Radioelectricity.
	M. Samouth	1965	1965/66	France	Telephone switching.
	I. Sithivong	1965	1966/67	France	Radioelectricity.
	Souvannakhily	1965	1966	France	Cables and lines.
Lebanon	E. Karam	1964	1965	France	Telex.
Libya	M. Krewi	1965	1965/6/7	U.K.	Telecommunications.
	M. Gtett	1965	cancelled		Traffic matters.
Malaysia	S. N. Chong	1964	1965	U.K., Germany	Telex and telegraph systems.
	J. S. Hooi	1964	1965	India, U.K., Belgium, Sweden	Telephone switching development.
	M. Nadzim	1964	1965	Ireland, U.K., Sweden, Germany, Switzerland	National dialling plan.
	T. J. Wee	1964	1965	U.K.	T.V. transmitter; engineering practice.
Malawi	A. Banda	1965	1965	Kenya	Transmission.
	A. Chikwiri	1965	1965	Kenya	Transmission.
	C. Gwembere	1965	1965	Kenya	Transmission.
	J. Kachale	1965	1965	Kenya	Automatic telephony.
	S. Kanyemba	1965	1965	Kenya	Automatic telephony.
	A. Khozombwe	1965	1965	Kenya	Automatic telephony.
	G. Kondowe	1965	1965	Kenya	Automatic telephony.
	E. Mambala	1965	1965	Kenya	Transmission.
	L. Mkulichi	1965	1965	Kenya	Automatic telephony.
	I. Mtawali	1965	1965	Kenya	Automatic telephony.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Mali	M. Coulibaly	1964	1964/65	France	Telegraphy and telephony.
	S. Diallo	1963	1964/65	France	Telegraphy and telephony.
	S. Sylla	1964	1964/65	France	Radio.
Mexico	J. J. Castillejos	1963	1965/66	France	Microwaves.
	J. Gonzalez G.	1963	1964/65	Germany	Gentex development.
	E. Labastida B.	1964	1965	Netherlands, Italy	Telex systems.
Mongolia	S. Baldandorj	1965	1966		Radio broadcasting
	S. Luvsansharav	1965	1966		Radio relay links.
Niger	A. Biga	1965	1965	France	Electro-mechanical installations.
	B. Gounabi	1965	1965/66	France	Works foreman.
	A. Maliki	1965	1965	France	Electro-mechanical installations.
	A. Mamadou	1965	1965/6/7/8	France	Electro-mechanical installations.
	A. Hassane	1963	1963/4/5/6	France	Electro-mechanical installations.
	M. Mounkaila	1963	1963/4/5	France	Telecommunications operation.
	M. Mounkaila	1965	1966/7/8	France	Telecommunications operation.
Poland (People's Rep. of)	A. Salifou	1965	1965/66	France	Works foreman.
	W. Gucman	1965	1966		Design and carrier telephony amplifiers.
	E. Janowski	1964	cancelled		Telecommunication operations and traffic.
	N. Suda	1965	1965/66	Austria	Interurban telephony.
	J. Pinski	1965	1965	Germany	Electrotechnics.
	M. Prazmowski	1963	cancelled		Radio relay links.
	B. Zalewski	1965	1966		Broadcasting systems.
U.A.R.	J. Zakowski	1963	cancelled		Coaxial cables.
	M. Abdin	1965	unavailable		Antennae and propagation.
	M. S. Asker	1965	1966	Japan	Troposcatter.
	M. Ayad	1965	1966	Sweden	Transmission and switching.

1	2	3	4	5	6
U. A. R. (cont.)	M. El Hosseiny N. B. Khodair Z. Mazhar M. Nawar R. Tiba	1964 1965 1965 1964 1965	1965 1966 1966 1966 1966	U.K. U.K. U.K. U.K. U.K.	Local telephone networks. Microwave systems. High frequency transmission. Microwave and scatter systems. Maintenance of coaxial cables.
Roumania	I. Marinescu V. C. Nistor G. Raducanu D. Serbanescu	1965 1965 1965 1965	1966 1966 1966 1966	France France France France	Local and long-distance automatic telephone switching. Maintenance of telecommunication and radio installations. Radio and T.V. equipment. Maintenance of radio and T.V. installations.
Senegal	O. Ben Hadj M. Cisse D. Diaw	1964 1964 1965	1964/65 1964/65 1965/66	France France France, Belgium	Automatic telephony. Radio. Radio.
Somalia	J. D. Hassan	1964	1965/66	U.K.	SSB equipment.
Sudan	A. H. Abdalla K. Sulieman	1964 1964	1965/66 1965/66	U.K. U.K., Sweden	Radiocommunications. Automatic telephony.
Syria	A. S. Atassi O. Haffar	1963 1963	1964/65 1964/65	U.K., Germany, France U.K., Belgium, Sweden, France	Telecommunication techniques. Telephone switching.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chad	J. D'abzac	1965	1965/66	France	Telephone switching.
	M. Kabo	1963	1964/65	France	Electromechanical installations.
	D. Ndinga-Hadoum	1965	1965/66	France	Telephony.
Togo	P. Agbodjan	1963	1963/4/5	France	Telephone and telegraph.
	T. Kavegueh	1963	1963/4/5	France	Telephone and telegraph.
	T. Kavegueh	1965	1965/66	France	Telephone and telegraph.
	J. L. Lare	1963	1963/4/5/6	France	Radio.
Tunisia	A. Bizid	1963	1964/65	France, Italy	Radio relay links, coaxial cables.
	M. El Ouahchi	1963	1964/65	France, Italy	Radio relay links, coaxial cables.
	O. Mallouche	1965	1965/66	France, Switzerland	Local networks.
	B. Zaier	1965	1965	France, Switzerland	Draughtsman.
Turkey	M. Akkurt	1964	1964/65	U.K., Netherlands	Stores management.
	S. Aklar	1964	1964/65	France	Telegraphy.
	U. Aklan	1965	1966		Microwave links.
	K. Cokgür	1964	1964/65	France	Accounting.
	S. Cubukcu	1965	1966		Telegraph network.
	E. Ivisoy	1965	1966		Telegraph network.
	Y. Okan	1965	1966		Microwave links.
	G. Onurer	1965	1966		Microwave links.
	I. Toros	1965	1966		Microwave links.
Yugoslavia	V. Asanin	1964	1965	Czechoslovakia	Protection of materials against corrosion.
	K. Bagaric	1963	cancelled		Interlocal telephony.
	J. Bajzelj	1964	1965	U.S.S.R.	Crossbar exchanges.
	R. Ciraki	1964	cancelled		Electronic switchboard.
	I. Fink	1964	1965	Italy	Electronic telephone switchboards.
	Hadzi-Ristic	1964	cancelled		Electronic switchboard.
	A. Irsic	1965	1965/66	U.S.A.	Data transmission.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Yugoslavia (cont.)	M. Jagodic	1965	1965/66	U.S.A.	Topics in electronics circuits theory.
	S. Jankovic	1964	1966/67	U.S.A.	Speech analysis and synthesis.
	M. Kreckovic	1964	cancelled		Electronic telephone exchanges.
	V. Major	1965	1966	Sweden	Protection of telecommunication lines.
	Rajic	1965	1966		Organization of radio services.
	M. Unk	1965	1965/66	U.S.A.	Electronic switchboard techniques.
	J. Vugrinec	1965	1965/66	U.S.A.	Solid state microwave techniques.

B. *Special Fund*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Korea	K. S. Cho	1965	1966/67	Germany, U.S.A., Kuala Lumpur	Automatic telephony and toll exchanges.
	S. D. Han	1965	1966	Japan	Telecommunications traffic management and engineering.
	S. H. Kim	1965	1965/66	Japan	Training methods.
	S. Y. Lee	1965	1966	U.S.A., U.K.	Telephone system planning.
	Y. K. Lee	1965	1966/67	U.K.	Telegraph engineering and techniques.
	M. H. Park	1964	1965/66	Japan	VHF microwave communications engineering.
	N. H. Park	1965	1966/67	U.S.A., Malaysia, U.K., Ireland, Germany, Netherlands	Systems and methods of telecommunications training.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Korea (cont.)	S. W. Park	1965	1966/67	Canada	Telephone and telegraph outside plant engineering.
	J. H. Pyon	1965	1966	Japan	Telecommunications utility accounting.
	Y. C. Shin	1965	1966	U.S.A., Canada, U.K., Ireland, Germany, Sweden	Professional training and telecommunication personnel.
Costa Rica	F. Carballa	1964	1965	France, I.T.U. Hq.	Legal aspects of telecommunications.
	R. Castro Monge	1964	1965	Italy	Telephony and telegraphy.
	F. Herrero	1964	1964/65	U.S.A., France	Switching theory and statistical mathematics.
	P. Quiros	1964	1964/65	U.S.A.	Electronics.
El Salvador	R. Rovelo Batres	1964	1965/66	Spain	Organization and administration of telecommunications services.
	E. Mendoza Linares	1964	1964/5/6	Italy	Telecommunication systems.
	G. Pinto Martinez	1964	1964/5/6	Italy	Telecommunication systems.
Guatemala	C. Garcia Salas	1964	1964/5/6	Italy	Switching.
	M. Rayo Ovalle	1964	1965	Spain	Organization and administration of telecommunications services.
Honduras	J. Cerrato Gattorno	1965	1965	France	Telephone systems.
	J. Pineda	1964	1964/65	France	Outside plants.
Iraq	J. B. S. Kunda	1965	1966		Telecommunications networks and training administration.
Madagascar	D. Rakotofiringa	1965	1966/67	France	Sound and television broadcasting (Engineering School, Paris)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nicaragua	J. T. Benom P. J. Martinez E. J. Mendieta	1964 1964 1964	cancelled		
Panama	P. Arojemena P. P. Moreno Peralta L. E. Varela	1964 1964 1964	1964/65 1964/65 1964/65	U.S.A. U.S.A. Sweden	Outside plant telephone engineering. Telecommunication planning and engineering. Central office telephone equipment.
Paraguay	C. Onetto	1965	1966/67	U.K.	Tariffs, accounting and administration procedure.
Philippines	L. H. Acain J. G. De Jesus A. B. Felipe T. V. Samson F. L. Santiano D. Suarez	1965 1965 1965 1965 1965 1964	1966 1966 1966/67 1965 1966 1965/66	Australia Germany, Belgium Germany, Italy U.K., Germany, Netherlands, Malaysia Japan Japan, U.K., Malaysia	Radio — UHF/VHF. Telegraph equipment. Automatic telephone switching, SEL crossbar circuit diagrams. Telecommunication training. Step by step automatic telephone switching training. Outside plant installation.
Sudan	T. Ahmed Y. H. Idris A. G. M. Nur	1965 1965 1965	1966/67 1966 1966	U.K.	Line transmission and multi-channel carrier systems. Telegraphy. Telephony.
Venezuela	C. Hidalgo J. Suez	1965 1965	1966 1965	Sweden U.K., Netherlands, France, I.T.U. Hq.	Telephone switching equipment. Telecommunication training.

TABLE III

Part A. Projects approved by the U.N. Special Fund (S.F.) for which I.T.U. is Executing Agency as on 31.12.1965

Country	Description of Project	Date of Approval by S.F.	Duration in years	Assistance being 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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Approved projects in operation</i>									
Malaysia	Telecommunication Training Centre, Kuala Lumpur	May 1961	5	6/312	6/72	300,000	976,775	2,431,500	3,408,275
Philippines	Telecommunication Training Institute, Manila	May 1961	5	9/336	11/72	300,000	1,007,375	662,700	1,670,075
Iraq	Telecommunication Training Centre, Baghdad	Jan. 1962	5	9/312	9/78	300,000	1,035,400	2,065,000	3,100,400
Sudan	Post and Telegraph Training Centre, Khartoum	Jan. 1962	5	4/192	7/78	100,000	480,400	1,450,000	1,930,400
Korea	Telecommunication Training Centre, Seoul	May 1962	5	10/348	19/152	300,000	1,284,300	1,003,000	2,287,300
Venezuela	Training Centre for Telecommunication Technicians	Jan. 1963	4	6/336	8/90	250,000	1,081,900	3,768,000	4,849,900

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thailand	Telecommunication Training, Test and Development Centre	Jun. 1963	5	9/348	9/96	300,000	1,143,500	1,225,000	2,368,500
Afghanistan	Telecommunication Training Centre, Kabul	Jan. 1964	5	6/252	4/48	200,000	776,000	443,000	1,219,000
Algeria	Telecommunication Training Centre, Algiers	Jan. 1964	5	8/276	15/168	200,000	902,100	4,432,000	5,334,100
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	8/330	8/90	250,000	1,096,200	1,773,000	2,869,200
Madagascar	Post and Telecommunications Training Institute, Antanetibe	Jan. 1964	5	5/216	12/132	200,000	762,100	1,577,000	2,339,100
India	Centre for Research and Training on the Use of Satellite Communications, Ahmedabad	Jun. 1964	4	7/34	4/12	480,000	625,000	412,000	1,037,000
Paraguay	Telecommunication Survey	Jun. 1964	2	8/96	4/48	88,000	332,600	70,000	402,600
Regional: Ethiopia and Ivory Coast	Pilot Telecommunication Circuit . .	Jun. 1965	2	6/120	10/72	451,100	812,100	218,604 236,122	1,266,826

Part B. Special Fund projects approved, completed and closed down during 1965

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>New projects approved during the year</i>									
Regional: Ethiopia and Ivory Coast	Pilot Telecommunication Circuit . .	Jun. 1965	2	6/120	10/72	451,100	812,100	218,604 236,122	1,266,826
<i>Completed project during the year</i>									
China	Training and Research Centre for Telecommunications and Elec- tronics	May 1960	3	7/72	—	154,000	361,700	270,000	631,700
Field operations completed 25.8.1965									
<i>Projects closed down during the year</i>									
Libya	Institute of Radio and Telecommuni- cations	Dec. 1960	6	5/240	6/72	60,000	523,600	660,000	1,183,600
Indonesia	Telecommunication Training Centre, Bandung	Jun. 1963	5	11/348	16/192	300,000	1,186,000	4,707,000	5,893,000

ANNEX 7

**SITUATION OF THE CHIEF DEBTORS TO THE UNION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1965**

	Balances due for arrears	Relative to the years
	Swiss francs	
Argentine Republic	909,848.21	1961/1964
Bolivia	880,263.90	1949/1964
Chile	327,840.95	1960/1964
Costa Rica	164,535.25	1957/1964
Cuba	321,119.96	1951/1962
Dominican Republic	206,251.30	1959/1964
El Salvador (Republic of)	378,318.05	1961/1964
Ecuador	73,361.—	1959/1964
Haiti (Republic of)	190,085.90	1955/1964
Honduras (Republic of)	79,720.82	1961/1964
Panama	112,777.05	1962/1964
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	101,712.41	1959/1964
Yemen	57,223.85	1961/1964
	<hr/>	
	3,803,058.65	
	<hr/>	