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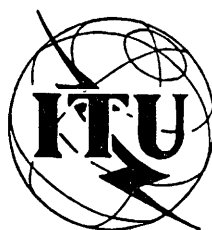
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REPORT
ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

in

1973



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1. INTRODUCTION

Under the terms of an Agreement signed at Lake Success in 1947, the United Nations recognized the I.T.U.—which was founded in 1865—as “ the specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth therein ”.

The purposes of the Union, as laid down in the International Telecommunication Convention, are:

- to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications 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;
- to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends.

The supreme organ of the Union is the Plenipotentiary Conference. It meets generally once every five or six years in order to determine the general policies for fulfilling the purposes of the Union and to revise the International Telecommunication Convention if it considers this necessary. At its meeting in Malaga-Torremolinos in 1973, the Conference established a new Convention which, on 1 January 1975, will replace the current one adopted in 1965. Annexed to the Convention are the Regulations, established by World Administrative Conferences, which govern, on an international basis, the use of radio, the telegraph and telephone.

In intervals between Plenipotentiary Conferences the Administrative Council, which, in accordance with a decision of the 1973 Conference, is now composed of 36 Members of the Union, meets annually. It is responsible for taking all steps to facilitate the implementation by the Members and Associate Member 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.

The Union has four permanent organs:

The General Secretariat, the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.), the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.), and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.), the activities of which in 1973 are reviewed in Section 6 of this report.

The activities of the Union in the field of Technical Cooperation are outlined in Section 7.

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2. MEMBERSHIP AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNION

1. In 1973, three countries, the State of Qatar, the German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Bangladesh, became Members of the Union, thereby raising the membership of the Union from 143 to 146, i.e.:

- a) the 129 countries or groups of territories mentioned in Annex 1 to the Montreux Convention, 1965;
- b) the following 17 countries which became Members on the deposit of an instrument of accession to the Convention:

	which became a Member on
Republic of Maldives	28. 2.1967
Guyana	8. 3.1967
Kingdom of Lesotho	26. 5.1967
Barbados	16. 8.1967
Republic of Botswana	2. 4.1968
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	15. 8.1968
Republic of Nauru.	10. 6.1969
Mauritius.	30. 7.1969
Republic of Equatorial Guinea	2. 7.1970
Kingdom of Swaziland	11.11.1970
Fiji	5. 5.1971
Kingdom of Tonga	7. 1.1972
Sultanate of Oman	28. 4.1972
United Arab Emirates	27. 6.1972
State of Qatar	27. 3.1973
German Democratic Republic	3. 4.1973
People's Republic of Bangladesh	5. 9.1973

2. A request for admission to Associate Membership, submitted on behalf of Papua New Guinea by the Government of Australia, was approved by the majority of Union Members.

In a communication received at the General Secretariat on 10 September 1973, the Government of Papua New Guinea announced its full acceptance of the rights and obligations of Associate Membership.

On 31 December, Membership of the Union therefore stood at 146 Members and 1 Associate Member.

3. During 1973, four countries ratified the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965) and five countries acceded thereto. On 31 December 1973, the total number of ratifications was 114 and of accessions, 29.

4. The position on 31 December 1973 of Members and Associate Members with respect to the Montreux Convention (1965) and to the Administrative Regulations annexed hereto is shown in Table I of Annex 1 to this Report. Annex 1 also gives information relating to a number of other conventions and agreements concerned with telecommunications.

5. It is to be noted that the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations, signed at Geneva on 11 April 1973, will come into force on 1 September 1974 and that the International Telecommunication Convention and the Optional Additional Protocol on Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, both signed at Malaga-Torremolinos on 25 October 1973, will come into force on 1 January 1975.

Lists of countries which signed these Acts are given in Annex 1 to this Report.

3. THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

3.1 The 28th Session of the Administrative Council was held at I.T.U. Headquarters from 28 April to 18 May 1973.

It was attended by representatives of all 29 Members of the Council, i.e.:

The Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Argentine Republic, Australia, the Federative Republic of Brazil, Canada, the People's Republic of 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, the Republic of Uganda, Pakistan, the People's Republic of Poland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Confederation of Switzerland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of Venezuela and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

3.2 Mr. A. Ponsiglione (Italy) was elected Chairman and Mr. T. Bouraima (Dahomey) Vice-Chairman, and the following Committees were constituted:

Committee 1 — Finance

Chairman: Mr. R. Rüttschi (Switzerland)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. M. Ghazal (Lebanon)

Committee 2 — Personnel and Pensions

Chairman: Mr. T. U. Meyer (United Kingdom)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. H. Baczko (People's Republic of Poland)

Committee 3 — Technical Cooperation

Chairman: Mr. Thomas E. Nelson (United States)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. I. O. A. Lasode (Nigeria)

3.3 Owing to the fact that this Session was the last to be held prior to the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council had a particularly heavy workload, since in addition to its normal activities it had before it for approval a draft report to that Conference, a document of some 280 pages.

This report, prepared in accordance with No. 117 of the Convention, contained information on activities of the Council and the permanent organs during the period 1966 to 1973, together with details of conferences and meetings which had been held during that period.

It also contained a section in which the Council drew particular attention to a number of policy matters requiring action by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The resolutions and decisions adopted either in Plenary Meeting or by Committees are summarized below:

3.4 *Financial matters*

3.4.1 *Financial Operating Report of the I.T.U. for the year 1972*

The Council approved the Financial Operating Report and the Management Report of the I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds for 1972. Excess expenditure in 1972 was covered by withdrawing 302,182.48 Swiss francs from the I.T.U. Reserve Account.

(Resolution No. 715)

3.4.2 *External audit of I.T.U. accounts for the period 1 January to 31 December 1972*

The Council approved the accounts of the I.T.U. for the period 1 January to 31 December 1972 as drawn up and as audited by the Federal Audit Department of the Swiss Confederation.

(Resolution No. 716)

3.4.3 *Financial Regulations of the I.T.U.*

The Council decided that Article 37, "Special Payments Account", having ceased to serve any useful purpose, should be replaced by an article entitled "Fund for the retirement of staff members of the Union".

(Resolution No. 717)

3.4.4 *Additional credits for 1973*

The Council approved certain additional credits for 1973 and fixed the amounts of the 1973 budget. Full details will be found in Section 8.2 of this Report.

The contributory unit for 1973 was maintained at 67,600 Swiss francs.

(Resolution No. 718)

3.4.5 *Budgets of the I.T.U. for 1974*

The Council approved the budgets for 1974. For full details see Section 8.2 of this Report.

(Resolution No. 720)

3.5 *Personnel matters*

3.5.1 *International Civil Service Commission*

The Council instructed the Secretary-General to continue to participate in inter-organization consultations on the drafting of an appropriate statute for the International Civil Service Commission, to be established in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3042 (XXVII).

(Resolution No. 711)

3.5.2 *Re-grading of posts*

The Council approved, with effect from 1 January 1974, the following re-gradings:

- the re-grading of two P.1 posts to P.2 and one P.3 post to P.4 in the General Secretariat;
- the re-grading of three P.3 posts to P.4 and one P.1 post to P.2 in the Specialized Secretariat of the I.F.R.B.;
- the re-grading of one P.3 post to P.4 in the Specialized Secretariat of the C.C.I.T.T.

(Resolution No. 712)

3.5.3 *Creation and re-grading of posts charged to the Technical Cooperation Budget*

The Council approved, with effect from 1 January 1974, the creation of one G.6 post on a fixed-term basis up to 31 December 1974 and the re-grading of two P.2 posts to P.3.

(Resolution No. 713)

3.5.4 *Membership of the I.T.U. Staff Pension Committee*

The following persons were appointed to represent the Council on the I.T.U. Staff Pension Committee:

Members	Alternate Members	Term
Mr. J. Kupper	Mr. O. H. Mohamed	Until the end of the 29th Ordinary Session of the Council
Mr. C. Baudazzi	Mr. H. Baczko	Until the end of the 30th Ordinary Session of the Council
Mr. A. Chassignol	Mr. S. Tateno	Until the end of the 31st Ordinary Session of the Council

(Resolution No. 714)

3.5.5 *Parking*

The Council authorized the Secretary-General to incur expenditure for the parking of motor vehicles in the underground parking adjacent to I.T.U. Headquarters, on the understanding that the cost of each parking place would be shared equally by the staff member concerned and the I.T.U.

(Decision No. 366)

3.5.6 *Procedure for the election of the Director of the C.C.I.R.*

The Council recommended to the XIIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. the procedure to be adopted for the election of the Director. It also recommended that the election should take place within five days after the opening of the Plenary Assembly and that the Director elected should take up his duties not later than four months after his election.

(Decision No. 367)

3.6 *Regional Administrative LF/MF Broadcasting Conference*

The Council decided that the first session of the Regional (Regions 1 and 3) Administrative Radio Conference to draw up Frequency Assignment Plans for LF/MF Broadcasting should meet in Geneva on 7 October 1974 for a duration of three weeks with the following agenda:

- to prepare the technical and operational criteria which will serve as a basis for the preparation, by the second session of the Regional Administrative Radio Conference, of frequency assignment plans for the LF/MF broadcasting bands in Regions 1 and 3, taking into account the following non-exhaustive list of items:
 - 1) propagation data;
 - 2) modulation standards and channel spacings;
 - 3) protection ratios, including noise levels;
 - 4) transmitting antenna characteristics and transmitter powers;
 - 5) planning methods;
- to specify the form in which requirements for inclusion in the frequency assignment plans should be submitted to the Union and fix the date by which they should be submitted.

(Resolution No. 719)

3.7 Revision of the Rules of Procedure of the Council

The Council felt that it would not be appropriate to undertake a revision of its Rules of Procedure at the last session of its term of office and therefore requested the Secretary-General to bring Document No. 4340, prepared by the Administration of Brazil, to the special attention of the next Council.

(Resolution No. 721)

4. THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

4.1 GENERAL

At the invitation of the Spanish Government the Plenipotentiary Conference was held in Malaga-Torremolinos from 14 September to 25 October 1973. 134 of the 146 Members of the Union,¹ and the one Associate Member, were represented, either during the whole or part of the Conference, by some 650 delegates.

The United Nations, together with the United Nations Development Programme (U.N.D.P.), the World Health Organization (W.H.O.), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.) and the Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.) were also represented.

The inauguration ceremony was attended by H.R.H. Prince Juan Carlos de Bourbon and H.E. Mr. C. Arias Navarro, Minister of Internal Affairs.

During the first Plenary Meeting, Mr. Leon Herrera Esteban, Director-General of Telecommunications, was elected Chairman of the Conference. The following Vice-Chairmen of the Conference, chosen on a regional basis, were elected:

H.E. Mr. Hygino Caetano Corsetti (Brazil)

Mr. Cheng-ching Liu (China)

Mr. Taofiqui Bouraima (Dahomey)

Mr. J. S. Tarka (Nigeria)

The Hon. Jacob D. Beam (U.S.A.)

Mr. Yasuo Makino (Japan)

H.E. Mr. Manfred Calov (German Democratic Republic)

Mr. B. Bjurel (Sweden)

Mr. Vassili Chamchine (U.S.S.R.)

4.2 COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

The following nine Committees were set up:

Committee 1 — Steering Committee

(Comprising the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference and the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees).

¹ The Members not represented were the Republic of Colombia, Fiji, the Republic of Haiti, the Republic of Honduras, the Republic of Maldives, Malta, the Republic of Nauru, the State of Qatar, Rhodesia, the Republic of South Africa, the Spanish Saharian Territory and the Kingdom of Tonga.

Committee 2 — Credentials Committee

Chairman: Mr. Francisco F. Duarte (Paraguay) ¹

Vice-Chairman: H.E. Mr. Emmanuel Egbe Tabi (Cameroon)

Committee 3 — Budget Control Committee

Chairman: Mr. M. K. Basu (India)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Clinton A. Woodstock (Jamaica)

Committee 4 — Finances of the Union

Chairman: Mr. Rudolf Rüttschi (Switzerland)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ahmed (Pakistan)

Committee 5 — Staff Matters

Chairman: Mr. F. Gerard Perrin (Canada)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ahmed Zaidan (Saudi Arabia)

Committee 6 — Technical Cooperation and relations with the U.N. etc.

Chairman: Mr. Mohamed Benabdellah (Morocco)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ladislav Dvořáček (Czechoslovakia)

Committee 7 — Structure of the Union

Chairman: Mr. Evan Sawkins (Australia)

Vice-Chairman: Dr. László Katona Kis (Hungarian People's Republic)

Committee 8 — Rights and Obligations

Chairman: Mr. Gabriel-Tedros (Ethiopia)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. G. José J. Hernandez (Mexico)

Committee 9 — Editorial Committee

Chairman: Mr. Albert Chassignol (France)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Harold A. Daniels (United Kingdom)

Mr. José Maria Arto Madrazo (Spain)

4.3 AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE

In accordance with Article 6 of the Montreux Convention, the tasks of the Conference were to:

- determine the general policies for fulfilling the purposes of the Union prescribed in Article 4 of this Convention;

¹ Replaced by Dr. Juan Balsevich (Paraguay) from 27 September 1973.

- consider the report by the Administrative Council on its activities and those of the Union since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference;
- establish the basis for the budget of the Union and determine a fiscal limit for the expenditure of the Union until the next Plenipotentiary Conference;
- fix the basic salaries, the salary scales and the system of allowances and pensions for all the officials of the Union;
- finally approve the accounts of the Union;
- elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council;
- elect the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General and fix the dates of their taking office;
- revise the Convention if it considers this necessary;
- conclude or revise, if necessary, agreements between the Union and other international organizations, examine any provisional agreements with such organizations concluded, on behalf of the Union, by the Administrative Council, and take such measures in connection therewith as it deems appropriate;
- deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary.

4.4 THE NEW INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

Whereas since 1865 the basic instrument of the Union has been a Convention, revised from time to time, the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference considered that the time had perhaps been reached when an instrument of a more permanent nature could be adopted. It therefore instructed the Administrative Council to set up a Study Group of Experts with a view to preparing a Draft Constitutional Charter and General Regulations.

The Malaga-Torremolinos Conference had before it the draft prepared by the Study Group and lengthy discussions took place as to whether the Conference should adopt a Constitutional Charter or maintain the basic instrument in the form of a Convention.

It was finally decided (Resolution No. 41) to maintain a Convention until the next Plenipotentiary Conference and that this Convention should comprise two parts:

- a) The first, known as the “Basic Provisions”, grouping texts of a permanent character;
- b) The second, known as the “General Regulations”, grouping the texts concerning the methods whereby the various organs of the Union should function.

The distribution of provisions between the two parts of the Convention was based on that proposed by the Study Group referred to above.

The basic decision of this Resolution of the Torremolinos Conference was to instruct the Administrative Council:

1. to study the distribution of the provisions between the two parts of the Convention of Malaga-Torremolinos and any possible amelioration thereof;
2. to examine the question of the procedure necessary for any future revision of the two parts of the basic instrument of the Union;
3. to submit specific recommendations thereon to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

The following significant changes were introduced into the new Convention :

- the membership of the Union is limited to sovereign countries and the following Members will therefore no longer appear in Annex 1: Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, Rhodesia, Spanish Saharian Territory, Territories of the United States of America, Overseas Territories for the International Relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible;
- all references to associate membership were removed ¹;
- for the first time the Convention contains specific references to space techniques and the use of the geostationary satellite orbit;
- the Members of the I.F.R.B. will in future be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference ²;
- the membership of the Council was increased from 29 to 36;
- a Member which is in arrear in its payments to the Union will lose its right to vote for as long as the amount of its arrear equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years;
- reciprocal interpretation between the five official languages (Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish) of the Union is to be provided at conferences and meetings; interpretation between these languages and Arabic shall be effected at Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences;
- it is stipulated that the Union shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes;
- an invitation to Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences is to be sent, on request, to any regional organization formed by Members for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis.

The new Convention will enter into force on 1 January 1975 between Members in respect of which instruments of ratification or accession have been deposited before that date.

4.5 ELECTION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL

On 28 September, Mr. Mohamed Mili (Tunisia) was elected Secretary-General of the Union.

On 1 October, Mr Richard E. Butler (Australia) was elected Deputy Secretary-General of the Union.

4.6 ELECTION OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

As mentioned above, the Conference decided to increase the membership of the Council to 36, not only to reflect the increase in the number of Members of the Union since 1965 but also to make it possible for a larger number of countries to participate in the activities of the Union.

¹ Measures were however taken by means of an additional protocol to protect the rights of Papua New Guinea, the only Associate Member at present, until such time as it becomes a full Member.

² It was however decided, under Resolution No. 3, that the next election of the Members of the I.F.R.B. should be placed on the agenda of the 1974 World Administrative Radio Conference for Maritime Mobile Telecommunications.

It was agreed that the distribution of the 36 seats should be:

Region A (The Americas)	— 7 seats
Region B (Western Europe)	— 7 seats
Region C (Eastern Europe and Northern Asia)	— 4 seats
Region D (Africa)	— 9 seats
Region E (Asia and Australasia)	— 9 seats

Under the terms of an Additional Protocol the following countries were elected Members of the new Council on 3 October:

Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic), Germany (Federal Republic of), Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of), Argentine Republic, Australia, Brazil (Federative Republic of), Cameroon (United Republic of), Canada, China (People's Republic of), Egypt (Arab Republic of), Spain, United States of America, Ethiopia, France, Hungarian People's Republic, India (Republic of), Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco (Kingdom of), Mexico, Nigeria (Federal Republic of), Poland (People's Republic of), Roumania (Socialist Republic of), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Senegal (Republic of the), Sweden, Switzerland (Confederation of), Tanzania (United Republic of), Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela (Republic of), Zaire (Republic of).

An inaugural meeting of the new Council, attended by representatives of its 36 Members, was held at Malaga-Torremolinos on 16 October 1973.

Mr. Victor A. Haffner (Nigeria) was elected Chairman of the 29th Session and Mr. Maurice Ghazal (Lebanon) Vice-Chairman.

It was agreed that the 29th Session should continue its work for a period of three weeks as from Saturday, 15 June 1974.

4.7 RESOLUTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND OPINIONS

The Conference adopted six additional protocols and 48 resolutions covering a wide range of subjects. It also formulated three recommendations and three opinions. Annex 9 to this Report contains a brief summary of these texts.

The Conference completed its work on 25 October 1973 by the signature, on behalf of 124 Members and one Associate Member of the Union, of the Final Acts comprising:

- the International Telecommunication Convention which will enter into force on 1 January 1975;
- a Final Protocol containing declarations made by a number of delegations;
- six Additional Protocols.

An Optional Additional Protocol on the compulsory settlement of disputes was signed on behalf of 56 Members and one Associate Member.

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5. WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE (GENEVA, 1973)

At its 27th Session, the Administrative Council decided, in Resolution No. 705, that a World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference should open in Geneva on 2 April 1973. The agenda of the Conference comprised the revision of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations in the light of the recommendations of the Vth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. concerning the simplification of those Regulations made in pursuance of Resolution No. 36 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965).

Eighty-one members of the Union were represented at the Conference. Representatives of three recognized private operating agencies and observers from the United Nations, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Air Transport Association and the Arab Telecommunications Union were also present.

The following six committees were set up: Steering Committee, Credentials Committee, Budget Control Committee, Operation Committee, Financial Principles Committee and Editorial Committee.

On 11 April 1973, the Final Acts of the Conference were signed by 80 delegations. These Final Acts comprise:

- the Telegraph Regulations (with 2 Appendices and 1 Annex)
- the Telephone Regulations (with 2 Appendices)
- the Final Protocol
- 6 Resolutions
- 3 Recommendations
- 3 Opinions

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6. ACTIVITIES OF THE PERMANENT ORGANS

6.1 GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The General Secretariat comprises six departments: Personnel Department, Finance Department, Conferences and Common Services Department, Computer Department, Department of External Relations and the Technical Cooperation Department.

Personnel Department

Apart from its current activities (recruitment and administration of regular staff and of reinforcements, administration of technical cooperation experts, tasks relating to the grading of posts, etc.), the Personnel Department devoted a considerable part of the year to the preparation for the Plenipotentiary Conference and to the Conference itself. Collaboration in connection with the coordination of administrative questions on an inter-organization basis was continued either in the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (C.C.A.Q.) or in the International Civil Service Advisory Board (I.C.S.A.B.); these two bodies dealt principally with the Statute of the International Civil Service Commission, the creation of which has finally been postponed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Officials of the Department took an active part in the work of the Standing Committee for the grading of posts — the essential role of which is to establish draft grading standards for the whole of the United Nations Common System — and also in that of the Committees dealing with pension questions studied by the Administrative Council at its last Session. Problems raised in this latter field by monetary fluctuations required considerable attention and their study led to important decisions by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Finance Department

For the Finance Department the year 1973 was notable for the preparation of documentation for the Plenipotentiary Conference and then active participation in the work of the Conference. Monetary fluctuations which continued to occur at an accelerated pace during the whole of 1973 also had a considerable effect on the work of the Department, especially as regards the budget and salaries. Furthermore, in 1973 operations were started which will lead to the calculation of salaries by the computer.

Department of Conferences and Common Services

The year 1973 was an extremely busy one for the Department of Conferences and Common Services, involving the servicing of all conferences and meetings, and in particular the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, the Administrative Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference, as well as the completion of removals, installations and redistribution of space in order to group the services, inauguration of the tower and new conference facilities, production of the C.C.I.T.T. Green Books and advance planning for the heavy workload envisaged in 1974.

The translation work of the Languages Division becomes increasingly specialized and technical as developments are made in the sciences dealt with in I.T.U. publications and documents. Translators, in parallel with engineers and specialists, are obliged to assimilate more and more innovations

in techniques, many of which do not as yet have internationally agreed terms in different languages. In spite of this difficulty, which naturally does not facilitate recruitment of suitable staff, the Division translated 9,634 pages into French, 6,209 pages into English and 13,393 pages into Spanish.

The Publications and Reprography Division arranged for the production of 41 publications, with a total of 32,370 pages and 270,170 copies. Of this work 6,030 pages of publications such as Seminar publications and the I.F.R.B. Handbook were prepared within the I.T.U., which also involved translation, typing and drawing office work.

The new edition of the List of Ship Stations was partly done by video composition, directly from the tape produced by our computer, and the text of the Spanish edition of the Green Book was produced on our new photocomposition system.

The use of standard file covers has been introduced for all loose-leaf publications.

The Reprography Service of this Division handled 32,913,403 passages of work through the reproduction equipment and provided the necessary draughtsmen, photographic, platemaking, offset and multipurpose machine operators, assembling and binding services.

In the continuing effort to achieve economy, accelerate production and become as self-sufficient as possible, an A2 offset machine (4 A4 sheets), plate-maker and new binding machine have been acquired. A new system of colour impression has also been adopted, which economizes on the number of necessary passages through a machine, and was first used for the new edition of the Chart in colours showing frequency allocations from 10 kHz to 275 GHz. Staff have also been trained to use new equipment, in addition to their normal tasks, which has introduced more flexibility into the service.

Special mention must be made of the acquisition of a small photo-composition unit and 4 data capture keyboards for simple text treatment, to be completed by a justified keyboard for more complicated work. This system was found to offer the only possibility of producing the Spanish version of the Green Book in typographical characters within the time and financial limits prevailing. Part of the Green Book text typeset by this system was re-used, by automatic conversion from A4 size to A5, for the Instructions for the operation of the International Public Telegram Service. In addition this equipment was used for preparation of the Final Acts of the Telegraph and Telephone Conference. Considerable economic advantages have already been achieved by having an independent means of composition within the house. As this system has only recently been introduced into Switzerland fresh ground was being broken, adaptation to keyboards for the phototypesetter had to be studied, coding established and staff trained.

The Conference Documents, Stockage and Dispatch Section dealt with 1,420,000 copies of documents, dispatched 650,350 copies of publications, and handled the receipt of 492,000 kgs of merchandise. With a view to dealing with the ever-growing workload without additional staff this Section has acquired a folding machine and a document collection assembler and records details of registered mail on microfilm.

The stenographic pool had a considerable volume of work to undertake: Conference and Seminar documentation and I.T.U. work in general.

Between 1 January and 30 November 1973, 62,806 pages (including 8,617 pages during the Plenipotentiary Conference) were typed by 22 permanent officials and 122 supernumeraries, involving the offer of 270 contracts. The weekly average number of typists was 32, of 18 different nationalities.

Such a considerable movement of staff made the task of the supervisory officials of the Pool much more difficult. The recruitment of qualified staff has become more and more difficult due to local competition for offers of employment.

A major part of the responsibilities for the new building was transferred to the Building/Economat Service. These include maintenance of the pneumatic tube, heating and ventilation, as well as the fire detection and alarm systems. This Service continued to assure the maintenance of buildings and equipment, the purchase of supplies and machines, including calls for comparative offers, and provision of messenger, driver and nightwatchmen services. Important economies were achieved by having the Technical Services effect various necessary installations, in particular those relating to conference organization, instead of employing outside firms.

The new telephone exchange was installed and inaugurated during the year, and the telephonists were instructed in its use. They have to cope with an increased number of incoming and outgoing calls, resulting not only from an expansion in Union activity but also from centralization of all staff. Direct dialling has also added to their work in that it has eliminated the advantages of assistance previously given by international switchboard operators.

Computer Department

The Computer Department continued to provide services to the permanent organs as well as to administrations (for details see Annex 4). The new computer became fully operational on 1 January 1973, the date set by the Administrative Council, with a smooth changeover and no interruption in tight-scheduled Headquarters' services and in services offered to administrations. The previous computer, which was sold for 100,000 Swiss francs, was removed from Headquarters, as planned, by mid-January 1973.

Department of External Relations

The Department of External Relations comprises three Divisions: Relations with the United Nations and other International Organizations, Relations with Members of the Union and the Public Relations Division. The Legal Adviser and a special Section dealing with the preparation for the work resulting from conferences and the Administrative Council are also attached to the Department. The work of this special Section was particularly onerous in 1973 due to the Plenipotentiary Conference and the fact that the preparation for the Maritime Conference and the first Session of the LF/MF Broadcasting Conference had also to be undertaken.

During 1973 officials of the Department continued to follow closely the work of the United Nations with respect to general policy matters and inter-agency coordination. Particular attention was given to discussions both in the United Nations and in other organizations of questions relating to the peaceful uses of outer space.

As part of the routine work programme of the Division "Relations with Members of the Union" data were collected and coordinated and manuscripts were prepared for monthly Notification, Operational Bulletin and 6 new editions of other service documents or tables plus 23 supplements. The drop in the number of new editions and the corresponding rise in the number of supplements, compared with 1972, is due to the new policy of using loose-leaf binders for those service documents for which this is practical.

It was also possible to introduce some of the improvements suggested by the study of the preparation of Maritime Mobile Service documentation made in 1972. The file maintenance cycle of the List of Ship Stations by the computer has been reduced to one month so as to improve the work flow in the Division and the List itself is now produced by video-composition in order to speed up its publication. The further rationalization of the production of maritime service documents will have to await the decisions of the Maritime Conference.

The impact on the work of the Division of the new regulatory structure, brought about by the introduction of the revised Telegraph and Telephone Regulations, together with appropriate service instructions, could not be assessed accurately in 1973 and will consequently be reported on next year.

Public Relations Division

Among the activities of the Public Relations Division, mention should be made of the Symposium "Space and Radiocommunications", held on 28 May during the 30th International Aeronautics and Space Show at Le Bourget, Paris, under the patronage of the French Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. Some 120 officials from telecommunications and industry attended the Symposium which was addressed by 7 lecturers.

A special issue of the *Telecommunication Journal* was devoted to accounts of technical co-operation activities over the last 12 years.

On the occasion of the 5th World Telecommunication Day a 3-minute film was prepared and distributed free-of-charge to 150 television stations throughout the world.

Finally, the work of the Union, including computer activities by the Computer Department, was explained to 32 groups (some 800 persons in all) which visited Headquarters during the year.

Technical Cooperation Department

The activities of this Department are fully covered in Section 7 of this Report.

6.2 INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (I.F.R.B.)

6.2.1 *Treatment of frequency assignment notices*

The Board continued to carry out its duties as prescribed in the Convention (Montreux, 1965) and the Radio Regulations attached thereto. These duties in relation to the coordination, utilization, notification, technical examination and registration of frequencies involved 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 1973, the Board dealt with a total number of 60,387 frequency notices.

6.2.2 *Technical examination of frequency assignment notices*

The Board effected a technical examination, in accordance with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, of the following frequency assignments, with a view to their being recorded in the Master International Frequency Register:

- 14,586 assignments notified under Article 9 of the Radio Regulations.
- 2,475 assignments notified under Article 9A.
- 22,800 assignments notified under Article 10.

6.2.3 *Interference cases and special assistance to administrations*

The Board formulated a number of suggestions on specific cases of use of frequencies and made recommendations with a view to the clearance of harmful interference or to rendering special assistance as requested by administrations. This is an aspect of the Board's work to which administrations attach particular importance and which seems to be a field in which the Board's assistance is most valuable. In addition to these specific cases which the Board had to deal with, many times when one of the members of the Board had the opportunity of meeting representatives of administrations, he was able to shed useful light on the procedures for notifying frequency assignments, or on the choice of frequencies to be assigned which would ensure the most effective use of the radio frequency spectrum.

6.2.4 *Broadcasting in the high frequency bands allocated exclusively to this service*

The Board continued to apply the procedure specified in Article 10 of the Radio Regulations for the bands allocated exclusively to the HF Broadcasting Service. In conformity with its terms of reference, it published the four tentative seasonal schedules together with recommendations with a view to improving the utilization of the spectrum. Since the entry into force of this procedure, the number of frequency-hours included in the HF Broadcasting Schedules has grown from approximately 16,700 in November 1960 to approximately 20,000 in November 1973. Despite the increasing use of the frequency bands, the degree of interference remains limited owing in particular to preliminary coordination measures taken by some administrations.

6.2.5 *Monitoring*

Four periodic Summaries of Monitoring Information, numbered 176 (for the period November 1972 to January 1973) to 179 (for the period July to October 1973) inclusive and totalling 2,013 pages were issued in 1973. Each Summary contained results of monitoring observations in the frequency bands between 2 850 kHz and 8 000 kHz, including information concerning broadcasting stations; each one covered a period of three months and included all information received by the Board concerning the last month of the previous Summary (I.F.R.B. Circular-letters No. 241, dated 25 May 1970, and No. 248, dated 23 November 1970, refer).

6.2.6 *Work involving use of the computer*

In 1973, the I.F.R.B. used the computer to carry out the following work:

- a) data processing for maintaining the Master Register;
- b) data processing for the preparation of service documents and other publications, and production of tabulations required for the publication of these documents by the offset process;

- c) technical calculations for the assessment of the probability of harmful interference in accordance with Articles 9 and 10 of the Radio Regulations;
- d) production, at the request of administrations or for the internal use of the Board, of up-to-date tabulations of frequency assignments recorded in the Master Register.

6.2.7 *Preparation of computer programmes and associated studies*

The storage capacity of the new Siemens computer makes it possible to group programmes into large blocks and thus facilitate operations. General studies were undertaken to improve existing procedures by exploiting the technical possibilities of the new machine to the full. Thus, for the technical calculations involved in assessing the probability of harmful interference, several programmes now use magnetic discs (e.g. for the geographical index giving the names of stations and their geographical coordinates, and for class of emission tables).

6.2.8 *Technical standards and rules of procedure*

In 1973 the I.F.R.B. Technical Standards were neither revised nor amended since no changes in the texts on which these technical standards are based were made by the C.C.I.R. at its interim meetings in 1972.

The Board used the new Siemens computer for further trials of the computer programme annexed to C.C.I.R. Report 252-2 relating to the evaluation of the field strength and of the transmission loss of sky waves for frequencies comprised within limits of approximately 2 and 30 MHz, pending final adoption in the form of a C.C.I.R. Recommendation of the method described in that Report.

The Board continued its study of the various decisions of the World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications, Geneva, 1971, with a view to a revision of the Rules of Procedure concerning the processing and recording of frequency assignments to stations in the Space and Terrestrial Radiocommunication Services in conformity with the Final Acts of that Conference.

6.2.9 *Implementation of the decisions of the World Administrative Maritime Radio Conference, Geneva, 1967*

Although the Final Acts of the World Administrative Maritime Radio Conference, Geneva, 1967, entered into force on 1 April 1969, the Conference foresaw that some of the provisions it adopted could be applied only in successive stages. It accordingly drew up a schedule, some stages of which extended until 1983. The Board pursued its efforts to induce administrations to apply the decisions of the Conference as fully as possible. It continued to draw attention, at what was considered to be the most appropriate moment, to the action to be taken to implement the Conference decisions within the prescribed time-limits.

6.2.10 *Implementation of the decisions of the Extraordinary Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference, Geneva, 1966*

Following the implementation of the Allotment Plan which appears in Appendix 27 to the Radio Regulations (dated 18 September 1969 for the frequency bands between 10 005 kHz and 17 970 kHz and dated 17 September 1970 for the frequency bands between 2 850 kHz and 8 965 kHz), the provisions that the Board applies to notices received from administrations are those of Article 9 of the Radio Regulations as revised by the Aeronautical Conference in 1966.

The implementation of the Plan in Appendix 27 is practically completed and has been effected by most countries. The assignments recorded in the Master Register which have not been cancelled by administrations are examined by the Board in accordance with paragraph 2 of Resolution No. Aer 6 of the Aeronautical Conference.

6.2.11 *Implementation of the decisions of the World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications, Geneva, 1971*

In order to assist administrations in the implementation of the decisions of the Conference which came into force on 1 January 1973, the Board issued a series of I.F.R.B. Circular-letters analysing the following topics:

- i) Circular-letter No. 288 of 15 May 1973 concerning Appendices 1A and 1B to the Radio Regulations — Forms of Notices;
- ii) Circular-letter No. 290 of 28 June 1973 concerning procedures applicable to space stations (other than broadcasting stations) on geostationary satellites and to earth stations communicating with them;
- iii) Circular-letter No. 293 of 30 July 1973 concerning procedures for the notification, co-ordination and recording of frequency assignments to terrestrial stations above 28 MHz other than broadcasting stations;
- iv) Circular-letter No. 294 of 6 August 1973 concerning procedures applicable to space stations (other than broadcasting stations) on non-geostationary satellites and to earth stations communicating with them;
- v) Circular-letter No. 300 of 9 November 1973 concerning frequency bands to be taken into account in applying the provisions of the Radio Regulations to terrestrial radio-communication stations (Article 9) and to earth stations (Article 9A).

6.2.12 *Preparatory work for the forthcoming World Administrative Radio Conference for Maritime Telecommunications (1974)*

In accordance with No. 482 of the Radio Regulations, the Board studied questions of every type relevant to the preparation of the Maritime Conference of 1974, the agenda for which was adopted by the Administrative Council in Resolution No. 704.

It also prepared reports to the Conference on the implementation of the various decisions made by the World Administrative Maritime Radio Conference, Geneva, 1967; in these reports

it drew the attention of the Conference to the various problems with regard to the tasks to be performed by the Board which have arisen in the application of these provisions.

The Board made a methodical study of the proposals submitted to the Conference by administrations and prepared the necessary documentation so as to be able to provide the participants in the Conference with information which might facilitate its work.

6.2.13 *Handbook on recommended techniques for the better utilization and reduction of congestion of the high frequency radio spectrum*

Having finished assembling the contributions from administrations for the “Handbook on Recommended Techniques for the Better Utilization and Reduction of Congestion of the High Frequency Radio Spectrum” to be published in pursuance of Recommendation No. 37 of the Panel of Experts, the Board completed the editing of this Handbook in the three working languages of the Union. It was published in August 1973 and copies have been delivered to administrations.

6.2.14 *Preparation of a Seminar on Frequency Management and the use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum*

Pursuant to Administrative Council Resolution No. 528, the Board issued I.F.R.B. Circular-letter No. 292 dated 26 July 1973 informing administrations that a seminar would be held at the Union Headquarters from 9 to 20 September 1974.

6.2.15 *Visits and training for administration officials at the I.F.R.B.*

Officials from a number of administrations underwent training at the Specialized Secretariat of the I.F.R.B. during 1973. They studied and became familiar with the procedures for dealing with frequency assignment notices. Their stays varied from 1 week to 3 months.

6.2.16 *Technical Cooperation*

In accordance with No. 155 of the Convention, important questions concerning I.T.U. technical cooperation are discussed in the Coordination Committee. The I.F.R.B. therefore participated in dealing with those of the questions which had been submitted by the Secretary-General to the Coordination Committee, including experts' reports, and advised the Secretary-General on coordination of frequencies utilization for the networks planned for West Africa.

The Board took part in the Seminar on the Planning of Broadcasting Systems held at São Paulo (11-22 June 1973), in the Seminar on Frequency Management and the use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum held at Belgrade (18-21 June 1973) and in the Seminars on Broadcasting held at Djakarta (12-23 November 1973) and Nairobi (3-14 December 1973).

6.2.17 *Miscellaneous*

In accordance with the Convention and the Radio Regulations, members of the I.F.R.B. and staff members of its Specialized Secretariat attended conferences and meetings as representatives of the Board, in order to assist and collaborate in the treatment of questions concerning frequency utilization.

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

Meetings

During 1973, no meetings were organized under the auspices of the C.C.I.R. Secretariat, so that this Report does not contain the usual table giving participation in meetings.

Nevertheless, C.C.I.R. work went forward in many Interim Working Parties (I.W.P.s), set up by various Study Groups to consider specific problems within their terms of reference. While the majority of the activities of the I.W.P.s were carried out by correspondence, mention should be made of the meetings of I.W.P.s 5/1 (Predictions of phase and amplitude of ground waves) and 5/2 (Tropospheric propagation data for broadcasting space and point-to-point), held in Bournemouth (United Kingdom) from 25 September to 1 October 1973, and the meeting of I.W.P.4/1 (Technical considerations affecting the efficient use of the geostationary satellite orbit), held in Melbourne (Australia) from 1-5 October 1973. The Director would like to express here his thanks to the inviting administrations for the excellent organization of these meetings and would stress that, due to their help and that of certain participating administrations, no costs were incurred by the I.T.U., with the exception of those connected with the attendance at these meetings of a representative of the C.C.I.R. technical staff concerned with the problems treated.

Preparation for the C.C.I.R. Final Study Group meetings

Following an exchange of correspondence between the Chairmen of the Study Groups for which the C.C.I.R. is responsible, a programme was fixed for early 1974 for the C.C.I.R. final Study Group meetings, charged with the preparation of texts for consideration by the XIIIth Plenary Assembly.

This schedule also included a meeting of I.W.P. PLEN./2 "Possible Broadcasting Satellite Systems and their relative feasibility", so as to allow the I.W.P. to profit by the presence, at the final meetings of certain Study Groups, of experts on the subject on which the I.W.P. is to prepare a report of great importance to new or developing countries, for consideration by the Plenary Assembly.

On the basis of this meeting schedule, contributions to the work of the Study Groups were invited in April 1973, for submission in the last month of that year. While the response was most gratifying — some 4,500 pages of proposals were submitted — the Director nevertheless feels that it should be pointed out that certain material difficulties were caused by the late submission of a substantial number of contributions.

XIIIth Plenary Assembly

Following the discussions during the 1973 Session of the Administrative Council on the dates and other modalities of the XIIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., a circular letter was sent to all Members and other participants in the work of the C.C.I.R. on 23 July 1973, announcing that the XIIIth Plenary Assembly would take place in Geneva from Monday 15 to Friday 26 July 1974 inclusive.

Editorial Work

A number of addenda to the New Delhi volumes were prepared, following the adoption of certain new Questions and Study Programmes, in accordance with No. 190 of the Montreux Convention.

With respect to the Handbook of Monitoring Stations, which has been in the course of publication since the XIth Plenary Assembly (Oslo, 1966), the Director would report that, as of the

date of writing, only one chapter is still awaited from the administration which had undertaken to contribute it.

Computer usage

The I.T.U. computer has been used regularly for the monthly predictions of ionospheric indices and their evolution, for the computation of ground-wave propagation curves and different values of ϵ , σ and for various work concerning diagrams for directional antennae for HF and space communications.

The C.E.R.N. computer was used until August 1973 for these computations of HF propagation parameters. However, due to a change of computers at C.E.R.N., this work had to be interrupted in the latter part of 1973, but will resume during the first months of 1974.

Technical cooperation

The C.C.I.R. Secretariat continued its close cooperation with the Technical Cooperation Department in the selection of experts and equipment for the UNDP/ITU projects concerned with Recommendations.

The Secretariat also cooperated with the Technical Cooperation Department in studying questions of space communication systems, radio-relay systems and radio-wave propagation for the developing countries. Test computations were furnished at the request of a number of administrations.

During the I.T.U. Seminars on the Planning of Broadcasting Systems, held in Djakarta and in Nairobi, representatives of the C.C.I.R. Secretariat presented information on ground-wave propagation curves for a variety of electrical characteristics of the ground-wave constants, produced by means of the I.T.U. computer.

Cooperation with the C.C.I.T.T.

Following the agreement of the Vth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T., held in December 1972, Study Group 7 of the C.C.I.T.T. and the Interim Study Group on Vocabulary (CIV), set up by the XIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., were formally fused as of 1 January 1973, as a Joint CCIR/CCITT Study Group on Vocabulary (CMV), administered by the C.C.I.R. This new Joint Group held its first meeting within the schedule of the C.C.I.R. Final Study Group meetings.

A technical subject which has become of considerable urgency is the transmission of signals by the use of pulse code modulation (PCM). In view of the great interest of both the C.C.I.R. and the C.C.I.T.T. in this subject, and following a proposal to this effect formulated at the interim meeting in 1972 of the CMTT, a Joint Meeting of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of interested C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups was held in Geneva in November 1973, with a view to coordinating work between the two C.C.I.s, and resulted in a unanimous proposal to set up an I.W.P. of the CMTT to coordinate such matters.

Cooperation with other International Organizations

The Director and/or members of the technical staff attended a number of meetings of international organizations, in keeping with the general desire to coordinate, to the extent possible, work of interest to the C.C.I.R. being carried out by such organizations.

Close contact was maintained with U.R.S.I., E.B.U., O.I.R.T., A.B.U., I.C.A.O., I.M.C.O., I.E.C. and C.I.S.P.R.

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

6.4.1 *Introduction*

During the period immediately following a C.C.I.T.T. Plenary Assembly priority must be given to the preparation of the C.C.I.T.T. Book, which contains all the Recommendations adopted by the Plenary Assembly and the questions which it sets for study for the following period, as well as the Supplements (Contributions, extracts from Contributions and other documents of special interest warranting their publication). This Book is an indispensable working instrument for all the C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups and also for administrations, recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations taking part in the work of the C.C.I.T.T.

The result of this is that for a period of about a year Study Group meetings are usually infrequent: this has hardly any disadvantages, since in any case the members of the Study Groups need some time both to assimilate the results of the recently completed Plenary Assembly and to reflect on the studies which are to be undertaken or continued during the new study period, and to prepare contributions for forthcoming meetings, the organization of which also requires some time.

That was what happened in 1973, following the Vth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. held in Geneva in December 1972: priority was given to the preparation of the Green Book, and only a few Study Group and Working Party meetings were held during the second part of the year.

6.4.2 *Preparation and publication of the C.C.I.T.T. Green Book*

6.4.2.1 *Decisions and suggestions of the Vth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T.*

The Vth Plenary Assembly decided to abandon the loose-leaf presentation used for the White Book (IVth Plenary Assembly, Mar del Plata, 1968), owing to the drawbacks which subsequently became apparent and to its cost, and to have the new Book published in the form of bound volumes, in format A4, with a dark green cover.

The Green Book was divided into nine volumes, like the White Book, the largest volumes being subdivided into several parts.

The editing and publication of the White Book were not finally completed until two years after the IVth Plenary Assembly. That much too long delay was strongly criticized for the serious inconveniences it caused. Accordingly, the Vth Plenary Assembly requested the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. and the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. to take all the necessary steps to ensure that the volumes of the Green Book should be published within a year, so that the provisions contained therein could be applied as quickly as possible, and to report on the matter to the Administrative Council.

As an interim solution pending the implementation of a definitive solution, the Vth Plenary Assembly, having expressed its Opinion No. 4, reproduced in Annex 8, gratefully acknowledged the acceptance in principle by several administrations of a request by the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat for the assistance of some of their experts in editing the texts of the Green Book in the three working languages of the Union.

6.4.2.2 *Procedure for the preparation of the texts*

Profound gratitude should be expressed to the administrations or recognized private operating agencies of the following countries:

Canada
Spain (C.T.N.E.)
United States (A.T. & T.)
France
United Kingdom (Post Office)

which lent their assistance to the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat. Special thanks are due to the C.T.N.E. (Spain), which undertook the revision of the Spanish version of all the volumes except Volume I, an enormous amount of work involving nearly 4,200 pages of text. Without the valuable contribution of these administrations, the publication of the Green Book would have taken more time than it finally did.

However, none of these administrations or recognized private operating agencies was able to second any of its specialists to the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat in Geneva for the three or four month period that the Secretariat considered to be necessary for methodical and coordinated work.¹

In those circumstances, the special procedure described below had to be used for all the volumes except part of Volume I, which was entirely prepared in the three languages at I.T.U. Headquarters, and the English and French versions of Volume IV, prepared by the existing editing groups of Study Group IV, and Volume IX, prepared by the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat:

- a) preparation for each volume by the specialized engineer of the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat of a basic “*master*” text in English or French, according to the language normally used by the engineer;
- b) translation of this master text into the other language (French or English) by the Language Service of the General Secretariat;
- c) submission of this translation, accompanied by the master text, to the administration which had undertaken the revision of the volume in question, to ensure the best possible technical concordance of the two versions, using the correct terminology;
- d) return of the texts to the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat for finishing touches;
- e) translation of the final text into Spanish by the Spanish Language Section of the General Secretariat;
- f) dispatch of this Spanish translation, accompanied by a photocopy of the final English and French versions, to the C.T.N.E. for revision.

In some cases, specialists of some of these administrations also came to Geneva for very short periods, to improve coordination and to settle certain thorny points.

¹ Nevertheless, for Volumes III (Line transmission) and V (Telephone transmission quality) a United Kingdom Post Office official spent three weeks in Geneva in March 1973 helping to align the French text prepared by the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat and the English text of which he had coordinated the preparation.

6.4.2.3 *Proof-reading and printing*

For the “preparation” of the manuscripts (i.e., to enter in them all the necessary indications for the printers such as presentation, typography and placing of figures, etc.) and then for correcting the proofs as they came back from the printers, the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat had to employ a large proof-reading service. At peak periods, there were four proof-readers for English, four for French and five for Spanish (owing to the concentration of work over a shorter period for this language); these proof-readers worked in direct contact with the engineer of the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat responsible for a given volume. This organization of work proved efficient and also helped to reduce the period of the publication of the Green Book.

All the problems concerned with printing properly so-called (choice of printers, contact with them, measures to ensure observance of deadlines, etc.) were of course taken care of by the Common Services of the General Secretariat, to which the manuscripts were forwarded by the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat as they were finally completed. Constant and close cooperation was maintained between the two organs and operated to the satisfaction of all concerned and made it possible to settle without undue difficulty all the incidents and even accidents inherent in an operation of such complexity and scope. It was one of the contributing factors to the success of the exercise.

6.4.2.4 *Results obtained*

In this way, all the volumes of the Green Book could be made available to administrations within periods of nine to 17 months, according to the volumes and languages: Volume IX on Protection (the shortest volume, with only 120 pages) was issued in the three languages in September 1973, at the Plenipotentiary Conference; Volumes III (Line transmission) and V (Telephone transmission quality) were ready in English and French by December 1973; Volumes VII (Telegraph technique) and VIII (Data transmission) were made available in French and English to delegates attending the meetings of Study Group VII and Special Study Group A in January 1974, to their great satisfaction. The English and French versions of Volumes II-B (Telegraph operation and tariffs) and IV (Maintenance) were also published before the end of January. Volumes I and II-A appeared respectively in March and April in English and French; and the Spanish versions of all the volumes (except Volumes VI and IX) were issued some in April and some in May. Volume VI (Telephone switching) was issued in French and English in May and in Spanish in June.

The set of nine volumes comprises 4,430 pages of text, tables and figures, in each of the three languages. Moreover, the three versions — English, Spanish and French — have the same pagination, which will greatly facilitate reference to them during discussions; their presentation is extremely similar, if not identical, because the Spanish version was set up on the photocomposition unit of the I.T.U. General Secretariat.

Despite greater standardization and the reduction of the number of types used for the Green Book (to reduce costs), the quality of presentation is the same as that of the White Book.

Nevertheless, this experiment cannot be regarded as fully conclusive.

It called for an enormous amount of work on the part of a small number of administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) which, now that they are aware of what is involved, may not be prepared to volunteer their services in the future.

6.4.3 *Activities of Study Groups in 1973*

6.4.3.1 *General*

6.4.3.1.1 *List of meetings held*

1. At its 27th session (June 1972), the Administrative Council, in its Resolution No. 707, allocated to the C.C.I.T.T. (Section 8.2) a credit of 415,000 Swiss francs (increased to 423,000 Swiss francs by the additional credits for 1973), to enable it to hold:

- eight weeks of Study Group meetings in Geneva;
- a two-week meeting of the Plan Committee for Latin America in Brasilia.

2. The programme thus established was observed, as will be seen from the following list of meetings of Study Groups, Plan Committees and their Working Parties held in 1973.

Meetings held in 1973

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Subject of the meeting</i>	<i>Place</i>
28 June-5 July	Plan Committee for Latin America	Brasilia
25-27 June	Tariff Group for Latin America (TAL) (Meeting held with that of Plan Committee for Latin America)	Brasilia
9-13 July	“Laboratory” Working Party of SG XII (Telephone transmission quality)	Geneva
10-14 September	Special Autonomous Working Party No. 5 (GAS/5) (Economic conditions and telecommunication development)	Geneva
17-19 September	Editorial Group of Special Autonomous Working Party No. 3 (GAS/3) (Economic and technical comparison of transmission systems)	Geneva
29 October-1 November	Working Party of the World Plan Committee	Geneva
5-7 November	Coordination Committee of the Plan for Asia and Oceania	Geneva
29 October-7 November	SG XI and its Working Parties (Telephone switching and signalling)	Geneva
8-15 November	SG XIII and its Working Parties (Automatic and semi-automatic telephone networks)	Geneva
26 November-5 December	Working Parties 1 and 2 of SG IV (Transmission maintenance of international lines, circuits and chains of circuits)	Geneva
10-13 December	Coordination Committee of the Plan for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin	Geneva

3. It will be seen from this list that the total number of working days of meetings (55) slightly exceed (by 10%) the number provided for (50), although the authorized credits were not all spent (expenditure of approximately 338,950 Swiss francs, or a saving of 20%). This was made possible by economical management (e.g. reducing the actual duration of a meeting when, from the experience of recent similar meetings, it seemed to have been too amply provided for in the original calendar), an effort to improve organization, especially by grouping together, wherever possible, the meetings of Study Groups or Working Parties dealing with related questions, and by savings on interpretation whenever that could be done without hampering discussions (regional meetings or meetings attended by small numbers of delegates): thus, for example, at the meeting of the Regional Plan Committee for Latin America in Brasilia, interpretation was provided in English and Spanish only, and the working documents were submitted only in those two languages.

4. In the past, Committee B of the Plenary Assembly used to draw up a general programme of work for the Study Groups during the forthcoming study period. The Vth Plenary Assembly adopted a different procedure and left it to the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. to draw up the programme and schedule of meetings by agreement with the Chairmen of the Study Groups, within the limit of the credits authorized by the Administrative Council.

The schedule of meetings for 1973 was thus drawn up by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. after consultation with the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Study Groups, Joint Working Parties and Special Autonomous Working Parties. The schedule was sent by a C.C.I.T.T. circular of 6 June 1973 to all administrations and organizations participating in the work of the C.C.I.T.T.

This date, although somewhat late, enabled the countries which so wished to prepare a large number of contributions, as will be seen from Table 2 below (see 6.4.3.1.2). It is regrettable, however, that many contributions arrived too late for the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat to be able to send them to all participants in the three languages long enough before the opening of meetings to allow them to be studied in advance, as recommended in Resolution No. 1 of the Vth Plenary Assembly: it is essential to take into account the time required for translation, typing, reproduction and despatch which is carried out by the Common Services of the General Secretariat and which normally takes an average of six to eight weeks, in view of the work load of those services. In these circumstances, late contributions had to be circulated as temporary documents at the opening of meetings, and often only in their original version (hence in one language). The attention of all the Member countries of the Union is drawn to the inconvenience of such late submission and to the necessity, in the interests of the work of the C.C.I.T.T., of sending their contributions to the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat in good time.

To facilitate the work of administrations in this matter, the calendar of meetings will henceforth be drawn up much earlier: the calendar for 1974 was sent out by a circular of July 1973, after the Administrative Council had fixed the Union's budget for 1974 at its 28th session in May 1973. The preparation of a provisional schedule for 1975 was begun in January 1974, pending the decisions of the 29th session of the Administrative Council.

5. Finally, it should be noted that the meetings of Study Groups XI and XIII, attended by 126 and over 200 delegates, respectively, were held in the new conference rooms in the I.T.U. tower and that delegates appreciated the working conditions thus provided, which greatly facilitated the organization of debates and subdivision into working groups.

6.4.3.1.2 *Participation in meetings*

The participation of Member countries of the I.T.U. in Study Group meetings in 1973 (when they were represented by an administration or a recognized private operating agency) is shown in Table 1 below.

It will be seen that, unfortunately, the number of countries represented at certain meetings was rather small.

Table 2 gives numerical data on the participation, by category and by Study Group, Committee or Working Party, of administrations, recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations.

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**Participation in C.C.I.T.T. meetings
in 1973**

TABLE 1

Participation in C.C.I.T.T. meetings in 1973:

- *Study Groups and Plan Committees and their Working Parties,*
— *Joint Working Parties,*
— *Special Autonomous Working Parties.*

Countries (Administrations or recognized private operating agencies)	STUDY GROUPS AND WORKING PARTIES				PLAN				JOINT W. P.	SP. AUTONOMOUS W. P.		Total
	IV	XI	XII	XIII	WORLD	LATIN AMERICA	ASIA	EUROPE		GAS 3	GAS 5	
									TAL			
Germany (F. R. of)	×	×	×	×	×			×		×		7
Saudi Arabia							×					1
Argentina						×						1
Australia				×	×		×					3
Belgium	×	×		×	×			×				5
Bolivia						×			×			2
Brazil					×	×			×			3
Canada	×	×		×	×	×				×	×	7
Central African Republic					×						×	2
Chile						×			×			2
Costa Rica						×						1
Denmark	×	×		×							×	4
Dominican Rep.		×		×								2
Spain	×	×		×		×		×			×	6
United States	×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	9
France	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	10
Greece											×	1
Honduras						×			×			2
Hungarian People's Republic		×										1
Indonesia		×		×			×					3
Iran							×					1
Italy	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	10
Japan	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	9
Kuwait		×										1
Lebanon					×							1
Malaysia				×	×		×					3
Mexico						×					×	2
Nicaragua						×					×	2

TABLE 1 (concluded)

Participation in C.C.I.T.T. meetings in 1973:

- *Study Groups and Plan Committees and their Working Parties,*
 — *Joint Working Parties,*
 — *Special Autonomous Working Parties.*

Countries (Administrations or recognized private operating agencies)	STUDY GROUPS AND WORKING PARTIES				PLAN				JOINT W. P.	SP. AUTONOMOUS W. P.		Total
	IV	XI	XII	XIII	WORLD	LATIN AMERICA	ASIA	EUROPE		GAS 3	GAS 5	
									TAL			
Nigeria	×	×		×							×	4
Norway	×	×		×								3
Paraguay						×			×			2
Netherlands	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×	×	9
Peru						×			×			2
Philippines							×					1
Poland (People's Rep. of)	×	×		×				×				4
German Democratic Rep.		×		×								2
United Kingdom	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×		9
Senegal		×										1
Sweden	×	×	×	×				×			×	6
Switzerland	×	×	×	×				×			×	6
Czechoslovakia		×										1
Venezuela						×			×			2
Yugoslavia					×							1
Totals of the Countries	16	23	7	21	15	19	9	10	11	8	15	

TABLE 2

	Study Groups and their Working Parties				Plan				Joint Working Party	Special Autonomous Working Parties	
	IV	XI	XII	XIII	World Plan	Latin America Plan	Asia Plan	Europe Plan			
									TAL	GAS/3	GAS/5
Administrations	13	21	5	21	13	15	8	10	7	5	10
Recognized private operating agencies	11	14	2	11	7	14	5	—	8	4	7
Scientific or industrial organizations	5	22	4	19	2	9	—	—	—	3	6
International organizations	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	1	—	2
Total number of participants	99	126	18	209	42	90	21	16	24	15	37
Contributions: regular late	16 8	27 18	6 —	15 6	3 2	8 12	3 1	— —	4 —	1 —	1 —

It is interesting to note that the following were admitted to participation in the work of the C.C.I.T.T. in 1973:

- a new international organization, the International Federation for Information Processing (I.F.I.P.)
- seven scientific or industrial organizations, which all chose the ½ unit class of contribution. These are:

Germany (F.R. of): Krone GmbH, Berlin

Belgium: Câblerie de Charleroi, Charleroi

United States of America: Arthur D. Little, Cambridge (Mass.); Burroughs Corporation, Detroit (Michigan); Codex Corporation, Newton (Mass.)

Switzerland: Câbleries de Brugg, Cossonay et Cortailod; Sodeco, Geneva,

which demonstrates the increasing interest shown in the work of the C.C.I.T.T.

6.4.3.2 Results of the work of the Study Groups in 1973

6.4.3.2.1 General

At the outset of a new study period (i.e. after the Plenary Assembly), Study Groups cannot be expected to reach definitive conclusions at their first meetings on the questions set for study by the Plenary Assembly or to propose new draft

Recommendations or amendments to existing Recommendations. Except in special cases, they can only analyse questions, establish working methods, distribute questions among various Working Parties or appoint special or coordinating Rapporteurs and begin their studies on the bases thus established, beginning with the examination of the first contributions received by the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat from countries and organizations participating in the work of the C.C.I.T.T. That is what happened in 1973.

6.4.3.2.2 *Brief summary of the results obtained by various Study Groups*

A summary of the main results obtained and studies conducted by the Study Groups which met in 1973 is given below.

1. *Switching and performance of the automatic international telephone service*

A. In October-November 1973, Study Groups XI and XIII were the first C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups (after the Plan Committee for Latin America) to meet in plenary session during the new study period 1973-1976. In accordance with the general directives of the Vth Plenary Assembly:

- their meetings were grouped together, allowing for the rapid exchange of a considerable amount of information;
- dovetailing the time of meetings in accordance with a very strict programme did not appreciably hamper the progress of work, while reducing interpretation costs to a minimum.

B. Study Group XI thus:

- began to study a digital version of Signalling System No. 6;
- continued its long-standing efforts to standardize programming languages for stored programme controlled exchanges (these now represent the new generation of switching equipments, both for local exchanges and for trunk and international exchanges);
- decided to undertake studies of a new signalling system which will ultimately be the optimal system for an integrated digital network switching and transmission.

C. The importance of the work of Study Group XIII is constantly increasing, since the explosive development of international automatic telephone operation is unfortunately not always accompanied by satisfactory traffic flow performance and the calling subscriber too often has to re-dial his call.

The principal topics of the November meeting of Study Group XIII and its two Working Parties were as follows:

- measures for the coordinated maintenance of transmission and switching equipments;

- a centralized processing trial by the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat of the results of service observations;
- a survey to be taken to ascertain the statistical distribution of routes actually used in the international network;
- enquiry into the effects of repeated calls on service quality (sometimes with chain reactions at very long distances).

2. *Telecommunication tariffs*

Economic studies of telecommunication development

A. The Regional Tariff Group for Latin America (TAL), one of the four regional tariff groups subsidiary to Study Group III, met in Brasilia in June 1973 on the occasion of the meeting of the Regional Plan Committee for Latin America. Working very pragmatically, it used a synthetic method, based on an exhaustive enquiry into the accounting rates (rates for international accounting) in force in Latin America, which enabled it to propose a scale of rates for the international telephone and telex services in that continent.

B. Special Autonomous Working Party No. 5 (GAS/5) met in September. It outlined the new study topics assigned to it, established responsibility for the drafting of new chapters of the Manual to be published in 1976 and sketched the broad outlines of certain subjects it is to study. It also concerned itself with the preparation of the “Yearbook of Common Carrier Telecommunication Statistics”, which is to appear this year, in accordance with a recommendation of the Vth Plenary Assembly.

3. *Telephone transmission and Laboratory*

None of the Study Groups dealing with this subject — Study Groups XII, XV and XVI and Special Study Groups C and D — held plenary meetings in 1973.

The only groups that met were:

- A. The “Laboratory” Working Party of Study Group XII (in July), which drew up the programme of general tests (subjective tests and objective measurements) to be carried out in the C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory in 1973 and part of 1974;
- B. The Editorial Group of GAS/3 (in September), which distributed the work of preparing new texts for updating and completing the Manual “Economic and Technical Aspects of the Choice of a Transmission System”, especially with regard to national or regional satellite telecommunication systems.

4. *Maintenance*

Two of the five permanent Working Parties of Study Group IV met successively in November and December to study questions relating to telephone circuit maintenance and measuring equipments.

These two Working Parties divided the questions between several Special Rapporteurs responsible for coordinating the study and laid down general directives for the conduct of studies.

5. *General plan for the development of international telecommunication networks*

The Regional Plan Committee for Latin America was the only Plan Committee which held a meeting in 1973. Preparations for the future work of the other Committees were continued by their Working Parties or Coordination Committees (so far, the Committees have not used the same terminology for the bodies which are responsible for the continuity of their activities).

A. *Regional Plan Committee for Latin America*

At its meeting in Brasilia in June-July, this Committee drew up a plan for 1974-1976 and overall estimates for 1982, the base year for data collection being 1972. The results of the Committee's work will be published in the Plan Book for Latin America, Brasilia, 1973, which should come out in April 1974.

The Committee's work was hampered by the fact that the number of countries represented at the Brasilia meeting and the number of replies received to the Questionnaire were small. The attention of the administrations concerned was drawn to this.

For its future work, the Committee adopted a Questionnaire to collect data for the Plan and, following the example of other Plan Committees, set up a Working Party to carry out the Committee's directives during the interval between two successive meetings (in practice, every four years). The next meeting of the Committee is to take place in 1977 in Peru.

B. *Working Party of the World Plan Committee*

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Ad hoc Group "Future of the World Plan Committee", whose report was adopted by the Vth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T., Geneva, 1972, the Working Party of the World Plan Committee met in Geneva from 29 October to 1 November 1973. The purpose of this meeting was to examine administrations' replies to the Questionnaire "PLAN-1972" and any proposals for amending the Guide and Questionnaire. The progress that had been expected could not be made owing to the disappointing number of replies received at the time of the meeting (only 48 Member countries out of 146 had replied to the Questionnaire). The nature of the Plan Committee's work calls for the collaboration of all Member countries, particularly by sending replies and participating in meetings: a recommendation to that end was adopted by the Working Party.

The Working Party made some amendments to the Guide and Questionnaire for the purposes of future enquiries and asked that the first series of data for the World Plan collected by means of the Questionnaire "PLAN-1972" should be published in 1974. Plan publications will henceforth consist of two series: the first, concerning traffic data, routing (existing and forecast) and circuits (existing) will be published every two years; the second, the Plan Book, will be published every four years and will contain, in addition to the above data, updated, information on arteries, numbering plans and leased circuits.

C. *Coordination Committee of the Plan for Asia and Oceania*

In the light of the deliberations of the Working Party of the World Plan Committee, the Coordination Committee of the Plan for Asia and Oceania adopted in November 1973 a new Guide and a new Questionnaire quite similar to those of the Working Party of the World Plan. It drew up a draft agenda for the next meeting of the Committee which will take place in Tokyo from 23 to 30 October 1974.

D. *Coordination Committee of the Plan for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin*

In accordance with the schedule prepared for the Plan Committee for this region, the Coordination Committee instructed the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat in December 1973 to forward the data on transit traffic to interested administrations with a view to drawing up data for the Plan.

Unfortunately, only 50% of the countries of the region had sent in their replies to the Questionnaire by the date of the meeting.

The Coordination Committee also drew up a draft agenda for the next meeting of the Plan Committee for the region, to be held in Madrid in September 1974.

6.4.4 *Conclusions*

During the third quarter of 1973, a very large number of contributions for Study Group meetings in 1974 was received by the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat and circulated to all countries and organizations participating in the work of the C.C.I.T.T.

1973 was thus a year of transition in C.C.I.T.T. activities, during which the conclusions of the preceding study period (1968-1972) and the recommendations of the Vth Plenary Assembly were materialized in the Green Book and a study was begun of the questions placed on the agenda of the new study period (1973-1976) by this Plenary Assembly.

7. TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

7.1 *General features of activities in 1973*

In 1973, as in past years, the Union's technical cooperation activities were in conformity with the provisions of Article 4, point 23, of the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965). To this end, the Union continued to: "foster the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in new or developing countries by every means at its disposal, especially its participation in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations".

The Union's technical cooperation activities in 1973 were directed towards the realization of the above-mentioned objectives through the implementation of projects which could be grouped under three main headings:

a) The promotion of development of telecommunication networks in Africa, the Americas and Asia

The Union continued its efforts to promote the development of telecommunication networks in Africa, the Americas and Asia with a view to their integration into the world-wide telecommunication system, in accordance with the objectives established by the Union's World and Regional Plan Committees. To this end, studies and surveys were carried out by experts engaged by the Union working in collaboration with Member administrations. For the same purpose, the Union has endeavoured to further its collaboration with the various governments concerned, the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions, other regional and sub-regional (telecommunication) bodies and organizations, the World Bank and regional banks.

In connection with the preparatory work for the establishment of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network, a meeting, attended by 14 West African countries, took place in April 1973 in order to discuss the various final reports and to recommend the form and content of model specifications which are under preparation by the I.T.U. for the international links and switching centres. The survey team has also studied several routes not included in the original project.

Measures were taken with a view to promote financing for the Pan-African Telecommunication Network. The executive heads of the Organization for African Unity (O.A.U.), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (E.C.A.), the African Development Bank (A.D.B.) and the Union created a coordination committee for this purpose, as well as for the coordination of the implementation of the Network. The Union was charged with the technical coordination and the A.D.B. with the coordination of the financial aspects of the project. The committee held two consultative meetings in Geneva with the representatives of several potential financing institutions and donor governments. The matter of financing the Pan-African Telecommunication Network is, therefore, progressing well.

The implementation of the Inter-American Telecommunication Network continued to progress satisfactorily.

Among the projects in which the Union participated, particular mention should be made of the study for a regional educational television system for nine countries in South America for which the field work was completed at the beginning of 1973. The report of the I.T.U. team

which worked on this project constitutes a chapter of the draft final report to be presented by the United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (UNESCO), the Executing Agency for this project. The participating countries should be meeting in 1974 to decide on the further action to be taken.

As a follow-up to the Asian Telecommunication Survey/Feasibility Studies completed in 1972, meetings have been held in each of the five sub-regions covered by the project. The Asian Development Bank (A.D.B.) was represented at all of these meetings and loans were being negotiated to enable implementation of the major links. Considerable assistance has been given by the ITU/ECAFE team of Regional Experts in the implementation work, especially regarding the inter-working of the different switching and signalling systems used by the countries concerned, as well as in the coordination of action taken by the various participating countries.

Documentation was prepared for a feasibility study of telecommunication links in the South Pacific Region. As an initial step, a Preparatory Assistance project was proposed in order to permit the collection of information and technical data required for identification of the precise needs and, on the basis thereof, preparation of the full Study project.

Considerable preparatory work was carried out for a Feasibility Study and Pre-investment Survey for the Middle East and Mediterranean Telecommunication Network (comprising all the Arab League member countries). Discussions were held with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development concerning its participation in the financing of the survey, as well as in the financing of the implementation of telecommunication investment projects in the area.

In 1973, 37 expert missions were carried out on this type of project in Africa, the Americas and Asia.

b) The strengthening of national telecommunication technical and administrative services in developing countries

The improvement and modernization of telecommunication facilities made it indispensable in many developing countries to reorganize and/or reinforce administrative and technical services. Ninety-seven missions were devoted to this type of activity. The experts concerned acted as advisers or O.P.A.S. officials in the following specialties: telephony, telegraphy, radiocommunications, monitoring and frequency management, transmission, outside plant, broadcasting, satellite communications, tariffs and rates, accounting operations, etc.

The O.P.A.S. officers held operational and executive posts such as: Chief Engineer, Operations Engineer, Financial Controller, Telephone Engineer and Lecturer in Vocational Training.

c) The development of human resources for telecommunications

As in previous years, almost two-thirds of the total field expenditure of the Union's technical cooperation programmes was disbursed for the training of staff to meet the manpower demand in various sectors of telecommunications in developing countries. This type of assistance included the establishment and/or improvement of national training institutions, as well as in-service and on-the-job training, organization of short-term specialist meetings and seminars, and implementation of fellowships. The Union acted as Executing Agency for important training projects in:

Africa:

Country projects: Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt, Libya, Nigeria, Zaire, Zambia

Multinational projects: Kenya (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania), Malawi (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland), Senegal (Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Guinea, Upper Volta, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo)

Note: The Kenya and Malawi multinational projects also comprise schools in the countries listed between parentheses.

Americas:

Country projects: Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Jamaica, Paraguay, Venezuela

Multinational projects: El Salvador (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua)

Asia:

Country projects: Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Viet-Nam

Europe:

Country project: Turkey

All the above projects were financed by the U.N.D.P. with the exception of those in Costa Rica, Kuwait and Libya (50%) which were implemented on the basis of Funds-in-Trust Agreements signed by the Union with the authorities of these countries. It is also to be noted that only one of these projects was subcontracted (Lebanon).

In Africa, furthermore, there were several small training projects within the framework of which one or two experts ran training schools (the Central African Republic, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Gambia, Upper Volta, Niger, Somalia and Chad).

Sixty-one per cent (211) of all the expert missions in 1973 (345), dealt directly with the development of human resources in telecommunications, the experts serving as instructors, lecturers, training experts or project managers. On a regional basis, the percentage of missions devoted to the field of training was 70% in Africa, 60% in Asia and 47% in the Americas.

Another significant point to be mentioned in this respect is the fact that the Union, in 1973, recruited experts specialized in modern training methods. Prospection for this particular type of expertise proved to be difficult (see also Section 7.8).

The Union also organized three seminars in the course of the year (see Section 7.4.6).

7.2 Quantitative appraisal of 1973 achievements

A significant aspect of the Union's activities in the field of technical cooperation in 1973 was further growth in the volume of aid rendered to developing countries. This is evidenced by the following figures:

- a) 345 expert missions were carried out, against 309 in 1972 (these figures include associate expert assignments);
- b) 457 fellows (including 92 participants in short-term group training) underwent training abroad, against 467 in 1972;
- c) 245 projects were assigned to the Union against 214 in 1972;

- d) US\$2,144,848 worth of equipment was delivered to various field projects against US\$1,615,645 in 1972;
- e) 9 projects were being implemented, partially or entirely, under subcontracts, against 6 in 1972.

The total expenditure for project implementation amounted to US\$10,742,667 against US\$8,971,377 in 1973 (an increase of 17% over 1972), and was the highest attained so far in any one year. (It deserves mention that several other Agencies executing U.N.D.P. projects were not able to increase the figures for implementation in 1973 above those of 1972.)

The total expenditure for all types of projects, by region, was as follows:

Africa	US\$3,861,161 (35.94%) against US\$3,104,059 in 1972
Americas	US\$2,203,883 (20.51%) against US\$1,891,689 in 1972
Asia	US\$4,401,440 (40.98%) against US\$3,514,575 in 1972
Europe	US\$ 276,183 (2.57%) against US\$ 430,149 in 1972
Total	US\$10,742,667 (100%) US\$8,940,472 ¹

The US\$10,742,667 field expenditure for 1973, broken down by project component and by region, is as follows:

Project components	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Total
Experts and Associate					
Experts	2,122,462	1,589,051	2,799,240	190,000	6,700,753
Administrative Support					
Personnel	67,243	38,049	97,664	12,002	214,958
Subcontracts	368,004	12,740	176,076	—	556,820
Fellowships	334,766	134,966	239,818	38,283	747,833
Group Training	183,924	56,514	42,592	—	283,030
Equipment	711,373	330,033	960,925	30,914	2,033,245 ²
Miscellaneous	73,389	42,530	85,125	4,984	206,028
Total	3,861,161	2,203,883	4,401,440	276,183	10,742,667

7.3 Financial resources

In providing technical assistance to developing countries, the Union remained fully dependent on external financial resources. Thus, in 1973 US\$9,803,766 (91%) of the total value (US\$10,742,667) of assistance rendered to developing countries, was financed by the United Nations Development Programme (U.N.D.P.), while the remainder (US\$938,901) came from other sources (Funds-in-Trust and associate expert arrangements, FUNDWI, etc.).

¹ It must also be noted that assistance was provided through an interregional project. The cost of this assistance amounted to \$30,905. No assistance was provided through interregional projects in 1973.

² Plus \$111,603 delivered under subcontract and the amount of \$556,820 mentioned above.

The table below shows the source of financing in 1973, classified by region:

Programmes	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Total
U.N.D.P.	3,632,377	2,085,006	3,810,200	276,183	9,803,766
Funds-in-Trust	106,851	72,149	329,851	—	508,851
Associate Experts	98,588	27,907	183,310	—	309,805
FUNDWI	—	—	78,079	—	78,079
U.N.H.C.R.	23,345	—	—	—	23,345
I.D.B.	—	18,821	—	—	18,821
Total	3,861,161	2,203,883	4,401,440	276,183	10,742,667

7.3.1 United Nations Development Programme (U.N.D.P.)

In 1973, 205 country projects were assigned to the Union by the U.N.D.P. Of these projects, 59 were in Africa, 60 in the Americas, 64 in Asia and 22 in Europe. In addition, the Union provided assistance to various countries under 27 regional/multinational projects, of which 14 were in Africa, 5 in the Americas and 8 in Asia.

During the year under review, the U.N.D.P. gave the formal authorization to the Union to commence operations on 52 new projects. Eighteen projects were implemented under U.N.D.P. preparatory assistance. During the same period, 45 projects were completed.

Out of the 232 projects for which the Union acted as Executing Agency of the U.N.D.P., 35 required substantial contributions by the U.N.D.P. and the government concerned, as well as engagement in each case of a team of experts, implementation of several fellowships and the purchase of a substantial amount of equipment, or subcontracting in part or in whole. Twenty-nine of these 35 projects were in the training sphere, the remainder concerned pre-investment studies and surveys, etc.

The U.N.D.P. provided funds for the organization of three regional seminars. Furthermore, the U.N.D.P. financed the services of ten I.T.U. Regional Experts (three in Africa (except the Mediterranean part of Africa), three in the Americas and four in Asia, including one for the Middle East and Mediterranean part of Africa). As in the past, these experts were able to render valuable aid to a great number of countries requesting ad hoc short-term assistance or advice.

More than half of the UNDP/ITU projects operational in 1973 were small-scale projects (involving U.N.D.P. expenditure up to US\$100,000 for the whole duration of the project) as can be seen from the table below:

Total U.N.D.P. input per project (in US dollars)	% of the total number of UNDP/ITU operational projects in each range
less than 20,000	19.07%
20,000- 50,000	14.95%
50,000- 100,000	19.07%
100,000- 200,000	19.50%
200,000- 500,000	8.76%
500,000-1,000,000	8.76%
more than 1,000,000	9.79%

Details of the implementation of UNDP/ITU projects are given in Annex 6, Table 1.

In 1973, the Union continued to collaborate with other U.N.D.P. Executing Agencies on the implementation of U.N.D.P.-assisted projects as follows:

- under an administrative arrangement signed in 1969 between the Union and the Inter-American Development Bank (I.D.B.) concerning the execution of a pre-investment study of the Inter-American Telecommunication Network, six fellows underwent training organized by the Union (effective expenditure in 1973 amounted to US\$18,821);
- on the basis of agreements with the Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.), the U.P.U. was associated with the I.T.U., for the postal section, in execution of the following projects, for which I.T.U. is Executing Agency:

Training Centres in Afghanistan, Turkey, Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi and Zambia. The I.T.U. was associated with an advisory services' project in Venezuela for which the U.P.U. is Executing Agency (I.T.U. assistance within the latter project amounted to US\$30,343).

- the International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.) was associated with the Union in the implementation of a training centre project in Nepal;
- the Union and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (I.M.C.O.) completed, early in 1973, a joint project for a preliminary survey of radio maritime telecommunication facilities in Africa;
- the Union was associated with the feasibility study for a regional educational television system for South America, for which the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was the Executing Agency (total expenditure for the Union's participation amounted to US\$55,027).

Consideration was given by the Union to providing additional assistance, to the 25 least-developed countries named by ECOSOC, during the period from 1973 to 1976, out of the US \$35 million allotted by the U.N.D.P. for this purpose. While needs for special assistance in the field of telecommunications were identified by several countries, these needs were not accorded a sufficiently high priority except in the case of Botswana. In order to give stronger emphasis to the issue the Union submitted a request to the U.N.D.P. to finance an identification mission to the least-developed countries in Africa. Extensive preparatory work was undertaken to assess the needs in the telecommunication sector of the Sudano-Sahelian zone, within the framework of the special office set up by the United Nations for this purpose.

7.3.1.1 *FUNDWI (Funds of the United Nations for the Development of West Irian)*

As from July 1972, this project was incorporated in the U.N.D.P.'s normal activities in Indonesia. However, during the year, US\$78,079 worth of equipment, ordered before July 1972, was delivered.

7.3.1.2 *U.N.R.O.D. (United Nations Relief Operation Dacca) — Bangladesh*

One short-term expert mission, in continuation of assistance rendered by the Union to Bangladesh in 1972, was completed.

7.3.1.3 *U.N.H.C.R. (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)*

As part of the U.N.H.C.R. emergency programme for the Sudan, the I.T.U. provided the services of an expert, already in the country, for a period of two months to set up seven radio stations linking Khartoum with other towns in the Sudan, as also with the Central African Republic and Zaire. The total expenditure for the Union's participation, which was highly appreciated, amounted to US\$23,345, which included equipment to the value of US\$17,652.

7.3.2 *Funds-in-Trust*

Under the Funds-in-Trust arrangements between the Union and each of the following countries: Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Surinam and Zaire, assistance was provided to these countries, in the form of 22 expert missions and 12 fellowships. The total cost of the Funds-in-Trust projects amounted to US\$508,851.

7.3.3 *Associate expert scheme*

The costs of 24 associate expert missions were borne by the donor countries, i.e.:

Denmark	US\$ 20,764
Netherlands	US\$ 95,707
Sweden	US\$193,334
Total	US\$309,805

7.3.4 *Bilateral and U.N. volunteers*

The costs of volunteers' services provided by the Government of Switzerland, the United States Peace Corps and by the United Nations Association (U.N.A.) of the United Kingdom were borne by the respective sponsoring governments/organizations, while the costs relating to the services of the United Nations Volunteers (U.N.V.) were partly covered by the volunteer sponsoring organizations, partly by the UNDP/ITU projects concerned and partly by the governments of the countries in which the volunteers served.

7.3.5 *Technical assistance in kind*

In this field, the Union continued, in 1973, to disseminate information on the assistance offered by Member countries. Details of courses organized in the Federal Republic of Germany, France and India were notified by circular letter.

In addition, lecturers at seminars organized by the Union were provided on a cost-free basis by Telecommunication Administrations of 15 countries and four regional Broadcasting Organizations (the European Broadcasting Union (E.B.U.), the Asian Broadcasting Union (A.B.U.), the Arab States Broadcasting Union (A.S.B.U.) and the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (UNRTOA)). The table below gives the relevant details:

Donor country/organization	Seminar			
	São Paulo	Djakarta	Nairobi	Total
Germany (Fed. Rep. of)		3	3	6
Argentina	1			1
Australia		3	1	4
Brazil	1			1
Canada	1	1	1	3
United States	2			2
France	1	2	2	5
India		1		1
Italy		1	2	3
Japan		4		4
Mexico	2			2
Peru	1			1
United Kingdom	1	2	1	4
Sweden			1	1
Venezuela	1			1
E.B.U.		1	1	2
A.B.U.		1		1
A.S.B.U.			1	1
UNRTOA			1	1
Total	11	19	14	44

7.4 Analysis of I.T.U. inputs

7.4.1 Experts in the field in 1973

In 1973, 345 expert missions were executed by 326 experts (as against 309 missions in 1972) comprising:

- 298 missions, including 7 O.P.A.S. assignments, under U.N.D.P. (100 in Africa, 76 in the Americas, 110 in Asia and 12 in Europe);
- 22 missions under Funds-in-Trust (F.I.T.), including 7 F.I.T./O.P.A.S. assignments (4 in Africa, 4 in the Americas and 14 in Asia);
- 24 associate expert assignments (8 in Africa, 2 in the Americas and 14 in Asia);
- 1 mission under U.N.R.O.D. (United Nations Relief Operation Dacca) — Bangladesh.

In addition to the expert missions listed above, various projects were implemented under subcontracts, carrying a manpower element.

The 326 experts mentioned above were nationals of 43 countries, Members of the Union. These experts executed the 345 missions as detailed in the table below which gives classification by nationality. Each national has only been counted once, irrespective of the number of missions carried out.

No. experts	Nationals of (country)	No. experts	Nationals of (country)
51 (55)	United Kingdom	3 (4)	New Zealand
38 (39)	France	2	Bulgaria
31 (32)	Germany (Federal Republic of)	2	Peru
30 (31)	Sweden ¹	2	Uruguay
20 (21)	Netherlands ²	1	Afghanistan
18 (22)	India	1	Brazil
18	Japan	1	Cameroon
11	United States of America	1	Cuba
10	Australia	1	Spain
9	Pakistan	1	Ethiopia
9	Switzerland	1	Fiji
8	Canada	1 (2)	Guyana
7 (8)	Argentina	1	Israel
7 (8)	Egypt	1	Morocco
7	Italy	1	Poland
5 (6)	Norway	1	Syria
4 (5)	Belgium	1	Sierra Leone
4	Ireland	1 (2)	Sudan
4	U.S.S.R.	1	Sri Lanka
3	Chile	1	Turkey
3	Colombia	1	Venezuela
3	Denmark ³		

Note: Figure in parentheses denotes the number of missions accomplished by the nationals of the country concerned. Where no such additional figure is indicated, the experts carried out only one mission each.

¹ Including 13 associate experts.

² Including 9 associate experts.

³ Including 2 associate experts.

One hundred and twenty-nine new expert missions were commenced in 1973 (as against 123 in 1972). This figure includes:

- twenty-two missions undertaken by experts already in the field who were transferred to new posts or projects, one expert being transferred twice during the year;
- twenty-five short-term highly-specialized missions were executed under special service agreements. (This type of contracting of experts, already utilized to a lesser degree in previous years, enabled the Union to respond to urgent requests from governments for highly-qualified specialists for short advisory or consultancy missions);
- nine associate expert assignments.

The following table compares the periods required for the recruitment of experts in 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973:

Period required	Number of experts				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
up to 6 months	14	33	28	46	61
7 to 8 months	13	16	17	15	15
9 to 10 months	13	15	20	23	15
11 to 12 months	14	7	7	19	10
13 to 18 months		6	15	14	13
more than 18 months	4	2	5	6	15
Total	58	79	92	123	129

(The recruitment period is defined as the time gap between the date of commencement of prospection and the date on which the expert takes up his assignment.)

From this table it can be seen that, despite the greater demand for expertise during 1973, the period required for recruitment has not increased — in fact the proportion of experts appointed within the time lapse of up to six months has improved in relation to 1972. Furthermore, more than two-thirds of the posts were filled within a period of not more than ten months.

In general it can be said that the delays in the recruitment of experts are no different from those of other organizations participating in the U.N. development system. The fact that the Union has permanent and direct access to the Telecommunication Administrations of Member countries in regard to prospection for expert posts puts the Union in an advantageous position.

As a point of comparison, the prospection period for associate expert assignments varied between 4½ and 12 months and averaged just over 8 months. This prospection is carried out by the donor governments on the basis of requests received from the Union.

The average time lapse between the date of advertisement of a post and the date of commencement of a mission may be broken down further as follows:

- a) between the advertisement and the submission of qualified candidatures to requesting governments — 3½ to 5 months;
- b) between the submission of qualified candidatures to requesting governments and the receipt of notification of governments' choice — 1½ to 3½ months;
- c) between the offer of post to selected candidate and the commencement of assignment — 1 to 4 months.

In some instances, the delays experienced in the prospection of experts were excessive due to a real shortage of expertise in certain "classical" fields and new and more sophisticated fields, to language requirements, particularly for training expert posts (French and Spanish), to environmental conditions, availability of educational facilities for experts' children, etc. In addition, as already reported in previous years, some of the bilateral aid programmes were able to offer more enticing incentives in regard to leave, allowances for certain duty stations, housing, etc., than the UNDP/ITU system.

During the year under report, prospection was carried out for 197 posts (against 126 in 1972). For 40 of these posts further prospection was found necessary, as the original prospection, commenced in 1973 and previous years, had not brought forth the required expertise. In a great

number of cases, recourse to the Union's register of possible candidates for expert posts has enabled the provision of suitably qualified candidates.

Field vacancy notices continued to be sent to more than 400 different addresses (administrations, U.N.D.P. field offices, national committees on technical assistance, operating agencies participating in the work of the Union, diplomatic missions in Geneva and some professional institutions, etc.) and were followed up by special contacts whenever necessary.

A total of 783 (658 in 1972) candidatures were examined by the Union for 152 (115 in 1972) posts. Only 321 (292 in 1972) of these candidatures were considered suitable for the posts in question — a rejection of approximately 59 per cent of the candidatures.

The greater part of the 783 candidatures examined by the Union in 1973 were presented by the following countries:

United Kingdom	153	Chile	24
Sweden	62	Egypt (Arab Republic of)	20
India	44	Syria	18
Pakistan	42	Sri Lanka	16
France	41	Philippines	15
Germany (Federal Republic of)	33	U.S.S.R.	15
Netherlands	32	Australia	15
United States of America	31	Argentina	14
Canada	27	Switzerland	13
Norway	27	Japan	12
Italy	26	Belgium	10
		New Zealand	10

The remaining 83 candidates were nationals of 29 Member countries. More than half — 424 (356 in 1972) of the 783 candidatures were considered for more than one post.

7.4.2 *Associate expert scheme*

On the basis of agreements for the provision of associate experts concluded between the Union and the Governments of Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden, 24 associate experts (two from Denmark, nine from the Netherlands and 13 from Sweden) served on the Union's projects in 1973. All were engaged in the training of local staff at the Union's training centre projects in Afghanistan (2), Botswana (1), Iran (4), Kenya (1), Lesotho (1), Malaysia (3), Singapore (5), Swaziland (1), Tanzania (1), Venezuela (2) and Zambia (3).

The services rendered by the associate experts continued to be extremely beneficial to the Union's projects.

During the year under review a further agreement for the provision of associate experts was signed with the Government of Norway and negotiations for the conclusion of agreements with the Governments of Germany (Federal Republic of) and Finland were being finalized. In anticipation thereof, the Government of Germany (Federal Republic of) offered to the Union 11 associate experts for assignment early in 1974. All 11 are being fielded in February 1974 together with four from Sweden, whose recruitment was organized in 1973.

7.4.3 *Volunteers*

During 1973, the Union benefited from the services of 15 volunteers, five of whom were provided by the Government of Switzerland, three by the United States Peace Corps, one by the

United Nations Association (U.N.A.) of the United Kingdom and six under the United Nations Volunteer programme (U.N.V.).

While the Peace Corps and the U.N.A. volunteers gave instruction in English at the UNDP/ITU telecommunication training centre project in Afghanistan, all five Swiss volunteers gave classes in basic telecommunication subjects under the direction of the Union's experts. One of these Swiss volunteers served at the UNDP/ITU telecommunication training centre project in Madagascar, three assisted the Union's instructor in telecommunication training, recruited under a UNDP/ITU project at the telecommunication school in the Central African Republic and the fifth volunteer worked with the UNDP/ITU instructors at the telecommunication school in Chad. The cost of this assistance was borne by the sponsoring governments/organizations, the recipient governments providing such facilities as housing and medical services in accordance with separate agreements.

Five of the volunteers under the programme of United Nations Volunteers served at the High Institute of Telecommunications in Iran, two being transferred to another project in April 1973, and the sixth was assigned to the Swaziland Industrial Training Institute in Mbabane. All are graduates of universities or technical colleges.

7.4.4 *Administrative support personnel*

During the year under report, 67 administrative support personnel (administrative assistants, secretaries and drivers) were employed at I.T.U. projects. Of these, 63 were engaged at UNDP/ITU projects and four at a project financed under Funds-in-Trust arrangements.

7.4.5 *Fellowships*

In 1973, the Union dealt with 620 fellowships, compared with 610 during the previous year. The geographical distribution of these fellowships was as follows:

Africa	294 (47.4%)	against 295 in 1972
Americas	111 (17.9%)	against 144 in 1972
Asia	163 (26.3%)	against 109 in 1972
Europe	52 (8.4%)	against 68 in 1972

The above figure comprises:

- 602 fellowships under the U.N.D.P. (this includes 92 short-term awards to participants in the three UNDP/ITU seminars and in one specialist meeting in connection with the improvement of training methods in the East African countries);
- 12 fellowships under Funds-in-Trust;
- 6 fellowships under an agreement the Union signed, in 1968, with the Inter-American Development Bank (I.D.B.);

The total man-months of fellowships, excluding group training, was 1,152 man-months in 1973 as against 1,001 in 1972.

In the course of the year under review, 457 (74%) of the 620 fellowships dealt with were under implementation (fellows commenced, continued or completed their study programmes abroad) against 467 in 1972.

	1972	1973
Standard fellowships	248	261
Fellows attending full-time courses at UNDP/ITU Centres in Senegal and Malawi	111	104
Group training	108	92

(For the purpose of this analysis, the term "standard fellowship" has been employed to denote those fellowships necessitating the organization of individual study programmes in host countries as opposed to participation in group training (seminars, workshops, etc.) or attending full-time courses at a UNDP/ITU Training Centre).

As reported already in 1972 and previous years, the saturation of training facilities in the principal host countries has made it difficult to secure placement for all the standard fellowships planned for a given year.

In accordance with a request formulated during the last session of the Council, a survey was carried out at the end of 1973 in 21 principal host countries. The replies received demonstrated that conditions were not expected to improve in the near future. Some host countries advised that they could receive a greater number of the Union's fellows if these latter were grouped by speciality and level of training. However, while the possibility of organizing simultaneous training for several fellows and/or enrolling them in courses already established in a host country was taken fully into account by the Union, experience has shown that such grouping is rather difficult in view of the small number of fellows from each developing country and the wide variety of training requirements. It was, however, possible, in 1973, to arrange for three fellows to simultaneously carry out a study programme in one instance and for two fellows to attend the same course in 18 other cases. Furthermore, about 40 of the 261 holders of standard fellowships attended established courses in host countries. Study/training programmes were arranged on an ad hoc basis for all the other holders of standard fellowships, in accordance with each fellow's individual requirements.

Despite the saturation of training facilities, host countries again spared no effort during 1973 to accommodate Union fellows, holders of standard fellowships, and a total of 353 programmes were implemented in 40 host countries. Fifty-two of the fellows followed programmes of study in more than one host country. During the year, the principal host countries, accounting for 70.8% (250) of study/training programmes, were the following:

United Kingdom	61	17.3%
France	55	15.6%
Italy	30	8.5%
United States of America	28	7.9%
Germany (Federal Republic of)	23	6.5%
Sweden	16	4.5%
Switzerland	13	3.7%
Spain	12	3.4%
Netherlands	12	3.4%

10.2% (36) of the study programmes were implemented in a further eight industrialized countries, and the remaining 19% (67) programmes were arranged in 23 developing countries, i.e. : 7 in Madagascar; 6 each in Malaysia, Mexico and Thailand; 5 each in Argentina, Senegal and Venezuela; 4 in Sudan; 3 in Kenya; 2 each in Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, India and Turkey; one each in Brazil, Ghana, Greece, Iran, Nicaragua, Syria, Singapore and Zaire. As part of their study programmes, 13 fellows also paid a visit to Union Headquarters in 1973.

7.4.6 Seminars

In 1973, as part of its regional activities under the U.N.D.P., the Union organized three seminars, the respective host countries being Brazil (São Paulo, 11-22 June), Indonesia (Djakarta, 12-23 November) and Kenya (Nairobi, 3-14 December). The theme — planning of broadcasting systems — was common to all three seminars.

The *São Paulo seminar* was organized in response to a resolution passed by the First Inter-American Telecommunications Conference (CITEL) at its meeting in Caracas in 1971. Seventy-four participants from 26 countries of the region took part in the seminar. The Administrations of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, the United States, France, Mexico, Peru, the United Kingdom and Venezuela provided lecturers.

The *Djakarta seminar* was one of a series being held in preparation for the 1974-1975 Regional Administrative LF/MF Broadcasting Conference for Regions 1 and 3. Forty-five nationals from 25 developing countries in Asia attended the seminar. The Administrations of Germany (Federal Republic of), Australia, Canada, France, India, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom contributed the services of lecturers. The European Broadcasting Union assisted the I.T.U. in the recruitment of these specialists and also sent one lecturer, as did the Asian Broadcasting Union.

The *Nairobi seminar*, also organized in preparation for the Regional Administrative Conference, was attended by 39 officials from 24 African countries. The Administrations of Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, the United Kingdom and Sweden furnished lecturers. Again, the European Broadcasting Union assisted the I.T.U. in securing the services of these specialists and also sent one lecturer. The Arab States Broadcasting Union and the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa also provided one lecturer each.

The table below gives additional information on participation in the UNDP/ITU seminars held in 1973.

Seminar	I.T.U. fellowship holders	Other participants	Total number of participants
São Paulo	42	32	74
Djakarta	22	23	45
Nairobi	22	17	39
Total	86	72	158

7.4.7 *Procurement of equipment*

During the year under report equipment was ordered from 24 countries and regions, i.e.:

	US \$
Afghanistan	500
Germany (Fed. Republic of)	468,658
Australia	4,428
Austria	273
Belgium	7,089
Canada	138,591
Denmark	12,560
United States	814,321
Fiji	1,000
France	328,427
Hong Kong	729
India	6,320
Indonesia	277
Italy	14,608
Japan	227,203
New Zealand	863
Netherlands	132,302
German Democratic Republic	174
United Kingdom	333,077
Senegal	3,440
Singapore	979
Sweden	224,660
Switzerland	173,722
Zambia	4,228
Total	2,898,429 ¹

More than 80 per cent was ordered from manufacturers in the following six countries: Germany (Federal Republic of), the United States, France, Japan, the United Kingdom and Sweden.

The US\$2,898,429 of equipment ordered represents an increase of just over 100% when compared with that for 1972 (US\$1,442,728).

The value of equipment delivered during 1973 to field projects was US\$2,144,848 against US\$1,645,645 in 1972. This figure also includes equipment ordered in 1972 or before but not delivered until 1973. As at 31 December 1973, the value of purchase orders still pending amounted to US\$1,637,376, and the Union had received new requisitions of the order of US\$1,406,605. In 1973 the Union dealt with the procurement of equipment for 53 projects, six of which were multi-national or regional.

Field experts and U.N.D.P. Resident Representatives concerned were kept constantly informed by the Union of the status of equipment procurement.

The table below gives details on the equipment ordered and delivered in the course of 1973 classified by recipient countries:

¹ This amount comprises US\$57,921 for the FUNDWI project in Indonesia, and US\$3,618 for the Funds-in-Trust project in Kuwait.

EQUIPMENT DELIVERED AND ORDERED IN 1973

(classified by recipient country)

(in US dollars)

Country projects	Equipment and supplies delivered	Equipment ordered
Afghanistan	67,272	57,045
Algeria	37,290	65,534
Bolivia	77,528	201,037
Cameroon	94,676	96,587
Chile	46,041	101,278
Dahomey	3,691	—
Egypt	217,591	213,016
India	97,843	183,224
Indonesia	242,856 ¹	117,952 ¹
Iran	118,749	162,919
Iraq	4,661	4,661
Jordan	654	—
Kuwait	384 ²	3,618 ²
Laos	84,598	118,970
Madagascar	1,695	3,622
Mongolia	14,699	44,498
Nepal	121,566	183,567
Niger	8,274	2,000
Nigeria	99,648	64,619
Pakistan	72,307	159,748
Paraguay	84,248	14,891
Romania	3,691	—
Viet-Nam	40,227	91,095
Rwanda	1,311	2,738
Saudi Arabia	835	32,282
Singapore	64,148	109,133
Sri Lanka	11,736	151,662
Swaziland	4,769	4,769
Thailand	6,966	314
Turkey	27,223	44,907
Upper Volta	—	2,146
Uruguay	23,933	1,958
Venezuela	25,483	34,531
Western Samoa	4,352	4,345
Yemen Arab Republic	25	—
Zaire	67 ³	—
Zambia	15,586	8,502
Sudan	17,652 ⁴	—
Libya	137	—
Western Pacific	3,000	1,000

Country projects	Equipment and supplies delivered	Equipment ordered
Kenya	4,259	10,169
Senegal, Rufisque	156,810	227,729
Malawi	48,051	67,606
Yemen/Sana-Taiz Radio Link	115,581 ⁵	176,687 ⁵
San Salvador/INCATEL	72,800	128,001
Middle East Survey	69	69
Total	2,144,848	2,898,429

Remarks :

¹ Includes for FUNDWI Project	78,079	57,921
² Funds-in-Trust Project		
³ Amount refunded by the supplier for a defective piece of equipment		
⁴ U.N.H.C.R. Emergency Project		
⁵ Includes subcontracts for:	111,603	172,709

7.4.8. Subcontracting

In 1973 the Union continued to utilize subcontractor services along the lines of the U.N.D.P.'s recommendations and on the positive experience acquired since 1969. During the course of the year, the Union signed five new subcontracts, bringing the total number of operational subcontracts to 15. Ten companies were involved, several having concluded more than one contract with the Union. Nine UNDP/ITU projects were being partially or entirely operated under subcontracts (see Annex 6, Table 2).

7.5 Factors affecting implementation

During 1971-1972 a great deal of work had to be devoted to programming and formulation of projects. (1972 was the first year of the new "country programme" procedures of the U.N.D.P.) In 1973, while continuing these two aspects of the work, the Technical Cooperation Department has endeavoured to improve the execution of projects. In this respect, the Department has systematically also been trying to improve the quality of the Union's inputs. To the extent that this is practical, within the telecommunications sector, efforts were made to obtain a "programme" approach rather than a "project-by-project" approach.

The tendency, which began about a decade ago and which has been emphasized by the country programming has begun to set through within the framework of assistance rendered under U.N.D.P. It consists mainly of tailoring the assistance to the real needs of the recipient countries. This is desirable not only because of the recent trends in the U.N.D.P. and the Union's own conviction that this is the best approach to fulfil the purpose of its activities, but also because in many of the developing countries the national staff of the administrations have by now gained a substantial amount of experience. This latter fact enables the telecommunication administrations to take over many of the tasks for which they previously needed the Union's assistance. Consequently, the expertise provided by the Union has to be of an increasingly short-term highly specialized type and must be well coordinated with other inputs to a project, like the organization of fellowship programmes and the supply of equipment and consultancy services. In turn, this tailoring requires backstopping from the Headquarters on both the technical and the administrative sides, which involves more work and therefore is more costly.

The technical cooperation activities as a whole constitute a complex operation in which many activities are interrelated. Although the Union endeavours, with the two other parties involved, namely the recipient government and the U.N.D.P., to make forward planning of various inputs, there are so many factors, not least on the side of the recipient governments, which hinder proper implementation according to these plans.

It might be mentioned that most other agencies of the U.N. system are having similar experiences to the I.T.U. in this regard.

Based on the experience of the agencies and of U.N.D.P. Headquarters and field offices, certain simplifications will be introduced in the course of 1974, both in regard to project formulation and monitoring of project execution. It is envisaged in particular to simplify the planning before approval, so that a project stretched over a relatively long period can be easily accommodated to changing needs and circumstances.

A new reporting system is being introduced which it is expected will cause less work for both the authors of the reports and the persons who are analysing them. At the same time, they will reflect more adequately the various aspects of the inputs into a project activity. Nevertheless, the key monitoring devices for project management continue to be:

- a) progress reports prepared by the experts;
- b) Resident Representatives' reports to U.N.D.P. Headquarters and the Union;
- c) inspection of projects by the Union's staff from Headquarters which also permits on-the-spot intervention whenever deemed necessary. Thirty-one missions were effected in 1973 by the members of the Technical Cooperation Department, to 55 developing countries.

In trying to simplify the procedures, the U.N.D.P. could contribute to the alleviation of difficulties encountered in the timely bringing together of the elements necessary for the commencement of field operations. The governments' compliance with plans was hampered by several local circumstances of which the most significant might be the general shortage of qualified staff which makes it difficult to assign persons to work with UNDP/ITU projects, however necessary these are on a long-term basis, and the carrying on of the normal operational work. Finally, budgetary difficulties may hamper the commencement or the execution of projects in certain countries.

The first of these hampering factors can of course only be overcome by a systematic approach to training and even so it is a rather long-term problem. In this regard, reference can be made to what is said in other sections of this Report on the Union's endeavours to contribute to an improvement of the training of telecommunications staff in developing countries.

In many other cases, happily, the execution of projects proceeded according to schedule.

7.6 *Preparation of new projects*

During 1973, the Union was in continuous contact with the administrations and U.N.D.P. Resident Representatives in developing countries, in order to assist them in the preparation of requests for new projects as well as for the continuation of existing projects, where this was felt appropriate. Thus the Union, in addition to the tasks resulting from the implementation of operational projects, was called upon to execute a large volume of work in the form of "sectoral support" to the U.N.D.P. Headquarters and field offices — studies and assessments of project requests, technical assistance and advice to various administrations regarding the identification and formulation of requests for UNDP/ITU assistance.

Particularly significant progress was achieved in the preparation of requests for the following UNDP/ITU-assisted important large-scale projects, for some of which it is hoped U.N.D.P. approval will be obtained in the course of 1974:

- Telecommunication training, planning and development of telecommunication services, Guinea;
- Telecommunication operations, reorganization and training, Mauritania;
- Telecommunication planning and training, Senegal;
- Pre-investment surveys for national and inter-country links, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire, Burundi, Kenya and Somalia;
- Research and training in the field of telecommunications, Brazil;
- Training of teaching staff and research in telecommunications, Colombia;
- Telecommunication training centre, Uruguay;
- Telecommunication training centre, Trinidad;
- Telecommunication training centre, Peru;
- Expansion and development of telecommunications, Cuba;
- Test and development centre, Argentina;
- Advisory service in Asia and the Far East;
- Radio frequency management and monitoring for Asia and the Far East;
- Maritime telecommunications for the South Pacific;
- Feasibility study for the South Pacific network;
- Telecommunication training for the South Pacific Area;
- Advanced level telecommunication training, India;
- Telecommunication maintenance organization, Indonesia;
- Instruction in telecommunications installation and maintenance, Indonesia;
- Institute of telecommunications, Israel;
- Telecommunication training centre, Jordan;
- Creation of a second telecommunications and broadcasting centre in Saudi Arabia.

7.7 *Activities under Resolution No. 29 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965)*

In 1973, three telecommunication specialists filled posts in the Group of Engineers. Their fields of specialization were radiocommunications, transmission and switching.

In response to various requests made by developing countries, missions were carried out by members of the Group of Engineers to the following countries: Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Bhutan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya and Chad. During these missions, advice was given on:

- frequency management,
- telecommunication project development,
- preparation of tender specifications for an international exchange,
- tendering for an earth station,
- site selection of an earth station,
- tender evaluation for satellite earth stations,
- transmission networks,
- preparation of tender specifications for local telephone exchanges, trunk exchanges and telex exchanges,
- coordination of the operation of international traffic,
- the development of an automatic telephone network and the installation of automatic exchanges.

In one mission of particularly complex nature, a member of the Group of Engineers was assisted by a team of three outside experts.

On various occasions advice was given to requesting countries by correspondence.

In addition to the above:

- The radiocommunication engineer continued to work on the preparation of an air-transportable earth station to be used in case of natural disasters (a pre-project activity financed by the U.N.D.P.). The detailed specifications were completed during the course of 1973.
- The transmission engineer has, to a large extent, been working for the Pre-investment Survey for the Pan-African Telecommunication Network. He also participated in the preparation of guidelines and background material for the technical specifications for transmission routes, to be completed by various consultants.
- The switching engineer prepared general technical specifications for the international exchanges in the Pan-African Telecommunication Network and guidelines for the individual requirements of each international exchange.

As in previous years, the members of the Group of Engineers gave support, in their specialized fields, to other officers of the Technical Cooperation Department.

The Group of Engineers continued to consult with the I.F.R.B., C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T.T. on various technical subjects.

7.8 Implementation of Resolution No. 31 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965)

The first Working Party on Training Standards, formed in December 1972, set up two specialized sub-groups that met in Geneva, one from 26 to 30 March 1973, the other from 3 to 10 October 1973.

The first sub-group studied and compared different teaching materials designed for training line staff and sent to the Union by different administrations. With the idea of standardization in view, this sub-group proceeded to classify work functions (jobs and sub-jobs) performed by line staff (as a "pilot project"). The Union then sent a questionnaire to the Member countries in the Group aimed at identifying those jobs and sub-jobs which appeared to be similar in most

countries. Analysis of the replies to the questionnaire is now in course and should establish the justification for standardizing most courses for linesmen.

The second sub-group has developed a new approach to the preparation of teaching materials. One of the chief features of this approach is the consideration given to performance targets to be attained by the trainee on completion of his training; particular vigilance is also recommended so that the impact of teaching materials and various training activities can be assessed.

The Training Division has been at pains to encourage the exchange of teaching materials and has conducted enquiries into the way that I.T.U.-assisted training centres are working. The Division has briefed scores of experts and several project managers during their visits to Geneva, also giving them the opportunity of consulting the some 700 textbooks that were examined, compared and catalogued in 1972.

Pursuant to the same Resolution, a meeting was held at Ndola (Zambia) from 9 to 13 July 1973 for the purpose of revising the content of training programmes in East Africa, proposing new lines of training strategy and fostering coordination of the different training activities at existing and future centres scattered over this part of Africa. The meeting was attended by a consultant engineer specializing in training and by two members of the Technical Cooperation Department, three I.T.U. Project Managers (at training schools or centres in Kenya, Malawi and Zambia) and four I.T.U. experts (with duty stations in Botswana, Lesotho, Somalia and Swaziland) together with nationals responsible for training matters in Botswana, East African Community, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland and Zambia.

Officials of the Training Division in the Technical Cooperation Department have continued, either jointly or singly, to participate in information meetings on the latest progress in training technology and developments in audio-visual aids. One official has, *inter alia*, visited telecommunication training centres in Spain, the United States, Iran, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand and Venezuela.

In the spirit of Resolution No. 31 and with the encouragement of the Union, France has met a basic need by organizing for the benefit of developing countries an instructors' training course run on thoroughly modern lines and using, in particular, micro-teaching techniques.

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8. ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNION

8.1 STAFF MATTERS

8.1.1 On 31 December 1973, the staff of the various organs of the Union, excluding staff on short-term contracts, was distributed as shown in the following table (for purposes of comparison the figures for the end of 1972 are given in parentheses).

TABLE 1

*Distribution of staff (excluding staff on short-term contracts)
between the organs of the Union*

Organ	Elected officials	Number of contracts		Total
		Permanent	Fixed-term	
General Secretariat	2	298	83	383
I.F.R.B.	5	98	3	106
C.C.I.T.T.	1	30	5	36
C.C.I.R.	1	27	—	28
Total	9 (8)	453(441)	91 (78)	553 (527)

8.1.2 The manning table in the 1973 budget comprised 541 posts, 503 of them permanent. Table 1 shows that the number of staff under *contract* is greater than the number of established posts. This is due to the fact that a number of fixed-term contracts were issued for work lasting not less than one year which resulted from Administrative Council decisions (use of Spanish, translators/interpreters). The following changes occurred during the year among staff with permanent or fixed-term contracts: 3 retirements, 4 terminations of contract, 14 resignations or transfer and 2 deaths.

8.1.3 The size of the Union staff is such that it must be supplemented or reinforced when the volume of work increases temporarily, when regular staff is not available or when jobs have to be done for which the corresponding posts do not exist: 1) Conferences and meetings ¹ obviously account for the major proportion of temporary staff, whether they are language staff, staff to carry out all the operations connected with document production and distribution, simultaneous interpretation equipment operators, and so on. 2) A temporary increase in urgent work — for example, a service document which has to be published by a certain date or computer programmes that have to be transcribed — must be absorbed by short-term staff. 3) Sometimes it is more econ-

¹ In 1973: Administrative Council — World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference — Plenipotentiary Conference — Information (1 meeting); Technical Cooperation (5 meetings); C.C.I.R. (1 meeting); C.C.I.T.T. (12 meetings).

omical to supplement frequently, but on a short-term basis, the staff of a section working in shifts (telephonists) rather than to increase the permanent staff or to incur the high cost of overtime. 4) It has not yet been possible to create permanent posts in every case where the duties performed are of a permanent nature. 5) While the duties of staff who are temporarily absent (on prolonged sick or maternity leave, for example) are usually shared by colleagues, temporary assistance is sometimes essential. 6) When a permanent post falls vacant, it may be necessary to recruit someone for a short period until the post is filled.

The assignment of short-term staff in 1973 is shown in the table below. When comparison with the number of established posts is possible (which is not always the case because the pertinent duties either are not covered by established posts or are divided among a number of sections — whereas only one section is supplemented), the corresponding figure is shown in parentheses after the title of the post.

TABLE 2

Staff engaged on short-term contracts

	Number of contracts	Total number of working days
Interpreters (2)	151 (237)	2,281½ ¹ (3,001)
Engineers (20 Technical Cooperation)	3 (6)	288 (1,051)
Analyst/programmers (10)	1 (1)	72 (70)
Translators (12), précis-writers (1), revisers (7)	69 (67)	2,787½ (2,719)
Administrative officers (2), Associate Administrative officers (4)	2 (2)	605 (143)
Proof-readers	27 (5)	2,927½ (287)
Calculator, Varicomp. Professional assistant	2 (—)	352 (—)
Draughtsmen (2), designers (2), carpenters (2), electricians (4)	12 (9)	1,393 (1,002)
Secretaries, office assistants, bookkeepers, checkers	107 (83)	9,233 (6,946)
Shorthand-typists, typists (pool 14), clerks	245 (217)	18,415 (12,954)
Telephone operators (3)	46 (56)	335 (354)
Offset operators (6)	2 (5)	258 (245)
Punch-card operators (10)	1 (3)	243 (125)
Duplicator operators (5), document assembly staff (5)	32 (63)	3 053 (3,462)
Simultaneous interpretation equipment operators	11 (16)	105 (411)
Documents distribution/dispatching staff (12), other document staff (5), messengers (18), chauffeurs (3), storekeepers (3), night watchmen (4), lift attendants	75 (81)	4,151 (4,914)
Total	786 (851)	46,499½ (37,684)

(In columns 2 and 3 the 1972 figures are in parentheses).

¹ Two interpreters were also employed throughout the year on fixed-term contracts.

8.1.4 The distribution of staff according to grade in the various organs is given in Table 3. Most of the posts 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.		Total	
Elected officials	2		5		1		1		9	
	P	FT	P	FT	P	FT	P	FT	P	FT
D.1	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	8	—
P.5	5	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	12	—
P.4	16	8	7	—	3	—	5	—	31	8
P.3	22	21	20	1	6	1	3	—	51	23
P.2	18	5	4	—	3	—	—	—	25	5
P.1	8	1	5	—	2	—	1	—	16	1
G.7	13	—	8	—	1	—	1	—	23	—
G.6	42	2	17	—	3	—	3	—	65	2
G.5	51	10	14	—	7	4	5	—	77	14
G.4	45	7	12	—	—	—	5	—	62	7
G.3	39	8	8	2	1	—	—	—	48	10
G.2	27	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	17
G.1	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4
	298	83	98	3	30	5	27	—	453	91
Total	383		106		36		28		553	

(P = Permanent; FT = Fixed-term.)

Note: The above table shows the grades of staff members, those receiving a special post allowance granted upon a recommendation by the Appointment and Promotion Board being shown in the grade for which they receive the allowance.

8.1.5 The principle of geographical distribution applies to elected officials and staff in the following categories: senior counsellors, professional category (excluding language staff), and technical posts in grades G.7, G.6 and G.5. (The principle does not apply to other posts in the General Service category.) The geographical distribution at the end of 1973 is shown in three tables. Table 4 concerns the staff whose salaries are paid from the ordinary budget of the Union; the number of nationalities represented was 38 in 1973 (for 133 officials). Table 5 concerns the Headquarters staff whose salaries are paid from the technical cooperation budget and Table 6 concerns technical cooperation experts. The number of nationalities represented in these three categories of staff was 57 in 1973 (for 397 officials) as against 51 in 1972 (for 377 officials).

TABLE 4

Geographical distribution on 31 December 1973

(Officials whose salary is paid from the ordinary budget of the Union)

Country	Elected officials	D.1	P.5	P.4	P.3	P.2	P.1	G.7	G.6	G.5	Total
Afghanistan				1							1
Germany (Fed. Rep. of) . . .		1		1	2	1	1		1		7
Argentina	1		1								2
Australia	1			1	1						3
Belgium					1	1					2
Bulgaria (People's Rep. of) . .					1 (—)						1 (—)
Canada					1 (—)	(1)	1				2
China			1		1						2
Denmark				1 (—)	(1)						1
Egypt						1					1
Spain					3	2	2				7
U.S.A.	1	1		3 (2)							5 (4)
France	2 (1)	2	2	1	5 (6)	2 (4)	1	2		1	18 (20)
Haiti					1						1
Hungarian People's Rep.					1						1
India		1		1	1		1				4
Indonesia					1						1
Iran					1						1
Iraq					1						1
Israel						1 (—)					1 (—)
Italy				1	1		1				3
Japan	1			2 (1)	2 (3)	1					6
Morocco	1				1						2
Mexico				1							1
Norway										1	1
Pakistan					1						1
Paraguay				1							1
Netherlands				1 (—)	(1)	1 (—)					2 (1)
Poland (People's Rep. of) . .					2 (1)						2 (1)
Syria						1					1
United Kingdom . . .		1	4	2	1	2	1	1			12
Sweden					1		1 (—)				2 (1)
Switzerland			1	5	7	6 (7)	7 (6)	1	(1)		27 (28)
Czechoslovakia . . .		1			1						2
Tunisia	1										1
Turkey			1			1					2
U.S.S.R.	1			1	2						4
Yugoslavia			1								1
Total	9 (8)	7	11	23 (19)	40 (41)	20 (22)	16 (14)	4	1 (2)	2	133 (130)

(Wherever changes have taken place, the figure for 1972 appears in parentheses.)

TABLE 5

Geographical distribution on 31 December 1973

(Officials whose salary is paid from the Technical Cooperation Budget)

Country	D.1	P.4	P.3	P.2	P.1	Total
Germany (Fed. Rep. of)			1			1
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)					1 (—)	1 (—)
Argentina			1			1
Canada		1 (—)		1 (—)		2 (—)
Central African Republic			1 (—)			1 (—)
Korea				1		1
Egypt (Arab Rep. of)			1 (—)			1 (—)
United States of America				1 (—)		1 (—)
Ethiopia		1				1
France		1	2 (1)	2 (1)		5 (3)
Greece			1			1
India		1	1			2
Ireland			1 (—)			1 (—)
Italy		1		1		2
Japan			1			1
Netherlands		(1)				— (1)
United Kingdom		1 (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)		3 (—)
Sweden	1		2			3
Switzerland			1	2 (1)		3 (2)
U.S.S.R.			1			1
Yugoslavia		1				1
Total	1	7 (6)	15 (10)	9 (4)	1 (—)	33 (21)

(The figures for 1972 appear in parentheses.)

TABLE 6

Geographical distribution on 31 December 1973

(Experts whose salary is paid from the Technical Cooperation Budget)

Country	P.1	P.2	P.3	P.4	P.5	P.6	Total
Afghanistan				1 (1)			1 (1)
Germany (Fed. Rep. of) . .			— (1)	17 (15)	6 (5)	1 (1)	24 (22)
Argentina				3 (1)	2 (3)	1 (1)	6 (5)
Australia				4 (4)	3 (5)		7 (9)
Belgium				3 (3)	1 (1)		4 (4)
Brazil					— (1)		— (1)
Bulgaria (People's Rep. of) .				1 (—)			1 (—)
Cameroon (United Rep. of) .					1 (—)		1 (—)
Canada			1 (1)	1 (2)	1 (2)	1 (—)	4 (5)
Chile				1 (—)	1 (1)		2 (1)
Colombia				2 (1)	1 (1)		3 (2)
Cuba				— (1)			— (1)
Denmark	2 (—)			1 (1)			3 (1)
Egypt				4 (2)	2 (2)		6 (4)
Spain					1 (—)		1 (—)
United States of America . .				2 (3)	3 (5)	2 (2)	7 (10)
Ethiopia					1 (1)		1 (1)
Fiji					1 (—)		1 (—)
France			— (2)	14 (19)	5 (4)	1 (2)	20 (27)
Guyana				1 (1)			1 (1)
India		1 (1)		6 (12)	5 (4)	1 (1)	13 (18)
Ireland				2 (2)	2 (2)		4 (4)
Israel				1 (1)			1 (1)
Italy				3 (3)	1 (2)		4 (5)
Japan				11 (7)	3 (2)	1 (1)	15 (10)
Morocco						1 (1)	1 (1)
Norway				1 (2)	— (2)	2 (1)	3 (5)
New Zealand				2 (2)			2 (2)
Pakistan				6 (5)	3 (2)		9 (7)
Netherlands	4 (7)	1 (1)		6 (3)	2 (1)		13 (12)
Peru					— (2)	1 (—)	1 (2)
Poland (People's Rep. of) . .				— (1)			— (1)
United Kingdom			1 (1)	24 (19)	14 (10)	3 (2)	42 (32)
Sierra Leone				— (1)			— (1)
Sudan (Rep. of)					— (1)		— (1)
Sweden	9 (8)	3 (—)		6 (9)	1 (2)	1 (1)	20 (20)
Switzerland			1 (1)	1 (2)	1 (3)		3 (6)
Turkey				1 (1)			1 (1)
U.S.S.R.				1 (1)	2 (—)		3 (1)
Uruguay					2 (1)		2 (1)
Venezuela					1 (—)		1 (—)
Total	15 (15)	5 (2)	3 (6)	126 (125)	66 (65)	16 (13)	231 (226)

(The figures for 1972 appear in parentheses.)

8.2. FINANCIAL MATTERS

8.2.1 In accordance with Article 10, number 146, of the Convention (Montreux, 1965) and Article 46 of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations, the Secretary-General prepares and submits each year to the Administrative Council a Financial Operating Report containing all relevant information on the financial administration and the accounting results of the past year. After the report has been examined and approved by the Administrative Council, it is sent to the Members and Associate Members of the Union. Nevertheless, to give an idea of the credits allocated to the different activities of the Union, the budget and the accounts for 1973 are reproduced in Annexes 2A and 2B to this Report.

8.2.2 In accordance with the provisions of Article 16 of the Convention (Montreux, 1965) and Articles 2 and 6 of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations, the budget of the Union comprises, on the one hand, recurrent expenditure (Administrative Council, General Secretariat, International Frequency Registration Board, the Secretariats of the International Consultative Committees and the Union's laboratories and technical equipment) and, on the other, expenditure on plenipotentiary conferences, world administrative conferences and all meetings of the International Consultative Committees. There are also two supplementary budgets, namely, the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget (administrative costs) and the supplementary publications budget.

8.2.3 Additional Protocol I to the Convention (Montreux, 1965) fixes the limits within which the Administrative Council is authorized to establish the annual budgets of the Union. For 1973, however, a limit was adopted for recurrent expenditure only which was 3% higher than the amount of 21,012,000 Swiss francs fixed for 1971. The limit for recurrent expenditure in 1973 is thus 21,642,300 Swiss francs. Paragraph 5 of this Additional Protocol authorizes the Administrative Council to exceed this limit to take account of increases in the salary scales, pension contributions or allowances, including post adjustments, established by the United Nations for application to its 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.

8.2.4 At its 27th Session, 1972, by Resolution No. 707, the Administrative Council approved the budgets for 1973 amounting to:

29,554,200 Swiss francs for recurrent expenditure, of which

21,612,200 Swiss francs are within the limit of expenditure

7,942,000 Swiss francs are outside the limit,

5,237,000 Swiss francs for conferences and meetings, including seminars;

35,000 Swiss francs for expenses covered by the Renewal Fund for simultaneous interpretation and sound recording equipment and by the C.C.I.T.T. Reserve Fund;

5,656,000 Swiss francs for Technical Cooperation administrative costs;

6,372,000 Swiss francs for the supplementary publications budget.

8.2.5 In the same Resolution, the Administrative Council fixed the amount of the contributory unit for 1973 at 67,600 Swiss francs, on the basis of the classification chosen by Members in accordance with numbers 212 and 213 of the Convention (Montreux, 1965), i.e. on the basis of a total of 480½ units.

8.2.6 Finally, in accordance with Article 16, number 230, of the Montreux Convention, the Administrative Council fixed a figure of 12,500 Swiss francs as the annual unit of contribution in 1972 towards defraying the expenses of meetings of the C.C.I.R. and the C.C.I.T.T. payable by the recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations not exempt by virtue of Council Resolution No. 574.

8.2.7 By Resolution No. 718 adopted at its 28th Session, the Administrative Council authorized the inclusion in the 1973 budget of additional credits intended mainly to cover expenditure arising from changes in the employment conditions of the common system of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and to meet the expenses of the C.C.I. Study Groups.

8.2.8 Under this Resolution, the budget for 1973 was fixed at the following amounts:

30,838,000 Swiss francs for recurrent expenditure, of which

21,619,200 Swiss francs are within the limit of expenditure and

9,218,800 Swiss francs are outside the limit;

5,355,600 Swiss francs for conferences and meetings, including seminars;

49,000 Swiss francs for expenditure covered by the Renewal Fund for simultaneous interpretation and sound recording equipment and by the C.C.I.T.T. Reserve Fund;

5,945,300 Swiss francs for Technical Cooperation administrative costs;

6,372,000 Swiss francs for the supplementary publications budget.

8.2.9 By its Resolution No. 647, the Administrative Council instructed the Secretary-General to introduce changes in the basic salary scales of staff in the Senior Counsellor, Professional and General Service categories and the rates and class of post adjustment as and when those changes are put into force by the United Nations for the staff of the United Nations Office at Geneva.

8.2.10 The salary scale of staff in the General Service category was changed by the United Nations in July 1973. Moreover, the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar was changed several times:

from 3.23 to 3.03 Swiss francs on 1 June 1973,

from 3.03 to 2.80 Swiss francs on 1 August 1973,

from 2.80 to 3.03 Swiss francs on 1 September 1973,

from 3.03 to 3.09 Swiss francs on 1 November 1973, and

from 3.09 to 3.20 Swiss francs on 1 December 1973, which also altered the rates of the post adjustment paid to staff in the Professional and higher categories.

8.2.11 These changes were applied to the staff of the Union on the same dates. They resulted in an increase of 656,800 Swiss francs in the ordinary budget and 126,500 Swiss francs in the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget.

8.2.12 The ordinary budget of the Union (recurrent expenditure) and the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget finally amounted to 36,899,400 Swiss francs and 6,071,800 Swiss francs respectively in 1973.

8.2.13 At its 28th Session, by Resolution No. 720, the Administrative Council also approved the budget for 1974 for the following amounts:

- 30,101,100 Swiss francs for recurrent expenditure;
- 1,622,000 Swiss francs for non-recurrent expenditure entailed by installation in new premises;
- 8,280,000 Swiss francs for conferences and meetings, including seminars;
- 29,000 Swiss francs for expenditure covered by the Renewal Fund for simultaneous interpretation and sound reproduction equipment and by the C.C.I.T.T. Reserve Fund;
- 5,906,000 Swiss francs for Technical Cooperation administrative costs;
- 5,082,000 Swiss francs for the supplementary publications budget.

8.2.14 By the same Resolution, the Administrative Council fixed the amount of the contributory unit in 1974 at 75,500 Swiss francs on the basis of the classification chosen by Members in accordance with numbers 212 and 213 of the Convention (Montreux, 1965), i.e. on the basis of a total of 485 units.

8.2.15 The Administrative Council also decided to fix a figure of 14,400 Swiss francs as the annual unit of contribution in 1974 towards defraying the expenses of meetings of the C.C.I.R. and the C.C.I.T.T. payable by recognized private operating agencies, scientific and industrial organizations and international organizations not exempt by virtue of Resolution No. 574.

Classification of the Members of the Union for the apportionment of Union expenditure in 1973

8.2.16 At the end of 1972, the Union had 143 Members contributing on the basis of a total of 481½ units. It had no Associate Members.

8.2.17 As a result of the accession of three new Members in 1973, the I.T.U. had 146 Members on 31 December 1973, contributing on a basis of 486 units towards Union expenditure. It also had one Associate Member contributing on a basis of ½ unit, so that the total should have been 486½ contributory units.

8.2.18 However, following the adoption by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos, of Resolution No. 10 on the "Settlement of accounts in arrear" and Resolution No. 15 on the "Contributions from Nicaragua for 1973 and 1974", the number of contributory units in 1973 was reduced by 13 units.

Cash resources

8.2.19 The Union again found itself in financial difficulties in 1973. Already in June, advances had to be requested from the Swiss Confederation. The maximum reached by these advances was 6,500,000 Swiss francs (as against 4,000,000 Swiss francs in 1972) and they were reimbursed in December 1973 when contributions were received for 1974.

Contributions in arrear

8.2.20 Total amounts due on 31 December for the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 are as follows:

31 December 1971	10,006,576.71 Swiss francs
31 December 1972	11,318,136.— Swiss francs
31 December 1973	1,918,890.92 Swiss francs

8.2.21 Allowance is made in the last-named sum for the decision by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos, in Resolution No. 10 to cancel the interest on arrears and to transfer to a special arrears account any amounts unpaid by the nine major debtors. The sum thus cancelled totals 3,058,271.83 Swiss francs.

8.2.22 On 31 December 1973, the sums entered in this special arrears account and not yet settled amounted to 6,492,416.18 Swiss francs.

8.2.23 It will be seen that the sums due on 31 December 1973, taking into consideration the special interest on arrears account, and the special arrears account, amount to 11,469,578.93 Swiss francs as against 11,318,136 Swiss francs at the end of 1972.

8.2.24 Annex 7 to this report shows the situation of the main debtors to the Union on 31 December 1973.

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

8.2.25 The following table shows the distribution of I.T.U. staff members among the various funds on 31 December 1973.

	Working Staff	Pensioned Staff	Widows' Pensions	Orphans' Pensions
Provident Fund	1	20	6	—
Reserve and Complement Fund	—	9	4	3
United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund				
— Headquarters staff.	551	28	11	11
— Technical Cooperation experts	249	10	4	6
Total	801	67	25	20

8.2.26 The Management Report of the I.T.U. S.S. and B. Funds which constitutes Part Two of the Financial Operating Report for 1973, gives full information on the activities of the Management Board of those Funds.

8.2.27 Further information on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund is contained in the Report on the financial operations resulting from participation of the Union in the Joint Fund, which constitutes Part Three of the Financial Operating Report for 1973.

9. RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

UNITED NATIONS

During 1973 the I.T.U. was represented, within the limits of available resources, at meetings of the United Nations when matters of common interest were under discussion. As in the past, the work of the Economic and Social Council and its Committees was closely followed during the summer session which is held in Geneva. The I.T.U. also continued to participate in the work of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (A.C.C.) and a number of its sub-committees and in that of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (C.C.A.Q.), the International Civil Service Advisory Board (I.C.S.A.B.), the Consultative Committee on Public Information (C.C.P.I.), and the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities (I.O.B.).

In accordance with Administrative Council Resolution No. 636, the I.T.U. continued to pay special attention to meetings dealing with the peaceful uses of outer space and in 1973 was represented at meetings of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and of the latter's Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites. An official of the I.T.U. also attended an Ad hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Applications.

Pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 2130 (XX), the 12th Annual Report on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was presented to the Economic and Social Council and to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. Information on activities in 1973 is contained in the 13th Report.

In the field of science and technology, officials of the I.T.U. attended meetings of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST) and some of its Regional Groups.

The I.T.U. has closely collaborated with the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) with particular reference to relief assistance to Southern Sudan.

The only Joint Inspection Unit report of concern to the I.T.U. issued in 1973 was one entitled "Report on the need for a revised concept of U.N.D.P. regional training programmes in the least-developed countries: the East African case".

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Africa

Closer collaboration than in previous years took place between I.T.U. and regional and sub-regional organizations.

The most important development was the establishment of a "Coordination Committee" for the implementation of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network. This Committee which is composed of the executive heads of the O.A.U., E.C.A., A.D.B. and the I.T.U. met on different occasions at Addis Ababa, Abidjan and Geneva to discuss the possibilities of securing finance and ensuring technical coordination of the Network.

The I.T.U. was invited to all major meetings of the O.A.U., E.C.A., A.D.B. and the UAMPT, where it was represented at the highest possible level. Whenever the engagements of the Secretary-General allowed, he himself, accompanied by senior officials, took part in the deliberations of these organizations.

Latin America

The Union continued to maintain contact with the Economic Commission for Latin America (E.C.L.A.) through one of the Regional Experts stationed in the area. In particular, this expert provided information on the activities carried out by the Union in the various countries of the continent and on the general situation of telecommunication development. Discussions were also held on the measures to be taken to strengthen the links of cooperation between the two organizations.

The relations established between the I.T.U. and the Organization of American States and, in particular, its Inter-American Telecommunication Conference (CITEL) were maintained during 1973. A permanent contact is ensured at the level of the President of COM/CITEL through one of the I.T.U. Regional Experts in the area. Furthermore, I.T.U. representatives attended the meeting of COM/CITEL organized in Rio de Janeiro in July 1973.

In accordance with U.N.D.P. policy concerning support to organizations on the continent whose aims are regional and sub-regional integration, plans were made to extend the cooperation of the Union to other regional organizations such as ALALC (Acuerdo Latino Americano de Libre Comercio), C.I.C. (Comité Intergubernamental de los países de la Cuenca del Plata), INTAL (Instituto para la Integración de América Latina), Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena (Pacto Andino) and the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM).

Europe, Mediterranean and Middle East Region

During 1973 closer relationships were developed with several regional organizations. The I.T.U. was represented at the Arab States Broadcasting Union's General Assembly at which time the I.T.U./U.N.D.P. regional projects were reviewed. The I.T.U. was also represented at the Arab Telecommunication Union's second executive conference at which a proposed regional satellite system for community television and for telecommunications between the Arab States was reviewed along with the I.T.U./U.N.D.P. regional projects.

Close contact with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development was established in connection with the I.T.U./U.N.D.P. feasibility study and pre-investment survey for the Middle East telecommunication network.

Asia and Far East Region

The senior I.T.U. Regional Expert was nominated by the countries participating in the implementation of the recommendations of the Asian Telecommunication Network Survey as the Regional Coordinator. The Asia Development Bank was represented at the coordinating meetings and loans are being negotiated in some instances for the acquisition of equipment for specific links in the network.

The I.T.U./ECAFE team of three regional experts, with Headquarters support, participated in, and contributed numerous papers to, ECAFE and its specialized groups. The team has given detailed technical advice to ECAFE regarding telecommunication services for the new ECAFE building in Bangkok.

Two Regional Experts were based in Suva, Fiji during the year to assess the technical assistance needs of the South Pacific island countries. A meeting was held late in the year for representatives from the countries to decide collectively on recommendations for particular projects. Ten countries were represented and there were observers from three technically advanced countries. Regional organizations, e.g. the South Pacific Commission and the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (S.P.E.C.) were represented as well as U.N.D.P. and I.T.U. Three projects were recommended by the meeting. The U.N.D.P. assisted with the finance for the meeting which was organized by S.P.E.C. with the support of the I.T.U.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Officials of the Union continued to maintain close relations with the agencies which have a special interest in telecommunications, i.e. the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.), the World Meteorological Organization (W.M.O.) and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (I.M.C.O.).

The I.T.U. was represented at a UNESCO Seminar on Management and Planning of New Communication Systems and at the 8th Session of the Panel of Consultants on Space Communications.

An I.T.U. official attended the 5th Africa-Indian Ocean Regional Air Navigation Meeting of I.C.A.O.

As regards the W.M.O., I.T.U. officials attended sessions of Regional Association I (Africa) and Regional Association IV (North and Central America), the 6th Session of the Commission for Atmospheric Sciences and meetings of certain Working Groups.

The I.T.U. was represented at the 27th Session of the I.M.C.O. Maritime Safety Committee, at two sessions of its Sub-Committee on Radiocommunications and at two sessions of the Panel of Experts on Maritime Satellites.

Close collaboration has also been maintained with the Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.) and the International Labour Office (I.L.O.).

RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Apart from the specialized agencies and the regional organizations mentioned above, the Headquarters of the Union maintained close collaboration with a number of international organizations, among which mention should be made of the following:

- African and Malagasy Postal and Telecommunications Union (U.A.M.P.T.)
- Arab Telecommunication Union
- Asia Electronics Union (A.E.U.)
- Asian Broadcasting Union (A.B.U.)
- Committee on Space Research (COSPAR)
- Danube Commission
- European Broadcasting Union (E.B.U.)
- European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (E.P.T.)
- Inter-American Association of Broadcasters (I.A.A.B.)
- International Astronautical Federation (I.A.F.)
- International Chamber of Commerce (I.C.C.)
- International Council of Scientific Unions (I.C.S.U.)
- International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

International Electrotechnical Commission (I.E.C.)
International Organization for Standardization (I.S.O.)
International Radio and Television Organization (O.I.R.T.)
International Red Cross Committee (C.I.C.R.)
International Marine Radio Association (C.I.R.M.)
International Union of Radio Science (U.R.S.I.)
International Special Committee on Radio Interference (C.I.S.P.R.)
International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT)
Inter-Union Committee on Allocation of Frequencies for Radio Astronomy
and Space Science (I.U.C.A.F.)
Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (U.R.T.N.A.)

* * *

A complete list of meetings of the United Nations and other international organizations in which officials of the Union participated in 1973 appears in Annex 5 to this Report.

ANNEX 1

**POSITION ON 31 DECEMBER 1973 OF MEMBERS
AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS IN RELATION TO THE ACTS OF THE UNION**

Table I. *Montreux Acts (1965) and Regulations annexed thereto:*

- International Telecommunication Convention, Montreux, 1965;
- Optional Additional Protocol to the International Telecommunication Convention, Montreux, 1965, on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes;
- Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations (A.R.C., Geneva, 1959);
- Partial Revision of the Radio Regulations (E.A.R.C., Geneva, 1963) (space);
- Partial Revision of the Radio Regulations (E.A.R.C., Geneva, 1966) (aeronautical);
- Partial Revisions of the Radio Regulations and of the Additional Radio Regulations (W.A.R.C., Geneva, 1967) (maritime);
- Partial Revision of the Radio Regulations (W.A.R.C., Geneva, 1971) (space-2);
- Telegraph and Telephone Regulations (Geneva, 1958).

Table II. *African Regional Agreements:*

- 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);
- Regional Agreement concerning the use of frequencies by the broadcasting service in the medium frequency band in the African Broadcasting Area (Geneva, 1966).

Table III. *American Regional Agreements:*

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

Table IV. *European Regional Conventions, Arrangements and Agreements:*

- European Broadcasting Convention (Copenhagen, 1948);
- European Regional Convention for the Maritime Mobile Radio Service (Copenhagen, 1948);
- Regional Arrangement concerning Maritime Radiobeacons in the European Area of Region 1 (Paris, 1951);
- Regional Agreement for the Use of Frequencies in the Bands 68-73 MHz and 76-87.5 MHz by the Broadcasting Service on the one hand and by the Fixed and Mobile Services on the other (Geneva, 1960);
- Regional Agreement for the European Broadcasting Area (Stockholm, 1961);
- Regional Agreement Concerning the Radiotelephone Service for the Rhine (Brussels, 1970).

Tables V.1 to V.6. *Special Agreements:*

- Special Regional Agreement Concerning the Use of the 100-104 MHz Band by the Broadcasting Service (1962);
- Special Agreement for Use of the 582-606 MHz Band for Radionavigation Purposes (Brussels, 1962);
- Special Agreement in Connection with the Use of VHF and UHF in Fixed and Mobile Services in Frontier Areas (Brussels, 1963);
- Special Agreement Concerning the Use of Frequencies for Additional low-power Television Transmitters operating in the ultra high-frequency Range (Band IV, 472-582 MHz and Band V, 582-960 MHz) in the Frontier Areas (Karlsruhe, 1966);
- Special Agreements Concerning the Coordinated Use of Frequencies between 29.7 and 470 MHz by the Fixed and Land Mobile Services (Vienna, 1969 and 1970);
- Special Agreement Concerning the Introduction of the Broadcasting Service in the Frequency Band 100-104 MHz (Darmstadt, 1971).

Table I.

POSITION ON

The letter S means that the Act concerned has been signed.
The letter A in columns 3 or 5 means accession; in the other columns, it means approval.

Country or group of territories (In the alphabetical order of the French version of the country names)	CONVENTION, etc.				
	Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965				
	Class of contribution No. of units	Convention, etc.*	Date on which the instrument of rati- fication or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat	Opt. Add. Protocol**	Date on which the instrument of rati- fication or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat
1	2	3	4	5	6
MEMBERS					
Afghanistan (Republic of) ⁶⁸⁾	½	S ¹⁾	31. I. 1969	S	31. I. 1969
Albania (People's Republic of)	½	A	5. V. 1969 ⁴⁰⁾	—	
Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Po- pular Republic)	3	S ¹⁾	24. IX. 1968 ²⁾	—	
Germany (Federal Republic of) ⁶¹⁾	20	S ¹⁾	16. XII. 1968 ³⁶⁾	—	
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	1	S ¹⁾	6. IX. 1968 ²⁾	—	
Argentine Republic	15	S ¹⁾	17. V. 1967	—	
Australia ⁷¹⁾	18	S ¹⁾	25. I. 1967 ⁶⁵⁾	S	25. I. 1967
Austria	1	S ¹⁾	23. I. 1969	S	23. I. 1969
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	1	A	5. IX. 1973	—	
Barbados	½	A	16. VIII. 1967	—	
Belgium	8	S ¹⁾	23. VI. 1971	S	23. VI. 1971
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1	S ¹⁾	29. V. 1969 ²⁾	—	
Burma (Socialist Republic of the Union of) ⁷⁰⁾	1	S ¹⁾	16. VII. 1970	S	
Bolivia (Republic of) ⁷²⁾	½ ⁷⁷⁾	S ¹⁾	24. IX. 1970	S	
Botswana (Republic of)	½	A	2. IV. 1968	—	
Brazil (Federative Republic of) ⁶⁶⁾	5	S ¹⁾	12. VII. 1968	S	
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	1	S ¹⁾	5. VIII. 1969 ⁴³⁾	—	
Burundi (Republic of) ¹⁷⁾	½	A	21. IV. 1971	—	
Cameroon (United Republic of) ⁶²⁾	½	S ¹⁾	24. IV. 1968	—	
Canada	18	S ¹⁾	31. VIII. 1966 ²⁾	S	30. I. 1967
Central African Republic	½	S ¹⁾	15. VIII. 1966	S	15. VIII. 1966

*) Convention, Final Protocol, Additional Protocols.
**) Optional Additional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes.

Convention, Regulations

31 DECEMBER, 1973

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS																	
Administrative Radio Conferences														Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference			
Radio Regulations										Additional Radio Regulations				Geneva (1958)			
A.R.C. Geneva (1959)		Partial Revision E.A.R.C. Geneva (1963) (space)		Partial Revision E.A.R.C. Geneva (1966) (aeronautical)		Partial Revision W.A.R.C. Geneva (1967) (maritime)		Partial Revision W.A.R.C. Geneva (1971) (space-2)		A.R.C. Geneva (1959)		Partial Revision W.A.R.C. Geneva (1967) (maritime)		Telegraph Regulations		Telephone Regulations	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—		S	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	⁴⁰⁾	—	⁴⁰⁾	—	⁴⁰⁾	—	⁴⁰⁾	—		S	⁴⁰⁾	—	⁴⁰⁾	—	A	—	A
—	A ⁴⁾	S	A	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A	S		—	A ⁴⁾	S	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A ²³⁾	S	A ³²⁾	S	A ⁴¹⁾	S	A ⁴¹⁾	S	A ⁶³⁾	S	A	S	A ⁴¹⁾	S	A ³⁾	S	A
S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	—		S		S	A ⁴⁾	—		S	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾
S	A ²⁴⁾	S	A ³⁾	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A ²⁴⁾	S	A	—	A ²⁷⁾	—	A ²⁷⁾
S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
S	A	S	A	—	A	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—		—	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A ³⁾	S	A
S	¹⁾	S	A	—	A ³⁴⁾	—	¹⁾	S	A	S	¹⁾	—	¹⁾	S	A	S	A
S	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		S	A	—	A ⁴⁾	S	A	S	A
S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—		—	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A	—	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	S		S		S	A	S		—	A	—	A
S	¹⁾	S	¹⁾	S	A ¹²⁾	S	¹⁾	S		S	¹⁾	S	¹⁾	S	A	S	A
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
—	A	—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	S		S		—	A	S		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A	S	A ³⁾	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A ³⁾	S	A	S	A	—	¹⁾
—	A	—	A	—	—	—		S		—	A	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾

Table I.

Country or group of territories (In the alphabetical order of the French version of the country names)	CONVENTION, etc.				
	Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965				
	Class of contribution No. of units	Convention, etc.*	Date on which the instrument of ratifi- cation or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat	Opt. Add. Protocol**	Date on which the instrument of ratifi- cation or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chile	1 ⁷⁷⁾	S ¹⁾	9. VII. 1971 ²⁾	—	
China (People's Republic of) ⁵⁸⁾	15	A	16. XI. 1972 ⁶⁰⁾	—	
Cyprus (Republic of)	½	S ¹⁾	9. VI. 1971	S	9. VI. 1971
Vatican City State	½	S	6. IV. 1968	S	
Colombia (Republic of)	3	S ¹⁾		—	
Congo (People's Republic of the) ⁴⁸⁾	½	S ¹⁾	21. XII. 1966	S	24. I. 1969
Korea (Republic of)	1	S ¹⁾	14. III. 1967	S	14. III. 1967
Costa Rica	½	S ¹⁾	10. IX. 1973	S	
Ivory Coast (Republic of the)	1	S ¹⁾	15. I. 1968	S	
Cuba	1	S ¹⁾	12. II. 1969	—	
Dahomey (Republic of)	½	S ¹⁾	10. XI. 1967	—	
Denmark	5	S ¹⁾	9. XI. 1966	A	9. XI. 1966
Dominican Republic	½ ⁷⁷⁾	A	20. III. 1968	—	
Egypt (Arab Republic of) ⁵⁵⁾	5	S ¹⁾	12. IX. 1969	—	
El Salvador (Republic of)	½ ⁷⁷⁾	A	5. IX. 1973	—	
United Arab Emirates	1	A	27. VI. 1972	—	
Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecom- munication Agency ³³⁾	1	S	29. V. 1967	S	
Ecuador	1	S ¹⁾	10. X. 1969	—	
Spain	3	S ¹⁾	6. VI. 1967	—	
United States of America	30	S ¹⁾	29. V. 1967 ²⁾	—	
Ethiopia	1	S ¹⁾	29. VII. 1967	—	
Fiji	½	A	5. V. 1971	A	18. I. 1972
Finland	3	S ¹⁾	3. II. 1967	S	22. VI. 1967
France	30	S	29. V. 1967	—	
Gabon Republic	½	S ¹⁾	16. IV. 1971	S	
Ghana	1	S ¹⁾	24. I. 1973	S	24. I. 1973

*) Convention, Final Protocol, Additional Protocols.

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

Convention, Regulations (cont.)

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS																	
Administrative Radio Conferences														Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference			
Radio Regulations										Additional Radio Regulations				Geneva (1958)			
A.R.C. Geneva (1959)		Partial Revision E.A.R.C. Geneva (1963) (space)		Partial Revision E.A.R.C. Geneva (1966) (aeronautical)		Partial Revision W.A.R.C. Geneva (1967) (maritime)		Partial Revision W.A.R.C. Geneva (1971) (space-2)		A.R.C. Geneva (1959)		Partial Revision W.A.R.C. Geneva (1967) (maritime)		Telegraph Regulations		Telephone Regulations	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	S		—	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
—	60)	—	60)	—	60)	—	60)	—		—	60)	—	60)	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
—	A	S	A	—	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	S		—	A	S	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A
S	A	S	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	S	A	S	A	—	A	—	A	—	A
S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S	
—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A	S		—	A	—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A	S	A	—	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
—	A ³⁰⁾	—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	S		S		—	A	S		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	1)	S	1)	S	A	S	1)	S		S	1)	—	1)	—	1)	—	1)
—	A	—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—		—	A	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—		S	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A	—	A
S	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	S		S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	S	A	S	A
S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A ³⁾	S	A	S	A	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
S	A ²⁵⁾	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	—	1)	—	1)	S	A ²⁸⁾	—	1)
S	A	S	A	S	A ⁴⁾	S		S		S	A	S		S	A	S	A
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A	S	A	—	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A ³⁾	S	A
—	A	—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	S		—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A	S	A	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A	S	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A

Table I.

Country or group of territories (In the alphabetical order of the French version of the country names)	CONVENTION, etc.				
	Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965				
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1	2	3	4	5	6
Greece	1	S ¹⁾	26. VII. 1968	S	26. VII. 1968
Guatemala	1	S ¹⁾	12. X. 1972	S	
Guinea (Republic of)	½	S ¹⁾	3. X. 1966	—	
Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)	½	A	2. VII. 1970	—	
Guyana	½	A	8. III. 1967	—	
Haiti (Republic of)	½ ⁷⁷⁾	S		S	
Upper Volta (Republic of)	½	S ¹⁾	5. IV. 1968	—	
Honduras (Republic of)	½	A	14. IX. 1973	—	
Hungarian People's Republic	1	S ¹⁾	20. I. 1969 ³⁹⁾	—	
India (Republic of)	13	S ¹⁾	1. XII. 1967	—	
Indonesia (Republic of)	1	S ¹⁾	12. I. 1970 ⁴⁰⁾	—	
Iran	1	S ¹⁾	11. II. 1969	—	
Iraq (Republic of)	1	S ¹⁾	15. VII. 1969 ²⁾	—	
Ireland	3	S	17. V. 1967	—	
Iceland	½	S ¹⁾	8. III. 1967	—	
Israel (State of)	1	S ¹⁾	20. III. 1968	—	
Italy	10	S ¹⁾	28. X. 1968	—	
Jamaica	1	S ¹⁾	2. IV. 1969 ²⁾	—	
Japan	20	S	30. VIII. 1967	S	30. VIII. 1967
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	½	S ¹⁾	1. III. 1967	—	
Kenya (Republic of) ⁷³⁾	½	S ¹⁾	25. X. 1968	—	
Khmer Republic ⁵⁰⁾	1	A	13. IX. 1968	—	
Kuwait (State of)	1	S ¹⁾	11. IV. 1968 ²⁾	—	
Laos (Kingdom of)	½	S	27. IX. 1967	—	
Lesotho (Kingdom of)	½	A	26. V. 1967	—	
Lebanon	1	S ¹⁾	10. I. 1967	—	

*) Convention, Final Protocol, Additional Protocols.

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

Convention, Regulations (cont.)

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS																	
Administrative Radio Conferences														Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference			
Radio Regulations										Additional Radio Regulations				Geneva (1958)			
A.R.C. Geneva (1959)	Partial Revision E.A.R.C. Geneva (1963) (space)	Partial Revision E.A.R.C. Geneva (1966) (aeronautical)	Partial Revision W.A.R.C. Geneva (1967) (maritime)	Partial Revision W.A.R.C. Geneva (1971) (space-2)					A.R.C. Geneva (1959)	Partial Revision W.A.R.C. Geneva (1967) (maritime)			Telegraph Regulations	Telephone Regulations			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
S	A	S	A	—	A ⁴⁾	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
—	A ³¹⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A	—	A	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	S	A	—		—	A ⁴⁾	S	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	S		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A ⁴⁾ 39)	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾ 42)	S	A	S	A	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A	S	A	S	A
S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A ²⁶⁾
S	A	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	S		S	A	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A	S	A
S	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		S		S	A	—		S	A	S	A
S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	S		S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
S	A	S	A	—	A	S	A	S		S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
S	A	S	A	—	A ⁴⁾	S		S		S	A	S		S	A	S	A
S	A ²¹⁾	S	A	S	A	S		S		S	A ²¹⁾	S		S	A ²¹⁾	S	A ²¹⁾
—	A ⁴⁾	S	A ²⁰⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A	—	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
S	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—		S		—		S	A	S		S	A	S	A
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A	—	A	S		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A	S	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—		S	A	—		—	A	—	A
S	A	S	A	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	—	A	—	A
—	A	—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—		—	A	—	A	—	A	—	A
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—		—		—	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A	S	A	—		—		—		S	A	—		S	A	S	A

Table I. Convention, Regulations (cont.)

Country or group of territories (In the alphabetical order of the French version of the country names)	CONVENTION, etc.				
	Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965				
	Class of contribution No. of units	Convention, etc.*	Date on which the instrument of rati- fication or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat	Opt. Add. Protocol**	Date on which the instrument of rati- fication or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat
1	2	3	4	5	6
Liberia (Republic of)	1	S ¹⁾	27. IV. 1973	—	
Libyan Arab Republic ⁴⁴⁾	½	A	15. VIII. 1968	—	
Liechtenstein (Principality of)	½	S ¹⁾	12. XII. 1967	S	12. XII. 1967
Luxembourg	½	S ¹⁾	31. XII. 1968	S	31. XII. 1968
Malaysia	3	S ¹⁾	6. IX. 1968	—	
Malawi	½	S ¹⁾	17. I. 1969	A	16. XII. 1966
Maldives (Republic of) ¹⁵⁾	½	A	28. II. 1967	—	
Malagasy Republic	1	S ¹⁾	18. VIII. 1967	S	30. IX. 1970
Mali (Republic of)	½	S ¹⁾	14. III. 1968	—	
Malta	½	S ¹⁾	9. V. 1969	S	9. V. 1969
Morocco (Kingdom of)	1	S ¹⁾	17. X. 1968	—	
Mauritius	½	A	30. VII. 1969	—	
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	½	S ¹⁾	13. VIII. 1969	S	13. VIII. 1969
Mexico	5	S ¹⁾	2. XI. 1967	S	
Monaco	½	S	22. IV. 1969	S	
Mongolian People's Republic	½	S ¹⁾	29. X. 1971 ²⁾	S	
Nauru (Republic of)	½	A	10. VI. 1969	—	
Nepal	½	S ¹⁾	1. VII. 1967 ²⁾	—	
Nicaragua	— ⁷⁸⁾	S ¹⁾	30. I. 1969	S	
Niger (Republic of the)	½	S ¹⁾	22. VI. 1967	—	
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)	2	S ¹⁾	21. I. 1967	—	
Norway	5	S ¹⁾	13. IX. 1968	A	13. IX. 1968
New Zealand	5	S ¹⁾	13. IV. 1967 ¹⁴⁾	A	18. VIII. 1969
Oman (Sultanate of)	½	A	28. IV. 1972	—	
Uganda (Republic of) ⁷⁴⁾	½	S ¹⁾	1. IV. 1967	—	
Pakistan	3	S ¹⁾	1. VI. 1967 ²⁾	—	

*) Convention, Final Protocol, Additional Protocols.
**) Optional Additional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes.

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS																	
Administrative Radio Conferences														Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference			
Radio Regulations										Additional Radio Regulations				Geneva (1958)			
A.R.C. Geneva (1959)		Partial Revision E.A.R.C. Geneva (1963) (space)		Partial Revision E.A.R.C. Geneva (1966) (aeronautical)		Partial Revision W.A.R.C. Geneva (1967) (maritime)		Partial Revision W.A.R.C. Geneva (1971) (space-2)		A.R.C. Geneva (1959)		Partial Revision W.A.R.C. Geneva (1967) (maritime)		Telegraph Regulations		Telephone Regulations	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
—	A	S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	—	A	S	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A
S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		S		S	A ⁴⁾	—		S	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾
—	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		S		—	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A	S	A	S	A	—	A	S		S	A	—	A	S	A ³⁾	S	A
S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A ³⁾	S		S	A	S	A ³⁾	S	A	S	A
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—		—	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—		—		—	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A	—	A	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
—	A	—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—		S		—	A	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A ³⁾	S	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—		S		S	A	—		S	A	S	A
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	S		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A	S	A	S	A ⁴⁾	S		S		S	A	S		S	A	S	A
S	A	S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	S		S	A	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A	S	A
—	1)	—	1)	—	1)	—	1)	—		—	1)	—	1)	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—		S	A	—		—	A	—	A
S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		S		S	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A	S		—	A	—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
—	A	—	A	—		—		S		—	A	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A	S		S		S	A	S		S	A	S	A
S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A ⁶⁷⁾	S	A	S	A	S	A	—	A
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
—	A ⁴⁾	S	A	—	A	—	A	S		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾
S	A ³⁾	S	A ³⁾	S	A	S	A ³⁾	S		S	A	S	A ³⁾	S	A	S	A

Table I. Convention, Regulations (cont.)

Country or group of territories (In the alphabetical order of the French version of the country names)	CONVENTION, etc.				
	Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965				
	Class of contribution No. of units	Convention, etc.	Date on which the instrument of rati- fication or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat	Opt. Add. Protocol **	Date on which the instrument of rati- fication or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat
1	2	3	4	5	6
Panama (Republic of) ⁷⁵⁾	1/2	S ¹⁾	24. IX. 1971	S	
Paraguay (Republic of) ⁷⁶⁾	1	S ¹⁾	8. IX. 1967	S	31. V. 1968
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	8	S ¹⁾	27. XII. 1966 ¹⁹⁾	S	14. I. 1971
Peru	1 ⁷⁷⁾	S ¹⁾	1. III. 1967	—	
Philippines (Republic of the)	1	S ¹⁾	1. XI. 1972	S	
Poland (People's Republic of)	3	S ¹⁾	17. I. 1969 ²⁾	—	
Portugal	3	S ¹⁾	10. IX. 1968	—	
Portuguese Oversea Provinces	3	S	10. IX. 1968	—	
Qatar (State of)	1/2	A	27. III. 1973	—	
Syrian Arab Republic	1	S ¹⁾	1. VI. 1968	—	
German Democratic Republic	3	A	3. IV. 1973	—	
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	3	S ¹⁾	8. VIII. 1969 ³⁾	—	
Rhodesia	1	— ¹¹⁾	— ¹¹⁾	— ¹¹⁾	— ¹¹⁾
Roumania (Socialist Republic of)	1	S ¹⁾	29. IX. 1969 ⁴⁵⁾	—	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	30	S ¹⁾	4. I. 1967	S	4. I. 1967
Rwanda (Republic of)	1/2	S ¹⁾	11. XII. 1969 ⁴⁶⁾	S	
Senegal (Republic of the)	1	S ¹⁾	5. VI. 1967	S	12. XII. 1967
Sierra Leone	1/2	S ¹⁾	24. II. 1972	—	
Singapore (Republic of) ¹⁶⁾	1	S ¹⁾	23. XI. 1967	A	23. XI. 1967
Somali Democratic Republic ⁵¹⁾	1	S ¹⁾	5. II. 1971	—	
Sudan (Democratic Republic of the) ⁶¹⁾	1	S ¹⁾	4. VI. 1973 ²⁾	—	
Sri Lanka (Ceylon) (Republic of) ⁶⁹⁾	1	S	13. I. 1967	—	
South Africa (Republic of) ¹⁸⁾	8	A	11. XI. 1966	—	
Sweden	10	S ¹⁾	8. I. 1968	A	8. I. 1968
Switzerland (Confederation of)	10	S ¹⁾	5. I. 1967	S	5. I. 1967

*) Convention, Final Protocol, Additional Protocols.
**) Optional Additional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes.

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS																			
Administrative Radio Conferences														Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference					
Radio Regulations										Additional Radio Regulations				Geneva (1958)					
A.R.C. Geneva (1959)	Partial Revision E.A.R.C. Geneva (1963) (space)	Partial Revision E.A.R.C. Geneva (1966) (aeronautical)	Partial Revision W.A.R.C. Geneva (1967) (maritime)	Partial Revision W.A.R.C. Geneva (1971) (space-2)	A.R.C. Geneva (1959)	Partial Revision W.A.R.C. Geneva (1967) (maritime)	Telegraph Regulations	Telephone Regulations											
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A		
S	A	—	A	—	A	—	A	S		S	A	—	A	S	A	S	A		
S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A ³⁾	S	A		
S	¹⁾	—	¹⁾	—	¹⁾	—	¹⁾	S		S	¹⁾	—	¹⁾	—	¹⁾	—	¹⁾		
S	A ⁴⁾	S	A	—	A	—	A	S	A	S	¹⁾	—	A	—	¹⁾	—	¹⁾		
S	¹⁾	S	¹⁾	S	¹⁾	S	¹⁾	S		S	¹⁾	S	¹⁾	S	A	S	A		
S	A	S	A	S	A ⁴⁾	S		S		S	A	S		S	A	S	A		
S	A	—	A	S	A ⁴⁾	S		S		S	A	S		S	A	S	A		
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾		
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾		
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾		
S	¹⁾	S	A	—	A ²⁴⁾	—	¹⁾	S	A	S	¹⁾	—	¹⁾	S	A	S	A		
—	A	—	A	—		—		—		—	A	—		S	A	S	³⁵⁾		
S	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	S		S	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A	S	A		
S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A		
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A	—	A	S		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾		
—	A	—	A	—	A	S	A	S		—	A	S	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾		
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾		
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	S	A ³⁾	S	A ³⁾	S	A ³⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	S	A ³⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾		
—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—		—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾		
S	A	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	S	A	—	A ⁴⁾	S	A	S	A		
S	A ⁴⁾	—	A ⁴⁾	—	A	S	A	S		S	A ⁴⁾	S	A	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A ⁴⁾		
S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A		
S	A	S	A	S	A ⁴⁾	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A ²⁹⁾	S	A		
S	A	S	A	S		S		S		S	A	S		S	A	S	A		

Table I. Convention, Regulations (end)

Country or group of territories (In the alphabetical order of the French version of the country names)	CONVENTION, etc.				
	Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965				
	Class of contribution No. of units	Convention, etc.*	Date on which the instrument of rati- fication or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat	Opt. Add. Protocol **	Date on which the instrument of rati- fication or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat
1	2	3	4	5	6
Swaziland (Kingdom of)	1/2	A	11. XI. 1970	—	
Tanzania (United Republic of)	1/2	S ¹⁾	7. X. 1967	—	
Chad (Republic of the)	1/2	S ¹⁾	30. X. 1968	S	30. X. 1968
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	3	S ¹⁾	3. I. 1968 ²⁾	—	
Spanish Saharian Territory ⁴⁷⁾	1	S	6. VI. 1967	—	
Territories of the United States of America	25	S ¹⁾	29. V. 1967 ²⁾	—	
Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible ²²⁾	1	S	7. III. 1968 ²⁷⁾	S	7. III. 1968
Thailand	2	S ¹⁾	28. II. 1969 ²⁾	S	
Togolese Republic	1/2	S ¹⁾	8. VIII. 1967	S	
Tonga (Kingdom of)	1/2	A	7. I. 1972	—	
Trinidad and Tobago	1	S ¹⁾	13. XII. 1967	S	
Tunisia	2	S ¹⁾	1. IV. 1967	—	
Turkey	2	S ¹⁾	29. VIII. 1968	—	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .	30	S ¹⁾	16. IV. 1969 ²⁾	—	
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	1/2 ⁷⁷⁾	A	12. VI. 1971 ⁸²⁾	—	
Venezuela (Republic of)	3	S ¹⁾	2. IV. 1969	—	
Viet-Nam (Republic of)	1	A	15. I. 1968 ³⁵⁾	A	15. I. 1968 ³⁵⁾
Yemen Arab Republic ⁵³⁾	1/2 ⁷⁷⁾	A	12. V. 1972 ⁵⁷⁾	—	
Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of) ⁵⁴⁾	1/2	A	15. VIII. 1968	—	
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of) ¹⁰⁾	1	S ¹⁾	22. XII. 1967	—	
Zaire (Republic of) ⁵⁶⁾	1	S ¹⁾	21. IV. 1971	S	
Zambia (Republic of)	1	S ¹⁾	13. XII. 1967	S	
ASSOCIATE MEMBER					
Papua New Guinea	1/2	—	10. IX. 1973 ⁶⁹⁾	—	

***) Convention, Final Protocol, Additional Protocols.**

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

[illegible]

1) See the statement or statements appearing in the Final Protocol annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965).

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

3) This approval was given subject to the reservation(s) made at the time of signature.

4) Regulations approved *ipso facto*, since they were in force when the country concerned acceded to the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959) or ratified the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965) or acceded thereto.

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

6)-9)

10) Formerly: Yugoslavia (Federal Socialist Republic of).

11) See Administrative Council Resolution No. 599.

12) See Notification No. 1000.

13) The signature on behalf of the United States of America is valid also for the Territories of the United States of America.

14) The Government of New Zealand declared that this ratification also applies to the Cook Islands, Niue and the Tokelau Islands pursuant to Article 20 of the Convention.

15) Formerly: Maldive Islands.

16) Formerly: Singapore.

17) Formerly: Burundi (Kingdom of).

18) See Administrative Council Resolution No. 619.

19) The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declared that the Convention was ratified on behalf of the Kingdom in Europe, of Surinam and of the Netherlands Antilles.

20) In approving this 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."

21) 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.

22) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ratified the International Telecommunication Convention, Montreux, 1965, in respect of the following Overseas Territories for the international relations of which they are responsible (Notification No. 1004):

Associated States

Antigua
Dominica
Grenada
St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla
St. Lucia

Protected States

Brunei
Swaziland a)
Tonga a)

Other Territories

The Bahama Islands b)
Bermuda
British Antarctic Territory (including South Orkney Islands, South Shetland Islands and Graham Land)
British Honduras (present name: Belize)
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Falkland Islands (Colony and Dependencies, including South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)
Fiji a)
Gibraltar
Hong Kong
Mauritius a)
Montserrat
Pitcairn Islands Group
St. Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha)
St. Vincent
Seychelles
Turks and Caicos Islands
Western Pacific High Commission territories including:
British Solomon Islands Protectorate
Central and Southern Line Islands

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony
New Hebrides (United Kingdom -- French Condominium)

a) Now an independent State, Member of the I.T.U.
b) Now an independent State, Member of the O.N.U.

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

24) 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.

25) In a note the United States Embassy in Berne declared that "the deposit of the instrument of ratification of the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959) and Additional Protocol thereto, constitutes notifications of approval by the United States of America, including all territories under the jurisdiction of the United States of America." (Notification No. 878.)

26) In a letter dated 23 December 1961, the Indian Administration announced that it had 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.)

27) In approving these Regulations, the Argentine Administration declared 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.

28) In a note, the United States Embassy in Berne declared 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 declared 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.)

29) In approving the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva, 1958), the Swedish Government reserved 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.

30) In approving the 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.)

31) See Notification No. 911.

32) See Notification No. 977.

33) Comprising the following territories:

Comoro Islands,
New Caledonia and Dependencies,
French Polynesia,
St. Pierre and Miquelon,
French Territory of the Afars and Issas,
French Southern and Antarctic Territories,
Wallis and Futuna.

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

34) See Notifications Nos. 1004 and 1013.

35) See Notifications Nos. 1007, 1009 and 1010.

36) See Notifications Nos. 1014, 1016, 1020, 1021, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1027, 1035, 1036 and 1037.

37) See Notification No. 1004.

38) See Notification No. 834.

39) In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic confirmed the statements Nos. XI, XIV and XXV contained in the Final Protocol to the aforementioned Convention.

It also confirmed some of the statements appearing in the Additional Protocol to the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, in the following terms:

"The Hungarian People's Republic reserves the right to use the frequency bands attributed to the "radio-location" service mentioned in Article 5 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, in conformity with the requirements of its radio services.

The Hungarian People's Republic also reserves the right to use the frequency band 415-490 kHz mentioned in Article 5 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, on its territory for the aeronautical radionavigation service.

The Hungarian People's Republic accepts the use of the broadcasting schedules in the broadcasting frequency bands 5 950-26 100 kHz mentioned in Article 5 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, only insofar as they facilitate the preparation of the final frequency allocation plan for the bands concerned."

40) In acceding to the Convention, the Government of the People's Republic of Albania made the following statements and reservations:

1. The Government of the People's Republic of Albania declares that the decision adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Montreux, 1965, to recognize the credentials of Chiang Kai-shek's representative to take part in the Conference and to sign the Final Acts on behalf of China is illegal since the only legitimate representatives of China entitled to undertake commitments on its behalf are those appointed by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

2. The Government of the People's Republic of Albania declares that it does not consider the Saigon authorities as representing the interests of the people of South Viet-Nam.

3. The Government of the People's Republic of Albania declares that it does not recognize the claims of the representatives of South Korea to speak on behalf of the whole Korean people.

4. The Government of the People's Republic of Albania declares that its accession to this Convention in no way implies recognition of the present Government of the Republic of South Africa and does not entail any obligation towards that Government.

5. The Government of the People's Republic of Albania reserves the right to accept or not to accept the Radio Regulations, in whole or in part.

6. The Government of the People's Republic of Albania reserves the right to take any measures it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should reservations made by other countries lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union or should any Members of the Union fail to pay their share of those expenses.

41) See Notifications Nos. 1023, 1024, 1034, 1035 and 1036.

42) See Notification No. 1019.

43) In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria confirmed the reservation made when the Final Protocol was signed (No. XIII).

44) Formerly: Libya (Kingdom of).

45) The instrument was accompanied by a letter from the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Roumania in Berne, reading as follows:

"In depositing the instrument of ratification of the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Montreux on 12 November 1965, I have the honour to make the following declaration on the instructions of my Government:

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Roumania considers that

- a) the continuation of the dependent status of certain territories referred to in Article 20 of the Convention is not in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1960 in resolution 1514 (XV), which proclaims the necessity to put an end, rapidly and unconditionally to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations;
- b) the provisions of Article 1, Nos. 6 and 7, of the Convention are not in accordance with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties governing questions of general interest.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Roumania considers that the Federal Republic of Germany is not competent to extend to West Berlin the application of the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Montreux on 12 November 1965, because West Berlin is not a part of the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany."

46) In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Rwanda confirmed the reservation which appears in the Final Protocol to the aforesaid Convention under No. LI and supplemented it as follows:

"The Government of the Republic of Rwanda reserves the right to take such action as it considers necessary to protect its interests, should Members or Associated Members fail to observe in any way the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965) or of the Annexes

and Regulations, or should the reservations made by other countries jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services or entail any increase in its contributory share in the defrayal of Union expenses."

47) Formerly: Spanish Province in Africa.

48) Formerly: Congo (Republic of the) (Brazzaville).

49) In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia specified that it has withdrawn the part of its statement concerning the Government of the "Federation of Malaysia" which appears in paragraph 1 of statement No. XXXIII in the Final Protocol to the aforesaid Convention.

50) Formerly: Cambodia (Kingdom of).

51) Formerly: Somali Republic.

52) In acceding to the Convention, the Government of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay stated specifically that it did not accept the principle that Members of the Union not belonging to the region concerned should take part in regional conferences and meetings with voting rights. (See Final Protocol No. VI).

53) Formerly: Yemen.

54) Formerly: Southern Yemen (People's Republic of).

55) Formerly: United Arab Republic.

56) Formerly: Congo (Democratic Republic of the).

57) In acceding to the Convention, the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic has made the following statement:

"We have acceded to this Convention *in toto*, reserving the right to take such action as we may consider necessary to protect our interests, should a Member or Associate Member of the Union fail in any way to observe the provisions of the said Convention, or should the reservations made by such Member or Associate Member jeopardize our telecommunication services.

This accession is not valid with respect to the Member appearing in Annex 1 to this Convention under the name of Israel, and in no way implies its recognition. It also in no way implies recognition of the present Government of the Republic of South Africa, and does not entail any obligation towards that Government."

58) See Administrative Council Resolution No. 693.

59) Formerly: Ceylon.

60) The notification of accession contains the following statements:

1. The Government of the People's Republic of China has decided to accede to the International Telecommunication Convention signed in Montreux, Switzerland, on November 12, 1965, but makes reservations on the articles concerning the assignment and utilization of radio frequencies in the Radio Regulations annexed to the Convention.

2. The signatures on the International Telecommunication Convention and the ratification thereof made by the Chiang Kai-shek clique in the past by usurping the name of China are illegal and therefore null and void.

3. The representatives of the so-called "Republic of Viet-Nam" and the "Republic of Korea" have no right to sign the above-mentioned Convention on behalf of the Vietnamese and the Korean peoples.

61) Formerly: Federal Republic of Germany.

62) Formerly: Cameroon (Federal Republic of).

63) See Notification No. 1063.

64) Formerly: Sudan (Republic of the).

65) In accordance with paragraph 1 of article 20 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Montreux, 1965, the Government of Australia have declared that the above-mentioned Convention extends to the Territories of Australia and to the Trust Territory administered by Australia. The declaration is dated 27 February 1973.

66) Formerly: Brazil.

67) The Government of New Zealand has announced that this approbation also applies to the Cook Islands, Niue and the Tokelau Islands.

68) Formerly: Afghanistan.

69) Date at which the General Secretariat has received a communication from the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea announcing that its country fully accepts the rights and obligations of Associate Membership of the International Telecommunication Union, as set out in the Montreux Convention (1965). (See Notification No. 1071.)

70) Formerly: Burma (Union of).

71) Formerly: Australia (Commonwealth of).

72) Formerly: Bolivia.

73) Formerly: Kenya.

74) Formerly: Uganda.

75) Formerly: Panama.

76) Formerly: Paraguay.

77) See Resolution No. 10 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973.

78) See Resolution No. 15 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973.

Table II. African Regional Agreements

Cols. 2 and 3: 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);

Cols. 4 and 5: Regional Agreement concerning the use of frequencies by the broadcasting service in the medium frequency band in the African Broadcasting Area (Geneva, 1966).

The letter S means that the Agreement has been signed and the letter A means approval of the Agreement or accession to it.

Country or group of territories	Broadcasting Agreement VHF/UHF (Geneva, 1963)		Broadcasting Agreement MF (Geneva, 1966)	
1	2	3	4	5
Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)	—		S	
Botswana (Republic of)	—		—	
Burundi (Republic of)	—		S	
Cameroon (United Republic of)	S		S	
Central African Republic	—		S	
Congo (People's Rep. of the)	S		S	
Ivory Coast (Republic of the)	S		S	
Dahomey (Republic of)	S		S	
Egypt (Arab Republic of)	—	A	S	A
Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecomm. Agency ¹⁾	S	A	S	
Spain	S	A	S	
Ethiopia	S	A	S	
France ²⁾	S	A	S	
Gabon Republic	S		S	A
Ghana	S		S	
Guinea (Republic of)	S		S	
Equatorial Guinea (Rep. of)	—		—	
Upper Volta (Republic of)	S		S	
Kenya (Republic of)	S	A	S	A
Lesotho (Kingdom of)	—		—	
Liberia (Republic of)	S		S	
Libyan Arab Republic	S		—	
Malawi	—		S	
Malagasy Republic	S		S	

Country or group of territories	Broadcasting Agreement VHF/UHF (Geneva, 1963)		Broadcasting Agreement MF (Geneva, 1966)	
1	2	3	4	5
Mali (Republic of)	S		S	
Morocco (Kingdom of)	—		S	
Mauritius	—		—	
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	S		S	
Niger (Republic of the)	S		S	
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)	S	A	S	
Uganda (Republic of)	S	A	S	A
Portuguese Oversea Provinces	S	A	S	
Rhodesia	S ³⁾	A	—	
Rwanda (Republic of)	S		S	
Senegal (Republic of the)	S	A	S	
Sierra Leone	S	A	—	
Somali Democratic Republic	S		—	
Sudan (Democratic Rep. of the)	—		—	
South Africa (Republic of) ⁴⁾	S	A	—	
Swaziland (Kingdom of)	—		—	
Tanzania (United Republic of)	S	A	S	A
Chad (Republic of the)	S		S	
Spanish Saharian Territory	S	A	S	
Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the U.K. of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible	S		S	A
Togolese Republic	S		S	
Zaire (Republic of)	S		S	
Zambia (Republic of)	—		S	A

¹⁾ With respect to French Somaliland (*new denomination: French Territory of the Afars and Issas*) and the Comoro Islands.

²⁾ With respect to the Department of Reunion.

³⁾ The Agreement was signed on behalf of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

⁴⁾ See Administrative Council Resolution No. 619.

Table III. American Regional Agreements

The letter S means that the Agreement has been signed; the letter R means that the Agreement has been ratified; the letter A means acceptance of the Agreement or accession thereto.

Country or territories	Inter-American Radio Agreement (FIAR) (Washington, 1949)		North-American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA) (Washington, 1950)	
1	2	3	4	5
Argentine Republic	S		—	
Bolivia (Republic of)	S		—	
Brazil (Federative Republic of)	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 (Republic of)	S		—	
Paraguay (Republic of)	—	A	—	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	—		S*)	R**)
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	S		—	
Venezuela (Republic of)	S		—	

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

***) For the Bahamas only.

Table IV. European Regional Conventions, Arrangements and Agreements

The letter S means that the Convention, Agreement or Arrangement has been signed; the letter R means that the Convention has been ratified; the letter A means that the Agreement has been approved or acceded to; in column 7, it means that the Agreement has been approved.

Country or group of territories	European Broadcasting Convention (Copenhagen, 1948)		European Regional Convention for the maritime mobile radio service (Copenhagen, 1948)		Regional Arrangement concerning Maritime Radiobeacons in the European Area of Region 1 (Paris, 1951)		Regional Agreement in the bands 68-73 MHz and 76-87.5 MHz (Geneva, 1960) [*]		Regional Agreement for the European Broadcasting Area (Stockholm, 1961)		Regional Agreement concerning the radio-telephone service for the Rhine (Brussels, 1970)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Albania (People's Republic of)	S	R	—	—	—	—	S	—	—	—	—	—
Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany (Federal Republic of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	S	A	S	A ⁶⁾	S	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	S	A	S	A	—	—
Belgium	S	R	S	R	S	A	—	—	S	A	S	—
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	S	R	—	—	—	—	S	—	S	A ⁵⁾	—	—
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	S	R	—	1)	—	—	S	—	S	—	—	—
Cyprus (Republic of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S	A	—	—
Vatican City State	S	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	S	—	—	—
Denmark	S	R	S	R	S	A	S	A	S	—	—	—
Egypt (Arab Republic of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	S	—	—	—	S	A ²⁾	—	—
Finland	S	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	S	A	—	—
France	S	R	S	R	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	—
Greece	S	R	S	R	—	—	S	—	S	—	—	—
Hungarian People's Republic	S	R	—	—	—	—	S	A	S	—	—	—
Iraq (Republic of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	S	R	S	R	—	A	—	—	S	A	—	—
Iceland	—	—	S	R	—	—	—	—	S	—	—	—
Israel (State of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S	—	—	—
Italy	S	R	S	R	S	A	S	A	S	A	—	—
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S	—	—	—
Libyan Arab Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liechtenstein (Principality of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S	—	S	—
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morocco (Kingdom of)	S	R	S	R	S	A	—	—	S	A	—	—
Monaco	S	R	S	R	S	A	—	—	S	—	—	—
Norway	S	R	S	R	S	A	S	A	S	—	S ⁴⁾	—
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	S	R	S	R	S	A	—	—	S	A	S	—
Poland (People's Republic of)	S	R	—	—	—	—	S	—	S	—	—	—
Portugal	S	—	S	—	S	—	—	—	S	A	—	—
Portuguese Oversea Provinces	—	—	—	—	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syrian Arab Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	S	R	—	—	—	—	S	A	S	A ⁵⁾	—	—
Roumania (Socialist Republic of)	S	R	—	—	—	—	S	A	S	—	—	—
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	S	R	S	R	S	A	—	—	S	A	—	—
Sweden	—	—	S	R	S	A	S	A	S	—	—	—
Switzerland (Confederation of)	S	R	—	—	—	—	S	A	S	A	S	—
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	S	R	—	—	—	—	S	A	S	—	—	—
Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S	A	—	—
Tunisia	S	R	S	R	S	A	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey	—	—	S	—	S	A	S	—	S	—	—	—
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	S	—	—	3)	—	—	S	A	S	A ⁵⁾	—	—
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)	S	R	—	—	—	A	S	—	S	A	—	—

^{*}) Regional Agreement for the use of frequencies in the bands 68-73 MHz and 76-87.5 MHz by the broadcasting service on the one hand and by the fixed and mobile services on the other (Geneva, 1960).

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⁾ As a participating Administration.

⁵⁾ Considering that, when the plans for the assignment of frequencies to television stations in the 645-960 MHz band were established at the Stockholm Conference in 1961, the requirements of the air radionavigation services of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Byelorussian 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 Byelorussian 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 Byelorussian 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 MHz (Annex 2, Chapter 2, of the Agreement), the frequencies 224.25/229.75 MHz 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 MHz in accordance with Article 5 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959.

Harmful interference to stations operating in the frequency band 223-235 MHz, 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."

Tables V.1 to V.6. Special Agreements

V.1. Special Regional Agreement concerning the use of the 100-104 MHz band by the broadcasting service (1962)

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

The countries mentioned in italics have approved the Agreement.

Note by the General Secretariat: this Agreement will be terminated by mutual consent when these Administrations have approved the Special Agreement concerning the introduction of the Broadcasting Service in the frequency band 100-104 MHz (Darmstadt, 1971).

V.2. Special Agreement for use of the 582-606 MHz band for radionavigation purposes (Brussels, 1962)

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

**V.3. 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 following Administrations: Germany (Federal Republic of), Belgium and Netherlands (Kingdom of the).

**V.4. Special Agreement concerning the use of frequencies for additional low-power television
transmitters operating in the ultra high-frequency range (Band IV, 472-582 MHz
and Band V, 582-960 MHz) in the frontier areas
(Karlsruhe, 1966)**

This Agreement was concluded between the following Administrations: Germany (Federal Republic of), Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg and Kingdom of the Netherlands.

This Agreement was approved without reservation by all these Administrations.

**V.5. Special Agreements concerning the coordinated use of frequencies
between 29.7 and 470 MHz by the fixed and land mobile services**

One such Agreement was signed at Vienna on 18 July 1969 by the following Administrations: Germany (Federal Republic of), Austria, Italy and Confederation of Switzerland.

This Agreement, which was approved without reservation by these Administrations, came into force on 1 December 1969.

Another such Agreement was signed at Vienna on 25 April 1969 by the following Administrations: Austria, Hungarian People's Republic and Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

This Agreement, which was approved without reservation by these Administrations, came into force on 1 January 1970.

A third such Agreement was signed at Vienna on 24 October 1969 by the following Administrations: Austria and Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

This Agreement, which was approved without reservation by these Administrations, came into force on 1 March 1970.

**V.6. Special Agreement Concerning the Introduction
of the Broadcasting Service in the Frequency Band 100-104 MHz (Darmstadt, 1971)**

This Agreement was concluded between the following Administrations: *Germany (Federal Republic of)*, Austria, *Belgium*, Denmark, Spain, Finland, *France*, Hungarian People's Republic, Italy, *Luxembourg*, Norway, *Kingdom of the Netherlands*, *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*, Sweden, *Confederation of Switzerland* and Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

This Agreement came into force on 1 January 1973.

The countries mentioned in italics have approved the Agreement.

**Lists of Countries which signed the Final Acts of the
World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva (1973) and
of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos (1973)**

1. *Telegraph Regulations and Telephone Regulations, Geneva (1973)*

These two sets of Regulations, which will come into force on 1 September 1974, were signed by the following countries:

Albania (People's Republic of)	Italy
Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)	Jamaica
Germany (Federal Republic of)	Japan
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	Kenya (Republic of)
Argentine Republic	Kuwait (State of)
Australia	Lebanon
Austria	Libyan Arab Republic
Belgium	Luxembourg
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Malaysia
Brazil (Federative Republic of)	Malagasy Republic
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	Mali (Republic of)
Cameroon (United Republic of)	Morocco (Kingdom of)
Canada	Mexico
Central African Republic	Monaco
China (People's Republic of)	Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Vatican City State	Norway
Congo (People's Republic of the)	New Zealand
Dahomey (Republic of)	Oman (Sultanate of)
Denmark	Uganda (Republic of)
Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency	Pakistan
Spain	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
United States of America	Peru
Ethiopia	Philippines (Republic of the)
Finland	Poland (People's Republic of)
France	Portugal
Gabon Republic	Portuguese Oversea Provinces
Greece	German Democratic Republic
Hungarian People's Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
India (Republic of)	Roumania (Socialist Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Iran	Senegal (Republic of the)
Ireland	Somali Democratic Republic
Iceland	Sudan (Democratic Republic of the)
Israel (State of)	South Africa (Republic of)
	Sweden
	Switzerland (Confederation of)

Tanzania (United Republic of)	Tunisia
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	Turkey
Territories of the United States of America	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Thailand	Viet-Nam (Republic of)
Togolese Republic	Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)

By 31 December 1973, only the Republic of the Philippines had notified the General Secretariat of its approval of both sets of Regulations.

2. *International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos (1973)*

This Convention, which will come into force on 1 January 1975, was signed by the following countries:

Afghanistan (Republic of)	Ecuador
Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)	Spain
Germany (Federal Republic of)	United States of America
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	Ethiopia
Argentine Republic	Finland
Australia	France
Austria	Gabon Republic
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	Ghana
Barbados	Greece
Belgium	Guatemala
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Guinea (Republic of)
Burma (Socialist Republic of the Union of)	Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)
Bolivia (Republic of)	Upper Volta (Republic of)
Botswana (Republic of)	Hungarian People's Republic
Brazil (Federative Republic of)	India (Republic of)
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	Indonesia (Republic of)
Burundi (Republic of)	Iran
Cameroon (United Republic of)	Iraq (Republic of)
Canada	Ireland
Central African Republic	Iceland
Chile	Israel (State of)
China (People's Republic of)	Italy
Cyprus (Republic of)	Jamaica
Vatican City State	Japan
Congo (People's Republic of the)	Kenya (Republic of)
Korea (Republic of)	Khmer Republic
Costa Rica	Kuwait (State of)
Ivory Coast (Republic of the)	Laos (Kingdom of)
Cuba	Lesotho (Kingdom of)
Dahomey (Republic of)	Lebanon
Denmark	Liberia (Republic of)
Dominican Republic	Libyan Arab Republic
Egypt (Arab Republic of)	Liechtenstein (Principality of)
El Salvador (Republic of)	Luxembourg
United Arab Emirates	Malaysia
	Malawi

Malagasy Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain
Mali (Republic of)	and Northern Ireland
Morocco (Kingdom of)	Rwanda (Republic of)
Mauritius	Senegal (Republic of the)
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	Sierra Leone
Mexico	Singapore (Republic of)
Monaco	Somali Democratic Republic
Mongolian People's Republic	Sudan (Democratic Republic of the)
Nepal	Sri Lanka (Ceylon) (Republic of)
Nicaragua	Sweden
Niger (Republic of the)	Switzerland (Confederation of)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)	Tanzania (United Republic of)
Norway	Chad (Republic of the)
New Zealand	Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Oman (Sultanate of)	Thailand
Uganda (Republic of)	Togolese Republic
Pakistan	Trinidad and Tobago
Panama (Republic of)	Tunisia
Papua New Guinea	Turkey
Paraguay (Republic of)	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)
Peru	Venezuela (Republic of)
Philippines (Republic of the)	Viet-Nam (Republic of)
Poland (People's Republic of)	Yemen Arab Republic
German Democratic Republic	Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)
Roumania (Socialist Republic of)	Zaire (Republic of)
	Zambia (Republic of)

By 31 December 1973, no instrument of ratification or accession relating to this Act had been deposited with the General Secretariat.

3. *Optional Additional Protocol to the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos (1973) on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes*

This Optional Additional Protocol, which will come into force on 1 January 1975, was signed by the following countries:

Afghanistan (Republic of)	Congo (People's Republic of the)
Australia	Korea (Republic of)
Austria	Costa Rica
Belgium	Ivory Coast (Republic of the)
Burma (Socialist Republic of the Union of)	Dahomey (Republic of)
Brazil (Federative Republic of)	Dominican Republic
Burundi (Republic of)	Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Cameroon (United Republic of)	El Salvador (Republic of)
Canada	United Arab Emirates
Central African Republic	Finland
Cyprus (Republic of)	Gabon Republic

Greece	New Zealand
Upper Volta (Republic of)	Papua New Guinea
Indonesia (Republic of)	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Japan	Peru
Khmer Republic	Philippines (Republic of the)
Laos (Kingdom of)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Lebanon	Senegal (Republic of the)
Liberia (Republic of)	Sierra Leone
Liechtenstein (Principality of)	Sri Lanka (Ceylon) (Republic of)
Luxembourg	Switzerland (Confederation of)
Malawi	Chad (Republic of the)
Malagasy Republic	Thailand
Mali (Republic of)	Togolese Republic
Morocco (Kingdom of)	Tunisia
Mauritius	Yemen Arab Republic
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)
Nepal	Zaire (Republic of)
Nicaragua	

By 31 December 1973, no instrument of ratification or accession relating to this Protocol had been deposited with the General Secretariat.

ANNEX 2A

BUDGET FOR 1973

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1973

	Expenditure 1972	Budget 1973	Ad- ditional credits	Suppl. credits cf. Res. 647	Budget 1973 including add. credits
Swiss francs					
I. BUDGET OF THE UNION					
<i>Sect. 1.</i> Administrative Council	560,628	557,000	20,200	—	577,200
Common Headquarters expenditure:					
<i>Sect. 2.</i> Staff	20,103,838	20,169,000	1,231,200	504,200	21,904,400
<i>Sect. 3.</i> Social security	4,041,779	4,126,000	25,400	110,600	4,262,000
<i>Sect. 4.</i> Premises	1,276,148	1,175,200	—	—	1,175,200
<i>Sect. 5.</i> Missions	107,846	128,000	—	—	128,000
<i>Sect. 6.</i> Office and miscellaneous	1,522,418	1,899,000	7,000	—	1,906,000
	27,612,657	28,054,200	1,283,800	614,800	29,952,800
Non-recurrent expenditure on installation in new premises	—	1,500,000	—	—	1,500,000
	27,612,657	29,554,200	1,283,800	614,800	31,452,800
<i>Sect. 7.</i> Conferences of the Union under No. 208 of the Convention:					
Plenipotentiary Conference	10,760	2,725,000	66,600	20,000	2,811,600
World Admin. Tg and Tf Conf.	—	361,000	—	—	361,000
<i>Sect. 8.</i> C.C.I. meetings under No. 209 of the Convention:					
C.C.I.R.	1,973,949	951,000	7,000	—	958,000
C.C.I.T.T.	2,274,969	415,000	3,000	5,000	423,000
Decision No. 356/CA	—	685,000	42,000	17,000	744,000
<i>Sect. 10.</i> Other expenditure:					
Draft Constitutional Charter	—	—	—	—	—
I.T.U. Seminar	38,282	—	—	—	—
Seminar of Member Admins.	59,970	100,000	—	—	100,000
	31,970,587	34,791,200	1,402,400	656,800	36,850,400
Expenditure on fitting out the C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory	16,944	20,000	14,000	—	34,000
Maintenance and renewal of simultaneous interpretation and sound reproduction equipment	12,620	15,000	—	—	15,000
	32,000,151	34,826,200	1,416,400	656,800	36,899,400
Transfer to I.T.U. Reserve Account	—	—	—	—	—
	32,000,151	34,826,200	1,416,400	656,800	36,899,400
II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET					
<i>Sect. 11.</i> Admin. costs	5,048,972	5,656,000	289,300	126,500	6,071,800
Carried forward to following year	730,403	—	—	—	—
	5,779,375	5,656,000	289,300	126,500	6,071,800
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET					
Total expenditure	3,655,882	6,342,500	—	—	6,342,500
Surplus income	229,150	29,500	—	—	29,500
	3,885,032	6,372,000	—	—	6,372,000
<i>Pro. mem.:</i>					
IV. SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET FOR ADDITION OF A WING TO THE I.T.U. BUILDING					
Total expenditure	6,356,791	11,499,470	—	—	11,499,470

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED INCOME FOR 1973

	Income 1972	Budget 1973	Ad- ditional income	Suppl. income cf. Res. 647	Budget 1973 including add. income
Swiss francs					
I. BUDGET OF THE UNION					
Contributions:					
— Contributions of Members and Associate Members of the Union to expenditure for the current year. . .	27,991,775	32,481,800	247,800	—	32,729,600
— Contributions of private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations to expenses of conf. and meetings under Sections 7 and 8:					
— Plenipotentiary Conference . .	—	—	—	—	—
— World Admin. Tg and Tf Conf.	—	—	—	—	—
— C.C.I.R.	780,000	931,250	19,750	—	951,000
— C.C.I.T.T.	1,103,333	1,337,500	34,900	—	1,372,400
Sundry income	190,397	40,650	—	—	40,650
	30,065,505	34,791,200	302,450	—	35,093,650
Withdrawal from C.C.I.T.T. Reserve Account for fitting out C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory	16,944	20,000	14,000	—	34,000
Withdrawal from Renewal Fund for maintenance and renewal of simultaneous interpretation and sound reproduction equipment	12,620	15,000	—	—	15,000
	30,095,069	34,826,200	316,450	—	35,142,650
Withdrawal from I.T.U. Reserve Account	1,602,900	—	1,099,950	656,800	1,756,750
Outstanding	302,182				
	32,000,151	34,826,200	1,416,400	656,800	36,899,400
II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET					
Contributions to Technical Coop. admin. costs and sums brought forward from previous years.	5,779,375	5,656,000	289,300	126,500	6,071,800
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET					
Total income	3,885,032	6,372,000	—	—	6,372,000
Pro. mem.:					
IV. SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET FOR ADDITION OF A WING TO THE I.T.U. BUILDING					
Drawn on F.I.P.O.I. loan and advances of funds from I.T.U.	6,356,791	11,499,470	—	—	11,499,470

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ANNEX 2B

ACCOUNTS FOR 1973

	1973 budget ¹	Expenditure
Swiss francs		
I. BUDGET OF THE UNION		
Administrative Council	577,200.—	580,910.70
Common headquarters' expenditure:		
Staff	21,904,400.—	21,823,695.01
Social security	4,262,000.—	4,221,543.65
Premises	1,175,200.—	1,246,279.15
Missions	128,000.—	127,607.20
Office and miscellaneous expenses	1,906,000.—	1,914,828.04
	29,952,800.—	29,914,863.75
Non-recurrent expenditure for installation in new premises	1,500,000.—	1,500,000.—
	31,452,800.—	31,414,863.75
Plenipotentiary Conference, 1973	2,811,600.—	2,476,281.61
World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference	361,000.—	266,175.30
Seminars of Administrations of I.T.U. Members	100,000.—	62,147.20
C.C.I. meetings under No. 209 of the Convention:		
C.C.I.R.	958,000.—	465,766.20
C.C.I.T.T.	423,000.—	338,949.30
Administrative Council Decision No. 356	744,000.—	695,104.20
	36,850,400.—	35,719,287.56
Fitting out of C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory	34,000.—	33,919.80
Maintenance and renewal of simultaneous interpretation and other sound reproduction equipment	15,000.—	1,452.90
	36,899,400.—	35,754,660.26
Transfer to I.T.U. Reserve Account		465,451.34
	36,899,400.—	36,220,111.60
II. BUDGET FOR THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS		
Technical Cooperation, administrative costs	6,071,800.—	5,956,818.10
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET		
Total expenditure	6,342,500.—	4,073,535.62
Surplus income	29,500.—	26,608.53
	6,372,000.—	4,100,144.15
IV. SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A WING TO THE I.T.U. BUILDING		
Total expenditure	11,499,470.—	6,328,333.35

¹ 1973 budget, including additional credits

	1973 budget ¹	Income
Swiss francs		
I. BUDGET OF THE UNION		
Contributions:		
Contributions by Members and Associate Members to meet expenses for the current year	32,729,600.—	31,884,666.50
Contributions by recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations to meet expenses of:		
— World Admin. Electr. and Teleph. Conference	—	1,500.—
— C.C.I.R. meetings	951,000.—	954,166.65
— C.C.I.T.T. meetings	1,372,400.—	1,383,854.20
Sundry	40,650.—	203,801.55
	35,093,650.—	34,427,988.90
Withdrawal from C.C.I.T.T. Reserve Fund for fitting out the C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory	34,000.—	33,919.80
Withdrawal from the Renewal Fund for simultaneous interpretation and other sound reproduction equipment	15,000.—	1,452.90
	35,142,650.—	34,463,361.60
Withdrawal from the I.T.U. Reserve Account	1,756,750.—	1,756,750.—
	36,899,400.—	36,220,111.60
II. BUDGET FOR THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS		
Technical Cooperation, U.N.D.P. contribution	6,071,800.—	4,113,889.30
Technical Assistance, contribution for Funds-in-Trust		379,123.55
Balance of unused credits, 1972		56.60
Sundry		51,905.65
Brought forward from previous year		730,403.64
Excess expenditure carried forward to 1974		681,439.36
	6,071,800.—	5,956,818.10
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET		
Total income	6,372,000.—	4,100,144.15
IV. SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A WING TO THE I.T.U. BUILDING		
Advances from I.T.U. and from F.I.P.O.I.	11,499,470.—	6,328,333.35

¹ 1973 budget, including additional credits

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ANNEX 3

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE UNION IN 1973

		<i>No. of copies</i>
1.	12 Notifications, Nos. 1062 to 1073	F 500 E 600 S 150
2.	31 General Secretariat Circulars, Nos. 86 to 116	F 500 E 800 S 200
3.	Supplement No. 8 to the Volume of Resolutions and Decisions of the Administrative Council, 28th Session 1973	F 400 E 500 S 200
4.	Financial Operating Report for 1972	F 500 E 600 S 230
5.	Report on the Activities of the Union 1972	F 650 E 750 S 350
6.	Telecommunication Journal, 12 numbers	F 1,850 E 3,800 S 850
7.	12 Operational Bulletins, Nos. 85 to 96	F 500 E 600 S 150
8.	List of Addresses, 4th edition 1972 and Supplements Nos. 1 to 3, trilingual	1,700
9.	Table of international Telex Relations and Traffic, 1972, trilingual	750
10.	Radio Regulations: analytical table, edition 1972-1973	F 1,100 E 2,700 S 800
11.	List of Telegraph Offices, 23rd edition 1971: Supplements Nos. 7 to 10, trilingual	20,000
12.	List of international Telephone Routes, 13th edition 1973, trilingual	1,000
13.	Telecommunication Statistics, 1972, trilingual	1,200
14.	Routing Table for Offices taking Part in the Gentex Service, 4th edition 1972: Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, trilingual	1,000
15.	T.A. Table, Transferred Account Telegraph Service, 4th edition 1973 and Supplement No. 1, trilingual	700
16.	List of Ship Stations, 13th edition 1973 and supplement, trilingual	20,700
17.	List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations, 5th edition 1971: Supplements Nos. 3 and 4, trilingual	23,100

		<i>No. of copies</i>	
18.	Alphabetical List of Call Signs of Stations used by the Maritime Mobile Service, 6th edition 1972: Supplements Nos. 2 to 5, multilingual		23,500
19.	Alphabetical List of Call Signs of Stations other than Amateur Stations, Experimental Stations and Stations of the Maritime Mobile Service, 5th edition 1972: Supplements Nos. 3 to 6, multilingual		3,200
20.	T.A. Booklet accompanying the international Credit Card for Telegraph Services, 1973, trilingual		32,500
21.	C.C.I.T.T. GAS 3 handbook, Economic and Technical Aspects of the Choice of Transmission Systems, new texts prepared during study period 1969-1972	S	500
22.	Instructions for the international Telephone Service, 1973	F E S	8,000 3,500 2,300
23.	Documents of the Vth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T., Geneva 1972:		
	Volume III	F E	1,200 3,400
	Volume IV-1	F E	1,100 3,100
	Volume IV-2	F E	1,100 3,100
	Volume V	F E	1,000 2,500
	Volume VII	F E	1,000 2,700
	Volume VIII	F E	1,100 3,400
	Volume IX	F E S	1,000 2,400 500
24.	Documents of the XIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., New Delhi 1970:		
	Addendum No. 1 to Volume I	F E S	1,100 3,050 650
	Addendum No. 3 to Volume III	F E S	1,100 3,050 650
	Addendum No. 1 to Volume IV	F E S	1,150 3,500 650
	Addendum No. 1 to Volume V	F E S	1,100 3,500 700
	Addendum No. 2 to Volume VII	F E S	1,050 3,100 650
	Addendum No. 1 to Volume VII	F E S	800 1,900 550
25.	Handbook for Monitoring Stations:		
	Chapters 5, 11, 18	F E S	600 900 300

No. of copies

26.	International Frequency List, 6th edition 1971:		
	Preface : Supplement No. 7, trilingual		1,400
	Volume I : Supplement No. 7, multilingual		1,250
	Volume II : Supplement No. 7, multilingual		1,250
	Volume III : Supplement No. 7, multilingual		1,250
	Volume IV : Supplement No. 7, multilingual		1,200
	Volume V a): Supplement No. 7, multilingual		1,000
	Volume V b): Supplement No. 7, multilingual		950
	Volume V c): Supplement No. 7, multilingual		900
	Volume V d): Supplement No. 7, multilingual		850
27.	International Frequency List, 7th edition 1973:		
	Preface and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2	F	400
		E	1,100
		S	200
	Volume I and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, multilingual		1,300
	Volume II and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, multilingual		1,300
	Volume III and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, multilingual		1,300
	Volume IV and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, multilingual		1,300
	Volume V a) and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, multilingual		1,100
	Volume V b) and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, multilingual		1,050
	Volume V c) and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, multilingual		950
	Volume V d) and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, multilingual		950
28.	List of Fixed Stations operating international Circuits, 6th edition 1971:		
	Supplement No. 7, trilingual		1,350
29.	List of Fixed Stations operating international Circuits, 7th edition 1973 and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, trilingual		1,300
30.	List of Broadcasting Stations operating in Bands below 5950 kc/s, 7th edition 1973 and Supplement No. 1, trilingual		1,000
31.	List of Stations in the Space Service and in the Radioastronomy Service, 3rd edition 1971: Supplement No. 3, trilingual		1,250
32.	51 I.F.R.B. Weekly Circulars, Parts I-II-III-IV and Special, Nos. 1042 to 1092, trilingual.		400
33.	3 Summaries of Monitoring Information received by the I.F.R.B., Nos. 176 to 178, trilingual		600
34.	Tentative High Frequency Broadcasting Schedules, May 1973, September 1973, November 1973, March 1974, trilingual		560
35.	High Frequency Broadcasting Schedules, September 1971, November 1971, March 1973, March 1972, May 1973, trilingual		480
36.	Handbook of recommended Techniques for the better Utilization and Reduction of Congestion of the High Frequency Radio Spectrum, edition 1973.	F	450
		E	780
		S	220
37.	Seminar on the Planning of Broadcasting Systems, São Paulo, 1973	E	500
38.	Seminar on the Management of Telecommunication Services, Tananarive, 1971	F	500
		E	500
39.	Seminar on the Planning and Development of Telecommunication Networks outside of large Cities and the Maintenance of Telecommunication Services, Kuala Lumpur, 1972 (Basic volume)	E	500
40.	Information Booklet No. 11: Twelfth Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (1973)	F	4,300
		E	6,400
		S	2,300
41.	Information Booklet No. 12: Inauguration of the I.T.U. Tower, 1973, trilingual.		7,300

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ANNEX 4

COMPUTER UTILIZATION BY THE I.T.U. IN 1973

1. The new computer became fully operational on 1 January 1973, the exact date which had been set by the Administrative Council in 1970, with a smooth changeover and no interruption in tight-scheduled Headquarters' services and in the services offered to administrations.
2. The monthly statistics of the use of the computer in terms of applications and tests, as well as the percentage of total use made by different organs, are shown below:

Month	CPU ¹ hours used			% of total use ²			
	Total	Appl.	Tests	I.F.R.B.	G.S.	C.C.I.R.	Misc.
January	193	138	55	52.2	35.7	7.7	4.4
February	208	152	56	44.0	37.0	10.3	8.7
March	262	208	54	39.6	39.7	5.6	15.1
April	219	173	46	37.6	27.8	14.6	20.0
May	223	143	80	43.1	42.9	11.8	2.2
June	181	121	60	48.9	43.3	3.3	4.5
July	199	119	80	32.2	60.7	4.5	2.6
August	221	160	61	47.7	39.9	4.8	7.6
September	164	92	72	41.7	51.8	5.8	0.7
October	202	148	54	40.1	38.0	7.5	14.4
November	236	177	59	49.3	35.9	2.0	12.8
December	182	138	44	40.4	51.5	2.6	5.5
Total	2,490	1,769	721				
Monthly average	207	148	61	43.1	42.0	6.7	8.2
Monthly 1972 average	248	228	20	78.3	16.4	0.5	4.5

Notes :

¹ CPU = Central Processing Unit.

² C.C.I.T.T. did not use the computer in 1973.

3. Applications increased in 1973. There was a total of 32,809 applications, tests and system operations during the year. However, comparison should not be made between the hours used during 1972 and 1973 as the two machines used during these two years were of different generation,

and different in size, speed and capacity. Furthermore, the new machine can work in multi-programming whereas the previous machine could handle only one task at a time. Therefore the use of the new machine is calculated on a completely different basis. An estimate to try to make a comparison with 2,979 hours of total use in 1972 gives a total of 3,760 hours for 1973. During 1973, more testing was carried out on the machine compared with 1972, even though in the previous year there was an extensive testing in preparation for the changeover to the new machine.

4. A direct comparison of the percentage of total use is also difficult. The decrease in percentage of use of the machine by the I.F.R.B. does not mean that I.F.R.B. cut down its applications. The new machine is faster and there is an important gain especially on arithmetic operations. For example, to make the interference calculations, 188 hours were used in 1973, whereas the same work took 687 hours in 1972. The increase in the percentage of use by the General Secretariat could be explained by the fact that the General Secretariat is doing more work on the computer. Also, since the new computer has more sophisticated peripheral equipment, the Department had to revise and increase its system's safety procedures in order to keep the same safety of operation in the new computer as with the previous machine. During the year, 200 hours of operation were spent in keeping the system safety at a high standard. The C.C.I.R. used the Union's computer for 170 hours as much of its work could be carried out on the new computer. This increased their use from less than 1% to almost 7%. For the U.N. Inter-Agencies studies and demonstrations, the machine was used for 87 hours.

5. The Union continued to make use of external computers for some of its specific non-repetitive tasks which require a computer of bigger capacity than the I.T.U. in-house service need, or to meet special demands such as trials of programmes obtained from some institutions before being adapted to our computer. However, the outside use decreased during 1973 ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour at C.E.R.N. and $\frac{1}{2}$ hour at a Geneva Service Bureau) as our new computer started absorbing more of the work which could not be performed on our previous computer because of its lesser flexibility and smaller capacity.

6. The Computer Department continued to study various tasks lending themselves to computer applications, and implemented them when the relevant programmes were ready. The activities of the Department outside of its routine work, which includes about 50 regular applications, could be summarized as follows:

- After a thorough study for a computerized personnel payroll system, the necessary programming work was carried out and the chain system tests started by the end of the year. It is expected that this system will be put into application during 1974.
- A preliminary approach was initiated for a review of the whole sales-debtors account and dispatch system in order both to fit the present system to the actual needs of different services and to use the new computer's capability.
- The computer system for producing the List of Telegraph Offices was modified in order to facilitate the preparation of extracts of the List showing the offices per country. The system used for the List of Ship Stations was amended with a view to reducing some of the bottlenecks which occur in the production of this List.
- Studies continued with the aim of producing I.T.U. publications in text form with the help of the I.T.U. computer, mainly in searches for a suitable data capture system and

modifications to the system of programmes provided by the computer's suppliers and developments in order to adapt these programmes to the I.T.U.'s specific needs.

- A study was carried out to introduce cost analysis in the Reproduction Service.
- Studies are in progress to replace the data capture equipment by a more efficient and up-to-date system.
- The Computer Department collaborated very closely in the study for selecting a new accounting and invoicing machine for the Finance Department.
- The problem of budget control for the salaries of staff including permanent, conference and short-term personnel was studied and a relevant programme was implemented during the year.
- The existing sales-debtors-dispatch system was modified to provide better statistics to the service concerned.
- Some publications are being supplied on magnetic tape to requesting administrations.
- Tests were carried out to determine the possibilities of putting some of the computer output on micro-film and a system was developed to this end. This is with a view to decrease, in the future, the supply of information from the computer output on paper or magnetic tape, to increase efficiency and to limit expenditure on our computer supply.
- Programmes were written to supply the U.N.D.P. agency project delivery quarterly reports to New York U.N.D.P. Headquarters on magnetic tape. Work also started with the same purpose for the U.N.D.P. Final Year-End Expenditure Report.
- Technical assistance was given to Technical Cooperation Department experts for telephone network optimization with the help of programmes developed in Sweden.
- Studies were carried out, with the help of the computer, to assist the International Standardization Organization (I.S.O.) in developing an internationally-agreed country coding list.
- Advice was given, on request, to administrations which are in the process of introducing computer applications.
- Explanations about the computer work of the Union were given to numerous groups visiting Headquarters.

7. At present, most of the publications prepared with the help of the computer are produced as a reduced offset print from the computer printout. Steps have been taken to improve the quality and the presentation of our publications and decrease their cost by supplying the relevant information on a magnetic tape to a photo-composer to prepare a film for the offset. This was first carried out with the thirteenth edition of the List of Ship Stations (List V). The result was good. The same method will be applied to other publications as soon as feasible.

8. Work continued in developing new procedures, utility programmes and existing programming conventions to further improve the efficiency of operation of the computer.

9. Contributions were made to the work of the Coordination Committee on Administrative Questions (C.C.A.Q.) Standing Committee to develop guidelines for grading standards of computer personnel.

10. Eight seminars and information sessions were organized to inform the staff connected with computer use about new developments and recently-developed procedures applied in our computer.

11. The I.T.U. continued to be an active member of the Inter-Organization Board (I.O.B.) for the development of Inter-Agency Management Information and Documentation Systems. The Computer Department assisted the I.O.B. staff with a study of a pilot management information system to demonstrate the capabilities of a set of programmes provided by the suppliers of the Union's computer. The I.T.U. provides the Chairman of the Review Panel of this Board who is responsible for the guidance of the work programme of its secretariat. The I.T.U. is also a member of the Management Committee of the International Computer Centre (I.C.C.) in an observer capacity, particularly for the non-capital participants using the Centre.

ANNEX 5

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS AT WHICH THE UNION WAS REPRESENTED IN 1973

		<i>Number of participants</i>	
		<i>Officials from Headquarters</i>	<i>Regional Experts</i>
A. UNITED NATIONS			
1.	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: 21st Session of the Transport and Communications Committee, Bangkok, 9-16 January	—	1
2.	Administrative Committee on Coordination, Sub-Committee on Education and Training, 1st Session, Paris, 21-31 January	1	—
3.	41st Session of the Consultative Committee on Public Information, and Meeting of the Programme Committee of the Centre for Economic and Social Information, New York, 31 January-7 February	1	—
4.	5th Session of the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities (IOB), New York, 6-9 February	1	—
5.	Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees: 5th Meeting of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Relief Assistance to Southern Sudan, Geneva, 8 February	1	—
6.	Economic Commission for Africa: 2nd Meeting of the Conference of Ministers, Accra, 19-23 February	2	—
7.	37th Session of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions, Paris, 26 February-9 March	2	—
8.	Economic Commission for Latin America: 15th Session, Quito, 20-30 March	—	2
9.	73rd Session of the Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, Geneva, 21 March-2 April	2	—
10.	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: 29th Session, Tokyo, 11-23 April	—	1
11.	59th Session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, Geneva, 11-13 April	1	—
12.	10th Session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, New York, 7-18 May	1	—
13.	Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees: 6th Meeting of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Relief Assistance to Southern Sudan, Geneva, 10 May	1	—
14.	4th Session of the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, New York, 11-22 June	2	—
15.	Ad hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Applications, New York, 21 May	1	—
16.	21st Session of the International Civil Service Advisory Board, Geneva, 21 May-1 June	1	—
17.	Administrative Committee on Coordination, Sub-Committee on the United Nations Development Decade, Geneva, 28-29 June	1	—
18.	Meeting pursuant to resolution 1759 (LIV) of the ECOSOC (Drought in the Sudano-Saharan Region), Geneva, 28-29 June	2	—
19.	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development: 4th Meeting of the Regional Group for Europe, Geneva, 24-26 July	1	—
20.	55th Session of the Economic and Social Council, Geneva, 4 July-10 August.	5	—

		<i>Number of participants</i>	
		<i>Officials from Headquarters</i>	<i>Regional Experts</i>
21.	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development: 8th Meeting of the Regional Group for Africa, Addis Ababa, 6-8 August	—	1
22.	38th Session of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions, Geneva, 10-12 September	1	—
23.	60th Session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, New York, 24 and 26 October	1	—
24.	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: 10th Session of the Water Transport Sub-Committee, Bangkok, 31 October-8 November	—	1
25.	Economic Commission for Africa: 1st Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development in Africa, Addis Ababa, 6-9 November	—	1
26.	17th Session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, Geneva, 12 November	2	—
27.	19th Session of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, Geneva, 13-21 November	1	—
28.	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: 6th Session of the Typhoon Committee, Bangkok, 19-26 November	—	1

B. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization (U.N.E.S.C.O.)*

29.	Seminar on Management and Planning of New Communication Systems, Paris, 8-12 October	1	—
30.	8th Session of the Panel of Consultants on Space Communication, Paris, 6-8 November	2	—

World Meteorological Organization (W.M.O.)

31.	3rd Session of the Working Group on Meteorological Telecommunications of W.M.O. Regional Association V (South West Pacific), Singapore, 25 June-5 July	—	1
32.	6th Session of the Regional Association I (Africa), Geneva, 21 August-1 September	1	—
33.	6th Session of the Working Group on the Global Telecommunications System of the Commission for Basic Systems, Geneva, 23 October-3 November . . .	2	—
34.	6th Session of the Commission for Atmospheric Sciences, Versailles, 19-30 November	1	—
35.	WMO/ECAFE — 1st Session of the WMO/ECAFE Panel on Tropical Cyclones, Bangkok, 27 November-4 December	—	1
36.	6th Session of the Regional Association IV (North and Central America), Guatemala, 29 November-7 December	—	1

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (I.M.C.O.)

37.	11th Session of the Sub-Committee on Radiocommunications, London, 5-9 March	2	—
38.	27th Session of the Maritime Safety Committee, London, 26-30 March	1	—
39.	2nd Session of the Panel of Experts on Maritime Satellites, London, 30 April-4 May	2	—
40.	1st Session of the Ad hoc Working Group on the Revision of the 1960 Safety Convention, London, 28 August-1 September	1	—
41.	3rd Session of the Panel of Experts on Maritime Satellites, Paris, 10-14 September	1	—
42.	12th Session of the Sub-Committee on Radiocommunications, London, 10-14 December	3	—

		<i>Number of participants</i>	
		<i>Officials from Headquarters</i>	<i>Regional Experts</i>
<i>Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.)</i>			
43.	Meeting of the Executive Board, Berne, 18-26 May	1	—
44.	Working Party on the rules for the payment of debts in the Acts of the I.T.U. and U.P.U., Berne, 23-24 October	1	—
<i>International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.)</i>			
45.	5th Africa-Indian Ocean Regional Air Navigation Meeting, Rome, 10 January- 2 February	1	—
<i>International Labour Office (I.L.O.)</i>			
46.	Joint ILO/UNESCO Meeting on Technical Education and Vocational Training, Geneva, 1-12 October	2	—
C. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS			
<i>International Committee of the Red Cross (I.C.R.C.)</i>			
47.	Meeting of Experts on marking and identification of medical transport on sea and on land, Geneva, 5-9 February	1	—
<i>European Broadcasting Union (E.B.U.)</i>			
48.	25th Meeting of the Technical Committee, Torremolinos, 12-17 April	2	—
49.	Technical Committee, Sub-Working Group C, Digital coding of sound, Rennes, 21-23 June	1	—
50.	Technical Committee, Sub-Working Group C, Digital coding of television, Turin, 8-11 October	1	—
<i>International Marine Radio Association (C.I.R.M.)</i>			
51.	53rd Meeting of the Technical Committee, Trondheim, 13-15 June	2	—
<i>International Organization for Standardization (I.S.O.)</i>			
52.	Technical Committee 97, Sub-Committee 6, Teleprocessing of data, Interfaces, Milan, 11-17 February	1	—
53.	Technical Committee 97, Sub-Committee 6, Data transmission, Stockholm, 3-9 June	1	—
54.	Technical Committee 97, Sub-Committee 2, Sets of characters and coding, Paris, 14-19 October	1	—
55.	Technical Committee 97, Sub-Committee 6, Interfaces, Paris, 13-22 November	1	—
56.	54th Meeting of the Technical Committee, London, 3-5 December	2	—
<i>International Radio and Television Organization (O.I.R.T.)</i>			
57.	XXIInd session of the Technical Committee, Rostock-Warnemünde, 4-10 Sep- tember	2	—
<i>International Electrotechnical Commission (I.E.C.)</i>			
58.	Technical Committee No. 56, Reliability, Milan, 6-10 February	1	—
59.	Sub-Committee 12 E/WG 2 — Equipment used in Satellite Communications Systems, Turin, 2-5 May	1	—
60.	XXXVIIIth I.E.C. General Meeting, Munich, 18-30 June	1	—

		<i>Number of participants</i>	
		<i>Officials from Headquarters</i>	<i>Regional Experts</i>
<i>International Special Committee on Radio Interference (C.I.S.P.R.)</i>			
61.	Special Meeting of the C.I.S.P.R. Steering Committee, Montreux, 18-24 May	1	—
<i>Institution of Electrical Engineers (I.E.E.)</i>			
62.	Symposium on switching system programming, Colchester, 3-5 April	1	—
<i>Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (I.E.E.E.)</i>			
63.	Conference on Propagation of Radio Waves at Frequencies above 10 GHz, London, 10-13 April	1	—
<i>Danube Commission</i>			
64.	Jubilee Session, Budapest, 23-24 March.	1	—
<i>Committee on Space Research (C.O.S.P.A.R.)</i>			
65.	XVIth Meeting and Related Symposia, Konstanz, 23 May-6 June	2	—
<i>International Chamber of Commerce (I.C.C.)</i>			
66.	Meeting of the Committee for Postal Services and Telecommunications, Paris, 20 February	1	—
<i>European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (C.E.P.T.)</i>			
67.	Telecommunications Committee, WG6, European data teleprocessing policy, Munich, 4-8 February	1	—
68.	Telecommunications Committee, WG5, General tariff principles, Paris, 28 February- 3 March	1	—
69.	Telecommunications Committee, TTT1, Pulse code modulation, The Hague, 13-19 May	1	—
70.	Telecommunications Committee, TTT4, Data transmission, The Hague, 21- 26 May	1	—
71.	Telecommunications Committee, TTT2, Signalling, Oslo, 26 June-6 July	1	—
72.	Telecommunications Committee, WG5, General tariff principles, Paris, 4-11 No- vember	1	—
<i>Teletraffic</i>			
73.	7th International Congress, Stockholm, 12-20 June	1	—
<i>Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (U.R.T.N.A.)</i>			
74.	Meeting of the Technical Committee, Dakar, 22-26 January	1	—
<i>African and Malagasy Postal and Telecommunications Union (U.A.M.P.T.)</i>			
75.	Annual session of the Committee of Ministers and meeting of the Committee for Education, Ougadougou, 22-31 January	3	2

<i>Number of participants</i>	
<i>Officials from Headquarters</i>	<i>Regional Experts</i>

Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.)

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 76. | 21st Session of the Council of Ministers and 10th Anniversary Celebrations of O.A.U. and 10th Session of the Conference of the Heads of State and Government, Addis Ababa, 17 May-2 June | 1 | — |
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African Development Bank (A.D.B.)

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|-----|---|---|---|
| 77. | 9th Annual Assembly of the Board of Governors, Lusaka, 2-7 July | 1 | — |
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Asia Electronics Union (A.E.U.)

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|-----|---|---|---|
| 78. | 7th Asia Electronics Conference, New Delhi, 5-11 December | — | 1 |
|-----|---|---|---|

Asian Broadcasting Union (A.B.U.)

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|-----|---|---|---|
| 79. | 10th General Assembly and Engineering Committee, Djakarta, 3-6 December . . | 2 | — |
|-----|---|---|---|

Organization of American States (O.A.S.)

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|-----|---|---|---|
| 80. | 1st Meeting of the Permanent Technical Committees II (Radio-broadcasting) and IV (Special Services and Radio-electrical Spectrum) and 3rd Meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee, Rio de Janeiro, 9-13 July | 3 | — |
|-----|---|---|---|

D. OTHER MEETINGS

World Federation of United Nations Associations (W.F.U.N.A.)

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 81. | 25th Anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Geneva, 10 December | 1 | — |
|-----|--|---|---|

Note: Invitations to a considerable number of other meetings were declined either due to lack of credits or since the agenda did not, in the opinion of the Coordination Committee, justify I.T.U. representation.

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ANNEX 6

TABLE 1

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
RENDERED IN 1973 UNDER UNDP
(CLASSIFIED BY REGION, COUNTRY AND PROJECT)**

Note: The figure indicated in column (8) shows the total expenditure on each project during the year and covers also miscellaneous expenses not specified in columns (5), (6) and (7).

AFRICA

COUNTRY, Title of the Project & No.	Starting date	Duration y/m	Total U.N.D.P. Contribution \$	Assistance Rendered in 1973			
				EXPERT m/m	FELLOW. m/m	a) Equipm. b) Sub-Cont.	Total Expenditure \$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Algeria</i>							
ALG/72/009 — Institute of the Technology of Telecommunications and Electronics.	01/01/72	3/00	631,670	12/85.5	2/10.0	a) 37,290	279,551
<i>Botswana</i>							
BOT/72/024 — International Telecommunication Tariffs & Rates	01/02/73	0/06	15,000	1/ 6.0	—		15,263
<i>Burundi</i>							
BDI/72/001 — Telecommunications	01/02/72	1/09	16,550	—	4/ 8.0		10,297
<i>Cameroon</i>							
CMR/68/015 — Telecommunication Adviser	01/01/71	3/02	132,375	1/12.0	—		30,490
CMR/71/525 — Postal & Telecommunication Training Institute	01/12/71	5/01	853,400	4/39.0	3/15.0	a) 94,676	206,799
<i>Central African Republic</i>							
CAF/68/012 — Telephone Installations Instructor	01/01/69	4/10	170,232	1/ 7.0	1/10.0		23,171
<i>Ivory Coast</i>							
IVC/68/011 — Telecommunications	01/05/69	4/06	93,902	1/ 6.0	—		11,711
<i>Dahomey</i>							
DAH/71/001 — Post and Telecommunications.	01/01/71	3/08	128,021	1/ 7.0	7/48.5	a) 3,691	47,817
<i>Egypt</i>							
EGY/69/577 — Technical Training & Research Institute for Telecommunication	01/03/70	5/10	1,306,331	5/56.0	5/20.0	a) 217,591	379,758

AFRICA

COUNTRY, Title of the Project & No.	Starting date	Duration y/m	Total U.N.D.P. Contribution \$	Assistance Rendered in 1973			
				EXPERT m/m	FELLOW. m/m	a) Equipm. b) Sub-Cont.	Total Expenditure \$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Gambia</i>							
GAM/68/006 — Telecommunication Training	01/01/69	5/00	166,659	1/ 9.0	4/35.0		41,193
<i>Ghana</i>							
GHA/64/512 — Telecommunication Training Centre, Accra . . .	01/10/64	9/00	982,112	—	1/ 4.0		7,841
GHA/68/018 — Air-Conditioning Maintenance	01/04/69	4/06	107,227	1/ 6.0	—		15,281
GHA/72/015 — Assistance to the Posts & Telecommunications Administration	01/11/73	9/00	33,750	—	3/ 5.0		5,197
<i>Guinea</i>							
GUI/68/028 — Telecommunications	01/10/70	4/03	203,203	—	5/20.0		16,702
GUI/72/005 — Telecommunications Network	01/07/72	1/03	70,000	—	—	b) 53,150	53,851
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>							
EQG/69/006 — Telecommunications	01/02/70	3/09	143,784		2/24.0	b) 2,461	13,701
<i>Upper Volta</i>							
UPV/69/010 — Telecommunications Adviser	01/01/69	5/00	81,475	1/ 3.0	2/18.0		17,400
UPV/71/004 — Development of the National P & T Training School	01/01/72	2/10	86,775	2/10.0	1/ 7.0		28,768
<i>Lesotho</i>							
LES/70/001 — General Telecommunication Adviser	01/10/70	3/01	74,455	1/ 1.0	2/12.0		9,571
LES/72/006 — Director, Posts, Telecommunications & Civil Department (OPAS) and Consultant	01/04/72	2/00	47,375	2/12.5	—		24,690
LES/72/064 — Chief Engineer, Telecommunications	01/02/73	2/00	45,000	1/11.0	—		21,132

AFRICA

COUNTRY, Title of the Project & No.	Starting date	Duration y/m	Total U.N.D.P. Contribution \$	Assistance Rendered in 1973			
				EXPERT m/m	FELLOW. m/m	a) Equipm. b) Sub-Cont.	Total Expenditure \$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Senegal</i>							
SEN/71/003 — Telecommunications	01/12/71	2/00	23,710	—	7/22.0		10,842
SEN/72/011 — Telecommunications Planning & Training of Personnel.	01/09/73	2/00	23,600	—	2/ 8.0		3,786
<i>Sierra Leone</i>							
SIL/68/011 — Telecommunications	01/01/69	5/00	74,908	—	2/ 4.5		5,095
<i>Somalia</i>							
SOM/68/019 — Telecommunication Training	01/05/69	4/08	104,235	1/12.0	—		30,000
SOM/72/009 — Telecommunications	01/01/73	0/06	7,400	—	2/ 4.0		6,106
<i>Sudan</i>							
SUD/71/012 — Telecommunication Planning	01/01/72	2/06	90,375	2/24.0	—		60,569
SUD/71/552 — Test, Repair & Maintenance Centre, Khartoum	01/10/73	0/06	24,550	—	3/ 9.0		6,614
SUD/72/001 — Audio-Visual Training Aids	01/04/72	1/00	65,863	2/ 4.0	—		10,579
<i>Swaziland</i>							
SWA/68/011 — Telecommunication Training	01/11/69	5/02	76,666	—	—	a) 305	478
SWA/72/008 — Financial Controller (OPAS)	01/11/72	3/00	69,640	1/ 7.5	—		14,348
SWA/73/008 — Chief Engineer Telecommunications	01/10/73	3/00	69,192	1/ 2.0	—	a) 4,464	8,026
<i>Chad</i>							
CHD/68/012 — Telecommunication Training	01/01/69	7/06	335,558	2/21.0	1/10.0		57,950
<i>Togolese Republic</i>							
TOG/70/005 — Telecommunication Transmission	01/11/71	3/00	15,950	—	1/ 7.0		3,743
TOG/70/007 — Telecommunication Training	01/01/70	4/09	22,706	—	1/12.0		5,440

AFRICA

COUNTRY, Title of the Project & No.	Starting date	Duration y/m	Total U.N.D.P. Contribution \$	Assistance Rendered in 1973			
				EXPERT m/m	FELLOW. m/m	a) Equipm. b) Sub-Cont.	Total Expenditure \$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Zaire</i>							
ZAI/66/510 — National School of Telecommunications	01/01/66	9/00	1,531,307	3/26.0	—		78,012
<i>Zambia</i>							
ZAM/68/019 — Telecommunication Adviser	01/01/70	3/02	83,425	1/12.0	—		30,450
ZAM/71/516 — National Telecommunication & Postal Training Institute	01/03/71	3/03	483,838	4/36.0	1/ 4.0	a) 15,586	121,524
ZAM/73/003 — Adviser on Rates & Tariffs	01/08/73	0/03	15,000	1/ 5.0	—		12,672
<i>Regional projects</i>							
RAF/68/853 — Telecommunication Network Training	01/01/69	4/00	175,366	1/12.0	—		33,151
RAF/69/857 — Telecommunications	01/01/70	3/10	123,500	1/12.0	—		30,781
RAF/70/002 — Telecommunication Traffic	01/01/70	4/00	135,151	—	1/ 6.0		3,042
RAF/70/116 — Telecommunications	01/09/68	5/04	755,979	—	—	b) 82,930	82,930
RAF/70/851 — Regional Telecommunication Adviser (Central Africa)	01/01/71	4/00	84,030	1/ 7.0	—		17,807
RAF/71/155 — Multinational Posts & Telecommunications Training Scheme (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania)	01/02/71	2/05	109,204	3/13.5	2/ 7.5	a) 4,259	59,690
RAF/71/170 — Regional Telecommunication Training Centre . .	01/07/71	2/00	1,386,262	5/60.0	4/23.0	a) 156,810	447,455
RAF/71/208 — National Telecommunications & Postal Training Centre	01/03/71	6/00	1,677,032	8/82.0	1/ 5.0	a) 48,051	276,294
RAF/71/231 — Telecommunications	01/07/71	2/00	643,674	3/17.0	—	b) 192,443	273,236
RAF/71/858 — Planning Broadcasting System (Seminar) . . .	01/12/73	0/01	41,000	—	—		32,693
RAF/72/122 — Survey of Maritime Radiocommunication . . .	01/11/72	0/03	6,250	1/ 0.5	—		1,341

AMERICAS

COUNTRY, Title of the Project & No.	Starting date	Duration y/m	Total U.N.D.P. Contribution \$	Assistance Rendered in 1973			
				EXPERT m/m	FELLOW. m/m	a) Equipm. b) Sub-Cont.	Total Expenditure \$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Argentina</i> ARG/70/022 — Training & Specialization of Telecommunication Personnel.	01/04/72	01/06	26,700	1/ 0.5	2/ 3.0		5,027
<i>Barbados</i> BAR/68/008 — Adviser in Telecommunication Administration & Tariffs	01/02/69	06/03	68,475	1/ 4.5			11,477
<i>Bolivia</i> BOL/68/021 — Telecommunications	01/01/69	05/00	228,211	1/ 1.0	3/ 6.0		4,353
BOL/71/518 — Telecommunication Training Institute	01/11/71	04/02	725,259	7/39.0	4/22.0	a) 77,528	195,811
<i>Brazil</i> BRA/71/011 — Management & Monitoring of Radio Frequencies	01/04/72	02/00	67,775	1/12.0	2/ 8.0		37,313
BRA/71/520 — Development of Telecommunication Research & Human Resources	01/11/73	00/01	15,800	2/ 3.0			2,454
<i>Chile</i> CHI/67/521 — Telecommunication Training Centre, Phase I . .	01/07/68	05/09	1,276,715	8/63.0	5/15.0	a) 40,001	218,135
CHI/73/003 — Telecommunication Training Centre, Phase II .	01/11/73	02/06	608,600	4/10.0		a) 6,040	31,683
<i>Colombia</i> COL/64/512 — Telecommunication Training	01/09/65	07/06	1,179,242		1/ 9.0		3,157
COL/70/013 — Radio Frequency Management	01/09/71	02/00	34,280		1/ 3.0		1,213
<i>Costa Rica</i> COS/72/014 — Telecommunications	01/01/73	02/01	71,800	5/10.0			25,460
<i>Dominican Republic</i> DOM/72/006 — Telecommunications Adviser	01/05/72	02/03	82,975	1/12.0			30,546

AMERICAS

COUNTRY, Title of the Project & No.	Starting date	Duration y/m	Total U.N.D.P. Contribution \$	Assistance Rendered in 1973			
				EXPERT m/m	FELLOW. m/m	a) Equipm. b) Sub-Cont.	Total Expenditure \$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>El Salvador</i>							
ELS/73/010 — Telecommunications	10/01/73	05/00	202,000	6/17.0	1/ 3.5		44,474
<i>Ecuador</i>							
ECU/68/020 — Frequency Management & Monitoring	01/10/69	04/03	163,148	1/12.0	2/13.0		37,047
ECU/69/008 — Planning of Telecommunication Network	01/06/70	03/01	70,900	1/ 1.0			2,500
ECU/72/006 — National Telecommunication Training Centre	01/11/72	03/00	100,700	—	7/22.5		21,583
<i>Guatemala</i>							
GUA/68/010 — Telecommunications	01/01/69	04/02	154,487		2/24.0		5,325
GUA/73/002 — Telecommunications	01/01/73	03/00	153,250	5/13.0			33,098
<i>Guyana</i>							
GUY/68/012 — Telecommunications	01/01/69	05/00	22,760		1/ 5.0		5,153
GUY/70/003 — Lecturer in Telecommunication Engineering	01/10/71	02/09	52,729	1/ 6.0			15,850
GUY/73/003 — Telecommunication Training Centre	01/07/73	01/00	30,850	1/ 6.0	—		15,850
<i>Haiti</i>							
HAI/69/001 — Telecommunications	01/08/69	04/05	64,755	1/ 6.5	1/ 1.5		18,203
HAI/72/007 — Telecommunication Administration & Planning	01/07/73	02/06	158,000	2/ 5.0			13,308
<i>Honduras</i>							
HON/73/004 — Telecommunications	01/01/73	02/00	68,294	6/12.0			30,552
<i>Jamaica</i>							
JAM/72/009 — Telecommunication Training Centre	01/11/72	01/06	35,000	1/ 6.0			15,451
<i>Mexico</i>							
MEX/70/032 — Telecommunications	01/07/70	04/00	185,840		4/13.0		11,308

AMERICAS

COUNTRY, Title of the Project & No.	Starting date	Duration y/m	Total U.N.D.P. Contribution \$	Assistance Rendered in 1973			
				EXPERT m/m	FELLOW. m/m	a) Equipm. b) Sub-Cont.	Total Expenditure \$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Nicaragua</i>							
NIC/71/006 — Administration & Organization of Telecommunications	03/01/72	02/00	43,321	1/ 4.0			10,209
NIC/73/010 — Telecommunications	01/01/73	04/00	108,900	6/ 7.0	1/ 7.0		24,286
NIC/73/011 — Rehabilitation of Telecommunications Services	01/05/73	01/00	31,000	2/ 5.0			12,730
<i>Panama</i>							
PAN/73/001 — Telecommunications	01/04/73	01/10	81,400	5/ 6.0			15,276
<i>Paraguay</i>							
PAR/68/519 — Institute of Telecommunications Centre, Phase I	01/11/69	05/04	528,744	5/48.0		a) 84,248	212,145
PAR/70/001 — Administration of Radio Electric Frequencies	01/08/71	02/05	126,530	1/12.0	1/ 6.0		35,669
<i>Peru</i>							
PER/69/007 — Telecommunications Development Training	01/03/70	04/10	305,031	4/41.0			103,568
<i>Surinam</i>							
SUR/68/005 — Telecommunications	01/03/69	05/00	25,356	2/ 2.5			6,376
OVERSEAS TERRITORIES (UNITED KINGDOM)							
<i>Belize</i>							
BZE/70/001 — Telecommunications	01/12/70	04/03	70,719	3/ 4.0			10,184
BZE/72/003 — Assistance to Belize Telephone Authority (OPAS)	01/07/72	01/08	40,936	1/12.0			24,713
<i>Dominica</i>							
DMI/72/001 — Telecommunications	27/01/72	02/01	7,531	1/ 1.0			2,550
<i>St. Kitts</i>							
STK/68/007 — Telecommunications	01/03/69	06/00	19,606	1/ 2.0			5,101
STK/71/004 — Telephone Operation	15/02/72	01/04	2,800		1/ 2.0		3,028

AMERICAS

COUNTRY, Title of the Project & No.	Starting date	Duration y/m	Total U.N.D.P. Contribution \$	Assistance Rendered in 1973			
				EXPERT m/m	FELLOW. m/m	a) Equipm. b) Sub-Cont.	Total Expenditure \$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>St. Lucia</i>							
STL/69/002 — Telecommunication Administration & Tariffs .	01/04/71	02/11	14,531	1/ 2.0			5,101
<i>St. Vincent</i>							
STV/73/002 — Telecommunication Administration & Tariffs .	01/01/73	03/00	7,500	1/ 1.5			3,826
<i>Uruguay</i>							
URU/71/004 — Telecommunications	01/07/71	04/06	110,315	1/ 9.5		a) 23,933	48,974
URU/73/001 — Telecommunication Training Centre	01/08/73	02/06	251,400	2/ 3.0			7,500
<i>Venezuela</i>							
VEN/70/004 — Radio Frequency Management	01/11/70	03/02	124,623	1/ 4.0			10,296
VEN/70/529 — Training Centre for Telecommunications Technicians	01/01/71	05/04	1,102,414	7/67.0	2/ 9.5	a) 25,483	222,180
VEN/71/532 — Reorganization & Planning of Postal & Telegraphic Services (UPU/ITU)	01/01/73	02/06	153,700	1/12.0			30,383
<i>Regional projects</i>							
RLA/68/851 — Regional Telecommunication Planning	01/01/70	04/08	456,175	3/36.0			92,525
RLA/69/856 — Radio Frequency Management	01/01/70	05/00	212,093	2/24.0			62,825
RLA/70/853 — Rural Feeder Networks	01/01/71	03/00	68,793	1/12.0			30,763
RLA/71/860 — Seminar—Planning of Broadcasting Systems . .	11/06/73	00/01	59,000				56,514
RLA/72/094 — Central American Institute of Telecommunications (INCATEL)	01/01/73	05/00	1,372,700	4/31.0		a) 72,800	156,966
RLA/71/223 — Feasibility Study of a Regional System of teleducation for the countries of South America (UNESCO/ITU)	1971	03/00	140,000	4/15.0		b) 12,740	55,027

ASIA

COUNTRY, Title of the Project & No.	Starting date	Duration y/m	Total U.N.D.P. Contribution \$	Assistance Rendered in 1973			
				EXPERT m/m	FELLOW. m/m	a) Equipm. b) Sub-Cont.	Total Expenditure \$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Afghanistan</i>							
AFG/68/017 — Telecommunication Services	01/01/69	7/00	603,533	4/39.0	1/ 6.0	a) 43,403	148,033
AFG/70/525 — Telecommunication Training Centre (Phase II) .	01/01/70	6/03	1,359,759	7/74.0	1/ 6.0	a) 23,869	251,314
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>							
SAU/67/516 — Telecommunication & Broadcasting Training Centres	01/10/68	8/03	1,146,861	5/34.0	1/ 3.0	a) 835	11,893
SAU/73/002 — Telecommunication Planning & Programme Adviser	01/06/73	2/07	60,000	1/ 5.0	—		12,781
<i>Burma</i>							
BUR/70/003 — Telecommunication Training	01/01/72	1/06	17,500	—	2/17.5		12,192
<i>India</i>							
IND/70/028 — Intercontinental Telecommunication	01/01/71	2/02	65,342	—	—	a) 26,000	26,340
IND/70/039 — Telecommunications	01/01/71	2/06	98,767	—	18/85.0		93,338
IND/70/609 — Expansion of the Satellite Communication Earth Station	01/08/71	4/00	1,109,814	1/12.0	7/15.0	a) 71,843 b) 17,708	140,037
IND/71/067 — Modern Signalling	01/11/71	1/06	31,872	—	3/16.5		10,053
IND/72/037 — Telecommunication Training Centre	22/08/73	0/01	4,500	—	—		3,678
<i>Indonesia</i>							
INS/68/516 — Telecommunication Training Centre	01/06/68	5/03	1,270,099	—	1/ 2.0	a) 46,268	47,619
INS/70/006 — Telecommunications Equipment & Maintenance Planning	01/04/71	2/00	103,154	2/14.0	—		35,556
INS/71/536 — Telecommunications Training Centre	01/01/72	5/00	1,395,000	10/98.0	1/ 2.0	a) 118,232	376,975
INS/72/012 — Telecommunications Coordination Study	01/09/72	1/00	94,516	4/25.0	—	a) 277	77,888
INS/72/066 — Preparation of Specifications for a National Telephone Switching System	01/11/72	2/05	68,000	—	—		2,547
INS/72/067 — Telecommunications Services	01/10/72	0/09	108,189	4/24.0	—		67,258

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				EXPERT m/m	FELLOW. m/m	a) Equipm. b) Sub-Cont.	Total Expenditure \$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Iran</i>							
IRA/70/522 — Telecommunication Training Institute	01/12/69	6/04	1,502,699	7/80.0	1/ 2.0	a) 118,749	348,599
<i>Iraq</i>							
IRQ/68/018 — Telecommunications	01/11/69	4/08	105,750	1/12.0		a) 4,661	30,390
IRQ/71/521 — Telecommunication Training	01/05/72	3/08	493,200	2/23.0			71,548
<i>Israel</i>							
ISR/71/003 — International Communications & Tariffs	01/01/72	1/03	3,008	—	1/ 3.0		591
ISR/73/029 — Institute of Telecommunications.	01/08/73	0/03	7,500	2/ 2.5	—		6,250
ISR/73/043 — Economic Analysis for Development of Telecommunication Systems	01/08/73	0/05	6,400	—	1/ 4.0		4,120
<i>Jordan</i>							
JOR/68/006 — Telecommunications	01/01/69	4/10	310,776	2/22.0	2/12.5	a) 654	60,839
JOR/73/007 — Telecommunication Training Centre	27/05/73	1/08	69,950	2/ 2.0	1/ 2.0		6,902
<i>Laos</i>							
LAO/71/506 — National Telecommunication Training Centre . .	01/01/71	5/09	625,863	4/23.0	1/ 0.5	a) 84,598	143,651
<i>Lebanon</i>							
LEB/71/007 — Telecommunication Reorganization	01/01/72	1/04	48,000	—	—	b) 28,000	28,368
LEB/72/005 — Telecommunication Maintenance	01/08/73	1/00	100,000	—	—	b) 18,765	18,787
LEB/73/003 — Development of Broadcasting System	01/01/73	0/03	7,550	1/ 3.0	—		7,853
<i>Malaysia</i>							
MAL/69/007 — Computer Techniques and Management	01/01/71	3/00	34,463	1/10.0	2/ 4.0		31,099
MAL/70/014 — Telecommunications	01/02/71	3/10	175,495	2/24.0	—		60,553
MAL/72/018 — Crossbar Switching Maintenance	01/08/72	2/00	67,857	1/12.0	—		30,457
<i>Mongolia</i>							
MON/71/510 — Establishment of a Faculty of Telecommunications at the State Polytechnic & Telecommunications Training Centre	01/01/71	4/00	308,889	3/12.0	—	a) 14,699	48,988

ASIA

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				EXPERT m/m	FELLOW. m/m	a) Equipm. b) Sub-Cont.	Total Expenditure \$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Nepal</i>							
NEP/71/521 — Telecommunication & Civil Aviation Training Centre	01/05/71	6/03	1,264,915	8/89.0	—	a) 121,566	352,300
<i>Oman</i>							
OMA/72/006 — General Telecommunication Adviser	01/08/72	1/00	25,375	2/ 7.0	—		17,820
OMA/73/002 — Director of Telecommunications (OPAS)	01/12/73	2/01		1/ 1.0	—		2,500
OMA/72/011 — Training in Telecommunications	02/10/72	1/03	2,665	—	1/ 3.0		2,665
<i>Pakistan</i>							
PAK/68/539 — Telecommunication College	01/04/70	5/09	935,987	3/21.0	3/ 6.0	a) 72,307	136,875
PAK/71/021 — Telecommunication Training	01/01/71	2/07	19,505	—	1/ 3.0		1,016
<i>Western Samoa</i>							
WES/71/011 — Telecommunication Controller	01/03/72	5/00	107,872	1/12.0	—	a) 4,352	30,319
WES/73/004 — Telecommunication Training	01/04/73	4/00	73,100	—	2/12.0		2,769
<i>Singapore</i>							
SIN/70/001 — Traffic Engineering & Local Exchange Planning	01/07/70	2/10	22,106	1/ 2.0	1/ 1.0		5,349
SIN/71/514 — Telecommunication Training Centre TELE-CENTRE	24/07/71	5/05	1,150,940	6/51.0	3/ 7.5	a) 64,148	203,993
<i>Sri Lanka (Ceylon)</i>							
SRL/71/003 — Telecommunication Services & Tariffs	01/05/71	2/06	4,315	—	1/ 1.0		851
SRL/71/527 — Telecommunication Training School	01/07/71	3/07	345,525	3/29.0	—	a) 11,736	87,231
<i>Thailand</i>							
THA/69/532 — Telecommunication Training Test & Development Centre (Phase II)	01/07/69	3/07	595,599	1/ 1.0	7/27.5	a) 6,966	30,804
THA/72/001 — Telecommunication Maintenance Organization Adviser	01/01/72	3/00	60,000	1/10.0	—		25,389

ASIA

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				EXPERT m/m	FELLOW. m/m	a) Equipm. b) Sub-Cont.	Total Expenditure \$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Viet-Nam</i>							
RVN/70/005 — Telecommunication Training	01/01/71	2/05	112,123	2/ 8.0	—		17,758
RVN/72/007 — Telecommunication Training Centre	01/03/72	4/04	604,000	2/16.0	—	a) 40,227	81,684
<i>Yemen Arab Republic</i>							
YEM/68/009 — Radio Adviser, Radio-Telecommunications & Telephone	01/01/69	8/00	298,435	2/10.0	1/ 6.0	a) 25	31,069
<i>Yemen (People's Democratic Republic)</i>							
PDY/70/001 — General Telecommunication Adviser	01/07/70	3/06	86,228	1/12.0	2/20.0		42,255
<i>Regional Projects (Asia)</i>							
RAS/68/852 — Telecommunication Advisory Services	01/01/69	5/00	388,841	3/36.0	—		94,023
RAS/69/164 — Feasibility Studies for the Asian Telecommunications Network	01/12/69	4/01	474,789	—	2/ 4.0		4,558
RAS/71/859 — Workshop on Broadcasting Radio Frequency Management and Programme Transmission System	01/11/73	0/01	39,100	—	—		37,592
RAS/71/864 — Investigation of the Telecommunication Technical Assistance in the South Pacific	01/08/72	1/08	101,500	2/24.0	—	a) 3,000	80,231
<i>Regional Projects (Middle East)</i>							
REM/69/853 — Middle East Regional Telecommunication Adviser	01/01/70	5/00	115,463	1/12.0	—		30,628
REM/71/197 — Sana'a/Aden Pilot Telecommunication Link	01/12/69	4/11	751,549	1/12.0	2/13.5	a) 3,978 b) 111,603	153,001
REM/71/296 — New Telecommunications Techniques	01/12/73	2/03	123,900	3/ 1.5	—		4,036
REM/72/038 — Pre-investment Survey for the Middle East Telecommunications Network	01/09/73	0/08	23,000	1/ 4.0	—	a) 69	12,470

EUROPE

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				EXPERT m/m	FELLOW. m/m	a) Equipm. b) Sub-Cont.	Total Expenditure \$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Albania</i>							
ALB/71/001 — Radio-Diffusion & Television	01/01/72	1/03	8,400	—	1/ 1.0		521
ALB/71/002 — School of Telecommunications.	01/01/72	1/06	19,200	—	3/ 7.0		3,185
<i>Bulgaria</i>							
BUL/70/007 — Development of Telephone Communications . .	01/07/70	2/09	13,213	—	2/ 6.0		4,067
BUL/71/010 — Development of Sound Broadcasting and Television	01/01/72	2/03	3,900	—	—		
BUL/71/019 — Broadcasting Development	01/01/72	1/04	7,791	—	2/ 4.0		1,453
BUL/71/020 — Development of Television	01/01/72	1/04	9,218	—	2/ 6.0		2,784
BUL/71/021 — Development of Sound and Image Techniques	01/01/72	1/03	4,370	—	2/ 3.0		1,227
BUL/71/050 — Microwave Microelectronic Design	01/01/72	1/05	2,000	—	1 /4.0		1,921
BUL/71/074 — Exchange of Information and Data Transmission	01/12/73	0/03	1,400	—	1/ 1.0		629
BUL/72/051 — Application of Mathematical and Economic Models	01/01/73	0/03	1,400	—	—		
BUL/73/010 — Development of Television	01/05/73	0/04	7,300	—	—		
BUL/73/011 — Organization, Construction and Operation of Radio Centres broadcasting several programmes	01/08/73	0/03	1,400	—	—		
<i>Spain</i>							
SPA/68/006 — Telecommunications	01/01/71	4/00	8,655	—	1/ 2.0		1,074
<i>Hungary *</i>							
HUN/70/001 — Telecommunications Industry	01/04/70	2/10	19,820	—	4/10.0		9,554

* Doc. 4589, page 109, gives all the details concerning the four fellowships.

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				EXPERT m/m	FELLOW. m/m	a) Equipm. b) Sub-Cont.	Total Expenditure \$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Poland</i> POL/69/011 — Telecommunications	01/06/69	3/11	20,759	—	2/ 6.0		4,032
<i>Roumania</i> ROM/69/014 — Data Transmission Technique	01/09/69	3/09	48,100	2/ 4.0	2/ 6.0	a) 3,691	18,217
<i>Turkey</i> TUR/67/528 — Telecommunication Training	01/11/67	8/02	1,843,635	7/71.0	3/ 7.0	a) 21,685	213,939
TUR/72/001 — Radio Links Design Development	01/05/72	1/08	40,507	1/ 5.0	—	a) 5,538	18,038

TABLE 2

Projects implemented by subcontracting during 1973

Title of project	Participating countries	Value of the sub-contract	Sub-contractor	Amounts paid in 1973 (\$)
Pre-investment survey for the Pan-African telecommunication network (East Africa) RAF-70-116	Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan (Project I)	240,877 ¹	NORCONSULT <i>Oslo, Norway</i>	37,268
	Botswana, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia (Project II)	200,356 ¹	PREECE, CARDEW & RIDER <i>London, United Kingdom</i>	45,662
Pre-investment survey for the Pan-African telecommunication network (West and Central Africa) RAF-71-231	Dahomey, Gambia, Guinea, Upper Volta, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal (Projects 1 and 2)	265,566	ACRES INTERTEL LTD. <i>Montreal, Canada</i>	141,427
	Cameroon, Congo, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea (Projects 3/4 and 5/6)	208,725 ¹	SOFRECOM <i>Paris, France</i>	31,503
	Dahomey, Nigeria (Project 4B)	46,480	SWEDTEL <i>Stockholm, Sweden</i>	6,513
	Zaire/Rwanda (Project 5/6 <i>bis</i>)	15,143 ²	SOFRECOM <i>Paris, France</i>	13,000
Prospecting and study for a national telecommunication network in Guinea GUI-71-197	Guinea	62,530	ACRES INTERTEL LTD. <i>Montreal, Canada</i>	53,150
Sana'a-Taiz-Aden pilot link REM-71-197	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Yemen Arab Republic	574,960	ARE—Applicazioni Radio Elettroniche <i>Milan, Italy</i>	12,222
		111,783 ²	WYSSEN-SEILBAHNEN <i>Reichenbach, Switzerland</i>	99,381

¹ Revised in 1973.² New contract.

Title of project	Participating countries	Value of the sub-contract	Sub-contractor	Amounts paid in 1973 (\$)
Development of the Ahmedabad experimental earth station IND-70-609	India	160,000 ¹ 47,371 ²	HUGHES AIRCRAFT <i>Palo Alto</i> , United States BRITISH AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, <i>Bristol</i> , United Kingdom	2,077 15,631
Reorganization of telecommunication services in Lebanon LEB-72-007	Lebanon	48,000	SWEDTEL <i>Stockholm</i> , Sweden	28,000
Telecommunication maintenance In-service training LEB-72-005	Lebanon	98,018 ²	SWEDTEL <i>Stockholm</i> , Sweden	18,765
National telecommunication development planning NIG-72-010	Nigeria	184,802 ²	SWEDTEL <i>Stockholm</i> , Sweden	37,020
Installation of a radio-communication system EQG-69-006	Equatorial Guinea	2,461	SWEDTEL <i>Stockholm</i> , Sweden	2,461
Feasibility study of a regional telecommunication system in South America	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela	12,740	EUROSPACE <i>Paris</i> , France	12,740

¹ Revised in 1973.² New contract.

ANNEX 7

LIST OF DEBTORS IN ARREARS ON 31 DECEMBER 1973

	Years	Total due Swiss francs
Argentine Republic	1973	28,223.—
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	1973	22,533.35
Burundi (Republic of)	1971-73	5,661.55
Central African Republic	1972-73	24,012.50
Chile.	1972-73	70,979.—
Colombia (Republic of)	1966-73	35,563.45
Congo (People's Republic of the)	1971-73	7,927.09
Korea (Republic of)	1971-73	17,132.20
Costa Rica	1973	11,176.—
Ivory Coast (Republic of the)	1973	7,557.77
Dahomey (Republic of)	1971-73	39,314.10
Dominican Republic	1973	35,321.—
Egypt (Arab Republic of)	1969-72	5,016.45
Ecuador	1971-73	12,527.50
Guatemala	1971-73	57,061.10
Iran	1971-73	27,616.10
Khmer Republic	1969-73	90,660.32
Laos (Kingdom of)	1971-73	42,974.25
Liberia (Republic of)	1972-73	12,332.60
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	1972-73	7,724.94
Niger (Republic of the)	1971-73	6,636.83
Papua New Guinea	1973	11,266.65
Paraguay (Republic of)	1972-73	77,809.70
Philippines (Republic of the)	1971-73	67,850.—
Rhodesia	1966-73 ²	402,600.—
Sierra Leone	1972-73	12,300.70
Sudan (Democratic Republic of the)	1970-73	77,730.70
Chad (Republic of the)	1970-73	79,827.60
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	1973	35,321.—
Venezuela (Republic of)	1968-73	135,601.05
Yemen Arab Republic	1973	35,321.—
Argentina Rep. — Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones	1970-72	25,538.75
Brazil — ENTEL S.A., Rio de Janeiro	1964-68	33,353.—
Colombia — Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones. . .	1962-72	16,496.40
Japan — Japan Radio Co. Ltd.	1971	11,209.—
Portugal — Ministerio da Marinha Ser. de Electric., Lisbon	1972	8,684.—
— SEMA Electronicas, Lisbon	1972	5,969.05
United Kingdom — PYE TMC Ltd., London	1970-72	9,331.50
U.S.A. — I.T.T. World Communications Inc., New York. .	1971-72	36,875.20
— Philco-Ford Corp., Palo Alto.	1972-73	12,066.45
— C.C.A. Electronics Corp., Silver Spring	1973	5,729.15
— NAVSAT Systems Inc., Salt Lake City	1970-73	21,120.40

¹ Excluding the amounts due for publications supplied in 1973, settlement of which is not required until 1974.

² See Resolution No. 676. According to decision of Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos 1973. as from 1 January 1975 Rhodesia will no longer be a Member of the Union.

	Years	Total due Swiss francs
U.S.A. — Finance and Accounts Office, U.S. Army, Wash- ton	1970-72	12,859.35
— U.S. Underseas Cable Corp., Washington	1971	5,129.70
Yugoslavia (Socialist Fed. Rep. of)		
— Elektronska Industrija, Beograd	1971-73	30,447.90
— Iskra-Kranj, Ljubljana	1971-73	13,677.25
		<hr/>
		1,752,066.60
Other debtors		166,824.32
		<hr/>
		<u>1,918,890.92</u>

Amounts due in accordance with Resolution No. 10 of the Plenipotentiary
Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos 1973

Bolivia (Republic of)	1,474,356.37
Chile	901,955.40
Costa Rica	119,472.65
Dominican Republic	1,294,616.25
El Salvador	1,350,607.50
Haiti (Republic of)	516,612.60
Peru	131,787.70
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	320,719.81
Yemen Arab Republic	382,287.90
	<hr/>
	<u>6,492,416.18</u>
General total	<u>8,411,307.10</u>

ANNEX 8
(see section 6.4)

OPINION No. 4

The Vth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. (Geneva, 1972)

Considering

— that in the interest of all Administrations it is necessary for the C.C.I.T.T. Volumes to be made available to the services and organizations concerned as quickly as possible so that the provisions they contain may be assimilated and applied at the earliest opportunity,

— that these Volumes have to be prepared under the direction of specialists highly qualified in the subject so that the texts prepared on conclusion of many years of study suffer no distortion in course of translation into the different official languages of the Union,

— that with the present methods of preparing the Volumes long delays in publication cannot be avoided,

— that the Administrative Council at its 27th Session (1972), for budgetary reasons, did not approve the proposals of the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. to set up within the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat a technical editing section consisting of three engineer/translators,

— that in Document AP V-No. 11 submitted by the Senior Counsellor, Acting Director of the C.C.I.T.T., the recruitment is recommended of at least four technical reviser/editors to prepare the C.C.I.T.T. texts,

— that accordingly, and pursuant to the recommendations of the Team of Experts on the working methods and organization of the C.C.I.T.T., the idea was envisaged that Administrations should volunteer to make qualified experts available for collaboration with the C.C.I.T.T. Specialized Secretariat in preparing the final texts of these Volumes for publication,

— that certain Administrations have already graciously offered their assistance in this respect but that such help may prove insufficient,

— that owing to the evolution of telecommunication facilities and methods of operation, it is necessary for the C.C.I.T.T. Volumes to be edited under the direction of specialists with the same standard of qualifications as those who carried out the actual studies,

takes the view

that to improve and expedite the process of publication of the C.C.I.T.T. Volumes, it is necessary to reinforce the staff responsible for the editing of these Volumes by a group of highly qualified specialists from different parts of the world with an excellent knowledge of the subjects dealt with and of official languages of the Union whose task it will be to see that the texts adopted by the Vth Plenary Assembly are aligned in a clear and unambiguous fashion in the working languages of the I.T.U.,

expresses the opinion

that, pending further consideration of this problem by the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General should, in consultation with the Director of the C.C.I.T.T., take such exceptional staffing measures as may be necessary to ensure publication of the C.C.I.T.T. Volumes within one year, and report to the Council accordingly.

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ANNEX 9

Plenipotentiary Conference
(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973)

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS, RESOLUTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND OPINIONS

A. ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

No.

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| I. Expenses of the Union for the period 1974 to 1979 | This Protocol sets the limits on expenditure for the budgets from 1974 to 1979 and will serve as a basis for the establishment by the Administrative Council of the budgets of those years. |
| II. Procedure to be followed by Members in choosing their contributory class | The procedure to be followed by Members in informing the Secretary-General of the class of contribution each has chosen, with effect from 1 January 1975, has been communicated to the Members of the Union. This procedure is now in application and the choice of Members will be known by 1 July 1974. |
| III. Measures to provide the possibility for the United Nations of applying the Convention when carrying out any mandate under Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations | |
| IV. Measures to protect the rights of Papua New Guinea | Action has been taken and this situation will prevail until such time as Papua New Guinea becomes a full Member of the Union in accordance with the provisions of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention. |
| V. Date on which the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General shall take office | |
| VI. Temporary arrangements | |

B. RESOLUTIONS

Personnel

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| 1. Staff Rules and Regulations for elected officials of the Union | A new edition of the Staff Rules and Regulations for elected officials of the Union which takes into account the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference has been prepared for the approval of the Administrative Council. |
| 2. Salaries and representation allowances of elected officials | The Plenipotentiary Conference decided that the salaries of elected officials should henceforth be determined in relation to the maximum salary paid to appointed staff (on the basis of fixed percentages). Since the United Nations General Assembly has adjusted the salary scales of appointed staff, new salaries for elected officials have been calculated for the approval of the Council. |

No.

Personnel (cont.)

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| 3. Election of Members of the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) | In accordance with the decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the World Maritime Administrative Radio Conference was asked to elect the Members of the I.F.R.B. |
| 4. Grading standards and post classification | A report has been prepared to enable the Council to take action on the various measures required by this Resolution. |
| 5. Geographical distribution of Union staff | This Resolution contains provisions of a permanent nature. |
| 6. Manning table posts | Various documents have been prepared for the Council's approval in order to apply the principles reaffirmed by the Plenipotentiary Conference and to implement its decisions of a budgetary nature. |
| 7. In-service training | The Plenipotentiary Conference made provision for credits to permit the execution of a training programme and the necessary arrangements have been made. |

Finance

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| 8. Contributory shares for defraying Union expenses | Under this Resolution the Administrative Council is instructed to continue to study this matter with a view to improving the method of financing Union expenses and to submit the results of this study to all Members at least one year before the next Plenipotentiary Conference is held. A study is being prepared on the subject for submission to the Administrative Council soon at one of its forthcoming sessions. |
| 9. Auditing of Union accounts | The Government of the Swiss Confederation has kindly agreed to continue the arrangements for the auditing of the Union accounts by the Federal Auditing Department. The Auditors' Report is submitted to the Administrative Council annually. |
| 10. Settlement of accounts in arrear | Negotiations with the competent authorities of the countries concerned have been undertaken and an initial report has been submitted to the 29th Session of the Administrative Council to inform it of the arrangements which it has proved possible to make with most of the countries for the settlement of accounts in arrear. The Administrative Council will be informed each year of the situation of such accounts in arrear. |
| 11. Adjustment of the Reserve Account of the Union | The Reserve Account of the Union is to be adjusted each year by the Administrative Council when adopting the budgets in order to maintain adequate cash resources and to avoid resorting to loans. |
| 12. Financing of the Relief Fund | The Administrative Council is called upon to decide how to arrange for monies derived from extra-budgetary sources to be paid into the Relief Fund so as to restore its capital and enable it to fulfil its aim. |
| 13. Approval of the Union accounts for the years 1965 to 1972 | The Union accounts for the years 1965 to 1972 were approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973). This Resolution calls for no future action. |
| 14. Assistance given by the Government of the Swiss Confederation to the finances of the Union | The Government of the Swiss Confederation has been informed of the appreciation expressed by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) for the generous assistance given by the Government of the Swiss Confederation in financial matters and of its hope that the agreement in that field could be continued. |
| 15. Contributions from Nicaragua for 1973 and 1974 | In pursuance of this Resolution, Nicaragua has been exempted from payment of its one-unit contribution for 1973. Also, its contribution has been reduced to one-half unit in the final budget for 1974. |

No.

Technical cooperation

16. Participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme (U.N.D.P.)

The Plenipotentiary Conference decided that the Union should continue its full participation in the United Nations Development Programme within the framework of the Convention, the costs resulting from its participation being reimbursed by the United Nations Development Programme.
The Secretary-General will submit each year to the Administrative Council a report on the participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme and such recommendations as he may deem necessary to improve the efficiency of its participation.
17. Improvement of Union facilities for rendering technical assistance to developing countries

To increase the volume and improve the quality of the Union's technical assistance to the developing countries, the Plenipotentiary Conference decided to retain the Group of Engineers in the Technical Cooperation Department and instructed the Administrative Council to include in the annual budget of the Union the credits necessary for the proper functioning of the Group of Engineers and the short-term recruitment of specialists as required.
The Secretary-General was instructed to make a study and to submit to the Administrative Council a report indicating the specialities required for the Group of Engineers, giving his appraisal of the technical assistance provided and mentioning any difficulties encountered in meeting the requests made by developing countries.
18. Application of science and telecommunication technology in the interest of developing countries

With a view to expediting the application of science and technology in the interest of developing countries and associating itself with the efforts of the United Nations, the Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the C.C.I.R. to pursue as a matter of urgency its studies of technical and operational questions leading up to the establishment of low-capacity earth stations and associated satellite systems in order to satisfy the urgent needs of the least developed countries and to enable them to be connected by high-quality circuits to the international telecommunication network.
The Administrative Council was instructed to take the necessary measures, within the limit of available resources and as part of the Union's technical cooperation activities, to expedite the dissemination of scientific knowledge and technological experience in telecommunications which are available in technically more advanced countries.
19. Special measures for the least developed countries

Associating itself with the efforts of the United Nations to pay special attention to the 25 hard-core least developed countries, the Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the Secretary-General to review the state of telecommunication services in those countries, to report his findings to the Administrative Council and to propose concrete measures.
The Administrative Council was instructed to take appropriate action so that the Union might contribute to the development of the telecommunication services in those countries. A report on the matter is to be submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.
20. Inter-country projects financed by U.N.D.P. in the field of telecommunications

The Plenipotentiary Conference decided to invite U.N.D.P. to consider favourably an increase of the allocations to inter-country projects of assistance in the telecommunication sector, particularly in regions where the present allocations are relatively low.
The administrations of Members were invited by the Plenipotentiary Conference to inform the governmental authorities responsible for

No.

Technical cooperation (cont.)

coordinating external aid to their countries of the contents of this Resolution and to stress the importance the Conference attaches to it.

21. Special fund for Technical Co-operation

In view of the fact that the developing countries often need urgent assistance and that the granting of such assistance is frequently subject to limitations, the Plenipotentiary Conference decided to set up a fund, based on voluntary contributions in any currency or in some other form, to meet the needs of the developing countries which submit urgent requests for assistance to the Union.

The Secretary-General was instructed to promote and administer the fund in conformity with the Regulations approved by the Administrative Council.

A report is to be submitted each year to enable the Administrative Council to supervise the management of the fund and to take all necessary steps to ensure its efficient operation and growth.

22. Recruitment of experts for Technical Cooperation projects

Given the importance of recruiting highly qualified experts for the successful conduct of the Union's Technical Cooperation activities, the Plenipotentiary Conference invited the Members of the Union to make every possible effort to explore all sources of candidates for expert posts, to facilitate to the maximum the secondment of the candidates chosen and their reintegration at the end of their mission, and to continue to offer, free of charge, lecturers and the necessary services for seminars organized by the Union. It gave the Secretary-General certain directives on the recruitment of experts and invited the Administrative Council to follow the question with the greatest attention and to adopt the measures it deemed necessary.

23. Training standards

Recognizing that it is necessary for the training of telecommunication technical and operational personnel to keep pace with development and technical evolution, the Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the Secretary-General to collect information on the activities of the advanced countries with regard to study programmes, teaching methods, and didactic material and equipment. He has also to promote the interchange of information on professional training by arranging meetings of groups of experts on the subject with a view to standardizing such training.

The Secretary-General was further instructed to organize seminars on training standards and to facilitate the dispatch of training experts to the developing countries.

The Administrative Council will review the progress achieved in pursuance of this Resolution at its annual sessions and will take the necessary steps to ensure that the latter's objectives are attained.

24. Training of refugees

The Plenipotentiary Conference requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with a view to implementing the United Nations resolutions on this subject and to collaborate fully with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

It invited the administrations of Member countries to do even more to receive certain recommended refugees and to arrange for their training in telecommunications in technical centres or schools.

No.

Technical cooperation (cont.)

25. Seminars

The Plenipotentiary Conference recognized that for the staff of telecommunication administrations, particularly in the developing countries, seminars were a very valuable means of acquiring knowledge of the latest developments in telecommunication techniques and of comparing experience, and considered that this I.T.U. activity should be continued and expanded.

It instructed the Secretary-General to coordinate the efforts of Members of the Union which planned to organize seminars with a view to avoiding duplication and overlapping, paying particular attention to the languages used; to promote or to organize seminars within the limits of available funds; constantly to improve the effectiveness of these seminars in the light of experience; to submit an annual report to the Administrative Council and to make proposals to it with a view to ensuring the effective attainment of the objectives referred to, bearing in mind the opinions expressed by the Conference and the available credits.

The Administrative Council is requested to take account of the recommendations of the Secretary-General and ensure that appropriate credits are included in the annual budgets of the Union to permit the accomplishment of the tasks envisaged in the Resolution.

Conferences and meetings

26. Invitation to hold conferences or meetings away from Geneva

The Conference decided that invitations to hold conferences or meetings away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government agreed

- for conferences, to defray the additional expenditure involved,
- for meetings of the study groups of the C.C.I.s, to provide at least adequate premises and the necessary furniture and equipment free of charge.

27. World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the Broadcasting Satellite Service in the Frequency Band 11.7-12.2 GHz (12.5 GHz in Region 1)

The Conference resolved that a World Administrative Radio Conference for the planning of the broadcasting satellite service in the frequency band 11.7-12.2 GHz (12.5 GHz in Region 1) should be convened not later than April 1977.

28. World Administrative Radio Conference for the General Revision of the Radio Regulations

The Conference resolved that a World Administrative Radio Conference should be convened in 1979 to carry out a general revision of the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations.

29. Attendance of liberation organizations recognized by the United Nations as observers at meetings of the Union

The Conference resolved that the liberation organizations recognized by the United Nations might attend at any time meetings of the International Telecommunication Union as observers.

30. Exclusion of the Government of Portugal from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the Union

The Conference condemned without appeal the colonial racist policy of Portugal; it denied Portugal the right to represent the African territories at present under its domination and resolved that the Government of Portugal be excluded from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the International Telecommunication Union.

31. Exclusion of the Government of the Republic of South Africa from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the Union

The Conference decided to exclude the Government of the Republic of South Africa from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the International Telecommunication Union. It also confirmed that the Government of the Republic of South Africa no longer has the right to represent Namibia within the Union.

No.

Conferences and meetings (cont.)

32. Approval of the Agreement between the Spanish Government and the Secretary-General concerning the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973)

The Conference approved this Agreement.

United Nations, etc.

33. Joint Inspection Unit

The Conference instructed the Secretary-General to continue to cooperate with the Joint Inspection Unit and to submit the appropriate reports to the Administrative Council; the Administrative Council is instructed to study the reports submitted by the Secretary-General and to take any necessary action.

34. Possible revision of Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies

The Conference resolved to confirm the decisions of the previous Plenipotentiary Conferences not to include the heads of the specialized agencies among the authorities listed in Annex 2 to the Convention as entitled to send government telegrams or to request government telephone calls. Expressing the hope that the United Nations would agree to make the necessary amendment to Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention on the privileges and immunities of the specialized agencies, the Conference instructed the Administrative Council to take the necessary steps with the appropriate organs of the United Nations with a view to reaching a satisfactory solution.

35. Use of the United Nations telecommunication network for the telegraph traffic of the specialized agencies

The Conference reaffirmed the views stated in Resolution No. 26 of the Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952) to the effect that the Union was not in favour of any departure from the provisions of Article XVI of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union, but that it would nevertheless have no objection if, in cases of emergency, the traffic of the specialized agencies were carried over the United Nations point-to-point telecommunication network at a tariff composed as prescribed in C.C.I.T.T. Recommendation F.42, or free of charge.

36. Telegrams and telephone calls of the specialized agencies

The Conference resolved that, if a specialized agency of the United Nations expressed the wish to obtain special privileges for its telecommunications in particular cases, the Administrative Council should inform Members of the Union of the requests which, in its opinion, should be accepted and should take a final decision on such requests, bearing in mind the opinion of the majority of Members.

37. Collaboration with international organizations interested in space radiocommunications

The Conference called upon the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to:

- continue to keep the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned informed of progress in space radiocommunication,
- promote the continuance and development of collaboration between the Union and the specialized agencies of the United Nations or other international organizations interested in the use of space radiocommunications.

Miscellaneous

38. Request for admission of Guinea-Bissau as Member of the International Telecommunication Union

The Conference instructed the Secretary-General to carry out a consultation among the Members of the Union concerning the request for admission submitted by Guinea-Bissau. The consultation was carried out and the result of the vote was published in Notification No. 1076 of 10 March 1974.

No.

Miscellaneous (cont.)

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| 39. Official languages and working languages of the Union | The Conference instructed the Administrative Council to make a detailed study of the question of the official languages and working languages of the Union and to submit a detailed report for consideration by the next Plenipotentiary Conference. |
| 40. Juridical status | The Conference instructed the Secretary-General to ensure that the privileges and immunities accorded to the I.T.U. under the agreement concluded with the Swiss authorities were equivalent to those obtained by other organizations of the United Nations family with their headquarters in Switzerland. |
| 41. Basic instrument of the Union | See point 4.4, page 15 of this Report. |
| 42. Requests to the International Court of Justice for advisory opinions | The Conference noted that the Administrative Council is authorized to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice as provided under the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization. |
| 43. Publication of an annotated edition of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) | The Conference instructed the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board, to undertake the preparation and publication at least a year before the next Plenipotentiary Conference of an annotated edition of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973). The Administrative Council was requested to approve the administrative arrangements for the preparation and publication of the annotated edition, ensuring that no costs are charged to the ordinary budget of the Union. |
| 44. Definition of the terms "telegraphy" and "telephony" | The Conference requested the Vith Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. and the XIVth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. to submit to the next Plenipotentiary Conference their conclusions and proposals concerning a new definition of the terms "telegraphy" and "telephony". |
| 45. Union building | The Conference resolved not to undertake, for the moment, the third phase in the extension of the headquarters building of the Union and instructed the Administrative Council to study the problem of the pathway between the underground garage and the International Conference Centre with a view to reaching a rational solution. |
| 46. World Telecommunication Day | The Conference resolved that 17 May, the anniversary of the founding of the Union, should henceforth be World Telecommunication Day, and invited the administrations of Member countries to celebrate the day annually. |
| 47. Telecommunications documentation centre at I.T.U. headquarters | The Conference instructed the Secretary-General to pursue, with the assistance of the other permanent organs of the Union, studies with a view to the creation of a documentation and bibliographical reference centre for telecommunications and to report to the Administrative Council so that the next Plenipotentiary Conference may take a decision on the matter. The Administrative Council was invited to take the necessary steps, within the limit of available resources, to enable those studies to be made.
A Circular Letter was sent to administrations inviting them to send delegates to a meeting on 3 and 4 October 1974 to study the matter. |
| 48. Destruction of submarine cables in the Eastern Mediterranean | The Conference, learning that submarine cables had been put out of action and noting that all information and checks pointed to the fact that this grave act of sabotage was deliberately perpetrated by a country Member of the Union, namely the State of Israel, condemned without appeal such a policy of destruction and the author of that destruction and resolved to envisage all appropriate sanctions in the event of any repetition of such acts. |

C. RECOMMENDATIONS

No.

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| 1. Unrestricted transmission of news | The Conference recommended that Members of the Union facilitate the unrestricted transmission of news by telecommunication services. |
| 2. Use of radiocommunications for announcing and identifying hospital ships and medical aircraft protected under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 | The Conference recommended that the World Administrative Conferences on Maritime and Aeronautical Radiocommunications consider the technical aspects of the use of certain international frequencies for the radiocommunications and identification of hospital ships and medical aircraft protected under the Geneva Conventions of 1949. |
| 3. Pension adjustments | The Conference requested the United Nations General Assembly to do everything possible to ensure urgent and uninterrupted action towards an early adjustment of pensions in payment and compensation of the losses suffered by pensioners since May 1971 and to avoid similar losses by recipients of benefits other than pensions. |

D. OPINIONS

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| 1. Imposition of fiscal taxes | The Conference expressed the Opinion that the Members of the Union should recognize the desirability of avoiding the imposition of fiscal taxes on any international telecommunications. |
| 2. Favourable treatment for developing countries | <p>The Conference expressed the Opinion that developed countries should take into account the requests for favourable treatment made by developing countries in service, commercial or other relations in telecommunications, thus helping to achieve the desired economic equilibrium conducive to a relaxation of present world tensions.</p> <p>The classification of countries in one or the other of these economic categories can be based on the criteria of per capita income, gross national product, national telephone development or any other mutually agreed parameters selected from those internationally recognized by the specialized information sources of the United Nations.</p> |
| 3. Telecommunication exhibitions | The Conference expressed the Opinion that telecommunication exhibitions should in future be organized under the auspices of the Union in collaboration with its Members provided that this involved for the Union no charge on its budget and no commercial interest. |