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INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
C.C.I.T.

Recommendation H1 of the C.C.I.T.
PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS
FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS' TELEGRAPH SERVICE
BY START-STOP APPARATUS IN THE EUROPEAN SYSTEME
(TELEX SERVICE)

Text adopted by the VIIth Plenary Assembly (Arnhem, 1953)
and revised in the light of the provisional recommendations issued in 1954

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

MAY 1955



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REGULATIONS FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS' TELEGRAPH SERVICE BY START-STOP APPARATUS IN THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM

CHAPTER I

Application of the Regulations—Definitions

Article 1

General provision

These Regulations fix the rules to be followed for the subscribers' telegraph service, permitting the users to communicate directly and temporarily by means of start-stop apparatus. This service is called telex service.

Article 2

Scope of the Regulations

(1) The provisions of the present Regulations shall apply to the international telex services of the European system as defined by the Telegraph Regulations.

(2) Countries outside the European system may decide to apply the provisions of the present Regulations.

Article 3

Definitions

1. *Booking of a telex call:*

The initial request made by a subscriber for obtaining a telex call.

If the method of operation in the country of origin makes it necessary for the calling subscriber to renew his request, each time that the initial or subsequent requests have been unsuccessful, the booking of a telex call is the request which receives satisfaction.

2. *Telex call:*

The effect given to the booking of a telex call when communication has been established between the calling and the called stations.

3. *Government telex call:*

See Article 11.

4. *Service telex call:*

See Article 12.

5. *Ordinary private call:*

See Article 13.

6. *Subscription telex call:*

See Article 14.

7. *Direct telex call:*

Telex call established by means of a single international telex circuit.

8. *Telex transit call:*

Telex call established by means of more than one international telex circuit.

9. *Telex exchange:*
Installation permitting establishment of telex calls.
10. *Telex circuit:*
An electric connexion permitting the establishment of a telex communication between two telex exchanges in both directions.
11. *International telex circuit:*
Telex circuit connecting two telex exchanges in two different countries.
12. *Direct transit telex circuit:*
International telex circuit passing through one or more transit countries but involving no intermediate telex exchange.
13. *International telex terminal exchange:*
A telex exchange at the end of an international telex circuit.
14. *Chargeable duration of a telex call:*
The period of time to be considered for calculating the charge for this call.
15. *Unit charge in a particular international telex service:*
Charge for an ordinary three-minute telex call during periods when no tariff reductions are operative.
16. *Normal telex route:*
The route which must be chosen in the first place for passing telex traffic in a particular service.
17. *Auxiliary telex route:*
A route (other than the normal route) to be used whenever it is in the interest of rapidity of the service. Unless there is agreement to the contrary between the countries concerned, the auxiliary telex route shall pass through the same countries as the normal route.
18. *Emergency telex route:*
A route to be used in case of complete interruption or major breakdown of the normal and auxiliary routes. Its itinerary differs from that of the normal or auxiliary telex routes, either because it does not pass through all the countries traversed by the normal or auxiliary routes, or because it traverses one or more countries through which the normal or auxiliary telex routes do not pass.
19. *International telex position:*
Manual position in an international terminal telex exchange, for establishing telex calls between two countries.
20. *International telex transit exchanges:*
An international telex terminal exchange which has been chosen to establish telex communications between two countries other than its own.

CHAPTER II

International telex network—Nature and duration of the telex service

Article 4

Constitution of international telex circuits and routing

- § 1. International telex circuits are made up by means of telegraph circuits.
- § 2. The networks of the countries operating the telex service shall be connected, as far as possible, directly.
- § 3. In case of breakdown, any defective international circuit (or section of an international circuit) must be repaired with all requisite speed, and, pending repair, must be replaced so far as possible and with the minimum delay.

- § 4. Each intermediate administration (or recognized private operating agency) shall provide the sections of international circuits passing through the territory which it serves.
- § 5. For each relation, the administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) concerned shall, by mutual agreement, decide upon one or more normal telex routes, and to the extent possible, upon auxiliary telex routes and emergency telex routes.
- § 6. In this respect, the administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) shall conform, as far as possible, with the principles recommended by the C.C.I.T. as regards the constitution and maintenance of circuits and installations.
- § 7. If it should become necessary to use the auxiliary or emergency telex routes, the countries concerned shall take urgent measures to make them available.
- § 8. The administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall forward to the General Secretariat:
 - (a) a list of international telex circuits in service at 31 December of each year, showing the constitution of these circuits and the location of the regenerative repeaters;
 - (b) a list of the international relations existing at the same date with an indication of the available routes (normal, auxiliary and emergency).

The General Secretariat shall assemble this information in the form of a document published annually. Any amendments to this document shall be communicated by the administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) concerned to the General Secretariat who will bring them to the knowledge of the other administrations (and recognized private operating agencies) by means of the fortnightly Notification.

Article 5

Rapid telex service

- § 1. As far as possible, the telex service is effected as a demand service. Hence the number of circuits between two networks and the number of positions operated at the international telex exchange shall be calculated as for such traffic.
- § 2. When the telex service is effected normally as a demand service, no priority shall be given to certain classes of telex calls.
- § 3. In cases of congestion or faults, and generally in cases when the telex service, temporarily, is not effected as a demand service, the provisions of article 19, on priority of communications, shall be in force.

Article 6

Duration of service—Legal time

- § 1. Each administration (or recognized private operating agency) shall fix the hours of working of its exchanges.
- § 2. The administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) concerned shall arrange, so far as possible, to fix the same period of working at neighbouring frontier exchanges which have close relations with each other.
- § 3. International telex terminal exchanges must, so far as possible, afford continuous service.
- § 4. Exchanges which are not open continuously shall be bound to prolong the service 12 minutes beyond the normal closing hours in favour of telex calls actually proceeding and those already prepared.
- § 5. Exchanges shall use the legal time of their country or of their zone. Each administration (or recognized private operating agency) shall notify this time or times to the General Secretariat which will advise the other administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies).

CHAPTER III

General provisions relating to telex correspondence

Article 7

Restrictions on the use of a telex station

- § 1. Administrations reserve the right to suspend the telex service in the cases mentioned in Articles 29 and 30 of the Convention.
- § 2. Administrations (and recognized private operating agencies) must refuse to offer telex service to a telegraphic reforwarding agency well known to be organized for the purpose of transmitting or receiving telegrams intended for telegraphic retransmission with the object of evading the full payment of the charge due for the whole distance.

CHAPTER IV

Directories

Article 8

Compilation of directories

- § 1. As far as possible each administration (or recognized private operating agency) shall publish a directory of its subscribers at least once a year (for example, on 1st April).
- § 2. It is to be recommended that directories should have the uniform dimensions of 210 mm. × 148 mm. (A5).
- § 3. (1) The directory shall be composed of two separate lists, *a list of subscribers* and *a list of answer-back codes*.
- (2) The *list of subscribers* shall be drawn up:
- (a) in the alphabetical order of the towns where the stations are located;
- (b) within this first classification, in the alphabetical order of the subscribers' names.
- (3) It shall be arranged according to the following model:

Town	Subscriber's name and address	Subscriber's exchange	Call number	Answer-back code
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- (4) The *list of answer-back codes* shall be compiled in alphabetical order on the following model:

Answer-back code	Subscriber's name and address	Subscriber's exchange	Call number
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- § 4. (1) The directories sent to the administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) of a country shall be set up in Roman script.
(2) When they are written in a language other than the language used in that country, they shall be accompanied by an explanatory note to facilitate the use of such directories. This note shall be drawn up in whatever official language of the Union shall have been agreed upon by the administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) concerned.
- § 5. (1) Once a quarter (for instance, 1 July, 1 October, 1 January) each administration (or recognized private operating agency) shall send to the other administrations a supplement to its directory, containing all the changes that have occurred in the position of its network during the preceding quarter.
(2) The arrangement and lay-out of the supplements must be exactly the same as those of the directories (see § 2 and § 3 above).

Article 9

Supply of directories

- § 1. Each administration (or recognized private operating agency) shall supply free of charge to the administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) of the countries with which telex service is open, a sufficient number of copies of its subscribers' lists for the benefit of the performance of the service.
- § 2. (1) In order to be able to cope with the subscriber's demands each administration (or recognized private operating agency) must inform the other administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) not later than 1 February, how many directories it will require.
(2) Unless otherwise arranged, these directories shall also be supplied to the administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) free of charge.
(3) However, distribution of these directories to subscribers must be against payment of an amount in national currency not less than the sale price in the country of origin.
- § 3. (1) A subscriber wishing to obtain a copy of the telex directory of another country must apply to his own administration (or recognized private operating agency).
(2) If an application for its directory is received direct by an administration (or recognized private operating agency) from a subscriber in a foreign country, the request shall be forwarded by that administration (or recognized private operating agency) to the administration (or recognized private operating agency) of the subscriber's country.

CHAPTER V

Classes of telex calls

Article 10

Classes of telex calls

- § 1. The following classes of telex calls shall be admitted:
- (a) Safety of Life telex calls (SVH);
 - (b) Government telex calls;
 - (c) Service telex calls;
 - (d) Ordinary private telex calls;
 - (e) Request for information.
- § 2. In addition *subscription* calls may be admitted by special agreement between administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) concerned. In such cases the provisions of Articles 14 and 33 apply.
- § 3. Administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) may decide by special agreement among themselves to admit classes of telex calls other than those mentioned above.

Article 10 bis

Telex calls concerning the safety of life

Safety of life calls (SVH) are those requested in accordance with Article 36 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires, 1952.

Article 11

Government telex calls

- § 1. By analogy with the definition given in Annex 3 to the Convention, *Government telex calls* are those originating with one of the authorities specified below:
- (a) the Head of a State;
 - (b) the Head of a Government and members of a Government;
 - (c) the Head of a colony, protectorate, overseas territory or territory under suzerainty, authority trusteeship or mandate of a Member or Associate Member or of the United Nations;
 - (d) Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea, or air;
 - (e) diplomatic or consular agents;
 - (f) the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Heads of principal organs and the Heads of subsidiary organs of the United Nations;
 - (g) the International Court of Justice at the Hague.
- § 2. The person booking a government telex call shall be required, if asked to do so, to state his name and rank.
- § 3. A government telex call shall have priority only if priority has been specifically requested by the calling subscriber.

Article 12

Service telex calls

- § 1. (1) *Service telex calls* are those which relate to the working of the international telex or telegraph service; such calls may be exchanged free of charge between the administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) concerned with the international telex service.
- (2) However, in services between administrations of the European system, the telephone service may use free of charge the telex service conducted by administrations of the European system for the exchange of telex calls concerning the working of the international telephone service, which shall then be regarded as service telex calls.
- § 2. Service telex calls may be requested only by persons authorized to do so by their respective administration (or recognized private operating agency).
- § 3. The Secretary-General of the Union and the Directors of the International Consultative Committees are authorized to request service telex calls.
- § 4. Service telex calls must be made, so far as possible, outside the busiest hours.

Article 13

Ordinary private telex calls

Ordinary private telex calls are telex calls, other than service or government calls, which do not receive any special treatment.

Article 14

Subscription telex calls

- § 1. *Subscription telex calls* are those which are arranged to take place daily, between the same stations, at the same time agreed upon in advance, for the same duration, and which have been booked for at least one whole month, or for one or more indivisible periods of seven consecutive days.
- § 2. Subscription telex calls must relate exclusively to the personal affairs of the correspondents or those of their firms.
- § 3. (1) Subscription telex calls shall be subject to the acceptance, by the person requiring them, of a subscription contract. The subscription contract may take effect from any date, but for those taken on a monthly basis the first day of the month shall be regarded as the commencing date. Any balance of payment due for service given prior to that date shall be added to the first monthly account.
- (2) The monthly subscription shall be extended from month to month unless it has been cancelled by either party at least eight days before the end of the current month. Nevertheless, by agreement between the Administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) concerned, earlier cancellation may be permitted, after the first month subject to eight days notice being given in advance.
- (3) A subscription contract made for one or more indivisible periods of seven consecutive days shall not be renewable by tacit agreement.
- § 4. The time and duration of subscription telex calls shall be fixed by the international telex terminal exchanges concerned, with due regard to the subscriber's request and the commitments of the service.
- § 5. If, at the time specified in the subscription contract, there is, between the international telex terminal exchanges concerned, a circuit on which no telex call is in progress and on which there is no priority government call on hand, the call shall be set up at the time fixed. Otherwise, it shall be set up as soon as possible on the first circuit fulfilling these conditions after the time fixed.
- § 6. A subscription telex call shall be definitely disconnected when the caller gives the signal that the call is ended before the expiry of the duration specified for each subscription call. If, at the end of this duration, the caller has not already given the signal that the call is ended, the operator shall warn the caller and disconnect the call, unless the call can be continued without blocking other traffic.
- § 7. Subscribers shall arrange for their stations to be free at the time fixed for the call.

Article 15

Requests for information

A request for information is a request made by a person with the object of ascertaining:

- (a) whether a certain person, whose name is given, together with the additional details necessary for identification (for example, his complete address), is a telex subscriber, and, if so, what is his call number and answer-back code.
- (b) the name of the person to whom a given call number or answer-back code in a specified telex system is allotted.

CHAPTER VI

Booking of telex calls

Article 16

Form of booking of telex calls

In the booking of a call, the telex installation of the subscriber required must be designated by the name of the country, the subscriber's exchange and call number, as it appears in the official directory of the country concerned.

Article 17

Validity of telex bookings

In case the telex service is not effected on a demand basis, bookings of telex calls not completed shall cease to be valid:

- (1) where all the exchanges concerned are open continuously:
 - (a) at midnight, if the telex call has been booked before 10 p. m. on the same day;
 - (b) at 8 a. m. if the telex call has been booked after 10 p. m. the previous evening.
- (2) Where all the exchanges concerned are not open continuously: at the time of closing of the telex service at the end of the day.

Article 18

Modification of telex bookings

- § 1. In the case of all bookings of telex calls, and subject to the provisions of article 17, relative to the validity of bookings, the caller may, so long as the required subscriber has not been obtained:
 - (a) cancel his booking;
 - (b) specify the time after which the booking should be cancelled;
 - (c) change the number of the station required within the territory of the country of destination.
- § 2. Modifications of bookings shall be permitted free of charge; the administration (or recognized private operating agency) of origin may, however, make a special charge covering the additional work of recording. This charge shall not enter into the international accounts.

CHAPTER VII

Priority and operating procedure

Article 19

Priority of telex calls

- § 1. In the circumstances envisaged in Article 5, § 3, international telex calls shall be connected in the following order:
 - (a) telex calls concerning safety of life, which benefit by the provisions of Article 36 of the International Telecommunication Convention of Buenos Aires, 1952;
 - (b) service calls concerning the re-establishment of international telecommunication links which have been totally interrupted;

- (c) Government telex calls for which priority has specifically been requested;
 - (d) Government telex calls for which priority has not been requested, ordinary private telex calls, service telex calls other than those mentioned in (b).
- § 2. In the international telex terminal exchange, calls shall take rank according to their category and the time of their receipt at this exchange (see Article 20 § 6 (2)).

Article 20

Establishment and disconnection of telex calls

- § 1. Administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) shall agree directly between themselves upon the most appropriate method of operation to be applied in the international relations that concern them, account being taken of the undermentioned provisions.
- § 2. In the manual service, all bookings, modification of bookings and advices of cancellation shall be transmitted as quickly as possible to the international telex terminal exchange charged with establishing the telex calls booked.
- § 3. In the manual service calling signals on international circuit must be answered immediately. If, after a suitable period of calling the exchange called does not reply, it shall be asked by any appropriate means to resume the service on the international circuit in question; any international telex terminal exchange that is in a position to help in this matter must do so.
- § 4. For the operation of international telex circuits, the French language shall be used between administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) having different languages, in the absence of special agreements between them for the use of other languages.
- § 5. International telex terminal exchanges connected with each other by several international telex circuits, may, by mutual agreement, allocate certain of these circuits specially for the establishment of telex transit calls or for the passing of telex traffic in one direction only.
- § 6. (1) In the case of manual switchboards in the country of origin and destination and when there is congestion on a particular international telex route, recourse may be had to the advance preparation of calls. Preparation shall consist in completing all the operations necessary in order that the two stations (calling and called) may be connected together without any loss of time on the international circuit.
- (2) On circuits which have not been allocated for the passing of traffic in a single direction, telex calls of the same category are, in principle, established in alternate order; the international telex terminal exchanges concerned may, by mutual agreement, modify temporarily the conditions of alternation, if that would be advantageous from the point of view of the flow of traffic and maintenance of the chronological order, as laid down in Article 19, § 2.
- (3) Telex calls already prepared must not be delayed for the benefit of calls of superior rank, with the exception of SVH calls.
- § 7. Without prejudice to the provisions of article 25 the operator directing the calls at the international telex position shall verify that transmission between the correspondents is satisfactory; he shall note the time when the call is established as well as the time when the telex call ends and/or its duration. He shall record service incidents and other items, necessary for the preparation of the international accounts.
- § 8. With the exception of the cases provided for in Article 14, § 6 and Article 21, § 3 operators are forbidden to cut off, or to break into, an established call which is proceeding normally.

Article 21

Limitation of the duration of telex calls

- § 1. (1) In general, the duration of ordinary private telex calls and service telex calls shall not be limited.
- (2) However, in case of congestion, the international terminal telex exchanges concerned may agree to limit the duration of calls to twelve or even to six minutes.

- § 2. (1) The duration of government telex calls shall not be limited.
(2) However, transit administrations (and/or transit recognized private operating agencies) shall have the right, in the case of breakdown or congestion, to limit the duration of government telex calls to twelve minutes when these calls are established through the intermediary of one of their exchanges.
(3) The operator of the transit country in such a case shall advise the controlling operator that restrictions on duration are in force.
- § 3. If the duration of the call is limited, the caller shall be informed, when the call is about to be connected, that it will be cut off after the due time.

Article 22

Organization of the rapid telex service by telegraph circuits

- § 1. It is strongly recommended that the telex network of each country be on an automatic switching basis and that the operator of the originating international telex position be able to select the called subscriber directly.
- § 2. Wherever the above conditions are realized, the operator of the originating international telex position will receive the demand, and establish and control the call. The equipment of the outgoing position must be adapted to that of the telex networks of the country of destination.
- § 3. The operator of the originating international position must be acquainted with the necessary operating particulars of the network of the country of destination. The administration of arrival will give all the necessary technical information to the administration of departure.
- § 4. Two administrations may agree to introduce automatic switching by direct selection between the subscribers of their respective networks without the assistance of an international telex position.
- § 5. If the two networks employ manual switching, the conditions must be such as to permit, as far as possible, of demand service; the calls must be controlled by the operator of the originating country.
- § 6. (1) If one network employs manual switching and the other automatic switching, the originating international telex position will control the call.
(2) If, however, the country of destination has an automatic switching system, the administrations interested may agree to allow the operator of the originating international telex position to select directly the called subscriber where the conditions of § 2 and § 3 above are realized.
(3) Inversely, if it is the originating country that has an automatic switching system, the administrations concerned may agree to allow calls from the originating country to arrive automatically at the international telex position in the country of destination, which will control these calls.

Article 23

Signalling in the service

1. *Free line condition.*
The "free line" is characterized by a permanent signal corresponding to the start impulse in accordance with International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2 on the forward and backward signalling paths.
2. *Call.*
The "call" is characterized by the inversion of the condition specified in paragraph 1 on the forward signalling path.
3. *Call-confirmation signal.*
A "call-confirmation" signal shall be returned over the backward signalling path following the initiation of a call to prove the continuity of the line and the response of the distant terminal equipment.
4. (a) *Proceed-to-select signal.*
In the case of international telex circuits terminated on distant automatic switching equipment which cannot accept the selecting information immediately after a calling signal is received, a "proceed-to-select"

signal shall be returned over the backward signalling path after the call confirmation signal to indicate that the selecting information may be transmitted.

(b) *Proceed-to-transmit signal.*

In the case of international telex circuits terminated on a distant manual switchboard a "proceed-to-transmit" signal shall be returned over the backward signalling path following the initiation of a call to indicate that the teleprinter of the distant operator has been connected to the international circuit.

5. *Call-connected signal.*

A "call-connected" signal shall be returned over the backward signalling path to indicate that the call has been extended to a called subscriber. In the case of fully automatic switching between subscribers this signal will start the equipment for determining the charge for the call.

6. *Idle circuit condition.*

On an established connexion the "idle-circuit" is characterized by a permanent signal corresponding to the stop impulse in accordance with International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2 on the forward and backward signalling paths.

7. *Clearing signal.*

A "clearing" signal is characterized by a reversion to the condition specified in paragraph 1 on either signalling path, maintained until the complete release of the circuit.

Equipment terminating an international telex circuit shall be arranged to interpret such a signal as a clearing signal when it has persisted for a period of not less than 300 milliseconds.

When a clearing signal is received by equipment at one end of an international telex circuit the signal shall be returned to the other end in not less than 350 milliseconds, and maintained until the complete release of the circuit.

Guard arrangements at both ends of an international telex circuit shall be such that the circuit cannot be used for a new call until the distant equipment is free to accept another call.

During this guard period the free-line condition shall be maintained on the international telex-circuit.

8. If a "busy", "out-of-order" or "number unobtainable" (i.e. not connected, service ceased or service forbidden) condition is encountered in the distant network this shall be indicated by the return of a signal to the calling end. If this is done by means of written indications the code expressions mentioned in Article 26 should be used. It is desirable that in this case the code expression should be followed by the clearing signal.

9. The characteristics of the signals defined in paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 8 may take different forms depending on the nature of the distant switching equipment and of the signalling system employed. (See annex to C.C.I.T. recommendation E.1.)

Article 24

Supplementary provisions for signalling

- § 1. The international telex position must be equipped in such a way as to receive the clearing signal from both sides.
- § 2. A signal to recall the operator of that position to an established connexion is not foreseen.
- § 3. Precautions must be taken that in the event of the operator of the international telex position delaying to remove the plug on reception of the clearing signals, a new call from a subscriber on one network shall not pass to the other network.
- § 4. When communication has been established, the answer-back signals of apparatus used at the intermediate telex positions must not be sent to line, when figure-shift D is received.
- § 5. The international telex position must be provided with equipment to determine the chargeable time of calls controlled by these positions, this timing equipment to be brought into operation in accordance with the provisions of article 25, but to be stopped on receipt of the first clearing signal.

- § 6. (1) The subscriber's equipment must be arranged in such a way that:
- (a) a call can be received, the answer-back taken, the message transmitted and the connexion cleared without the intervention of the called subscriber;
 - (b) the motor of the teleprinter will rotate continuously for the duration of an established telex connexion;
- (2) When a subscriber's equipment is connected with a line used by the telephone as well, the stipulations of this paragraph are not necessarily applicable.
- § 7. In exceptional cases, administrations may grant to subscribers the facility to free themselves from the stipulations of Article 24, § 6, 1 (a) for periods previously notified. In such cases means must be provided for the transmission of the code expressions ABS either automatically, or in the case of manual exchanges, by the incoming switchboard operator.
- § 8. If a subscriber's apparatus is such that he can use his teleprinter outside communication periods in order to prepare perforated tapes, for local checking of those tapes, for staff training, etc., the possibility of taking the answer-back may be delayed for a period not exceeding 3 seconds after connexion is established with the called subscriber.

Article 25

Operating procedure on international telex positions

- § 1. (1) If the called subscriber can be obtained directly by the controlling international telex operator (according to article 22), this operator:
- (a) holds the calling subscriber and selects a free circuit;
 - (b) selects the called subscriber;
 - (c) establishes communication with the called subscriber and obtains the answer-back of the called subscriber which must also be received by the calling subscriber;
 - (d) obtains the answer-back of the calling subscriber which must also be received by the called subscriber;
 - (e) operates the timing equipment;
 - (f) on reception of the clearing signal, clears down the connexion.
- (2) If the called subscriber is engaged, the controlling international telex operator signals OCC, followed by RAP in the case where the calling subscriber has to be re-called, and then cuts off the calling subscriber.
- § 2. (1) If the called subscriber is obtained by two international telex positions:
- (a) the controlling international telex operator holds the calling subscriber and selects a free circuit;
 - (b) the operator at the second international telex position announces himself by the abbreviated name of his telex exchange¹;
 - (c) the controlling international telex operator signals the particulars of the called subscriber;
 - (d) the operator of the second international telex position:
 - 1. holds the circuit from the international telex position at which the call is controlled,
 - 2. selects the called subscriber,
 - 3. signals the letters DF to the controlling international telex position,
 - 4. establishes communication between it and the called subscriber;
 - (e) the controlling international telex operator:
 - 1. establishes communication with the calling subscriber and obtains the answer-back of the called subscriber, which must be received at the same time by the calling subscriber,
 - 2. obtains the answer-back of the calling subscriber which must also be received by the called subscriber,
 - 3. operates the timing equipment,
 - 4. on receiving the clearing signal, clears down the connexion.

¹ It is recommended that, as far as possible, the abbreviated name of the telex exchange shall be transmitted by means of the answer-back unit and shall be so constituted as to permit the identification of the operator's position concerned in the connexion of an international call.

- (2) If the called subscriber is engaged, the operator of the second international telex position signals OCC and clears down the international circuit.
- § 3. (1) If the called subscriber is obtained by more than two international telex positions:
- (a) the controlling international telex operator holds the calling subscriber and selects a free circuit;
 - (b) the operator at the second telex position announces himself by his abbreviated name (see § 2 (1 (b)));
 - (c) the controlling international telex operator signals the particulars of the called subscriber;
 - (d) the operator at the second international telex position connects the third international telex position and signals THRU to the calling international telex position;
 - (e) the operator of the third international telex position announces himself by his abbreviated name (see § 2 (1 (b)));
 - (f) the controlling international telex operator signals the particulars of the called subscriber;
 - (g) the operator of the third international telex position:
 - 1. holds the circuit from the international telex position at which the call is controlled,
 - 2. selects the required subscriber,
 - 3. signals the letters DF to the controlling international telex position,
 - 4. establishes communication between it and the called subscriber;
 - (h) the controlling international telex operator:
 - 1. establishes the communication with the calling subscriber,
 - 2. obtains the answer-back of the called subscriber, which must also be received by the calling subscriber,
 - 3. obtains the answer-back of the calling subscriber, which must also be received by the called subscriber,
 - 4. operates the timing equipment,
 - 5. on receiving the clearing signal, clears down the connexion.
- (2) If the operator of the second international telex position finds all the circuits to the third position engaged, he should signal NC and clear down the international circuit.
- (3) If the called subscriber is engaged, the international telex operator of the exchange of arrival should follow the procedure indicated in § 2 (2).
- § 4. All instructions necessary for the efficient handling of a subscriber's international telex traffic may only be given to that subscriber through the medium of the international terminal exchange to which he is connected.

Article 26

Code expressions used in the international telex service

In service correspondence the following code expressions should be used:

ABS	absent subscriber, office closed
BK	I cut off
CFM	confirm
COL	collation
CRV	how do you receive?
DER	out of order
DF	you are in communication with the called subscriber
G	you may transmit
MNS	minutes
MOM	wait, waiting
NA	correspondence to this subscriber is not admitted
NC	no circuits
NP	the called party is not, or is no longer a subscriber
OCC	subscriber is engaged
OK	agreed
P, or figure O,*	stop your transmission

* To be repeated until the transmission is brought to a stop.

QOK	do you agree?
R	received
RAP	I will call you again
RPT	repeat
SVP	please
TAX	what is the charge?
TEST SVP	please send a test message
THRU	you are in communication with a telex position
TPR	teleprinter
E E E	error

CHAPTER VIII

Characteristics of the start-stop apparatus

Article 27

Characteristics of the start-stop apparatus

The start-stop apparatus used in the telex service must have the following characteristics:

- (1) The transmission signals are those of the start-stop apparatus, based on the International Alphabet No. 2 as mentioned in the Telegraph Regulations.
- (2) The receivers shall be able to work with seven signals of equal duration.
- (3) The modulation rate is 50 bauds.
- (4) The number of characters that a line of the page-printing apparatus may contain is fixed at 69.
- (5) The subscriber's start-stop apparatus must be equipped with an answer-back device having the subscriber's code, which is released by the signal corresponding to the secondary of letter "D".
- (6) The answer-back transmission comprises a series of 20 signals, as follows:
 - 1 signal "letters"
 - 1 carriage return
 - 1 line-feed
 - 1 signal "letters" or "figures" (as appropriate)
 - 15 signals, at the choice of each administration, for the composition of the subscriber's code
 - 1 signal "letters".
- (7) When a subscriber's code is composed of less than 15 characters, as many "letters" signals are interspersed as are necessary to make up the 15, this being done with a view to giving the calling subscriber the possibility of seeing clearly the end of the transmission of the called subscriber's code.
- (8) For the composition of the code, it is recommended that an abbreviated name designating the subscriber should be used, followed by the name of the locality where he resides; nevertheless, administrations are at liberty to employ any other way of composing the answer-back code, in particular by using the subscriber's number.
- (9) The nominal duration of the transmitting cycle should be at least 7.4 units (preferably 7.5), the stop element lasting for at least 1.4 units (preferably 1.5).
- (10) The receiver must be able to translate correctly in service the signals coming from a transmitter with a nominal transmitting cycle of 7 units.

CHAPTER IX

Tariffs and charging—Adjustment of charges and reimbursements

Article 28

Telex rates

- § 1. The unit charge is the charge in respect of an ordinary private telex call of three minutes' duration, effected during periods when no reduction in tariff is operative.
- § 2. The amount of the unit charge shall be fixed on the basis of the gold franc by agreement between the administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) concerned, in such a way that the charge for a telex call shall be, as far as possible, 50% of the charge for a telephone call of the same duration, exchanged in the same relation at a time when no reduction in tariff is operative.
- § 3. The unit charge expressed in gold francs shall always be the same in both directions in a given relation, regardless of the telex route (normal, auxiliary, emergency) used for the establishment of a communication in this relation.
- § 4. Except where there are arrangements to the contrary between the administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned:
 - (1) Any telex call of a duration of three minutes or less shall be charged as for three minutes;
 - (2) When the duration of a call exceeds three minutes, a charge per minute shall be made for the period in excess of the first three minutes. Any fraction of a minute shall be charged as for one minute. The charge per minute shall be one-third of the charge for three minutes.
- § 5. The provisions of this article shall not apply to services between frontier districts. The administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) shall determine by agreement between themselves the rate to be applied according to the case.

Article 29

Chargeable duration of a telex call

- § 1. The chargeable duration of a telex call begins at the moment the connexion is established between the calling and the called subscribers.
- § 2. It ends the moment when the calling or called subscriber gives the clearing signal.
- § 3. After each telex call, the operator of the international telex position at the caller's end shall determine the chargeable duration of the call, unless different arrangements have been made by agreement between the administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) concerned, taking into account, where necessary, any difficulties of transmission or any incidents which he may observe. The operator may, if he considers it appropriate, agree on this subject with the international telex position on the side of the called subscriber.
- § 4. If after a call, a subscriber claims a reduction in charges as a result of difficulties or incidents during a call, he may be invited by his administration to supply copies of the message in question as transmitted and received. If the faults are clearly attributable to either of the subscribers, no reduction in the charge shall be made.

Article 30

Composition of the tariff

- § 1. The rates for telex calls referred to in Article 28 shall be made up of the terminal rates and any transit rate or rates.
- § 2. Each administration (and/or recognized private operating agency) shall fix its terminal and transit rates.

- § 3. (1) For the fixing of terminal rates, the territory of the administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) concerned may be divided into charge zones.
- (2) Where there is a division into charge zones it is understood that, in a given international relation and over a given route, the terminal rate shall be uniform within each charge zone.
- (3) Each administration (or recognized private operating agency) shall fix the number and extent of the charge zones for its services with each of the other administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies).
- (4) It is however desirable that the number of charge zones should be kept to a minimum.

Article 31

Charging during periods of light traffic

- § 1. (1) Administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) shall decide between themselves during what periods of light traffic a reduction in rates may be considered.
- (2) In relations for which such arrangements have been made, the charge applied for any telex call during a period of light traffic shall be equal to three fifths (3/5) of the charge which would be applied to such a call during a period in which no reduction in charge is operative. This provision shall not, however, affect Article 28, § 5.
- § 2. Telex calls extending into both the period during which no reduction in charge is operative and the period of light traffic shall be charged as follows:
- (a) for a telex call not exceeding three minutes in duration; the tariff in force in the administration (or recognized private operating agency) of origin at the moment when the call begins;
- (b) for a telex call exceeding three minutes in duration: the first three minutes shall be charged in accordance with the tariff in force in the administration (or recognized private operating agency) of origin at the moment when the call begins; the additional minutes shall be charged in accordance with the tariff in force in the system of that administration (or recognized private operating agency) at the moment when each of these minutes begins.

Article 32

Charges for Government telex calls

Government telex calls shall be charged as ordinary private telex calls.

Article 33

Charges for subscription telex calls

- § 1. In general, subscription telex calls shall be subject to the charge for ordinary private telex calls of the same duration exchanged during the same period.
- § 2. However, if a demand service is impossible during certain periods of heavy traffic, as may be determined for each relation by the international telex terminal exchanges concerned, then administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) may agree between themselves to apply to subscription telex calls a charge as a maximum equal to twice the charge for an ordinary private telex call of the same duration, exchanged during a period in which no reduction for ordinary private telex calls is operative.
- § 3. When a telex demand service is in force in any particular relation, the administration (and/or recognized private operating agencies) concerned may agree to admit subscription telex calls lasting longer than 60 minutes; these calls to be charged 75% of the charge for the period in which the subscription call is in course.
- § 4. (1) The monthly subscription charge shall be reckoned on the basis of thirty days.
- (2) The monthly subscription charge may, however, be reckoned on the basis of twenty-five days,

if the subscriber waives the use of his subscription on any one day of the week, being the same one each week and being specified in advance in the agreement.

(3) The subscription charges for one or more periods of seven consecutive days shall be reckoned on the basis of seven days, but no reduction shall be admitted if the subscriber waives the use of one or more calls.

Article 34

Charges for requests for information

- § 1. A request for information is charged for in the international service only if it is not accompanied by the booking of a call and if also it involves the use of an international circuit.
- § 2. In such circumstances the charges made for the request for information shall be one third (1/3) of that pertaining to a three minute telex call exchanged between the person requesting the information and the person about whom the information is requested, during the charging period in which the request for information is forwarded by the international terminal exchange of origin.

Article 35

Right to round off charges

- § 1. The charges to be collected in accordance with agreements made between administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) may be rounded up or down to meet the monetary or other convenience of the country of origin.
- § 2. Modifications adopted by virtue of the foregoing paragraph shall apply only to the charge collected in the country of origin and shall not involve any alteration in the share of the charges proper to the other administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) concerned. The rates must be rounded up or down to the monetary unit or fraction of the monetary unit in use in the country concerned.

Article 36

Fixing of monetary equivalents ¹

- § 1. For the collection of charges from the public, each country should, in principle, apply to the rate expressed in gold francs an equivalent in its national currency approaching as nearly as possible to the value of the gold franc. However, when the equivalent is not applied or when the equivalent applied is less than the true equivalent, the accounts shall nevertheless be prepared in gold francs in conformity with Article 30.
- § 2. (1) Each country should, so far as practicable, notify to the General Secretariat the equivalent it has chosen, as well as the date from which it will collect charges according to such equivalent.
(2) The General Secretariat shall draw up a table of the information it receives and forward it to all Members and Associate Members. It shall also inform them of the date on which new charges based on any new equivalent come into force, and shall bring any subsequent information to their notice.

Article 37

Charges in particular cases

Adjustment of charges and reimbursements

- § 1. (1) When, through the action of the telex service, correspondents experience difficulty in the course of a telex call, the chargeable duration of the call shall be reduced to the total time during which

¹ Common provisions of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

telex conditions have been satisfactory; the international telex position of origin shall decide, by virtue of article 29 § 3, whether the charge for the minimum period of three minutes shall be paid.

(2) Any complaint made after the completion of the call shall be investigated by the international terminal exchange of origin. According to circumstances, the international terminal exchange or exchanges concerned shall communicate direct to the international terminal exchange of origin the information which may be necessary for the enquiry.

- § 2. (1) When, through the action of the correspondents, a subscription call has not taken place or has not lasted for the prescribed duration, no compensation shall be given and no reimbursement made.
- (2) When, through the action of the telex service, it has not been possible for a subscription call to take place, or for it to last for the prescribed duration, such a call shall be replaced by a call of a duration equivalent to the time not used, to be exchanged as soon as practicable after the prescribed time, with priority over other calls of the same class. If the call cannot be replaced or made good in this manner, only the charge proper to the time used shall be included in the international accounts. In reckoning the charge for the time used, the charge relative to the whole time prescribed for a subscription call shall be taken as the basis, and this basic charge shall be equal to one twentyfifth (1/25) or one thirtieth (1/30) of the amount of the monthly subscription, irrespective of the month concerned. For a subscription call contract made for seven consecutive days, the basic charge shall be equal to one seventh (1/7) of the amount of the subscription.
- § 3. For any telex call, other than a subscription telex call, in the case of refusal by the calling station or in the absence of a reply from the latter when it is rung to take the call, the cost of one minute of ordinary private call exchanged between the two stations concerned during the charge period in which the refusal or the non-reply took place shall be payable.
- § 4. A call booked with an incorrect number and established with the station having that number shall be charged as for a duration of three minutes. If the incorrect booking is replaced immediately by another booking of a call to the same country, however, only the cost of one minute's telex call exchanged during the charge period when the wrong number was requested shall be payable.

CHAPTER X

Accounting

Article 38

Accounting

- § 1. Unless otherwise arranged, the charges relating to the telex service shall form the subject of separate monthly accounts to be drawn up by the Administration of the country of origin. These accounts shall be prepared so as to show for each chargeable period the number of calls and the number of minutes charged in each category grouped according to zones of destination. Furthermore, if the traffic has been transmitted by routes with differing itineraries the traffic transmitted over each route shall be shown separately with an indication, if the case arises, whether it is an emergency route (see Annex 2).
- § 2. Except in the case of a special agreement between the administrations concerned, the administration of the country of origin shall transmit to the administration of the country of destination the monthly accounts in as many copies as there are countries concerned, including the countries of origin and destination. After final acceptance of the accounts, the administration of the country of destination shall send a copy of the account, endorsed with its acceptance, to the administration of the country of origin as well as to the administration of each other country concerned.
- § 3. (1) The provisions of the Telephone Regulations dealing with exchange and acceptance of account as well as conservation of vouchers and payment of balances are applicable.
- (2) By agreement between the Administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) concerned the accepted monthly accounts shall be included separately in the quarterly telephone or telegraph accounts presented in accordance with telephone procedure by the creditor transit and terminal Administrations to the debtor terminal Administration. Alternatively separate quarterly accounts

in respect of telex traffic may be prepared. The settlement of the accounts can then be effected either with the Telephone or with the Telegraph Department of the creditor Administrations by arrangement.

CHAPTER XI

Directives for subscribers

Article 39

Operating procedure for telex communication

For the transmission of a telex communication, the subscriber must follow the directions given him in an instruction drawn up in accordance with the detailed directives contained in the Annex No. 1 to the Regulations.

The instructions to subscribers should also comprise information regarding the code expressions used in the international telex service which are listed in Article 26 of the Regulations.

Annex No. 1

Operating procedure for telex communication

I. Formation of the text

- § 1. (1) The heterogeneous groups (composed of two or three sorts of characters: letters, figures, signs) are transmitted without spaces or interspacing signs, as well as the homogeneous groups (words, whole numbers,).
- (2) However, when a group, or part of a group, is composed of a whole number and an ordinary fraction, the fraction is separated from the number by means of a dash without space. Examples: for "one and three quarters": $1\text{--}\frac{3}{4}$ for "three quarters" followed by "eight": $\frac{3}{4}\text{--}8$.
- § 2. The inverted commas sign (quotation mark) (« ») shall be signalled by transmitting the apostrophe sign (') twice, at the beginning and the end of the text within the inverted commas (quotation marks) (" ").
- § 3. To indicate the sign % or ‰, the figure O, the fraction bar, and the figures 0 or 00 shall be transmitted successively.
- § 4. When the accents on a letter are essential to the sense of the text, repeat at the end of the message the group containing such letter, placing this letter between two spaces. Examples:
ach e te for achète, achet e for acheté.
- § 5. Groups in which figures intervene (particularly numbers) to be repeated at the end of the message.
- § 6. To pass to the beginning of the next line, i.e. to start a new line, press first "carriage return", then "line feed", and again "carriage return".
- § 7. An error is corrected in the following manner:
 - (a) in manual transmission, the signal "space" and the letter E are signalled alternately three times restarting the transmission from the last group correctly sent;
 - (b) in perforating, the wrong group and everything following it is "effaced" by depressing the "letter" key.

- § 8. A subscriber preparing a perforated tape for automatic transmission must take care:
- (a) that the signal "who are you" does not appear on the tape;
 - (b) that in starting a new line, the provisions of § 6 are followed;
 - (c) that the tapes are perforated to the end. He should accordingly finish perforated tapes with a series of "letters" perforations.
- § 9. Letters or signs coupled with the letters F, G and H should not be used in international communications, except in the case of countries with which there are special arrangements. (Each country will inform its subscribers of the letters or signs used in the country as secondaries of letters F, G and H, will mark these distinctively on the keyboard, and will indicate the countries with which there are special arrangements.)

II. Operating procedure

- § 10. Since the establishment of a connexion is always indicated by the transmission, through the intermediary of the international telex position, of the answer-back of the called subscriber followed by that of the calling subscriber, subscribers should not intervene before the transmission of these two codes is completed.
- § 11. (1) The caller checks whether the answer-back which he has received is in fact that of the called subscriber. (If it is not, he should interrupt the communication, and inform the international telex position.)
- (2) The calling subscriber can, however, check whether the connexion is satisfactory by obtaining the code of the called subscriber.
- § 12. If he considers it desirable, he operates the call bell and ends with the change of line followed by "letters".
- § 13. The calling subscriber should then proceed as follows:
- (a) he starts a new line (see § 6) and transmits the signal "letters";
 - (b) he transmits any particulars of the message such as "urgent", "acknowledge receipt", etc.;
 - (c) he starts a new line;
 - (d) he transmits his message, starting a new line as often as necessary;
 - (e) he starts a new line;
 - (f) he repeats the groups mentioned in § 4 and § 5;
 - (g) if he has several messages, he follows each message by the groups to be checked, by the sign + and by starting a new line;
 - (h) after the transmission of the message (or, as the case may be, of the last message), and/or of the groups to be checked, has been completed, he sends the signs + ?, followed by "letters", thus indicating to the correspondent that the latter can transmit in his turn.
If he receives no reply, he signals his own code, and then obtains the answer-back of the correspondent;
 - (i) he sends the sign + twice, then "letters";
 - (j) he gives the clearing signal.
- § 14. The called subscriber answers, if present, as soon as he receives notification of the end of the transmission (+ ?), in the following manner: he transmits the signal "R", followed by the number of messages received.
- § 15. During an exchange of messages, the following rules must be observed:
- (a) before each transmission, the signal "letters" must be sent;
 - (b) to interrupt the correspondent, transmit the letter P or the figure O until the correspondent stops sending;
 - (c) to invite the correspondent to transmit, signal + ?, followed by the signal "letters";
 - (d) to ask him to wait, transmit the combination: "MOM".
- § 16. If during a transmission there has been a pause of more than 30 seconds, transmission is resumed by the signal "letters" and then 2 seconds are allowed to elapse before continuing.
- § 17. If for any reason it is necessary to send a test message over an international circuit, one of the two following texts should be used:

VOYEZ LE BRICK GÉANT QUE J'EXAMINE PRÈS DU WHARF.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG.

Annex No. 2

Use of emergency routes

When emergency telex routes are used, the following provisions shall apply, except in the case of arrangements to the contrary among the administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) concerned:

1) Charges for telex calls exchanged exceptionally over emergency routes shall be the same as when the normal route is used.

(2) All telex calls exchanged over emergency routes shall be entered in the international accounts for the whole of their chargeable duration.

(3) When an emergency route is used, the total rate for the normal route (between the first charge zones of the terminal countries) shall be divided equally among the various administrations concerned with the emergency route in question, whatever may be the nature and length of the circuits used. (When the exchange to which the subscriber is connected, is beyond the first charge zone, the country of origin shall credit the account of the country of destination with an additional charge equal to the difference between the charge corresponding to the location of exchange to which the subscriber is connected and that appropriate to the first charge zone). In order that this procedure may be applied in the case of a call involving an international transit exchange, the operator at the transit exchange must in all cases advise the operator at the international terminal exchange in the country of origin of the emergency route used.

Examples: 1. Switzerland-France. Emergency route: Zürich-Frankfurt.

· Total rate for the normal route (between first charge zones): 1 gold franc. Apportionment if the emergency route is used: Switzerland-Germany-France: each receives $\frac{1.0}{3} = 0.333$ gold francs.

2. Switzerland-Great Britain. Emergency route: Zürich-Brussels.

Total rate for the normal route: 3.70 gold francs. Apportionment if the emergency route is used: Switzerland-France-Belgium-Great Britain: each receives $\frac{3.70}{4} = 0.925$ gold francs.

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