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Documents of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Geneva, 1958)

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- The “first reading” (blue documents)
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RTf—E 1st series

Telephone Regulations

CHAPTER III

International System

Article 3

Composition and Use of the System

§ 1. (0) The Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall designate the exchanges in the territory they serve which are to be regarded as international exchanges.

§ 1. (1) The Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall determine by mutual agreement whether the service shall or shall not be switched via an international transit centre and shall establish the circuits necessary for the handling of international telephone traffic.

(2) Each intermediate Administration or recognized private operating agency shall provide the sections of international circuits passing through the territory which it serves.

(3) *Deleted.*

§ 2. (1) (2) The circuits and installations used for the international telephone service shall be established and maintained in accordance, so far as practicable, with C.C.I.T.T. recommendations.

§ 3. (1) The Administrations and/or private operating agencies concerned shall agree on the services to be opened. They shall endeavour to extend the international service considered to the whole of their territory while ensuring that conversation is sufficiently loud and clear.

(2) For each service, the Administrations and/or recognized operating agencies concerned shall determine, by mutual agreement, which are the routes to be used taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

RTT—E

(2 *bis*) The Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall notify the General Secretariat of the routes thus selected so that they may be included in the "List of International Telephone Routes".

§ 4. In case of interruption on an international circuit (or section of an international circuit), the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall remedy the fault with all requisite speed, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T. During the period of interruption the faulty circuit (or section of the circuit) should be replaced, so far as possible, with the minimum delay.

§ 5. (1) The Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall inform one another of the constitution of the sections of international circuits established in their respective territories and shall keep each other advised of all important alterations in such constitution.

(2) *Deleted.*

RTT—E

Article 4

Periodic measures for the Maintenance of Circuits

The Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall agree on a programme for periodical maintenance measurements on international circuits. These measurements should be effected taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T. and at such times as will not hinder the routing of telephone traffic.

RTf—E

Article 6

Legal Time

(1) Exchanges shall use the legal time of their country or of their zone. Each Administration shall notify this time or times to the General Secretariat which will advise the other Administrations.

(2) However, for operating convenience, the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned may agree on the time to be used in any particular relation.

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Article 31

Unit Charge

§ 1. *Reserved.*

§ 2. The amount of the unit charge shall be fixed on the basis of the gold franc, by agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

However, by agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, the amount of the unit charge fixed on the basis of the gold franc may, for a given relation, be expressed in the currencies of the countries concerned, at an agreed rate of exchange.

RTf—E (2nd series)

CHAPTER IV

Duration of Service — Legal Time

Article 5

Duration of Service

§ 1. *Reserved.*

§ 2. International exchanges which are not open permanently shall be bound to extend service for twelve minutes beyond the prescribed hours for calls in progress or already prepared. However, an exception may be made to this rule in the radiotelephone service when the terminal equipment used in the relation is also required for another relation from a certain time.

RTf—E (2nd series)

Article 33

Charging during the periods of Heavy and Light Traffic

§ 1. (1) The administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned may agree to apply two charging systems to traffic exchanged over their mutual relations:

- one during the “ heavy traffic ” period,
- the other during the “ light traffic ” period.

The duration of the two periods of heavy and light traffic, the amount of the rate reduction to be granted during the light traffic period, and, in general, the conditions of application of these provisions to the manual, the semi-automatic or the automatic services, shall be the subject of special agreements between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, which shall take account of the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

(2) *Deleted.*

§ 2. *Deleted.*

§ 3. *Deleted.*

RTT—E (2nd series)

ANNEX

Definitions of terms used in the International Telephone Regulations

The following definitions complete those given in the Convention:

Telephone exchange : Any office, switching centre or installation forming part of the organization of a national telephone system.

International exchange : An exchange at the end of an international telephone circuit.

International transit exchange : An international telephone exchange chosen to establish communication between two countries other than its own.

10	}	<i>Reserved.</i>
11		
12		

Direct connection : A connection established by means of a single international circuit.

Transit connection : A telephone connection established by means of more than one international telephone circuit.

Booking of a call : In the manual or semi-automatic service, the first request made by the caller for an international telephone call.

In the international automatic service, the operation of the dial (or keyset) by the caller to obtain a call with his correspondent is comparable to the booking of a call.

Holding time of an international circuit : The time during which the international circuit is used for a telephone connection. It includes, in particular, the conversation time, the operating time and the time required for the exchange of service information.

Note : The term "operating time" is meant to cover the time taken by both operators and switching equipment.

Telephone call : The effective use of the connection established between the calling and the called stations.

RTT—E (3rd series)

Article 10

Service Calls

§ 1. (1) Service calls are those which relate to the working of the international telephone service (including the establishment and maintenance of circuits for other telecommunication services effected with the assistance of the international telephone service). In the absence of agreement to the contrary, such calls shall be exchanged free of charge between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

(2) By agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, the free use of the telephone service may in cases of absolute necessity be authorized by these Administrations or recognized private operating agencies for the transmission of service telegrams and service advices, and for the exchange of calls relating to the working of the international telegraph service. These calls shall then be regarded as service calls.

(3) By way of reciprocity, the agreements mentioned in the preceding sub-paragraph may provide that, in the same relations and under the same conditions of absolute necessity, the telephone service may use free of charge the telegraph service conducted by the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies for the despatch of telegrams relating to the working of the international telephone service. These telegrams shall then be regarded as service telegrams.

§ 2. Service calls may be requested only by persons authorized to do so by their respective Administration or recognized private operating agency.

§ 3. (1) The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. is authorized to request free service telephone calls.

(2) The Secretary-General of the Union and the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. are authorized to request free telephone calls with Administrations or recognized private operating agencies on the official business of the Union.

RTf—E (3rd series)

CHAPTER VIII TER

Broadcasting and Television Transmission

Article 29 *ter*

Broadcasting transmissions

Broadcasting transmissions are transmissions of musical or spoken programmes.

Requests to use international circuits for broadcasting transmissions (modulation circuit and call circuit) must always be submitted as early as possible and, in any case, in sufficient time to enable the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned to take the necessary steps in organizing the broadcasting transmission in question when the means available to them permit. In organizing these transmissions account shall be taken of the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

RTf—E (3rd series)

Article 29 *qter***Television transmissions**

Television transmissions are transmissions of non-permanent pictures.

Requests to use international circuits for television transmissions (television circuits, broadcasting circuits, call circuits) must always be submitted as early as possible and, in any case, in sufficient time to enable the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned to take the necessary steps in organizing the television transmission in question when the means available to them permit. In organizing these transmissions account shall be taken of the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

RTT—E (3rd series)

ANNEX

Definition of terms used in the International Telephone Regulations*Telephone circuit (International and Trunk Circuits) :*

- a) All the means by which a direct connection between two exchanges is established (manual or automatic).
- b) A circuit is called an " international circuit " when it directly connects two international exchanges in two different countries.
- c) The term " trunk circuit " is reserved for the designation of exclusively national circuits.

Telephone connection : The connection of two telephone stations.*Routes :* Circuits to be used for international telephone traffic in a given relation. A distinction is made between:

- a) normal routes
 - b) overflow routes
 - c) emergency routes
- and, for the intercontinental telephone service, between:
- d) primary routes
 - e) secondary routes

- a) *Normal routes :* All those circuits to be used without distinction as first-choice circuits between two given international exchanges.

- b) *Overflow route :* Circuit(s) to be used between two given international exchanges when the normal route is congested.

- c) *Emergency route :* Circuit(s) to be used between two given international exchanges in case of complete interruption or major breakdown of the normal and overflow routes.

- d) *Primary route :* Circuit(s) to be used normally in the intercontinental telephone service for the establishment of calls.

RTf—E (3rd series)

e) Secondary route : Circuit(s) to be used in the intercontinental telephone service when the primary route cannot be used by reason of traffic congestion or when transmission on the primary route is not of sufficiently good quality or when it is outside the normal hours of service on the primary route.

RTf—E (4th series)

Telephone Regulations

(Geneva Revision, 1958)

annexed to the

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

(Buenos Aires, 1952)

CHAPTER I

Purpose of the Telephone Regulations

Article 1

Purpose of the Telephone Regulations

§ 1. The Telephone Regulations lay down the rules to be observed in the international telephone service.

§ 2. These regulations shall apply to telephony both by wire and wireless, so far as the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations do not provide otherwise.

§ 3. Derogations from the provisions of these Regulations shall be permitted in relations governed by special arrangements or by regional agreements made in accordance with Articles 41 and 42 of the Convention.

RTf—E (4th series)

Article 5

Duration of Service

§ 1. (1) Each Administration or recognized private operating agency shall fix the hours of working of its exchanges.

(2) The Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall endeavour to fix the same period of working of those of their exchanges which have close relations with each other and to fix their working hours by reference to those of the exchange which has the longest working hours.

(3) International exchanges must, so far as practicable, afford continuous service.

§ 2. *Reserved.*

RTf—E (4th series)

CHAPTER V

Directories

Article 7

Compilation and Publication of Directories

§ 1. Each Administration or recognized private operating agency shall publish official directories of its subscribers and, where possible, of public call offices.

§ 2. When compiling the directories, Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall take into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

RTf—E (4th series)

Article 8

Supply of Directories

§ 1. As far as possible directories shall be supplied by one Administration or recognized private operating agency to another for use by the latter, in accordance with specific agreements between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

§ 2. The Administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall take the necessary measures for the sale of foreign official directories to the public of their respective countries.

§ 3. A user wishing to obtain a telephone directory of another country must apply to the Administration or recognized private operating agency of his place of residence.

RTf—E (10th series)

§ 4. The Administration or recognized private operating agency which has received an order for a foreign directory shall forward it to the Administration or recognized private operating agency concerned, which shall send the directory to the Administration or recognized private operating agency having made the request, indicating in gold francs the amount to be paid (sale price plus carriage). The latter Administration or recognized private operating agency shall deliver the directory to the requesting subscriber against payment.

RTT—E (4th series)

CHAPTER VI

Classes of Calls and Special Facilities accorded to users for the Exchange of Calls

Article 9

Distress Calls

Distress calls are calls concerning the safety of life at sea, on land or in the air. They include exceptionally urgent epidemiological calls of the World Health Organization.

RTf—E (4th series)

Article 10

Government Calls

§ 1. Government calls are those originating with one of the authorities specified below:

- the Head of a State;
- the Head of a Government and members of a Government;
- 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;
- Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea or air;
- diplomatic or consular agents;
- the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Heads of the principal organs and the Heads of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations;
- the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

§ 2. The person booking a Government call shall be required, if asked, to state his name and rank.

RTf—E (4th series)

Article 12

Private Calls

Private calls are all calls other than those defined in Articles 9, 10 and 11 above.

RTf—E (4th series)

Article 13

Special facilities accorded to users for the exchange of calls

§ 1. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall determine by mutual agreement what special facilities shall be accorded for the exchange of calls in their reciprocal relations. In the absence of agreement to the contrary, the rules for the operation of such facilities shall be determined taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

§ 2. Provision may be made in these agreements for the following special facilities:

- subscription calls,
- occasional fixed time calls,
- préavis calls,
- Avis d'appel calls,
- person-to-person calls,
- collect calls,
- conference calls,
- requests for information.

§ 3. **Subscription calls** are, in principle, calls 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 a specified period.

§ 4. **An occasional fixed time call** is a call the booking of which includes an indication of a particular time for its establishment.

§ 5. **A préavis call** is a call following a booking which includes a "préavis", the object of which is to advise the subscriber's station concerned that the person booking the call wishes to speak either to a person designated by name or in any other way, or to a specified station.

§ 6. **An avis d'appel call** is a call following a booking which includes an "avis d'appel", the object of which is the summoning of a correspondent or his substitute for the purpose of taking a call.

RTf—E (4th series)

§ 7. A **person-to-person call** is a call exchanged between a specified person and another specified person, the called party being adequately designated. The search for the latter may sometimes necessitate the despatch of a messenger in cases where this person cannot be found at a telephone station.

§ 8. A **collect call** is a call for which the person booking the call specifies when booking it, that he wishes that the call be paid for by the called party.

§ 9. A **conference call** is a call established between three (or more) stations in such a way as to make it possible for each station to communicate with all the other stations connected.

§ 10. A **request for information** is a request made by a person with a view to obtaining information about his correspondent which, in principle, is required for the booking of a call.

RTf—E (4th series)

CHAPTER VII

Booking of a Call

Article 22

Form of Booking

§ 1. In the booking of a call, the station of the subscriber required shall be designated by the name of the access code of the system of destination and the appropriate telephone number. Bookings giving only the name or the designation of the person required and the particulars necessary for identifying him shall, however, be allowed.

§ 2. In the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the additional details to be recorded for the different classes of call and special facilities accorded to users shall be determined taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

RTf—E (4th series)

Article 24

Validity of call bookings

§ 1. The validity of call bookings recorded for a particular day and not completed expires:

1. where all the exchanges concerned maintain a continuous service:
 - a) at midnight, if the call was booked before 10.00 p.m. that day;
 - b) at 8.00 a.m. if the call was booked after 10.00 p.m. the previous evening.
2. where all the exchanges concerned do not maintain a 24-hour service: at the time when service closes, at the end of the day.

§ 2. However, by special agreement between Administrations or recognized private operating agencies, any call booking may remain valid so long as it has not been completed, or refused by the called subscriber, or cancelled by the calling subscriber.

§ 3. For collect, préavis and avis d'appel calls, the duration of the validity of call bookings shall be fixed by Administrations or recognized private operating agencies, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

RTT—E (5th series)

CHAPTER VIII

Priority of Calls
Method of Operation
Limitation of Duration of Calls

Article 27

Priority of Calls

§ 1. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may grant international calls priority over internal calls of the same class.

§ 2. The order of priority for establishing calls shall be:

- 1) distress calls;¹
- 2) service calls for the purpose of re-establishing international telephone circuits which have been totally interrupted;
- 3) government calls for which priority has been expressly requested;
- 4) government calls for which priority has not been requested, private calls and service calls other than those included in 2).

§ 3. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may decide by mutual agreement that for each of the three classes of call—Government, service or private—the following supplementary order of the establishment shall be observed:

- a) lightning calls,
- b) urgent calls,
- c) ordinary calls.

§ 4. In services where lightning and urgent calls are admitted, the order of priority for establishing calls shall be:

¹ These calls have absolute priority over all others.

RTf—E (5th series)

- 1) distress calls;¹⁾
- 2) lightning service calls for the purpose of re-establishing international telephone circuits which have been totally interrupted;
- 3) lightning Government calls;
- 4) lightning private calls;
- 5) urgent Government calls;
- 6) urgent service calls;
- 7) urgent private calls;
- 8) ordinary Government calls for which priority has been expressly requested;
- 9) ordinary Government calls for which priority has not been requested, ordinary private calls and ordinary service calls.

§ 5. Within each of the sub-divisions specified in any one of numbers xxx to xxx and xxx to xxx (the numbers of sub-paragraphs 1) to 4) of § 2 and of sub-paragraphs 1) to 9) of § 4), bookings shall take rank in the chronological order of booking, in accordance with the rules in force in the country of origin.

§ 6. If necessary, the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall agree among themselves on the international exchange in which the bookings are to take rank, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

¹⁾ These calls have absolute priority over all others.

RTf—E (5th series)

Article 28

Method of operation

§ 1. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall agree directly between themselves upon the most appropriate service (manual, semi-automatic or automatic) and method of operation (advance preparation or rapid) to be applied in the international relations that concern them. They shall take into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T. prescribing operating methods to be followed by operators.

§ 2. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall take all measures necessary to ensure a rapid reply and to secure the efficient use of the international circuits.

§ 2. A rapid reply to the calling signals by the operators is essential to provide high-grade service and to secure efficient use of the international circuits.

§ 3. If, after a suitable interval, during which several unsuccessful attempts have been made on a particular circuit the exchange called does not reply, it shall be asked by any appropriate means to resume the service on the international circuit in question. In the case of a prolonged interruption of service, any international exchange that is in a position to help in this matter must do so.

§ 4. In the absence of special agreements between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned for the use of other languages,

- a) the French language shall be used as a service language between international operators of countries with different languages;
- b) the language of the country of destination shall be used in the direct manual rapid service and in the semi-automatic rapid service for the exchange of conversation concerning the establishment of the call between the outgoing operators and the called subscribers.

§ 5. In manual or semi-automatic operation the international exchange responsible for charging shall note the time when the conversa-

RTf—E (5th series)

tion begins and the time when it ends. Wherever it is deemed necessary and practicable, it shall also:

- a)* verify that the quality of reception between the correspondents is satisfactory;
- b)* note the period during which reception has been unsatisfactory as well as service incidents and other items required for the preparation of the international accounts;
- c)* break down the connection immediately if it is observed, before the call is connected, that the conditions of reception will not be satisfactory, so as to avoid any delay in the establishment of other calls.

RTf—E (5th series)

Article 29

Limitation of duration of calls

§ 1. (1) In general, the duration of private calls shall not be limited.

(2) The Administration or recognized private operating agencies concerned may, however, agree to limit the duration of private calls in certain specified services, to twelve or even to six minutes.

(3) In any service, in case of congestion or interruption the international exchanges concerned may agree temporarily to limit the duration of private calls to twelve or even to six minutes.

(4) In any relation, the duration of a private call may be limited to twelve or even to six minutes, if it is necessary in order to meet a request for a higher priority call.

§ 2. (1) The duration of distress, Government and service calls shall not be limited.

(2) Transit Administrations or transit recognized private operating agencies shall have the right, however, in the case of congestion or interruption, to limit the duration of Government calls and service calls to twelve minutes when these calls are established through the intermediary of one of their exchanges.

§ 3. In cases in which the duration of the call is limited the caller shall be so informed, if possible, at the time when the call is about to be connected; in addition, the correspondents shall be advised a few seconds before the disconnection of the call.

RTf—E (5th series)

CHAPTER IX

**Tariffs and Charging — Adjustments of Charges
and Reimbursements**

Article 30

Unit Charge ; Method of Charging

§ 1. The unit charge is the charge in respect of an ordinary private call of three minutes' duration effected during the period of heavy traffic.

§ 2. The amount of the unit charge shall be fixed, on the basis of the gold franc, by agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

§ 3. When the call charge is determined by the operators, any call of three minutes or less shall be charged as three minutes. When the duration of a call is more than three minutes, charging shall be by unbroken periods of one minute for the period exceeding the first three minutes. Any fraction of a minute shall be charged as one minute. The charge per minute shall be one-third of the charge for three minutes.

§ 4. When the call charge is metered automatically, Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may, by mutual agreement, decide on the method of charging and adapt the amount of the unit charge according to the metering system used and, in particular, to the duration of the unbroken charge period incorporated in the system.

§ 5. In services between exchanges close to the frontier arranged by mutual agreement between the Administrations or private operating agencies concerned, calls shall be charged for in unbroken periods of three minutes unless it is decided to apply to these calls the provisions of (§ 3.) or (§ 4.).

§ 6. The unit charge expressed in gold francs shall always be the same regardless of the route used for the establishment of a communication in a given relation.

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§ 7. (1) The unit charge expressed in gold francs shall be the same in both directions in a given relation.

(2) However, when the call charge is metered automatically, the amount of the unit charge may differ for the two directions in a given relation, but only so far as may be necessary to compensate for the effects on the charge that may result from the use of different metering systems at the ends of the relation concerned.

RTf—E (5th series)

Article 31

Composition of the tariff

§ 1. (1) The rate for a call shall be made up of the terminal rates and any transit rates.

(2) Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall fix their terminal and transit rates taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

(3) However, they may, by special agreement and always taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T., fix the overall charge applicable in a given relation and may divide the charge into terminal shares payable to the terminal countries and, where appropriate, into transit shares payable to the transit countries.

If no such special agreement is reached, the charges shall be determined in accordance with (2) above.

§ 2. (1) For the fixing of terminal rates, the territory of the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may be divided into charge zones.

(2) 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 or recognized private operating agencies.

There shall be as few charge zones as possible.

(3) A uniform terminal rate shall be fixed for a given charge zone.

RTf—E (5th series)

Article 35

Determination of the chargeable duration of calls

§ 1. The chargeable duration of a call is the interval to be taken into consideration in determining the charge applicable to the call.

§ 2. The chargeable duration may differ from the conversation time as defined in Annex 1:

- a) the duration of the call shall, when necessary, be reduced by taking into account any incidents which, in manual or semi-automatic operation, may have been noted or recognized and which may have prevented the caller and the called subscriber from conversing.
- b) in all circumstances, the actual conversation time having been determined, any fraction of an indivisible charge period shall be considered as a full period.

§ 3. (1) In the case where advice preparation of calls is in operation, the operator of the exchange responsible for fixing the charge may, by agreement, between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, agree on the chargeable duration with the operators of the other international exchanges having participated in the establishment of the call.

(2) In the case of a difference of opinion between the international exchanges regarding the chargeable duration of a call, the opinion of the international exchange responsible for fixing the charge shall prevail.

§ 4. The chargeable duration of a call to or from a public station shall be determined taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

§ 5. The chargeable duration of a call benefiting from the special facilities (new Article 13) of Chapter VI (. . .) shall be determined taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

RTT—E (6th series)

CHAPTER II

Definitions

Article 2

Definitions of terms used in the International Telephone Regulations

§ 1. (1) The definitions given in the Annex supplement the definitions annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention.

(2) For other terms, Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may consult the "List of Definitions of Essential Telecommunication Terms".

RTf—E (6th series)

Article 25

Specification of time for completion

§ 1. Subject to the provisions concerning the validity of bookings, a caller may specify when making his booking:

- a)* that the call shall not be established until after a particular time stated by him or
- b)* that the call shall not be established during a particular period indicated by him or
- c)* that the booking shall be cancelled at a particular time.

§ 2. The Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned may, in certain relations, deny the caller the facilities provided for in § 1 when service can be given at the time of booking.

RTf—E (6th series)

Article 33 ¹⁾)**Fixing of monetary equivalents**

§ 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 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 conformity with Article 39 *bis*.

§ 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.

¹⁾ Provisions common to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

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Article 34

Right to round off charges

§ 1. After converting the amount concerned into its national currency in accordance with Article 33, the Administration or recognized private operating agency of the country of origin may round up or down the unit charge for a given relation expressed in its national currency so as to meet its monetary or other convenience.

§ 2. Such rounding off must be effected in such a way that the difference between the charge unit adopted, in the national currency and the charge for three minutes of conversation calculated exactly in accordance with gold franc equivalents mentioned in Article 39 *bis* is not more than one-fifteenth of the latter charge, unless otherwise agreed upon.

§ 3. Such rounding off in national currency shall be applicable only to the charge collected in the country of origin and shall not involve any alteration in the share of the charges in gold francs proper to other the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

RTf—E (6th series)

Article 36

Collection of Charges

§ 1. In principle, the charge shall be payable, according to circumstances, by the subscriber from whose station the call was booked or by the person who booked the call from a public call office.

§ 2. For collect calls, the charge shall be payable by the called subscriber.

RTf—E (6th series)

Article 37

Charges for Distress and Government Calls

§ 1. (1) The charge applicable to a **distress call** shall be equal to that for an ordinary private call exchanged during the same charge period.

(2) Where it is observed that there has been an abuse of privilege in the booking of a distress call and the call has been effected, that call shall be subject to the highest charge applicable in the service concerned.

§ 2. The charge applicable to **Government calls** shall be the same as for private calls during the same charge period.

RTT—E (6th series)

Article 38

Charges for Calls when Special Facilities are requested

§ 1. The charges applicable to calls with special facilities (Article 13). are indicated below.

§ 2. (1) Unless otherwise agreed upon, the charge applicable to an **occasional fixed-time call** shall be double that for an ordinary private call of the same duration, plus a surcharge equivalent to the cost of one minute of ordinary private call during the same charge period.

(2) However, by agreement the charge levied for an occasional fixed-time call exchanged during a period when traffic is light may be the charge for an ordinary private call of the same duration exchanged during the same charge period plus a surcharge equivalent to the charge for one minute's ordinary private call during the same period.

§ 3. (1) The charge applicable to a **préavis call** shall be the same as that for a private call of the same duration, exchanged during the same charge period, with the addition of a supplementary charge equal to the cost of one minute of ordinary private conversation exchanged during the same charge period as the beginning of the call associated with this **préavis**.

(2) A **préavis** not followed by a call shall be subject to a charge equal to the cost of one minute of ordinary private call exchanged during the charge period in which the **préavis** was transmitted by the international exchange of the country of origin.

§ 4. (1) The charge applicable to a call with **avis d'appel** shall be that for a private call of the same duration exchanged during the same charge period, with the addition of:

- a) a supplementary charge equal to the cost of one minute of ordinary private conversation exchanged during the same charge period as the beginning of the call associated with the **avis d'appel**, and,
- b) if appropriate, a supplementary charge equal to the cost of delivering the **avis d'appel**. This supplementary charge shall be determined taking into account the recommendations of

RTf—E (6th series)

the C.C.I.T.T. It shall be collected from the caller and shall be payable in its entirety to the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination.

(2) An avis d'appel not followed by a call shall be subject to:

- a) a charge equal to the cost of one minute of ordinary private call exchanged during the charge period in which the avis d'appel was transmitted by the international exchange of the country of origin,
- b) the supplementary charge, if any, for delivery of the avis d'appel as provided for in (1) b).

§ 5. The charges for:

- a) **person-to-person calls**
- b) **subscription calls**

shall be determined by agreement between the Administrations or private operating agencies concerned, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

RTf—E (6th series)

Article 39

Charges for Calls enjoying priority over Ordinary Calls

§ 1. The charge applicable to a **lightning call** shall be three times that for an ordinary private call of the same duration exchanged during the same charge period.

§ 2. The charge applicable to an **urgent call** shall be double that for an ordinary private call of the same duration exchanged during the same charge period.

RTf—E (6th series)

Article 39 *bis***Charges for modification of bookings**

§ 1. (1) There shall be no charge for modification of call bookings; nevertheless, the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin may levy a special charge, which shall not be included in the international accounts, to cover the additional work of recording the change.

(2) When a booking of a call involving a special facility has been altered to a booking of a call without special facilities, the caller shall pay a surcharge for one minute's conversation if the international exchange of origin has already transmitted over the international circuit the service indications required for the establishment of the original call.

(3) In all cases where a booking of a call with or without special facilities is changed into that of an avis d'appel call or vice versa, or where there is a change in the designation of the person called in any booking of an avis d'appel call, the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination shall receive the charge for sending a messenger, if the messenger has already been sent before the change in the booking or if it is necessary to send a messenger as a result of the change.

RTf—E (6th series)

Article 40

Charges for Leased Circuits

The conditions of charging for leased circuits shall be determined by agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

RTT—E (6th series)

Article 41

**Charging for programme transmission associated with
Sound Broadcasting and Television Broadcasting**

The conditions of charging for programme transmissions associated with sound or television broadcasting shall be determined by agreement between the Administrations or private operating agencies concerned, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

RTT—E (6th series)

CHAPTER XI

General Secretariat of the Union — International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.)

Article 54

Documents published by the General Secretariat

In accordance with Article 8, § 2, *k*

- General telephone statistics;
- List of international telephone routes;
- Official maps relating to the international network.

RTf—E (6th series)

Article 55

**International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee
(C.C.I.T.T.)**

(1) The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee functions in accordance with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and of the General Regulations annexed thereto.

(2) Any provisions relative to the international telephone service which are not contained in these Regulations shall be determined by agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

RTf—E (6th series)

RESOLUTIONS AND OPINIONS

RESOLUTION No. 2

United Nations Telephone Calls in exceptional circumstances

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1958,

considering :

that it is important to provide the U.N. with special treatment for telephone calls in exceptional circumstances, in order that it may carry out the duties incumbent upon it by virtue of the United Nations Charter in the sphere of the maintenance of international peace and security,

recommends :

that in exceptional circumstances, the Members and Associate Members of the I.T.U. grant preferential treatment, over Government calls, for calls requested by those of the persons listed below whom the Secretary-General of the U.N. shall have designated in each case:

between the President of the Security Council,
the President of the General Assembly,
the Secretary-General of the U.N. or his deputy,
the Chairman of the Military Staff Committee,

on the one hand, and

a Minister, member of a Government,
a Representative to the Security Council,
a Representative to the General Assembly,
a Member of the Military Staff Committee,
the Chairman of a Regional Sub-Committee of the Military Staff Committee,

the Chairman of a special Committee set up by the Security Council or the General Assembly, or a person entrusted with a mission by the Security Council or the General Assembly,

on the other hand.

RTf—E (6th series)

Such preferential treatment shall relate to the order of establishment of the communications requested and to the length of calls.

They shall be granted only to the persons designated above.

RTf—E (7th series)

Article 5

Duration of Service

(2) However, an exception may be made to this rule in the radiotelephone service when the terminal equipment used in the relation is also required for another relation from a certain time. However, the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall, as far as practicable, try not to interrupt calls in progress at the normal closing time of the service.

RTf—E (7th series)

Article 38

Charging of Calls when Special Facilities are requested

*Recommendation
of the C.C.I.T.T.*

§ 7. Except in the case of a special agreement to the contrary:

(1) The charge applicable to a **collect call** shall be that for a private call of the same duration, exchanged during the same charge period, with, in principle, the addition of a supplementary charge equal to the cost of one minute of ordinary private conversation exchanged during the same charge period as the beginning of the call. Such charge and supplementary charge shall be payable by the called subscriber, subject to his prior agreement. The charges and charge period taken into consideration shall be those of the country of the user who pays the charge.

(2) In all cases where a booking of a **collect call**, unaccompanied by an **avis d'appel** or a **préavis**, is not completed for reasons beyond the control of the telephone service, and in particular when the called person refuses to pay for the call, the exchange of origin shall collect from the caller a supplementary charge equal to the cost of one minute of ordinary conversation exchanged during the charge period of the country of origin during which the booking was transmitted.

§ 8. *Deleted.*

§ 9. (1) A **request for information** shall be subject to an international charge only if it is not accompanied by the booking of a call and only if it necessitates the use of an international telephone circuit. In such case, the charge applicable to the request for information shall be the same as the charge for an ordinary call of one minute exchanged between the person applying for the information and the person in respect of whom the information is requested, during the charge period in which the request for information was transmitted by the international exchange of origin.

(2) When the caller wishes to communicate with the information service of a country other than his own, the request shall be considered as a request for a call.

RTf—E (7th series)

§ 10. The charge for **multiple calls** shall be determined by agreement between the Administrations or recognized private agencies concerned, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

§ 11. (new) When the booking of a call is accompanied by **several special facilities**, each liable to the payment of a supplementary charge, (for example an occasional fixed time call or a collect call accompanied by a préavis or an avis d'appel), only one supplementary charge shall be collected, namely that in respect of the préavis or the avis d'appel.

RTf—E (7th series)

Article 49

Charges in particular cases

Adjustment of Charges and Reimbursements

§ 1. When, through the action of the telephone service, the booking of a call is not followed by the calling and called stations being placed in communication, no charge shall be payable. If the amount of the charge has been paid, it shall be refunded.

§ 2. If, immediately after a call is set up, it is found that the conditions of reception are not satisfactory, no charge shall be payable.

§ 3. (1) When, through the action of the telephone service, the correspondents experience difficulty in the course of a conversation, the chargeable duration of the call shall be reduced to the total time during which speech conditions have been adequate.

(2) The person booking a call can only demand the reduction of the chargeable duration provided in the foregoing paragraph if the difficulties experienced have been duly noted or admitted by the competent services of the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

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

(2) When a reduction in charge is granted, the international exchange responsible for making the charge shall have the right to modify the entries in the documents used for the drawing up of international accounts, if necessary after agreement with the other international exchanges concerned.

If the call has already been included in international accounts, the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall forgo their shares of the refund to be granted unless there is agreement to the contrary. Any necessary corrections shall be carried into subsequent accounts.

§ 5. (1) A caller may cancel his call booking without charge:
a) if he has not yet been advised that the call is on the point of being established;

RTT—E (7th series)

- b) if, after having been advised that the call is on the point of being established, he is informed that the called subscriber is engaged or that there is no reply.

(2) In the case, however, of the cancellation of the booking of a call for which a supplementary charge is due, such supplementary charge shall be payable if, at the moment when the international exchange of origin is informed of the cancellation, the particulars in respect of this booking have already been transmitted by the international exchange of origin.

(3) (4) *Deleted.*

§ 6. (1) (2) Ineffective person-to-person calls may, by agreement, be subject to a report charge, of which the amount and conditions of application shall be fixed, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

§ 7. (1) For any call other than a subscription call, which is refused by the calling or called station, a charge shall be payable equal to the cost of one minute of ordinary conversation exchanged between the two stations concerned during the charge period in which the refusal took place.

(2) In the case, however, of a call for which a supplementary charge is payable and which has not been effected in consequence of refusal by the calling or called station or by the called subscriber or his representative, only the supplementary charge shall be payable.

(3) The provisions of (1) and (2) above shall not be applicable in relations where person-to-person calls are admitted.

§ 8. When the charge is determined by an operator, a call booked to an incorrect number and established with the station having that number shall be charged for as of three minutes duration. 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 conversation exchanged during the charge period when the wrong number was requested shall be payable.

§ 8 *bis*. When the charge is registered automatically, the Administrations or private operating agencies shall agree on charging methods to be applied to calls referred to in § 8 above, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

RTT—E (7th series)

CHAPTER X

Accounting

Article 50

Establishment of Accounts

§ 1. The gold franc, as it has been defined in Article 40 of the Convention, shall serve as the monetary unit in the establishment of international telephone accounts.

§ 2. (1) Telephone charges shall form the subject of monthly accounts established by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin, and, if need be, by the transit Administration or recognized private operating agency. These accounts shall be prepared, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

Separate accounts shall be prepared for:

- a) telephone traffic proper, and
- b) special transmissions: sound broadcasting, television and phototelegraphy.

The Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned may decide by agreement that the charges for the traffic between neighbouring frontier systems (181) shall not be entered in the international accounts.

This provision may be extended to specified charging areas.

RTf—E (8th series)

Appendix ¹⁾**Payment of Balances**

The currencies used for payment, as well as the rules for conversion of the balances expressed in gold francs into the currency of payment, referred to in 271 of the Telephone Regulations shall be the following:

A. Currencies of payment

The currencies used for the payment of amounts equivalent to the gold franc balances of international telephone accounts shall be the following:

- a) If the country to which the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency belongs has made a special monetary agreement with the country to which the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency belongs, the currency designated by this agreement;
- b) If no special monetary agreement exists between these countries, the creditor country may request that this payment be made:
 - 1. in the money of a country where the central bank of issue or other official institution freely buys and sells gold or gold currency for the national money at fixed rates determined by law or by virtue of an agreement with the Governments (money referred to hereinafter as "gold currency");
 - 2. or in the money of a country with a free rate of exchange (money referred to hereinafter as "free currency"), the gold parity of which is fixed by the International Monetary Fund;
 - 3. or in the money of a country with a free rate of exchange (free currency) the gold parity of which is determined by domestic law or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house of that country;

¹⁾ Provisions common to the Telephone and Telegraph Regulations.

RTf—E (8th series)

4. or in its own money, which may not necessarily fulfil the conditions laid down in 288, 289 or 290; in this case, the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned must be in agreement;
- c) If the currencies of several countries fulfil the conditions in 288, 289 or 290, the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency shall indicate the currency of payment which is convenient to it.

B. Rules for Conversion

Conversion into the currency of payment of the balances in gold francs shall be effected according to the following rules:

- a) If the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies belong to countries between which special monetary agreements exist, conversion shall be made:
 1. at the choice of the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency either directly into the currency of the creditor country at the gold parity fixed for such currency by the International Monetary Fund; or through the currency of the debtor country on the basis of the gold parity approved for this currency by the International Monetary Fund; the result obtained in the currency of the creditor country or of the debtor country shall, if necessary, be converted into the currency of payment in conformity with special monetary agreements between the two countries;
 2. in the absence of a gold parity approved by the International Monetary Fund for both the currency of the creditor country and the currency of the debtor country: at the gold par rate of a currency fulfilling the conditions prescribed in 288, 289 or 290, the result obtained shall then be converted into the currency of the debtor country at the current official rate of exchange for such currency in that country, and thence, if necessary, into the currency of payment, in conformity with the special monetary agreements;

RTf—E (8th series)

3. at the choice of the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency either directly into the currency of the creditor country and at the gold parity fixed for that currency by a law of the country, or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house or through the currency of the debtor country and at the gold parity determined for that currency by a law of the country or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house; the result obtained in the currency of the creditor country or in the currency of the debtor country shall, if necessary, be converted into the currency of payment in conformity with the special monetary agreements between the two countries;
- b) If the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies belong to countries which have not made any special monetary agreement, conversion shall be made as follows:
 1. If the currency in which payment is made is a gold currency: at the gold par rate of such currency;
 2. if the currency in which payment is made is a free currency for which a gold parity has been fixed by the International Monetary Fund: at the gold parity approved by the Fund, or at the gold par rate determined by domestic law or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house;
 3. if the currency in which payment is made is a free currency for which the International Monetary Fund has not fixed any gold parity: either at the gold par rate determined by domestic law or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house or through another free currency with a gold parity fixed by the Fund; the result obtained shall be converted into the currency in which payment is made at the official rate in force in the debtor country the day or the day before the transfer is effected or the cheque or draft is purchased;
- c) If, by agreement between the two Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, the currency in which payment is made is that specified in 291, the balance in

RTf—E (8th series)

gold francs shall be converted into any gold currency or free currency; the result obtained shall be converted into the currency of the debtor country, and thence into the currency of the creditor country at the official rate of exchange in force in the debtor country on the day or the day before the transfer is affected or the cheque or draft is purchased.

RTf—E (9th series)

ANNEX 1

Definitions of terms employed in the International Telephone Regulations

Duration of a call : The interval between the instant the call is actually established between the calling and the called stations and the instant the calling station gives the clearing signal or the instant when, although the caller has not replaced his receiver, the call is ;

in manual or semi-automatic service, cleared down by an operator;

in fully automatic service, cleared down by the action of the called subscriber's clearing signal, possibly after some interval.

Chargeable duration of a telephone call : The interval to be taken into consideration in determining the charge for the call.

Refused communication : A call not followed by a conversation, when, at the moment at which it is offered, any person at either the calling or called station indicates at once that it is not practicable or that it is not desired to speak.

Advance-preparation service : In this service, after recording of the booking by a first operator in the outgoing international centre, another operator in this centre sets up the call. This second operator takes the necessary steps to see that the calling and called stations are connected without loss of time on the international circuit or circuits.

Rapid service : In this service, after the call has been booked in the outgoing international centre an immediate attempt to set up the call is made by the operator at this centre who records the booking.

A distinction is made between :

- A. the manual rapid service,
- B. semi-automatic rapid service.

A. Manual rapid service

There are two operating methods:

- a) Indirect manual rapid working.

In this method of working the operator at the incoming international exchange always acts as an interpreter between the operator in the outgoing international exchange and the called subscriber.

RTf—E (9th series)**b) Direct manual rapid working.**

In this method of working the operator in the outgoing international centre speaks with the called subscriber direct.

B. Semi-automatic rapid service

This service, in general, involves the automatic setting-up of the connection between the operator in the outgoing exchange and the called subscriber.

Automatic working : In this service the calling subscriber himself dials (or operates the keyset) to obtain the number necessary for direct connection with the called subscriber.

RTf—E (10th series)

Article 50 (*continued*)

(3) The traffic passed over emergency routes which involves special remuneration shall be shown separately.

§ 3. (1) The monthly accounts shall include all the charges and supplementary charges relative to international telephone calls, with the exception of those for which these Regulations provide otherwise.

(2) Except when there is a provision to the contrary in the Regulations, the supplementary charges included in the international accounts shall be shared between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned in the same proportion as the charges for calls.

(3) Collect calls shall be regarded as originating in the country of destination.

§ 4. In relations with advance preparation:

(1) Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may, exceptionally, decide to make daily comparisons of the minutes of conversation exchanged. In this case the international exchanges shall check daily with each other, over the telephone, the number of minutes for which a charge is to be entered in the international accounts.

(2) The daily check shall be carried out after verification of the service record in such a manner as to show, for each group of circuits between two international exchanges, and for each charge period, the number of chargeable minutes, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T. Calls passed over emergency routes shall be shown separately. The minutes in each charge period shall be grouped under countries and zones of charging.

(3) The daily check shall be completed at latest on the second day after the day in question and shall be carried out in such a way that it does not hinder the flow of traffic.

§ 5. A special account concerning the paid supply of directories shall be established in the following manner

At least once a year and preferably at the end of the year, each Administration or recognized private operating agency which has supplied directories to another Administration or recognized private operating agency shall prepare a special account (independent of the account for telephone calls) of the amounts due to it for such supplies; these amounts must not be included in the accounts for telephone charges.

RTf—E (10th series)

Article 51

Exchange and Acceptance of Accounts

§ 1. Except by special arrangement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned the monthly accounts shall be drawn up as follows:

(1) The Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin shall prepare and forward a monthly account to the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination and, where applicable, a copy to each of the transit Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

(2) However, in intercontinental relations:

- a) When transit relations within the continent of origin are concerned, the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin shall pass the monthly account to the Administration or recognized private operating agency controlling the intercontinental circuit in the outgoing direction. At the same time a copy of the account shall be passed to each of the transit Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned. The account shall show the share accruing to each of the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies of transit and, in addition, in one amount, the share due to the Administration or recognized private operating agency controlling the intercontinental circuit in the outgoing direction and the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies beyond its territory.
- b) The Administration or recognized private operating agency controlling the intercontinental circuit in the outgoing direction shall prepare and forward a monthly account, both for traffic which originates in its own country and for that which passes in transit through its territory showing in one amount the share due to the Administration or recognized private operating agency controlling the intercontinental circuit in the incoming direction and, if necessary, the shares accruing to the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies beyond its territory.

RTT—E (10th series)

- c) The Administration or recognized private operating agency controlling the intercontinental circuit in the incoming direction shall, if necessary, prepare a new account for each Administration or recognized private operating agency concerned beyond its territory showing the share due to each.

(3) The rules for the preparation and submission of accounts for special transmissions shall be the same as for telephone traffic proper; in these cases the original account shall be prepared by the Administration or recognized private operating agency which has collected the charges.

§ 2. Each monthly account must be forwarded before the expiration of the third month following that to which the account relates.

§ 3. Subject to the provisions of § 4, the accounts shall be considered as accepted without the need for specific notification of acceptance to the country which has accepted them.

§ 4. The Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall nevertheless retain the right to query the account in question if an examination of incoming traffic reveals a difference between the accounts established by their services and the account drawn up by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin as follows:

Amount of the account of the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin *Difference exceeding*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| a) less than 2,500 francs | a) 25 francs |
| b) from 2,500 to 100,000 francs | b) 1% of the sum of the creditor's account |
| c) more than 100,000 francs | c) 1% of the first 100,000 francs, and 0.5% of the remainder of the creditor's account. |

§ 5. In the case mentioned in § 4, above, the Administration or recognized private operating agency concerned may submit comments together with any other evidence necessary for a revision of the account, to the Administration or recognized private operating agency which has submitted the account. These comments must be submitted as soon as possible, and not later than 2 months after reception of the queried account.

RTf—E (10th series)

There shall be no further revision once the difference has been reduced to a sum not exceeding the limits specified. Adjustments admitted by mutual agreement shall be included in a subsequent account.

§ 6. A quarterly account, showing the balance for the whole of the three months of the quarter shall, unless otherwise agreed between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, be prepared as quickly as possible by the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency and be forwarded in duplicate to the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency which, after verification, shall return one of the copies endorsed with its acceptance.

RTf—E (10th series)

Article 52

Preservation of vouchers

The vouchers which have served for the establishment of accounts for telephone traffic proper and for special transmissions (Sound and Television broadcasting and phototelegraphy) shall be preserved until these accounts are settled, and in any case, for at least ten months.

RTf—E (10th series)

Article 53 ¹⁾

Payment of Balances of Accounts

§ 1. The quarterly account must be verified and the amount must be paid within a period of six weeks dating from the day on which it is received by the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency. Beyond this period, the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency shall have the right to charge interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum reckoned from the day following the date of expiration of the said period.

§ 2. (1) The balance of the quarterly account in gold francs shall be paid by the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency to the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency by a sum equivalent to its value, in conformity with the provisions of these Regulations and of such special monetary agreements as may exist between the countries of the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

(2) This payment must be effected without cost to the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency ²⁾ by one of the following methods:

- a) at the choice of the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency, in gold or by means of cheques or drafts payable on demand in the capital or in a commercial centre of the creditor country, or by transfer on a bank of this capital or of a commercial centre of the creditor country; cheques, drafts or transfers shall be made out in one of the currencies specified under A of the Appendix of these Regulations;
- b) by agreement between two Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies, through the intermediary of a bank clearing through the Bank of International Settlements at Bâle;
- c) by any other means agreed upon between the parties concerned.

¹⁾ Provisions common to the Telephone and Telegraph Regulations.

²⁾ Taxes, clearing expenses, impositions and commissions which may be levied on the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency by the country in which they operate shall not be considered as expenses to be borne by the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency.

RTf—E (10th series)

(3) The currencies used for payment and the rules for converting the balances expressed in gold francs into the currency of payment, shall be those shown in the Appendix to these Regulations.

(4) Any loss or gain resulting from the settlement of balances by cheque or draft shall be treated according to the following rules:

- a) any loss or gain arising from an unforeseen rise or fall affecting the gold par rate of one of the currencies specified in . . . , . . . or . . . of the Appendix to these Regulations and occurring up to and including the day on which the cheque or draft is received, shall be divided equally between the two Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned;
- b) when a considerable variation occurs in the gold par rate or in the rate upon which conversion was based, the rules indicated in . . . shall be applied, except when a rise or fall is caused by a revaluation or devaluation of the currency of the creditor country;
- c) in the case of delay in the despatch of a cheque or draft which has been delivered, or in the transmission to a bank of a transfer order, the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency shall bear any loss incurred as a result of such delay; any unreasonable period¹⁾ which may have elapsed between delivery by the bank and forwarding of the cheque or draft shall be considered as a delay; if any gain is incurred as a result of such delay, one-half must be made good to the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency;
- d) in any case provided for in . . . , differences not exceeding 5 per cent, shall be ignored;
- e) the provisions of . . . to . . . shall be observed for the settlement of differences; and the period of settlement shall begin from the date of receipt of the cheque or draft.

(5) When the amount of the balance is more than five thousand (5,000) gold francs, the date of the despatch of a cheque or a draft, the date of its purchase and its amount, or else the date of the

¹⁾ A delay greater than four working days counted from the day of issue of the cheque or draft (but not including that day) until the day of forwarding of this cheque or draft.

RTf—E (10th series)

transfer order and its amount must, upon a request by the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency, be notified by the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency by means of a service telegram.

RTf—E (10th series)

OPINION No. 4

Payment of Balances

(Art. 53 of the Telephone Regulations Geneva Revision, 1958)

The Ordinary Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1958,

Considering :

the possible advantages of clearing;

recommends :

that debit and credit balances, expressed in gold francs, between any two Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies, resulting from one or more services rendered in the field of telecommunications (telegraph, telephone, radio service, etc.) be cleared, so far as practicable, in order to obtain a general balance, so that one single payment may be made covering these various services.

The offsetting may be extended by mutual agreement to debits and credits arising from postal services when both Administrations operate telecommunication and postal services.

RTT—E (10th series)

OPINION No. 5

Payment of International Balances

The Ordinary Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1958,

considering :

that difficulties may arise from the fact that the rules given for the settlement of International Balances in the Atlantic City Radio Regulations (1947) differ from those shown in the Telegraph and the Telephone Regulations,

recommends

that Administrations and recognized private operating agencies, instead of applying the rules for the payment of balances given in the Radio Regulations, apply those to be found in the Telegraph and the Telephone Regulations.

RTT—E (10th series)

CHAPTER VIII *ter*Article 29 *bis*

Lease of Telephone Circuits

§ 1. The leasing of telephone circuits consists in allotting a circuit of the international telephone network for the establishment of a connection between two subscriber stations or two subscriber telephone installations, the connection being established once and for all so that the exchanges do not have to intervene further as regards switching.

§ 2. The calls exchanged on a leased circuit must be concerned exclusively with the activities or private business of the subscribers.

§ 3. Stations and installations so connected must not, under any circumstances, be placed at the disposal of the public nor shall they be ceded to or used in any manner whatsoever, directly or indirectly, for the carrying of messages of third parties.

§ 4. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies have the right to state in the lease contract the provisions of the two preceding paragraphs and to check whether they are being respected.

§ 5. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies are entitled to cancel the leasing of a circuit should the interest of the general service so require.

§ 6. The leasing of international circuits may be admitted between Administrations or recognized private operating agencies, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

RTf—E (10th series)

Resolution No.

The Ordinary Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference,
Geneva, 1958;

Considering :

that the new Telephone Regulations, like the existing Regulations, provide international subscribers with calls, the establishment of which can be made in three different ways (ordinary, urgent, lightning calls) and a certain number of special facilities (occasional fixed time calls, *préavis*, *avis d'appel*, collect calls, etc.);

that the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may be tempted, when no question of charging arises (maximum charge of one single surcharge) to combine among themselves all these possibilities in order to offer a maximum variety of services to users, which would result in undesirable burdening of operation;

that in fact, few combinations appear to be of real interest to the public, but that no study has been made of this subject;

referring :

to Article 7 § 2 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952) relating to questions to be studied by the C.C.I.'s

directs

the C.C.I.T.T. to study whether the combination of several special facilities should be allowed for a single call and, if so, what charging system should be applied.

RTT—E (10th series)

Resolution No.

The Ordinary Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference,
Geneva, 1958

considering

that § 8 of Article 49 " Adjustment of charges and Reimburse-
ments " of the Telephone Regulations, Geneva Revision, 1958 (. . .) cannot
be applied in all cases.

directs

the C.C.I.T.T. to study the question of charging for telephone
calls booked to or established with a wrong number;

and requests

if necessary, to issue a recommendation on this question until
the relevant provisions can be discussed and approved by a future Admi-
nistrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference with a view to their
insertion in revised and up-to-date Telephone Regulations.

RTf—E (10th series)

OPINION No. 1

**Telegraph and Telephone Franking Privileges for Delegates
and Representatives at Conferences and Meetings of the I.T.U.**

The Ordinary Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1958;

having examined the question of telegraph and telephone franking privileges for Delegates and Representatives at conferences and meetings of the I.T.U.,

declares the view :

that at conferences and meetings of the I.T.U. the following rules should be observed by Administrations and, as far as possible by recognized private operating agencies, for the application of the franking privileges mentioned in Article 26 of Chapter 9 of the General Regulations annexed to the Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952).

1. *Telegraph Franking Privileges*

RTT—E (10th series)

2. *Telephone Franking Privileges*

§ 1. Telephone franking privileges shall be limited to the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies, of the countries which agree to apply them on a reciprocal basis. They shall consist of free telephone calls ("Conference calls") granted in the circumstances listed below.

§ 2. All delegates and representatives may exchange ordinary calls with their Administrations or recognized private operating agencies. Only Heads of Delegations or their official deputies are authorized to request urgent calls in relations where such calls are admitted.

§ 3. Members of the Administrative Council taking part as such in an I.T.U. meeting are authorized to request ordinary or urgent calls either with their Administrations or with the seat of the Union.

§ 4. The Secretary-General, the Members of the I.F.R.B., the Directors of the C.C.I.'s, the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. and the Assistant Secretaries-General taking part in I.T.U. meetings away from Geneva are authorized to request ordinary calls with the seat of the Union on matters concerning the business of Union.

§ 5. At I.T.U. conferences and meetings, Delegates and Representatives, Members of the Administrative Council and I.T.U. officials (if the meetings are held away from Geneva) are authorized to request an ordinary private call of a duration of six minutes with their families once a week when their families live in the area where the caller normally works or in the immediate proximity.

§ 6. Apart from the calls mentioned in § 5 above, of which the duration is always limited, Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may, if there is congestion, limit the duration of other free calls to six minutes.

Telephone Regulations

(Geneva Revision, 1958)

annexed to the

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

(Buenos Aires, 1952)

CHAPTER I

Purpose of the Telephone Regulations

Article 1

Purpose of the Telephone Regulations

§ 1. The Telephone Regulations lay down the rules to be observed in the international telephone service.

§ 2. These regulations shall apply to telephony both by wire and wireless, so far as the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations do not provide otherwise.

§ 3. Derogations from the provisions of these Regulations shall be permitted in relations governed by special arrangements or by regional agreements made in accordance with Articles 41 and 42 of the Convention.

CHAPTER II

Definitions

Article 2

Definitions of Terms used in the Telephone Regulations

§ 1. (1) The definitions given in the Annex supplement the definitions annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention.

(2) For other terms, Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may consult the "List of Definitions of Essential Telecommunication Terms."

CHAPTER III

International System

Article 3

Composition and Use of the System

§ 1. The Administrations or private operating agencies concerned shall agree on the services to be opened. They shall endeavour to extend the international service considered to the whole of their territory while ensuring that conversation is sufficiently loud and clear.

§ 2. The Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall designate the exchanges in the territory they serve which are to be regarded as international exchanges.

§ 3. The Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall determine by mutual agreement whether the service shall or shall not be switched via an international transit centre and shall establish the circuits necessary for the handling of international telephone traffic.

(2) Each intermediate Administration or recognized private operating agency shall provide the sections of international circuits passing through the territory which it serves.

§ 4. The circuits and installations used for the international telephone service shall be established and maintained taking into account C.C.I.T.T. recommendations.

§ 5. (1) For each service, the Administrations or recognized operating agencies concerned shall determine, by mutual agreement, which are the routes to be used, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

(2) The Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall notify the General Secretariat of the routes thus selected so that they may be included in the "List of International Telephone Routes."

§ 6. In case of interruption on an international circuit (or section of an international circuit), the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall remedy the fault with all requisite speed, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T. During the period of interruption the faulty circuit (or section of the circuit) should be replaced, so far as possible, with the minimum delay.

§ 7. (1) The Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall inform one another of the constitution of the sections of international circuits established in their respective territories and shall keep each other advised of all important alterations in such constitution.

Article 4

Periodic Measures for the Maintenance of Circuits

The Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall agree on a programme for periodical maintenance measurements on international circuits. These measurements should be effected at such times as will not hinder the routing of telephone traffic, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

CHAPTER IV

Duration of Service — Legal Time

Article 5

Duration of Service

§ 1. (1) Each Administration or recognized private operating agency shall fix the hours of working of its exchanges.

(2) The Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall endeavour to fix the same period of working of those of their exchanges which have close relations with each other and to fix their working hours by reference to those of the exchange which has the longest working hours.

(3) International exchanges must, so far as practicable, afford continuous service.

§ 2. (1) International exchanges which are not open permanently shall be bound to extend service for twelve minutes beyond the prescribed hours for calls in progress or already prepared.

(2) However, an exception may be made to this rule in the radiotelephone service when the terminal equipment used in the relation is also required for another relation from a certain time. However, the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall, as far as practicable, try not to interrupt calls in progress at the normal closing time of the service.

Article 6

Legal Time

(1) Exchanges shall use the legal time of their country or of their zone. Each Administration shall notify this time or times to the General Secretariat which will advise the other Administrations.

(2) However, for operating convenience, the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned may agree on the time to be used in any particular relation.

CHAPTER V

Directories

Article 7

Compilation and Publication of Directories

§ 1. Each Administration or recognized private operating agency shall publish official directories of its subscribers and, where possible, of public call offices.

§ 2. When compiling the directories, Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall take into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

Article 8

Supply of Directories

§ 1. As far as possible, directories shall be supplied by one Administration or recognized private operating agency to another for use by the latter, in accordance with specific agreements between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

§ 2. The Administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall take the necessary measures for the sale of foreign official directories to the public of their respective countries.

§ 3. A user wishing to obtain a telephone directory of another country must apply to the Administration or recognized private operating agency of his place of residence.

§ 4. The Administration or recognized private operating agency which has received an order for a foreign directory shall forward it to the Administration or recognized private operating agency concerned, which shall send the directory to the Administration or recognized private operating agency having made the request, indicating in gold francs the amount to be paid (sale price plus carriage). The latter Administration or recognized private operating agency shall deliver the directory to the requesting user against payment.

CHAPTER VI

Classes of Calls and Special Facilities accorded to users for the Exchange of Calls

Article 9

Distress Calls

Distress calls are calls concerning the safety of life at sea, on land or in the air. They include exceptionally urgent epidemiological calls of the World Health Organization.

Article 10

Government Calls

§ 1. Government calls are those originating with one of the authorities specified below:

- the Head of a State;
- the Head of a Government and members of a Government;
- 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;
- Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea or air;
- diplomatic or consular agents;

the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Heads of
the principal organs and the Heads of the subsidiary organs
of the United Nations;
the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

§ 2. The person booking a Government call shall be required,
if asked, to state his name and rank.

Article 11

Service Calls

§ 1. (1) Service calls are those which relate to the working of
the international telephone service (including the establishment and main-
tenance of circuits for other telecommunication services effected with the
assistance of the international telephone service). In the absence of agree-
ment to the contrary, such calls shall be exchanged free of charge between
the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

(2) By agreement between the Administrations or recognized
private operating agencies concerned, the free use of the telephone service
may in cases of absolute necessity be authorized by these Administrations
or recognized private operating agencies for the transmission of service
telegrams and service advices, and for the exchange of calls relating to the
working of the international telegraph service. These calls shall then be
regarded as service calls.

(3) By way of reciprocity, the agreements mentioned in
the preceding sub-paragraph may provide that, in the same relations and
under the same conditions of absolute necessity, the telephone service may
use free of charge the telegraph service conducted by the Administrations
or recognized private operating agencies for the despatch of telegrams
relating to the working of the international telephone service. These tele-
grams shall then be regarded as service telegrams.

§ 2. Service 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, the Director of the C.C.I.T.T., the Director and Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. are authorized to request free telephone calls with Administrations or recognized private operating agencies on the official business of the Union.

Article 12

Private Calls

Private calls are all calls other than those defined in Articles 9, 10 and 11 above.

Article 13

Special Facilities accorded to Users for the exchange of Calls

§ 1. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall determine by mutual agreement what special facilities shall be accorded for the exchange of calls in their reciprocal relations. In the absence of agreement to the contrary, the rules for the operation of such facilities shall be determined taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

§ 2. Provision may be made in these agreements for the following special facilities:

- a) *préavis* calls
- b) *avis d'appel* calls,
- c) collect calls,
- d) person-to-person calls,
- e) subscription calls,
- f) occasional fixed time calls,
- g) conference calls,
- h) requests for information.

§ 3. A *préavis* call is a call following a booking which includes a *préavis*, the object of which is to advise the subscriber's station concerned that the person booking the call wishes to speak either to a person designated by name or in any other way, or to a specified station.

§ 4. An **avis d'appel call** is a call following a booking which includes an avis d'appel, the object of which is the summoning of a correspondent for the purpose of taking a call.

§ 5. A **collect call** is a call for which the person booking the call specifies when booking it, that he wishes that the call be paid for by the called party.

§ 6. A **person-to-person call** is a call exchanged between a specified person and another specified person, the called party being adequately designated. The search for the latter may sometimes necessitate the despatch of a messenger in cases where this person cannot be found at a telephone station.

§ 7. **Subscription calls** are calls which in principle, 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 a specified period.

§ 8. An **occasional fixed time call** is a call the booking of which includes an indication of a particular time for its establishment.

§ 9. A **conference call** is a call established between three (or more) stations in such a way as to make it possible for each station to communicate with all the other stations connected.

§ 10. A **request for information** is a request made by a person with a view to obtaining information about his correspondent which, in principle, is required for the booking of a call.

CHAPTER VII

Choice of Service

Article 14

Choice of Service to be admitted in a given Relation

Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall agree between themselves upon the service best suited to the needs of the international relations that concern them:

advance preparation service,
manual rapid service (direct or indirect),
semi-automatic rapid service,
automatic service.

For this purpose, they shall take into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T. specifying rules to be followed by operators.

CHAPTER VIII

Booking of a Call

Article 15

Form of Booking

§ 1. In the booking of a call, the station of the subscriber required shall be designated by the name of the access code of the system of destination and the appropriate telephone number. Bookings giving only the name or the designation of the person required and the particulars necessary for identifying him shall, however, be allowed.

§ 2. In the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the additional details to be recorded for the different classes of call and special facilities accorded to users shall be determined taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T..

Article 16

Validity of Bookings

§ 1. The validity of call bookings recorded for a particular day and not completed expires:

1. where all the exchanges concerned maintain a continuous service:
 - a) at midnight, if the call was booked before 10.00 p.m. that day;
 - b) at 8.00 a.m. if the call was booked after 10.00 p.m. the previous evening.
2. where all the exchanges concerned do not maintain a 24-hour service: at the time when service closes, at the end of the day.

§ 2. However, by special agreement between Administrations or recognized private operating agencies, any call booking may remain valid so long as it has not been completed, or refused by the called subscriber, or cancelled by the calling subscriber.

§ 3. For *préavis* and *avis d'appel* calls, the duration of the validity of call bookings shall be fixed by Administrations or recognized private operating agencies, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

Article 17

Specification of Time for Completion

§ 1. Subject to the provisions concerning the validity of bookings, a caller may specify when making his booking:

- a) that the call shall not be established until after a particular time stated by him or
- b) that the call shall not be established during a particular period indicated by him or
- c) that the booking shall be cancelled at a particular time.

§ 2. The Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned may, in certain relations, deny the caller the facilities provided for in § 1 when service can be given at the time of booking.

CHAPTER IX

Establishment of Calls

Article 18

Principles of Operation

§ 1. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall take all measures necessary to ensure a rapid reply to calling signals in order to provide a high-grade service and to secure the efficient use of the international circuits.

§ 2. If, after a suitable interval, during which several unsuccessful attempts have been made on a particular circuit, the exchange called does not reply, it shall be asked by any appropriate means to resume the service on the international circuit in question. In the case of a prolonged interruption of service, any international exchange that is in a position to help in this matter must do so.

§ 3. In the absence of special agreements between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned for the use of other languages,

- a) the French language shall be used as a service language between international operators of countries with different languages;
- b) the language of the country of destination shall be used in the direct manual rapid service and in the semi-automatic rapid service for the exchange of conversation concerning the establishment of the call between the outgoing operators and the called subscribers.

§ 4. When the chargeable duration of calls is determined by an operator, the latter shall note the time when the conversation begins and the time when it ends. Wherever it is deemed necessary and practicable, she shall also:

- a) verify that the quality of reception between the correspondents is satisfactory;
- b) note the period during which reception has been unsatisfactory, as well as service incidents and other items required for the preparation of the international accounts;
- c) break down the connection if she observes, before the correspondents begin to speak, that the conditions of reception will not be satisfactory, so as to avoid any delay in the establishment of other calls.

Article 19

Priority of Calls

§ 1. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may grant international calls priority over similar national calls.

§ 2. The order of priority for establishing calls shall be:

- 1) distress calls;¹⁾
- 2) service calls for the purpose of re-establishing international telephone routes which have been totally interrupted;
- 3) Government calls for which priority has been expressly requested;
- 4) Government calls for which priority has not been requested, private calls and service calls other than those included in 2).

§ 3. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may decide by mutual agreement that for each of the three classes of call—Government, service or private—the following supplementary order of establishment shall be observed:

- a) lightning calls,
- b) urgent calls,
- c) ordinary calls

§ 4. In services where lightning and urgent calls are admitted, the order of priority for establishing calls shall be:

- 1) distress calls;¹⁾
- 2) lightning service calls for the purpose of re-establishing international telephone routes which have been totally interrupted;
- 3) lightning Government calls;
- 4) lightning private calls;
- 5) urgent Government calls;
- 6) urgent service calls;
- 7) urgent private calls;

¹ These calls have absolute priority over all others.

- 8) ordinary Government calls for which priority has been expressly requested;
- 9) ordinary Government calls for which priority has not been requested, ordinary private calls and ordinary service calls.

§ 5. Within each of the sub-divisions specified in any one of numbers xxx to xxx and xxx to xxx (the numbers of sub-paragraphs 1) to 4) of § 2 and of sub-paragraphs 1) to 9) of § 4), bookings shall take rank in the chronological order of booking, in accordance with the rules in force in the country of origin.

§ 6. If necessary, the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall agree among themselves on the international exchange in which the bookings are to take rank, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

Article 20

Limitation of Duration of Calls

§ 1. (1) In general, the duration of private calls shall not be limited.

(2) The Administration or recognized private operating agencies concerned may, however, agree to limit the duration of private calls in certain specified services, to twelve or even to six minutes.

(3) In any service, in case of congestion or interruption, the international exchanges concerned may agree temporarily to limit the duration of private calls to twelve or even to six minutes.

(4) In any relation, the duration of a private call may be limited to twelve or even to six minutes, if it is necessary in order to meet a request for a higher priority call.

§ 2. (1) The duration of distress, Government and service calls shall not be limited.

(2) Transit Administrations or transit recognized private operating agencies shall have the right, however, in the case of congestion

or interruption, to limit the duration of Government calls and service calls to twelve minutes when these calls are established through the intermediary of one of their exchanges.

§ 3. In cases in which the duration of the call is limited, the caller shall be so informed, if possible, at the time when the call is about to be connected; in addition, the correspondents shall be advised a few seconds before the disconnection of the call.

CHAPTER X

Article 21

Lease of Telephone Circuits

§ 1. The leasing of telephone circuits consists in allotting a circuit of the international telephone network for the establishment of a connection between two subscriber stations or two subscriber telephone installations, the connection being established once and for all so that the exchanges do not have to intervene further as regards switching.

§ 2. The calls exchanged on a leased circuit must be concerned exclusively with the activities or private business of the subscribers.

§ 3. Stations and installations so connected must not, under any circumstances, be placed at the disposal of the public nor shall they be ceded to or used in any manner whatsoever, directly or indirectly, for the carrying of messages of third parties.

§ 4. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies have the right to state in the lease contract the provisions of the two preceding paragraphs and to check whether they are being respected.

§ 5. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies are entitled to cancel the leasing of a circuit should the interest of the general service so require.

§ 6. The leasing of international circuits may be admitted between Administrations or recognized private operating agencies, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

CHAPTER XI

**Programme Transmissions associated with Sound
Broadcasting and Television Broadcasting**

Article 22

Programme Transmissions associated with Sound Broadcasting

Broadcasting transmissions are transmissions of musical or spoken programmes.

Requests to use international circuits for broadcasting transmissions must always be submitted as early as possible and, in any case, in sufficient time to enable the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned to take the necessary steps in organizing the broadcasting transmission in question when the means available to them permit. In organizing these transmissions account shall be taken of the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

Article 23

Programme Transmissions associated with Television Broadcasting

Television transmissions are transmissions of non-permanent pictures.

Requests to use international circuits for television transmissions must always be submitted as early as possible and, in any case, in sufficient time to enable the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned to take the necessary steps in organizing the television transmission in question when the means available to them permit. In organizing these transmissions account shall be taken of the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

CHAPTER XII

Phototelegraph Transmissions

Article 24

Phototelegraph Transmissions

A phototelegraph installation operated by an Administration or by a recognized private operating agency shall be called a "public photo-

telegraph station". A phototelegraph installation operated by a private organization shall be called a "private phototelegraph station".

Except in case of special agreement, phototelegraph transmissions between two "private phototelegraph stations" or between a "private phototelegraph station" (outgoing) and a "public phototelegraph station" (incoming) shall be subject to the same rules of principle applicable to telephone calls.

The Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall settle by mutual agreement the appropriate methods of effecting these transmissions, taking into account the Recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

CHAPTER XIII

Tariffs and Charging — Adjustments of Charges and Reimbursements

Article 25

Unit Charge - Method of Charging

§ 1. The unit charge is the charge in respect of an ordinary private call of three minutes' duration effected during the period of heavy traffic.

§ 2. The amount of the unit charge shall be fixed, on the basis of the gold franc, by agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

§ 3. When the call charge is determined by the operators, any call of three minutes or less shall be charged as three minutes. When the duration of a call is more than three minutes, charging shall be by unbroken periods of one minute for the period exceeding the first three minutes. Any fraction of a minute shall be charged as one minute. The charge per minute shall be one-third of the charge for three minutes.

§ 4. When the call charge is registered automatically, Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may, by mutual agreement, decide on the method of charging and adapt the amount of the unit charge according to the system of registration used and, in particular, to the duration of the unbroken charge period incorporated in the system.

§ 5. In services between exchanges close to the frontier arranged by mutual agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, calls shall be charged for in unbroken periods of three minutes unless it is decided to apply to these calls the provisions of (§ 3.) or (§ 4.).

§ 6. The unit charge expressed in gold francs shall always be the same regardless of the route used for the establishment of a communication in a given relation.

§ 7. (1) The unit charge expressed in gold francs shall be the same in both directions in a given relation.

(2) However, when the call charge is registered automatically, the amount of the unit charge may differ for the two directions in a given relation, but only so far as may be necessary to compensate for the effects on the charge that may result from the use of different registration systems at the ends of the relation concerned.

Article 26

Composition of Call Rates

§ 1. (1) The rate for a call shall be made up of the terminal rates and any transit rates.

(2) Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall fix their terminal and transit rates taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

(3) However, they may, by special agreement and always taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T., fix the overall charge applicable in a given relation and may divide the charge into terminal shares payable to the terminal countries and, where appropriate, into transit shares payable to the transit countries.

If no such special agreement is reached, the charges shall be determined in accordance with (2) above.

§ 2. (1) For the fixing of terminal rates, the territory of the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may be divided into charge zones.

(2) 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 or recognized private operating agencies.

There shall be as few charge zones as possible.

(3) A uniform terminal rate shall be fixed for a given charge zone.

Article 27 ¹⁾

Fixing of Monetary Equivalents

§ 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 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 conformity with Article...

§ 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 28

Right to round off Rates

§ 1. After converting the amount concerned into its national currency in accordance with Article 33, the Administration or recognized private operating agency of the country of origin may round up or down the unit charge for a given relation expressed in its national currency so as to meet its monetary or other convenience.

¹⁾ Provisions common to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

§ 2. Such rounding off must be effected in such a way that the difference between the charge unit adopted, in the national currency and the charge for three minutes of conversation calculated exactly in accordance with gold franc equivalents mentioned in Article... is not more than one-fifteenth of the latter charge, unless otherwise agreed upon.

§ 3. Such rounding off in national currency shall be applicable only to the charge collected in the country of origin and shall not involve any alteration in the share of the charges in gold francs proper to the other Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

Article 29

Collection of Charges

§ 1. In principle, the charge shall be payable, according to circumstances, by the subscriber from whose station the call was booked or by the person who booked the call from a public call office.

§ 2. For collect calls, the charge shall be payable by the called subscriber.

Article 30

Charging during the periods of Heavy and Light Traffic

The Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned may agree to apply two charging systems to traffic exchanged over their mutual relations:

- one during the "heavy traffic" period,
- the other during the "light traffic" period.

In that event, they shall determine by agreement the duration of the two periods of heavy and light traffic, the amount of the rate reduction to be granted during the light traffic period, and, in general, the conditions of application of these provisions to the manual, the semi-automatic or the automatic services, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

Article 31

Determination of the Chargeable Duration of a Call

§ 1. The chargeable duration of a call is the interval to be taken into consideration in determining the charge applicable to the call.

§ 2. The chargeable duration may differ from the conversation time as defined in Annex 1:

- a) the duration of the call shall, when necessary, be reduced by taking into account any incidents which, in manual or semi-automatic operation, may have been noted or recognized and which may have prevented the caller and the called subscriber from conversing;
- b) in all circumstances, the actual conversation time having been determined, any fraction of an indivisible charge period shall be considered as a full period.

§ 3. (1) In the case where advance preparation of calls is in operation, the operator of the exchange responsible for fixing the charge may, by agreement between the Administration or recognized private operating agencies concerned, agree on the chargeable duration with the operators of the other international exchanges participating in the establishment of the call.

(2) In the case of a difference of opinion between the international exchanges regarding the chargeable duration of a call, the opinion of the international exchange responsible for fixing the charge shall prevail.

§ 4. The chargeable duration of a call to or from a public station shall be determined, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

§ 5. The chargeable duration of a call benefiting from special facilities of Chapter VI shall be determined taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

Article 32

Charges for Lightning and Urgent Calls

§ 1. The charge applicable to a **lightning call** shall be three times that for an ordinary private call of the same duration exchanged during the same charge period.

§ 2. The charge applicable to an **urgent call** shall be double that for an ordinary private call of the same duration exchanged during the same charge period.

Article 33

Charges for Distress and Government Calls

§ 1. (1) The charge applicable to a **distress call** shall be equal to that for an ordinary private call exchanged during the same charge period.

(2) Where it is observed that there has been an abuse of privilege in the booking of a distress call and the call has been effected, that call shall be subject to the highest charge applicable in the service concerned.

§ 2. The charge applicable to **Government calls** shall be the same as for private calls during the same charge period.

Article 34

Charges for Calls when Special Facilities are requested

§ 1. The charges applicable to calls with special facilities (Article 13) are indicated below.

§ 2. (1) The charge applicable to a **préavis call** shall be the same as that for a private call of the same duration, exchanged during the same charge period, with the addition of a supplementary charge equal to the cost of one minute of ordinary private conversation exchanged during the same charge period as the beginning of the call associated with this **préavis**.

(2) A **préavis** not followed by a call shall be subject to a charge equal to the cost of one minute of ordinary private call exchanged during the charge period in which the **préavis** was transmitted by the international exchange of the country of origin.

§ 3. (1) The charge applicable to a call with **avis d'appel** shall be that for a private call of the same duration exchanged during the same charge period, with the addition of:

- a) a supplementary charge equal to the cost of one minute of ordinary private conversation exchanged during the same charge period as the beginning of the call associated with the avis d'appel, and,
- b) if appropriate, a supplementary charge equal to the cost of delivering the avis d'appel. This supplementary charge shall be determined taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T. It shall be collected from the caller and shall be payable in its entirety to the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination.

(2) An avis d'appel not followed by a call shall be subject to:

- a) a charge equal to the cost of one minute of ordinary private call exchanged during the charge period in which the avis d'appel was transmitted by the international exchange of the country of origin;
- b) the supplementary charge, if any, for delivery of the avis d'appel as provided for in (1) b).

§ 4. Except in the case of a special agreement to the contrary:

(1) The charge applicable to a **collect call** shall be that for a private call of the same duration, exchanged during the same charge period, with, in principle, the addition of a supplementary charge equal to the cost of one minute of ordinary private conversation exchanged during the same charge period as the beginning of the call. Such charge and supplementary charge shall be payable by the called subscriber, subject to his prior agreement. The charges and charge period taken into consideration shall be those of the country of the user who pays the charge.

(2) In all cases where a booking of a **collect call**, unaccompanied by an **avis d'appel** or a **préavis**, is not completed for reasons beyond the control of the telephone service, and in particular when the called person refuses to pay for the call, the country of origin shall collect from the caller a charge equal to the cost of one minute of ordinary conversation exchanged during the charge period of the country of origin during which the booking was transmitted.

§ 5. The charges for:

a) **person-to-person calls**

b) **subscription calls**

shall be determined by agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

§ 6. (1) Unless otherwise agreed upon, the charge applicable to an **occasional fixed-time call** shall be double that for an ordinary private call of the same duration, plus a surcharge equivalent to the cost of one minute of ordinary private call during the same charge period.

(2) However, by agreement the charge levied for an occasional fixed-time call exchanged during a period when traffic is light may be the charge for an ordinary private call of the same duration exchanged during the same charge period plus a surcharge equivalent to the charge for one minute's ordinary private call during the same period

§ 7. The charge applicable **multiple calls** shall be determined by agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

§ 8. (1) A **request for information** shall be subject to an international charge only if it is not accompanied by the booking of a call and only if it necessitates the use of an international telephone circuit. In such case, the charge applicable to the request for information shall be the same as the cost of one minute of ordinary private conversation exchanged between the person applying for the information and the person in respect of whom the information is requested, during the charge period in which the request for information was transmitted by the international exchange of origin

(2) When the caller wishes to communicate with the information service of a country other than his own, the request shall be considered as a request for a call.

§ 9. When the booking of a call is accompanied by **several special facilities**, each liable to the payment of a supplementary charge, (for example an occasional fixed time call or a collect call accompanied by a *préavis* or an *avis d'appel*), only one supplementary charge shall be collected.

Article 35

Charges for Modification of Call Bookings

§ 1. (1) There shall be no charge for modification of call bookings; nevertheless, the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin may levy a special charge, which shall not be included in the international accounts, to cover the additional work of recording the change.

(2) When a booking of a call involving a special facility has been altered to a booking of a call without special facilities, the caller shall pay a surcharge for one minute's conversation if the international exchange of origin has already transmitted over the international circuit the service indications required for the establishment of the original call.

(3) In all cases where a booking of a call with or without special facilities is changed into that of an avis d'appel call or vice versa, or where there is a change in the designation of the person called in any booking of an avis d'appel call, the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination shall receive the charge for sending a messenger, if the messenger has already been sent before the change in the booking or if it is necessary to send a messenger as a result of the change.

Article 36

Charges in particular cases

Adjustment of Charges and Reimbursements

§ 1. When, through the action of the telephone service, the booking of a call is not followed by the calling and called stations being placed in communication, no charge shall be payable. If the amount of the charge has been paid, it shall be refunded.

§ 2. If, immediately after a call is set up, it is found that the conditions of reception are not satisfactory, no charge shall be payable.

§ 3. (1) When, through the action of the telephone service, the correspondents experience difficulty in the course of a conversation, the chargeable duration of the call shall be reduced to the total time during which speech conditions have been satisfactory.

(2) The person booking a call can only demand the reduction of the chargeable duration provided in the foregoing paragraph if the

difficulties experienced have been duly noted or admitted by the competent services of the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

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

(2) When a reduction in charge is granted, the international exchange responsible for making the charge shall have the right to modify the entries in the documents used for the drawing up of international accounts, if necessary after agreement with the other international exchanges concerned.

If the call has already been included in international accounts, the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall forgo their shares of the refund to be granted unless there is agreement to the contrary. Any necessary corrections shall be carried into subsequent accounts.

§ 5. (1) A caller may cancel his call booking without charge:

- a) if he has not yet been advised that the call is on the point of being established;
- b) if, after having been advised that the call is on the point of being established, he is informed that the called subscriber is engaged or that there is no reply.

(2) In the case, however, of the cancellation of the booking of a call for which a supplementary charge is due, such supplementary charge shall be payable if, at the moment when the international exchange of origin is informed of the cancellation, the particulars in respect of this booking have already been transmitted by the international exchange of origin.

§ 6. Ineffective person-to-person calls may, by agreement, be subject to a report charge, of which the amount and conditions of application shall be fixed, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

§ 7. (1) For any call other than a subscription call, which is refused by the calling or called station, a charge shall be payable equal to the cost of one minute of ordinary conversation exchanged between the

two stations concerned during the charge period in which the refusal took place.

(2) In the case, however, of a call for which a supplementary charge is payable and which has not been effected in consequence of refusal by the calling or called station or by the called subscriber or his representative, only the supplementary charge shall be payable.

(3) The provisions of (1) and (2) above shall not be applicable in relations where person-to-person calls are admitted.

§ 8. When the charge is determined by an operator, a call booked to an incorrect number and established with the station having that number shall be charged for as of three minutes duration. 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 conversation exchanged during the charge period when the wrong number was requested shall be payable.

§ 9. When the charge is registered automatically, the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall agree on charging methods to be applied to calls referred to in § 8 above, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

Article 37

Charges for Leased Circuits

The conditions of charging for leased circuits shall be determined by agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

Article 38

Charging for Programme Transmissions associated with Sound Broadcasting and Television Broadcasting

The conditions of charging for programme transmissions associated with sound or television broadcasting shall be determined by agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

CHAPTER XIV

Accounting

Article 40

Establishment of Accounts

§ 1. The gold franc, as it has been defined in Article 40 of the Convention, shall serve as the monetary unit in the establishment of international telephone accounts.

§ 2. (1) Telephone charges shall form the subject of monthly accounts established by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin, and, if need be, by the transit Administration or recognized private operating agency. These accounts shall be prepared, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

Separate accounts shall be prepared for:

- a) telephone traffic proper, and
- b) special transmissions: sound broadcasting, television and phototelegraphy.

The Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned may decide by agreement that the charges for the traffic between neighbouring frontier systems (...) shall not be entered in the international accounts.

This provision may be extended to specified charging areas.

(3) The traffic passed over emergency routes which involves special remuneration shall be shown separately.

§ 3. (1) The monthly accounts shall include all the charges and supplementary charges relative to international telephone calls, with the exception of those for which these Regulations provide otherwise.

(2) Except when there is a provision to the contrary in the Regulations, the supplementary charges included in the international accounts shall be shared between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned in the same proportion as the charges for calls.

(3) Collect calls shall be regarded as originating in the country of destination.

§ 4. In relations with advance preparation:

(1) Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may, exceptionally, decide to make daily comparisons of the minutes of conversation exchanged. In this case the international exchanges shall check daily with each other, over the telephone, the number of minutes to be considered for the international accounts.

(2) The daily check shall be carried out after verification of the service record in such a manner as to show, for each group of circuits between two international exchanges, and for each charge period, the number of chargeable minutes, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T. The minutes in each charge period shall be grouped under countries and zones of charging.

(3) The daily check shall be completed at latest on the second day after the day in question and shall be carried out in such a way that it does not hinder the flow of traffic.

§ 5. A special account concerning the paid supply of directories shall be established in the following manner:

At least once a year and preferably at the end of the year, each Administration or recognized private operating agency which has supplied directories to another Administration or recognized private operating agency shall prepare a special account (independent of the account for telephone calls) of the amounts due to it for such supplies; these amounts must not be included in the accounts for telephone charges.

Article 41

Exchange and Acceptance of Accounts

§ 1. Except by special arrangement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned the monthly accounts shall be drawn up as follows:

(1) The Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin shall prepare and forward a monthly account to the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination and, where applicable, a copy to each of the transit Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

(2) However, in intercontinental relations:

- a) When transit relations within the continent of origin are concerned, the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin shall pass the monthly account to the Administration or recognized private operating agency controlling the intercontinental circuit in the outgoing direction. At the same time a copy of the account shall be passed to each of the transit Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned. The account shall show the share accruing to each of the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies of transit and, in addition, in one amount, the share due to the Administration or recognized private operating agency controlling the intercontinental circuit in the outgoing direction and the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies beyond its territory.
- b) The Administration or recognized private operating agency controlling the intercontinental circuit in the outgoing direction shall prepare and forward a monthly account, both for traffic which originates in its own country and for that which passes in transit through its territory showing in one amount the share due to the Administration or recognized private operating agency controlling the intercontinental circuit in the incoming direction and, where applicable, the shares accruing to the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies beyond its territory.
- c) The Administration or recognized private operating agency controlling the intercontinental circuit in the incoming direction shall, where applicable, prepare a new account for each Administration or recognized private operating agency concerned beyond its territory showing the share due to each.

(3) The rules for the preparation and submission of accounts for special transmissions shall be the same as for telephone traffic proper; in these cases the original account shall be prepared by the Administration or recognized private operating agency which has collected the charges.

§ 2. Each monthly account must be forwarded before the expiration of the third month following that to which the account relates.

§ 3. Subject to the provisions of § 4, the accounts shall be considered as accepted without the need for specific notification of acceptance to the country which has accepted them.

§ 4. The Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall nevertheless retain the right to query the account in question if an examination of incoming traffic reveals a difference between the accounts established by their services and the account drawn up by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin as follows:

Amount of the account of the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin *Difference exceeding*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| a) less than 2,500 francs | a) 25 francs |
| b) from 2,500 to 100,000 francs | b) 1% of the sum of the creditor's account |
| c) more than 100,000 francs | c) 1% of the first 100,000 francs, and 0.5% of the remainder of the creditor's account. |

§ 5. In the case mentioned in § 4, above, the Administration or recognized private operating agency concerned may submit comments together with any other evidence necessary for a revision of the account, to the Administration or recognized private operating agency which has submitted the account. These comments must be submitted as soon as possible, and not later than 2 months after reception of the queried account.

There shall be no further revision once the difference has been reduced to a sum not exceeding the limits specified. Adjustments admitted by mutual agreement shall be included in a subsequent account.

§ 6. A quarterly account, showing the balance for the whole of the three months of the quarter shall, unless otherwise agreed between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, be prepared as quickly as possible by the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency and be forwarded in duplicate to the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency which, after verification, shall return one of the copies endorsed with its acceptance.

Article 42

Preservation of vouchers

The vouchers which have served for the establishment of accounts shall be preserved until these accounts are settled, and in any case, for at least six months.

Article 43 ¹⁾

Payment of Balances of Accounts

§ 1. The quarterly account must be verified and the amount must be paid within a period of six weeks dating from the day on which it is received by the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency. Beyond this period, the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency shall have the right to charge interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum reckoned from the day following the date of expiration of the said period.

§ 2. (1) The balance of the quarterly account in gold francs shall be paid by the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency to the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency by a sum equivalent to its value, in conformity with the provisions of these Regulations and of such special monetary agreements as may exist between the countries of the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

¹⁾ Provisions common to the Telephone and Telegraph Regulations.

(2) This payment must be effected without cost to the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency¹⁾ by one of the following methods:

- a) at the choice of the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency, in gold or by means of cheques or drafts payable on demand in the capital or in a commercial centre of the creditor country, or by transfer on a bank of this capital or of a commercial centre of the creditor country; cheques, drafts or transfers shall be made out in one of the currencies specified under A of the Appendix of these Regulations;
- b) by agreement between two Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies, through the intermediary of a bank clearing through the Bank of International Settlements at Bâle;
- c) by any other means agreed upon between the parties concerned.

(3) The currencies used for payment and the rules for converting the balances expressed in gold francs into the currency of payment, shall be those shown in the Appendix to these Regulations.

(4) Any loss or gain resulting from the settlement of balances by cheque or draft shall be treated according to the following rules:

- a) any loss or gain arising from an unforeseen rise or fall affecting the gold par rate of one of the currencies specified in . . . , . . . or . . . of the Appendix to these Regulations and occurring up to and including the day on which the cheque or draft is received, shall be divided equally between the two Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned;
- b) when a considerable variation occurs in the gold par rate or in the rate upon which conversion was based, the rules indicated in . . . shall be applied, except when a rise or fall is caused by a revaluation or devaluation of the currency of the creditor country;

¹⁾ Taxes, clearing expenses, impositions and commissions which may be levied on the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency by the country in which they operate shall not be considered as expenses to be borne by the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency.

- c) in the case of delay in the despatch of a cheque or draft which has been delivered, or in the transmission to a bank of a transfer order, the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency shall bear any loss incurred as a result of such delay; any unreasonable period¹⁾ which may have elapsed between delivery by the bank and forwarding of the cheque or draft shall be considered as a delay; if any gain is incurred as a result of such delay, one-half must be made good to the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency;
- d) in any case provided for in . . . , differences not exceeding 5 per cent, shall be ignored;
- e) the provisions of . . . to . . . shall be observed for the settlement of differences; and the period of settlement shall begin from the date of receipt of the cheque or draft.

(5) When the amount of the balance is more than five thousand (5,000) gold francs, the date of the despatch of a cheque or a draft, the date of its purchase and its amount, or else the date of the transfer order and its amount must, upon a request by the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency, be notified by the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency by means of a service telegram.

CHAPTER XV

General Secretariat of the Union — International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.)

Article 44

Documents published by the General Secretariat

In accordance with Article 8, § 2, *k*), 2. of the Convention, the General Secretariat shall publish the following documents, taking into account the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.:

¹⁾ A delay greater than four working days counted from the day of issue of the cheque or draft (but not including that day) until the day of forwarding of this cheque or draft.

- General telephone statistics;
- List of international telephone routes;
- Official maps relating to the international network;
- List of Definitions of Essential Telecommunication Terms;
- Codes and Abbreviations for the Use of International Telecommunication Services.

Article 45

International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.)

§ 1. (1)¹⁾ The duties of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.) shall be to study technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telegraphy, facsimile and telephony and to issue recommendations on them.

(2) The constitution and working arrangements of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.) are laid down in Article 7 of the Convention and in Part II of the General Regulations annexed thereto.

¹⁾ Provisions common to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

§ 2. Any provisions relative to the international telephone service which are not contained in these Regulations shall be determined by agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, taking into account the Recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

CHAPTER XV

Final Provisions

Article 46

Entry into force of the Regulations

The present Regulations, which are annexed to the Convention, shall come into on the first of January 1960.

In signing these Regulations, the respective delegates declare that if an Administration makes reservations with regard to the application of one or more of the provisions thereof, other Administrations shall be free to disregard the said provision or provisions in their relations with the Administration which has made such reservations.

In witness whereof, the respective delegates have signed these Regulations in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the International Telecommunication Union, which shall forward a certified copy to each of the signatory countries.

Done at Geneva, the

ANNEX

Definitions

The following definitions complete those given in the Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952):

Telephone exchange : Any office, switching centre or installation forming part of the organization of a national telephone system.

International exchange : An exchange at the end of an international telephone circuit.

International transit exchange : An international exchange chosen to establish communication between two countries other than its own.

Telephone circuit (International and Trunk Circuits) :

a) All the means by which a direct connection between two exchanges is established (manual or automatic).

b) A circuit is called an "international circuit" when it directly connects two international exchanges in two different countries.

c) The term "trunk circuit" is reserved for the designation of exclusively national circuits.

Telephone connection : The connection of two telephone stations.

Direct connection : A telephone connection established by means of a single international circuit.

Transit connection : A telephone connection established by means of more than one international telephone circuit.

Refused communication : A call not followed by a conversation, when, at the moment at which it is offered, any person at either the calling or called station indicates at once that it is not practicable or that it is not desired to speak.

Telephone call : The effective use of the connection established between the calling and the called stations.

Booking of a call : In the manual or semi-automatic service, the first request made by the caller for an international telephone call.

In the international automatic service, the operation of the dial (or keyset) by the caller to obtain a call with his correspondent is comparable to the booking of a call.

Duration of a call : The interval between the instant the call is actually established between the calling and the called stations and the instant the calling station gives the clearing signal or the instant when, although the caller has not replaced his receiver, the call is :

in manual or semi-automatic service, cleared down by an operator;
in fully automatic service, cleared down by the action of the called subscriber's clearing signal, possibly after some interval.

Chargeable duration of a telephone call : The interval to be taken into consideration in determining the charge for the call.

Holding time of an international circuit : The time during which the international circuit is used. It includes, in particular, the conversation time, the operating time and the time required for the exchange of service information.

Note : The term "operating time" is meant to cover the time taken by both operators and switching equipment.

Advance-preparation service : In this service, after recording of the booking by a first operator in the outgoing international exchange, another operator in this exchange sets up the call. This second operator takes the necessary steps to see that the calling and called stations are connected without loss of time on the international circuit or circuits.

Rapid service : In this service, after the call has been booked in the outgoing international exchange an immediate attempt to set up the call is made by the operator at this exchange who records the booking.

A distinction is made between :

A. Manual rapid service

There are two operating methods:

a) Indirect manual rapid working.

In this method of working the operator at the incoming international exchange always acts as an interpreter between the operator in the outgoing international exchange and the called subscriber.

b) Direct manual rapid working.

In this method of working the operator in the outgoing international exchange speaks with the called subscriber direct.

B. Semi-automatic rapid service

This service, in general, involves the automatic setting-up of the connection between the operator in the outgoing exchange and the called subscriber.

Automatic working : In this service the calling subscriber himself dials (or operates the keyset) to obtain the number necessary for direct connection with the called subscriber.

Routes : Circuits to be used for international telephone traffic in a given relation. A distinction is made between:

- a) normal routes
- b) overflow routes
- c) emergency routes

and, for the intercontinental telephone service, between:

- d) primary routes
- e) secondary routes

a) *Normal routes* : All those circuits to be used without distinction as first-choice circuits between two given international exchanges.

b) *Overflow route* : Circuit(s) to be used between two given international exchanges when the normal route is congested.

c) *Emergency route* : Circuit(s) to be used between two given international exchanges in case of complete interruption or major breakdown of the normal and overflow routes.

d) *Primary route* : Circuit(s) to be used normally in the intercontinental telephone service.

e) *Secondary route* : Circuit(s) to be used in the intercontinental telephone service when the primary route is congested, or when the performance of the primary route is not sufficiently good, or when it is outside the normal hours of service on the primary route.

Appendix ¹⁾

Payment of Balances of Accounts

The currencies used for payment, as well as the rules for conversion of the balances expressed in gold francs into the currency of payment, referred to in 271 of the Telephone Regulations shall be the following:

¹⁾ Provisions common to the Telephone and Telegraph Regulations.

A. Currencies of payment

The currencies used for the payment of amounts equivalent to the gold franc balances of international telephone accounts shall be the following:

- a) If the country to which the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency belongs has made a special monetary agreement with the country to which the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency belongs, the currency designated by this agreement;
- b) If no special monetary agreement exists between these countries, the creditor country may request that this payment be made:
 - 1. in the money of a country where the central bank of issue or other official institution freely buys and sells gold or gold currency for the national money at fixed rates determined by law or by virtue of an agreement with the Governments (money referred to hereinafter as "gold currency");
 - 2. or in the money of a country with a free rate of exchange (money referred to hereinafter as "free currency"), the gold parity of which is fixed by the International Monetary Fund;
 - 3. or in the money of a country with a free rate of exchange (free currency) the gold parity of which is determined by domestic law or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house of that country;
 - 4. or in its own money, which may not necessarily fulfil the conditions laid down in 288, 289 or 290; in this case, the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned must be in agreement;
- c) If the currencies of several countries fulfil the conditions in 288, 289 or 290, the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency shall indicate the currency of payment which is convenient to it.

B. *Rules for Conversion*

Conversion into the currency of payment of the balances in gold francs shall be effected according to the following rules:

- a) If the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies belong to countries between which special monetary agreements exist, conversion shall be made:
1. at the choice of the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency either directly into the currency of the creditor country at the gold parity fixed for such currency by the International Monetary Fund; or through the currency of the debtor country on the basis of the gold parity approved for this currency by the International Monetary Fund; the result obtained in the currency of the creditor country or of the debtor country shall, if necessary, be converted into the currency of payment in conformity with special monetary agreements between the two countries;
 2. in the absence of a gold parity approved by the International Monetary Fund for both the currency of the creditor country and the currency of the debtor country: at the gold par rate of a currency fulfilling the conditions prescribed in 288, 289 or 290, the result obtained shall then be converted into the currency of the debtor country at the current official rate of exchange for such currency in that country, and thence, if necessary, into the currency of payment, in conformity with the special monetary agreements;
 3. at the choice of the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency either directly into the currency of the creditor country and at the gold parity fixed for that currency by a law of the country, or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house or through the currency of the debtor country and at the gold parity determined for that currency by a law of the country or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house; the result obtained in the currency of the creditor country or in the currency of the debtor country shall, if necessary, be converted into the currency of payment in conformity

with the special monetary agreements between the two countries;

- b) If the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies belong to countries which have not made any special monetary agreement, conversion shall be made as follows:
1. If the currency in which payment is made is a gold currency: at the gold par rate of such currency;
 2. if the currency in which payment is made is a free currency for which a gold parity has been fixed by the International Monetary Fund: at the gold parity approved by the Fund, or at the gold par rate determined by domestic law or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house;
 3. if the currency in which payment is made is a free currency for which the International Monetary Fund has not fixed any gold parity: either at the gold par rate determined by domestic law or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house or through another free currency with a gold parity fixed by the Fund; the result obtained shall be converted into the currency in which payment is made at the official rate in force in the debtor country the day or the day before the transfer is effected or the cheque or draft is purchased;
- c) If, by agreement between the two Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, the currency in which payment is made is that specified in 291, the balance in gold francs shall be converted into any gold currency or free currency; the result obtained shall be converted into the currency of the debtor country, and thence into the currency of the creditor country at the official rate of exchange in force in the debtor country on the day or the day before the transfer is effected or the cheque or draft is purchased.

RESOLUTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND OPINIONS

Resolution No. 1

The Ordinary Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference,
Geneva, 1958;

Considering :

that the Telephone Regulations provide international subscribers with calls, the establishment of which can be made in three different ways (ordinary, urgent, lightning calls) and a certain number of special facilities (occasional fixed time calls, préavis, avis d'appel, collect calls, etc.);

that the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may be tempted, when no question of charging arises (maximum charge of one single surcharge) to combine among themselves all these possibilities in order to offer a maximum variety of services to users, which would result in undesirable burdening of operation;

that in fact, few combinations appear to be of real interest to the public, but that no study has been made of this subject;

referring :

to Article 7 § 2 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952) relating to questions to be studied by the C.C.I.'s

directs

the C.C.I.T.T. to study whether the combination of several special facilities should be allowed for a single call and, if so, what charging system should be applied.

Resolution No. 2

*Study by the C.C.I.T.T. of charging for calls booked
or established with a wrong number*

The Ordinary Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference,
Geneva, 1958

considering

that § 8 of Article 49 "Adjustment of charges and Reimburse-
ments" of the Telephone Regulations, Geneva Revision, 1958 (. . .) cannot
be applied in all cases

directs

the C.C.I.T.T. to study the question of charging for telephone calls booked to or established with a wrong number;

and requests

if necessary, to issue a recommendation on this question until the relevant provisions can be discussed and approved by a future Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference with a view to their insertion in revised and up-to-date Telephone Regulations.

RECOMMENDATION

United Nations Telephone Calls in exceptional circumstances

The Ordinary Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1958,

considering :

that it is important to provide the U.N. with special treatment for telephone calls in exceptional circumstances, in order that it may carry out the duties incumbent upon it by virtue of the United Nations Charter in the sphere of the maintenance of international peace and security,

recommends :

that in exceptional circumstances, the Members and Associate Members of the I.T.U. grant preferential treatment, over Government calls, for calls requested by those of the persons listed below whom the Secretary-General of the U.N. shall have designated in each case:

between the President of the Security Council,
the President of the General Assembly,
the Secretary-General of the U.N. or his deputy,
the Chairman of the Military Staff Committee,

on the one hand, and

a Minister, member of a Government,
a Representative to the Security Council,
a Representative to the General Assembly,
a Member of the Military Staff Committee,

the Chairman of a Regional Sub-Committee of the Military Staff Committee,
 the Chairman of a special Committee set up by the Security Council or the General Assembly, or a person entrusted with a mission by the Security Council or the General Assembly,
 on the other hand.

Such preferential treatment shall relate to the order of establishment of the communications requested and to the length of calls.

They shall be granted only to the persons designated above.

OPINION No. 1

Telegraph and Telephone Franking Privileges for Delegates and Representatives at Conferences and Meetings of the I.T.U.

The Ordinary Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1958;

having examined the question of telegraph and telephone franking privileges for Delegates and Representatives at conferences and meetings of the I.T.U.,

declares the view :

that at conferences and meetings of the I.T.U. the following rules should be observed by Administrations and, as far as possible by recognized private operating agencies, for the application of the franking privileges mentioned in Article 26 of Chapter 9 of the General Regulations annexed to the Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952).

1. Telegraph Franking Privileges

a) Private "Conference" telegrams shall, in principle, be exchanged between beneficiaries of franking privileges and their families;

b) Delegates and Representatives, the Secretary-General, the Director of the C.C.I.T.T., the Director and Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R.,

members of the I.F.R.B., the Assistant Secretaries-General and Members of the Administrative Council may exchange free telegrams either with their Administrations or with the seat of the Union;

c) Urgent and/or secret language "Conference" telegrams shall not be admitted. However, Heads of Delegations or their Deputies and Members of the Administrative Council may exchange urgent and/or secret language telegrams with their Administrations.

2. *Telephone Franking Privileges*

§ 1. Telephone franking privileges shall be limited to the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies of the countries which agree to apply them on a reciprocal basis. They shall consist of free telephone calls ("Conference calls") granted in the circumstances listed below.

§ 2. All delegates and representatives may exchange ordinary calls with their Administrations or recognized private operating agencies. Only Heads of Delegations or their official deputies are authorized to request urgent calls in relations where such calls are admitted.

§ 3. Members of the Administrative Council taking part as such in an I.T.U. meeting are authorized to request ordinary or urgent calls either with their Administrations or with the seat of the Union.

§ 4. The Secretary-General, the Members of the I.F.R.B., the Directors of the C.C.I.'s, the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. and the Assistant Secretaries-General taking part in I.T.U. meetings away from Geneva are authorized to request ordinary calls with the seat of the Union on matters concerning the business of Union.

§ 5. At I.T.U. conferences and meetings, Delegates and Representatives, Members of the Administrative Council and I.T.U. officials (if the meetings are held away from Geneva) are authorized to request an ordinary private call of a duration of six minutes with their families once a week when their families live in the area where the caller normally works or in the immediate proximity.

§ 6. Apart from the calls mentioned in § 5 above, of which the duration is always limited, Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may, if there is congestion, limit the duration of other free calls to six minutes.

OPINION No. 2

Payment of Balances

(Art. 53 of the Telephone Regulations, Geneva Revision, 1958)

The Ordinary Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1958,

Considering :

the possible advantages of clearing;

expresses the opinion

that debit and credit balances, expressed in gold francs, between any two Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies, resulting from one or more services rendered in the field of telecommunications (telegraph, telephone, radio service, etc.) be cleared, so far as practicable, in order to obtain a general balance, so that one single payment may be made covering these various services.

The offsetting may be extended by mutual agreement to debits and credits arising from postal services when both Administrations operate telecommunication and postal services.

OPINION No. 3

Payment of Balances

The Ordinary Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1958,

considering

that difficulties may arise from the fact that the rules given for the settlement of International Balances in the Atlantic City Radio Regula-

tions (1947) differ from those shown in the Telegraph and the Telephone Regulations,

expresses the opinion

that Administrations and recognized private operating agencies, instead of applying the rules for the payment of balances given in the Radio Regulations, should apply those to be found in the Telegraph and the Telephone Regulations.

FINAL PROTOCOL
to the
TELEPHONE REGULATIONS
(Geneva Revision, 1958)
Annexed to the
INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION
(Buenos Aires, 1952)

At the time of signing the Telephone Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, the undersigned delegates at the note of the following statements:

For the Union of Burma :

In signing the Telephone Regulations, the Burmese Delegation hereby declares that it reserves the right of its Administration to accept or otherwise, all or some of these Regulations. *(original : English)*

For the Republic of Colombia :

The delegation of the Republic of Colombia, in signing the Telephone Regulations, declares that it cannot accept any obligations with respect to Articles 12, §§ 6 and 7; 50, § 1, and 47, § 2, of the said Regulations. *(original : Spanish)*

For the Republic of Colombia, Mexico and the Republic of Venezuela

In signing the Telephone Regulations, the Delegations of the Republic of Colombia, of Mexico and of the Republic of Venezuela reserve the right to apply the Recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T. insofar as they may solve both problems of a world-wide international character and regional requirements. *(Original : Spanish)*

For the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

In signing the Telephone Regulations, the Delegation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland declares that it reserves the right of its Administration to approve or reject, at a later date, all or some of the Regulations.

(Original: English)

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland :

We declare that our signatures in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cover the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

(original : English)

For the Union of South Africa and the Territory of South West Africa

In so far as the Delegation of the Union of South Africa and the Territory of South West Africa is concerned, the Telephone Regulations will have to be examined after the conclusion of this Conference. The examination will of necessity take some time and could possibly result in reservations on the whole or part of the Regulations.

In the circumstances, the Delegation of the Union of South Africa and the Territory of South West Africa will sign the Telephone Regulations on the clear understanding that the act of signing in no way binds the Administrations concerned.

(original : English)

For the Republic of Venezuela :

The Delegation of the Republic of Venezuela wishes to state that its signature to the Telephone Regulations does not commit its Administration completely, in that subsequent examination of these Regulations by the Venezuelan Administration may give rise to reservations with regard to certain parts of them.

(original : Spanish)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned delegates have drafted the present Protocol and have signed it, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the International Telecommunication Union which shall forward one certified copy to each of the signatory countries.

Done at Geneva, the 29 of November, 1958.

(Follow the signatures)

For the Republic of India :

The Indian Delegation appreciates the endeavour made at this Conference to draw up, for the first time, Telephone Regulations intended for universal application. However, the time that has been available for the detailed examination of these Regulations has been short and it will be necessary for the Indian Administration to examine the provisions in detail and assess their various implications. The detailed examination can be undertaken only at the conclusion of this Conference and on the Delegation's return to India.

In signing the Telephone Regulations (Geneva, 1958) therefore, the Indian Delegation in no way commit their Administration and reserve the right as to which provisions, if any, will or will not be adopted by their Administration. The results of the examination by the Indian Administration will be intimated to the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. before the 1st of January 1960, the date fixed for these Regulations to come into force.

(Original : English)