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Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994)

To reduce download time, the ITU Library and Archives Service has divided the conference documents into sections.

- This PDF includes Document No. 1 - 100
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1 – 319



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

Document 1-E
3 December 1993
Original: English
French
Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE

Article 8 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) provides that:

- 48 2. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall:
- 49 a) determine the general policies for fulfilling the purposes of the Union prescribed in Article 1 of this Constitution;
- 50 b) after considering the reports by the Council on the activities of the Union since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference and on the recommended strategic policy and planning for the Union, adopt all decisions it considers appropriate;
- 51 c) establish the basis for the budget of the Union and determine, in the light of its decisions taken on the reports referred to in No. 50 above, a ceiling for the expenditure of the Union until the next Plenipotentiary Conference after considering all relevant aspects of the work of the Union in that period;
- 52 d) provide any general directives dealing with the staffing of the Union and, if necessary, fix the basic salaries, the salary scales and the system of allowances and pensions for all the officials of the Union;
- 53 e) examine the accounts of the Union and finally approve them, if appropriate;
- 54 f) elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Council;
- 55 g) elect the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors as elected officials of the Union;
- 56 h) elect the members of the Radio Regulations Board;
- 57 i) consider and adopt, if appropriate, proposals for amendments to this Constitution and the Convention in accordance with the provisions of Article 55 of this Constitution and the relevant provisions of the Convention respectively;
- 58 j) conclude or revise, if necessary, agreements between the Union and other international organizations, examine any provisional agreements with such organizations concluded by the Council on behalf of the Union, and take such measures in connection therewith as it deems appropriate;
- 59 k) deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 2-E
3 December 1993
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary General

CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATIONS TO CONFERENCES

The provisions of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) relating to credentials are contained in Article 31, the text of which is attached.

Particular attention should be given to the following numbers:

- The office of the signatory of the instruments : No. 325
- The working of the instruments, criteria to be employed : Nos. 328 to 331
- Credentials sent by telegram shall not be accepted : No. 338
- The depositing of instruments : No. 334

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX

ARTICLE 31

Credentials for Conferences

- 324** 1. The delegation sent by a Member of the Union to a Plenipotentiary Conference, a radiocommunication conference or a world conference on international telecommunications shall be duly accredited in accordance with Nos. 325 to 331 below.
- 325** 2. (1) Accreditation of delegations to Plenipotentiary Conferences shall be by means of instruments signed by the Head of State, by the Head of Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.
- 326** (2) Accreditation of delegations to the other conferences referred to in No. 324 above shall be by means of instruments signed by the Head of State, by the Head of Government, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs or by the Minister responsible for questions dealt with during the conference.
- 327** (3) Subject to confirmation prior to the signature of the Final Acts, by one of the authorities mentioned in Nos. 325 or 326 above, a delegation may be provisionally accredited by the Head of the diplomatic mission of the Member concerned to the host government. In the case of a conference held in the Swiss Confederation, a delegation may also be provisionally accredited by the Head of the permanent delegation of the Member concerned to the United Nations Office at Geneva.
- 328** 3. Credentials shall be accepted if they are signed by one of the competent authorities mentioned in Nos. 325 to 327 above, and fulfil one of the following criteria:
- 329** – they confer full powers on the delegation;
- 330** – they authorize the delegation to represent its government, without restrictions;
- 331** – they give the delegation, or certain members thereof, the right to sign the Final Acts.
- 332** 4. (1) A delegation whose credentials are found to be in order by the Plenary Meeting shall be entitled to exercise the right to vote of the Member concerned, subject to the provisions of Nos. 169 and 210 of the Constitution, and to sign the Final Acts.
- 333** (2) A delegation whose credentials are found not to be in order by the Plenary Meeting shall not be entitled to exercise the right to vote or to sign the Final Acts until the situation has been rectified.
- 334** 5. Credentials shall be deposited with the secretariat of the conference as early as possible. The Committee referred to in No. 361 of this Convention shall be entrusted with the verification thereof and shall report on its conclusions to the Plenary Meeting within the time specified by the latter. Pending the decision of the Plenary Meeting thereon, any delegation shall be entitled to participate in the conference and to exercise the right to vote of the Member concerned.
- 335** 6. As a general rule, Members of the Union should endeavour to send their own delegations to conferences of the Union. However, if a Member is unable, for exceptional reasons, to send its own delegation, it may give the delegation of another Member powers to vote and sign on its behalf. Such powers must be conveyed by means of an instrument signed by one of the authorities mentioned in Nos. 325 or 326 above.

- 336 7. A delegation with the right to vote may give to another delegation with the right to vote a mandate to exercise its vote at one or more meetings at which it is unable to be present. In such a case it shall, in good time, notify the Chairman of the conference in writing.
- 337 8. A delegation may not exercise more than one proxy vote.
- 338 9. Credentials and transfers of powers sent by telegram shall not be accepted. Nevertheless, replies sent by telegram to requests by the Chairman or the secretariat of the conference for clarification of credentials shall be accepted.
- 339 10. A Member or an authorized entity or organization intending to send a delegation or representatives to a telecommunication standardization conference, a telecommunication development conference or a radiocommunication assembly shall so inform the Director of the Bureau of the Sector concerned, indicating the names and functions of the members of the delegation or of the representatives.
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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 3-E
3 December 1993
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary General

ELECTIONS

1. Article 8 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) makes provision for the Plenipotentiary Conference to:

- (No. 54) elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Council;
- (No. 55) elect the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors as elected officials of the Union;
- (No. 56) elect the members of the Radio Regulations Board.

2. Nominations

Nominations for seats on the Council will be published in the form of conference documents as they are received.

With regard to nominations for the posts of Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors and members of the Radio Regulations Board, Members of the Union are requested, in Circular-letter No. DM-1092 of 5 November 1993, to send me their nominations. A copy of this Circular-letter is annexed for information.

These nominations will be published in the form of conference documents.

3. Action to be taken

Subject to the Conferences' deliberations on the relevant provisions of the Constitution and Convention, the Conference will have to decide on time limits for the submission of nominations, fix dates for the elections, and draw up the procedures to be followed for the elections concerned.

4. Procedures

The draft procedures proposed for the elections will be published as a working document. After they have been examined and adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference, in conformity with No. 64 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992), they will be published as an addendum to this document.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

REGISTERED

Geneva, 5 November 1993

Ref.: DM-1092
RM/E/PP-94

Contact: X. Escofet
Tel.: + 41 22 730 52 18
Fax: + 41 22 733 72 56

To all Members of the Union

Subject: Candidatures for the posts of Secretary-General,
Deputy Secretary-General, Directors of the
Bureaux of the Sectors (BR, TSB and BDT) and
members of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB)

To the Director-General

Dear Sir,

Your Administration recently received letter DM-1086, RM/E/PP-94 of 8 October 1993, inviting proposals for the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference at Kyoto from 19 September to 14 October 1994.

In accordance with Article 8 (Nos. 55 and 56) of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), the Plenipotentiary Conference shall also elect the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors (BR, TSB and BDT) and the nine part-time members of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB). The relevant provisions to be taken into account in this regard are found in Articles 9, 11, 14 and 27 of the Constitution and in Articles 2, 5, 10, 12, 15 and 18 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992).

I would request that the name of any candidate (or candidates) you may wish to nominate be communicated to me together with a curriculum vitae. These will be circulated to all Members as they are received.

Finally, I draw also your attention to the fact that, by virtue of No 64 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992), the procedures for the elections shall be established by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Yours faithfully,

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 4-E
3 December 1993
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**CANDIDACIES FOR THE POST OF DIRECTOR OF THE
RADIOCOMMUNICATION BUREAU**

Further to the information contained in Document 3, I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacies for the post of Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau:

Mr. Robert W. Jones (Canada)
Mr. Harold G. Kimball (United States of America)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annexes: 2

ANNEX 1



Industry and Science
Canada

Industrie et Sciences
Canada

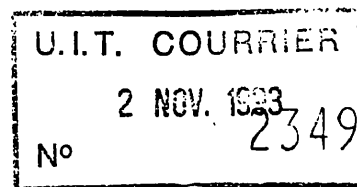
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0C8

Your File Votre référence

Our file Notre référence

OCT 21 1993

Dr. Pekka Tarjanne
Secretary General
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
2, rue de Varembé
CH-1211, Geneva 20
Switzerland



Dear Dr. Tarjanne:

This letter is to advise you that the Administration of Canada wishes to submit the name of Robert W. Jones to be considered for election by the next Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, Japan, September-October 1994) to the post of Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau. Mr. Jones is an outstanding candidate for this demanding position and, if elected, will serve the ITU membership in an equitable, efficient and highly effective manner. The Canadian Administration firmly believes that -- at this critical juncture in its history -- the ITU needs a leadership composed of the world's most qualified and capable individuals in the field of telecommunications. The Government of Canada endorses Mr. Jones' candidacy as part of its clear commitment to the ITU and to its restructuring and renewal processes.

I would ask that, following the ITU's normal procedures for nominations, you advise the Membership of Mr. Jones' candidature. Copies of Mr. Jones' curriculum vitae are attached for this purpose.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Binder
Assistant Deputy Minister
Spectrum, Information Technologies
and Telecommunications

Atts.

Canada

ROBERT W. JONES

*Director General - Radio Regulatory Branch
Industry and Science Canada*

Mr. Jones is a senior executive in the Government of Canada with many years of spectrum management, policy, international telecommunications, and management experience. He has worked in the private and public radiocommunication sectors in Canada as well as at the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Mr. Jones' interpersonal and oral and written skills are excellent. He is sensitive to multilateral issues and seeks to accommodate the views and needs of those with whom he deals in an open and honest way. Having participated extensively in the High Level Committee and the 1992 Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, Mr. Jones is deeply committed to playing a vital role in the new structure and functioning of the ITU.



RADIOCOMMUNICATION EXPERIENCE

Radiocommunications has been a vital part of Mr. Jones' life since his teenage years during which he took an interest in shortwave radiocommunications and became a licensed radio amateur in 1959. His interest in radiocommunications led to electrical engineering studies at the University of Toronto where he received the Bachelor of Applied Science degree. He went on to obtain the Master of Applied Science degree in the field of antennas and electromagnetic theory. Between 1965 and 1975, he worked for two companies which design antennas and transmission lines, Sinclair Radio Laboratories and Andrew Antenna Company Limited. At Andrew, he designed, among other things, the earth station antennas for Canada's domestic, geostationary satellite system, the first such system in the world. In 1975, he joined the Canadian Department of Communications (now known as Industry and Science Canada). He has held progressively more responsible positions there in the areas of spectrum policy, telecommunications industry structure and spectrum management. He is currently a senior executive holding the position of Director General of the Radio Regulatory Branch. His duties, among many others, include the responsibility for all of Canada's frequency notifications to the ITU's Radiocommunication Bureau. In this regard, Mr. Jones has headed numerous Canadian delegations to bilateral and multilateral frequency coordination meetings.

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Mr. Jones began his involvement with the ITU in 1975 when, as Chief of Broadcast Spectrum Policy, he participated in Canada's preparations for the 1977 World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) on Satellite Broadcasting. He attended this WARC and served as Canada's spokesman in the important planning committee. He continued his WARC involvement by preparing for and participating in WARC-79. As Director of Spectrum Policy at that time, Mr. Jones at WARC-79 was the person on the Canadian delegation responsible for all spectrum allocation matters. In 1981, Mr. Jones was selected by the ITU for a D-1 position reporting directly to the Secretary General and to the Members of the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) as the first Director of a major automation project to modernize the ITU's frequency publication, notification and registration process. Mr. Jones continued his ITU involvement after returning to Canada in 1983 by chairing the ITU's Voluntary Group of Experts overseeing the above mentioned automation project on behalf of the ITU's Administrative Council. Mr. Jones has participated in the work of the Council for more than a decade. Mr. Jones was the Canadian member on the Panel of Experts on the Long Term Future of the IFRB which, in 1987-88, reviewed the IFRB in the light of changing circumstances. In addition to participating as an ITU official in the 1982 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in Nairobi, Mr. Jones was Deputy Head of the Canadian delegation to the 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference in Nice. In 1992, he headed the Canadian delegation to WARC-92 in Malaga-Torremolinas, Spain. He also headed the Canadian delegation to the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference held in Geneva in December 1992. Mr. Jones participated in every meeting of the High Level Committee which reviewed the structure and functioning of the ITU and whose recommendations were, by and large, adopted by the 1992 Additional Plenipotentiary Conference. Mr. Jones is the Canadian member of the Voluntary Group of Experts which is currently studying the allocation and improved use of the radio frequency spectrum and simplification of the Radio Regulations. Mr. Jones has been appointed head of the Canadian delegation to the 1993 Radiocommunication Assembly and World Radiocommunication Conference.

MANAGEMENT EXPERIENCE

As Director General of the Radio Regulatory Branch, Mr. Jones is responsible for managing a branch of over 100 people and a budget of over \$ 8 million . Mr. Jones also provides functional direction to over 500 spectrum management staff located across Canada. Previous to this, he managed a multinational team of regulatory and computer professionals at the ITU as the first Director of a project to automate the work of the IFRB. He has also managed policy groups of professionals dealing with spectrum allocation policies and with the structure of the Canadian telecommunications industry. Prior to joining the Government of Canada, Mr. Jones directed design teams in the radiocommunication industry. While working in the private sector, Mr. Jones furthered his formal management training by obtaining a Master of Business Administration degree.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Applied Science (B.A.Sc.)	University of Toronto 1965
Master of Applied Science (M.A.Sc.)	University of Toronto 1967
Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.)	York University 1975

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

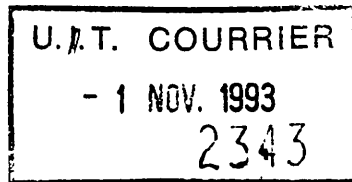
Mr. Jones possesses excellent oral and written communication skills in the English language combined with proficiency in the French language in accordance with the requirements of his Director General position.

Mr. Jones is a registered Professional Engineer (P.Eng.)

Mr. Jones was born in St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada on November 22, 1943.

Mr. Jones is married and has a son and a married daughter.

ANNEX 2



United States Department of State

*Bureau of
International Communications
and Information Policy*

Washington, D.C. 20520

October 29, 1993

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

This is in reference to the 1992 Geneva Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, Article 8, with specific reference to Number 55; and in reference to Circular DM-1086 of October 8, 1993 announcing the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Kyoto, Japan from September 19 through October 14, 1994.

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Harold G. Kimball is the nominee of the United States of America to be a candidate for election as Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union. Copies of Mr. Kimball's curriculum vitae and vision statement are enclosed.

The ITU, especially the Radiocommunication Sector, must be responsive to rapidly advancing technology and an ever changing telecommunications environment. We are in a transition from analog to digital communication systems. We are on the cutting edge of a wireless revolution which promises to provide anywhere, anytime communication. Harold G. Kimball is a leader who exudes confidence and inspires it in his colleagues. He is the example for the Radiocommunication Bureau to follow as it prepares for the 21st century.

Sincerely Yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. Beaird".

Richard C. Beaird, Acting

Enclosures

The Honorable Pekka Tarjanne
Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union
Geneva, Switzerland

1823 Manor Green Court
Annapolis, MD 21401

Tele: (410) 266-3291

Curriculum Vitae

HAROLD G. KIMBALL



PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

1985 - National Telecommunications and Information
Present Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce:

Oct 89 - Director, International Regulation and Technology
Present Division, Office of International Affairs (OIA) -
responsible for all ITU matters, including Conference preparations,
standards matters and development issues related to
telecommunications technology, needs assessments and infrastructure
development particularly in the developing world.

Apr 87- Acting Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of International
Sep 89 Affairs. Assisted the head of OIA in the day to day management of the
staff activities.

Oct 85- Chief Scientist and (later) Senior Technology Adviser to the
March 87 Administrator with respect to technical aspects of national and
international telecommunications policy.

Jan 84- U.S. Department of State:
Oct 85

Executive Director of the U.S. delegation to the 1985 Space WARC on the staff
of the Coordinator for International Communication and Information Policy,
Department of State. Principal duty was to manage and direct development of
U.S. proposals and positions for the Space WARC, working directly with
counterparts in other U.S. federal agencies and departments and with many
elements of the U.S. telecommunications community in the private sector.

1978 - National Aeronautics and Space Administration:

1983

Director of a Division responsible for long range planning and budgeting for NASA's national and international communications network, management of NASA's use of the radio spectrum, and for development of data processing facilities for a variety of scientific spacecraft missions. Additionally, had personal responsibility for developing NASA positions and inputs to international negotiations on matters affecting NASA telecommunications interests. During this period, was NASA's representative on a variety of international delegations.

1972 - Office of Telecommunications, Department of Commerce:

1978

As Senior Adviser to the Director and before that, Branch Chief, responsible for analysis of issues affecting federal agency use of the radio spectrum. During this period, served on detail to the **Office of Telecommunications Policy**, **Executive Office of the President** and was responsible for coordinating U.S. participation in CCIR fora.

1962 - Electromagnetic Compatibility Analysis Center:

1972

As a member of the management staff of the Center contractor, the Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute (IITRI), was Director of a division of approximately sixty professionals and associated administrative and clerical staff charged with developing and applying measurement and operations analysis techniques to problems of electromagnetic compatibility of U.S. military communications and electronic systems. Prior to appointment as Division Director, held the positions of Branch Chief and Project Engineer.

1961- Wright Air Development Center, Dayton, Ohio:

1962

United States Air Force (USAF) civilian employee. Conducted operations analyses of the performance of airborne communications system.

1955- USAF Officer:

1961

Electronic Intelligence Analyst

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Member of the U.S. Delegation to the ITU Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP), December 1992. Principal spokesperson for the U.S. Delegation in Committee 4, dealing with Sectoral matters.

Member of the U.S. Delegation to the ITU 1992 World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC '92). During this Conference, served as International chairman of Working Group 4C of Committee 4, Allocation Matters. This WG addressed all allocation issues above 3 Ghz.

Adviser to the U.S. Member of the ITU High Level Committee. Attended all meetings of the HLC and participated in the preparation of U.S. inputs to this committee.

Chairman of U.S. Executive Branch Preparatory Committee for 1992 ITU Radio Service Allocation WARC.

Chairman of U.S. Preparatory activities for ITU Structure issues for the 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference.

Vice-Chairman of the U.S. Delegation and principal U.S. spokesperson on the Structure Committee at the 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference.

Vice-Chairman of the U.S. Delegation to the 1988 ITU Space WARC.

Chairman of the U.S. preparatory activities for the second session of the ITU Space WARC -1988.

Vice-Chairman, of the U.S. Delegation to the ITU Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the Extension of the MF Broadcast Band (1605-1705 Khz), Geneva, Apr/May, 1986.

Vice-Chairman and Executive Director of the U.S. Delegation to the ITU Space World Administrative Radio Conference (Space WARC '85), Geneva, Aug/Sep, 1985.

Chairman, of the U.S. Delegation to the ITU Space WARC Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM), Geneva, Jun, 1984.

Curriculum Vitae
Harold G. Kimball

Member and NASA Representative on the U.S. Delegation to the 1982 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in Nairobi. Principal U.S. spokesman on Rights and Obligations Committee.

Member and NASA Representative on the U.S. Delegation to the ITU General World Administrative Radio Conference (GWARC), Geneva, Sep/Nov 1979.

Member and NASA Representative on the U.S. Delegation to the 1978 ITU Special Preparatory Meeting (SPM) for the 1979 WARC.

Member of U.S. Delegations to the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) Plenary Assemblies of 1978 (Kyoto), 1982 (Geneva), 1986 (Dubrovnik) and 1990 (Dusseldorf).

Chairman of U.S. Delegations to the Interim and Final Meetings of CCIR Study Group 2 (Space Research and Radio Astronomy) from 1977 to 1985.

International Vice-Chairman of CCIR Study Group 2. Initially elected in 1980 and re-elected in 1982 and again in 1986.

International Chairman of Study Group 7, elected at the 1990 Plenary Assembly. The new SG 7 was formed by merging the old Study Groups 2 and 7.

Leader/Member of U.S. bilateral negotiating teams in preparation for many of the conferences mentioned above. Have participated in such negotiations in London, Paris, Bonn, Oslo, The Hague, Copenhagen, Brussels, Stockholm, Vienna, Geneva, Moscow, Belgrade, Warsaw, Lisbon, Madrid, Nairobi, Khartoum, Lagos, Abidjan, Dakar, New Delhi, Jakarta, Bangalore, Bangkok, Melbourne, Sydney, Tokyo, Beijing, Ottawa, Mexico City, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and Kingston.

Date of Birth: November 28, 1931

Language Capability:

English - Mother tongue.

French - Can read. Am currently studying conversational French.

Education:

BSEE, 1955, Wayne State University,
MSEE, 1958, University of Illinois,

Detroit, Michigan.
Champaign-Urbana, Illinois.

Recent Experience Directly Applicable to the ITU Radiocommunications Bureau

In preparation for the 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference, I chaired the USG committee developing US proposals for structure modifications to the ITU. During these discussions, there was a great deal of focus on the CCIR and CCITT inasmuch as merger of these two units was being seriously considered by some interest groups. At the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference I was the US spokesperson on this issue. After Nice, I participated in the special Administrative Council session that set up the High Level Committee (HLC) and thereafter, I was a full time member of the US delegation to the HLC. In that capacity, my assigned focus was the CCIR and IFRB. Finally, in preparation for the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, I was assigned responsibility to prepare US positions for all issues related to establishment of the new "sector" structure and at the APP, I was the US spokesperson in Committee 4 which dealt with sector structure issues.

Since the early 1980s I have been an international officer of a CCIR Study Group and for several years before that I was active in CCIR Study Group activities. I have been a regular participant in the ancillary CCIR activities related to strategic planning and organization changes. I have attended all of the CCIR Plenary Assemblies since 1978. As a result, I am familiar with all aspects of the ITU-R (former CCIR) study group structure and, while not an expert in every radio service, I am conversant in most aspects involving all of the radio technologies of concern to the ITU Radiocommunications sector.

I have chaired many US preparatory groups or sub-groups for several WARC's beginning with the GWAARC of 1979. In this capacity, I have become quite familiar with the regulatory aspects of the ITU Radio Regulations and I am thoroughly familiar with the internal processes of the ITU as they apply to regulatory activities of the IFRB.

The Radiocommunication Bureau

H. G. Kimball

In December 1992 at the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP), the Members of the ITU decided to restructure the organization in order to better cope with the increasingly rapid and complex changes in the world of telecommunications. One of the most dramatic changes adopted was the merging of two principal elements of the ITU, the CCIR and the IFRB, to form the Radiocommunication Sector.

Now the time has come to identify and install a new management team for this restructured ITU. The new Radiocommunication Bureau has a broad mandate to ensure that the Members' interests in radio spectrum management, allocation, and utilization are accommodated. As Director, I would expect to discharge that mandate through a synergistic management style that would bring together the broad expertise of the Bureau staff and of the Members in a partnership.

The mechanisms to foster such a partnership are already available in the Study Groups, the Radiocommunication Assemblies (RA), and the World Radiocommunication Conferences (WRC). In the new ITU, these bodies will play an even more important role than they have in the past because of the two-year cycle of activity adopted by the APP. As Director, I would put great emphasis on the management processes needed to make these fora successful in addressing the priority interests of the Members. I would expect success to be judged not just by the fact that a particular problem is addressed and solved but, in a broader context, by how well the organization is able to promote the timely international implementation of new radiocommunication services. Such successes should be advantageous to both the industrialized and developing worlds.

The new Bureau also has an ongoing but critical responsibility to maintain the register of Members' frequency use. As Director, I would work with the staff and the Members to ensure that modern data management techniques are utilized to address existing problems and to develop even more efficient processes in the future.

Management of the new bureau will be a challenge. With a staff of about 150 persons, a Radiocommunication Assembly and a World Radiocommunication Conference every two years, and a heavy program of Study Group meetings on a nearly continuous basis, I would, as Director, establish a strong management team of experienced senior professionals to assist in running the organization. As a result of my long association with the ITU and in particular with the CCIR and IFRB staff members, I am well aware of the talent already available to build such a team and would, as a matter of early priority, move to do so.

The Radiocommunication Sector and the Bureau of that sector are an important part of the larger ITU. The other parts are equally as important, and the efficient and effective functioning of the organization as a whole depends heavily on a cooperative working environment among all of the parts. I will work diligently with the entire management staff to foster that cooperation and to ensure that the ITU continues to be the preeminent international organization that it is today.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 5-E
6 December 1993
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

Further to the information contained in Document 3, I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union:

Dr. Pekka TARJANNE (Finland)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

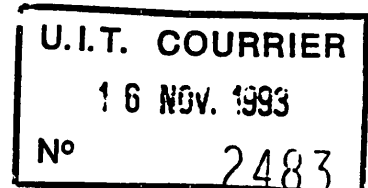
Annex: 1

ANNEX

PERMANENT MISSION OF FINLAND
IN GENEVA

No. 2293

Geneva, 15 November, 1993



Dear Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your circular-letter No. DM-1092 of 5 November 1993 and to inform you that the Government of Finland has decided to nominate Dr. Pekka TARJANNE, as a candidate for re-election to the post of Secretary-General of ITU. The election will be held at the Plenipotentiary Conference of International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 19 September - 14 October, 1994).

I am enclosing the curriculum vitae of Dr. Tarjanne, which is kindly asked to be circulated to the member states of ITU.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Antti Hynninen".

Antti Hynninen

Ambassador

Permanent Representative

Dr. Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General of ITU
G e n e v a

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME TARJANNE Pekka Johannes

BORN September 19, 1937 in Stockholm, Sweden

NATIONALITY Finnish

FAMILY STATUS Married, 3 children (28, 26, 21 years)

PROFESSION Secretary-General, ITU 1989 -

EDUCATION M.Sc.(Eng.) 1960, University of Technology, Helsinki
Doctor of Technology 1962, University of Technology, Helsinki

Research work and teaching at
- NORDITA, Copenhagen (1961-62)
- Carnegie Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa. (1962-63)
- University of California, Berkeley (1963)
- University of Wisconsin (1964)
- Princeton University (1965-66)
- Cornell University (1966)

UNIVERSITY CHAIRS Professor (Theoretical Physics), University of Oulu 1965-66
Professor (Theoretical Physics), University of Helsinki 1967-77

ACADEMIC MEMBERSHIPS President of Finnish Physical Society 1968
Member of the Finnish Academy of Technology 1982-
Member of the Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences in Finland 1988-
Member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences 1986-

PARLIAMENTARY AND GOVERNMENTAL CAREER President, Finnish Liberal Party 1968-78
Member of Parliament 1970-77 (Foreign Affairs Committee and Constitutional Committee)
Chairman of Transport and Communications Commission of the Nordic Council 1970-72 and 1975-77
Minister of Communications and at the same time Minister responsible for Nordic Cooperation 1972-75
Director General, Posts and Telecommunications, Finland, 1977-89

HONORS Commander of the Order of the White Rose of Finland
IEEE Award

LANGUAGES Finnish, Swedish, English (Excellent)
French, German (Good)

+++



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Addendum 3 to
Document 6-E
11 April 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL

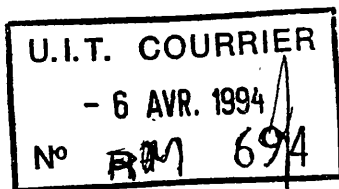
I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of Deputy Secretary-General:

Mr. Fazlur RAHMAN (Bangladesh)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.



Permanent Mission of Bangladesh

65 rue de Lausanne
1202 Geneva
Tel : (022) 732 59 40
Telex : 41 26 44
Fax : (022) 738 46 16

NO. BMG/ITU-102

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and has the honour to inform that the Government of Bangladesh has nominated Mr. Fazlur Rahman, Chairman, Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board, for the post of the Deputy Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) . Election for the post is scheduled to be held during the ITU conference in Kyoto in Japan from 19th September to 14th October 1994 . A Biographical Note of Mr. Fazlur Rahman is enclosed herewith .

It would be highly appreciated if the above mention decision of the Government of Bangladesh is put to appropriate use .

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Bangladesh avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) the assurances of its highest consideration.

The International
Telecommunication Union (ITU)
Geneva.



BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Fazlur RAHMAN was born on 1st March 1938 in Calcutta (British India). After obtaining degree in Electrical Engineering from Dhaka University in 1958 he joined the Electricity Department of the erstwhile Government of East Pakistan. From 1960 to 1971 he worked with the Pakistan Telecommunication Department in different capacities. Since 1971 he has been working for the Bangladesh Telecommunication Department/Board in various capacities and now he is the Chairman of the Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board (National Telecommunication Operator).



He has been the architect for setting up the Telecommunication Industries (Telecom. Equipments & Cables) in Bangladesh. He has worked as a member of the Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board for more than 10 years and is considered as an authority on manufacturing technology, transfer of technology, management and handling of labours etc. He has participated actively in research, development & training projects and has been involved in the decision making process for introduction of new products. He chaired a group responsible for selection of Digital Switching Technology in the country. Currently he has been engaged in the process of doubling the existing infrastructure of Telecom. facilities in the country within a period of three years.

Fazlur Rahman combines in him the qualities of Telecom. Engineer of highest order and outstanding successful Manager of the Telecom. development works and services.

Fazlur Rahman has worked in the Emirates Telecommunication Corporation (in Abu Dhabi, UAE) as Chief engineer from 1982 to 1987. He has attended various meetings and conferences on Telecommunication in Bangladesh and other countries. Recently he led delegation for his country in the Regional Telecommunication Development Conference in Singapore (AS-RDC 1993) and Chaired the meeting of Asia-Pacific Telecommunity on Transfer of Technology at Bangkok (1993). He organized the Regional Telecom. Development Conference of South and West Asian countries at Dhaka (February, 1994). He has actively participated in the Working Group of World Telecommunication Development Conference (ITU) for LDCs.

He is a Fellow of the Institute of Engineers, Bangladesh and Member of the IEEE, USA. He is also a visiting professor of Engineering College and Polytechnical Institutes.

Currently he is engaged in the task of sectoral reforms in Bangladesh to confront the upheavals currently taking place in the world of Telecommunication.

Fazlur Rahman, speaks Bengali, Urdu, Hindi, English and reads Arabic. He is married and have three children.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Addendum 2 to
Document 6-E
4 March 1994
Original: Russian

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of Deputy Secretary-General:

Mr. Valery TIMOFEEV (Russian Federation)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

No. 136

Geneva, 28 February 1994

To: The Secretary-General

Sir,

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation of the Office of the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva has the honour to forward a letter from Mr. V. Bulgak, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications of the Russian Federation, officially submitting the candidature of Mr. Valery Timofeev, Deputy Chairman of the State Commission on Frequency Management of Russia, for the post of Deputy Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union at the elections to be held during the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union in Kyoto, Japan, September-October 1994.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A. Kolosovsky
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Russian Federation

Mr. Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union

Geneva

No. 675

16 February 1994

To: Mr. Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union

Dear Sir,

In reply to your Circular-letter DM-1092 (RM/E/PP-94) of 5 November 1993, I have the honour to submit on behalf of the Administration of the Russian Federation the candidature of Mr. Valery Victorovich Timofeev, Deputy Chairman of the State Commission on Frequency Management of Russia, for the post of Deputy Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union.

To this end, and with a view to informing all the Members of the Union, attached please find the candidate's curriculum vitae. Mr. Timofeev is well known in the people communications community, owing to his active participation in various conferences and meetings of the ITU as well as in numerous bilateral and multilateral discussions on coordination of radiofrequency spectrum usage, and has experience of service at ITU headquarters.

As one of the most active Members of the Union, attaching great importance to ITU's role in the international regulation of telecommunications, the Administration of the Russian Federation is convinced that, as Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. Timofeev would be able to make a valuable contribution to increasing the efficiency of ITU and expanding international cooperation, for the good of all the Members of the Union.

Yours faithfully,

V. B. BULGAK

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: TIMOFEEV Valery Victorovitch
Nationality: Russian
Date and place of birth: 26 September 1938, Ryazan Region (Russia)
Civil status: Married, with one child
Current position: Deputy Chairman, State Commission on Frequency Management of the Russian Federation
Languages: Russian, French and English

1. EDUCATION

- 1961 Moscow Electrotechnical Institute of Telecommunications.
Diploma in Radio Engineering
- 1967 Postgraduate studies at the State Radio Research Institute (NIIR), Moscow.
Postgraduate Diploma in Technical Science (D.Sc.).
- 1970 All-Union Academy for Foreign Trade, Moscow.
Diploma in International Economics

2. HONOURS

Order of International Friendship;
National Medal "Veteran of Labour";
National Insignia of Master of Telecommunication;
CCIR Diploma of Honour;
ITU Silver Medal.

3. CAREER

Dr. V. Timofeev is a highly-qualified specialist in the field of the telecommunications, broadcasting, microwave and satellite communication systems, as well as frequency management and planning at both the national and international levels. He also has specific training in the sphere of international economic relations.

In 1961, after graduating from the Moscow Electrotechnical Institute of Telecommunications, Mr. Timofeev joined the State Radio Research Institute (NIIR) as engineer responsible for testing and developing different types of microwave antennas.

Gaining successive promotions to the post of senior engineer (1963), chief designer (1966) and senior research worker (1968), Mr. Timofeev took an active part in the development of various microwave systems and the "Orbita" domestic satellite system.

The group of engineers led by Mr. Timofeev, who was personally involved in all the studies, dealt with engineering problems such as designing earth station facilities and special antenna systems, choosing sites for different types of earth stations, system planning including the selection of orbital positions and frequency planning, and frequency sharing between space and terrestrial radio services.

From December 1970 to August 1974, Mr. Timofeev worked as an engineer in the IFRB Secretariat, where he was engaged in the technical examination of terrestrial and space frequency assignments, including coordination of space and earth stations.

On his return to Moscow in 1974, Mr. Timofeev was appointed Head of the Division in the State Radio Research Institute (NIIR) responsible for studies on frequency sharing and coordination of space and terrestrial radio systems, and in 1978 he was promoted to the post of Head of the Institute's EMC, Spectrum Management and International Cooperation Department.

Under Mr. Timofeev's leadership, the EMC Department conducted studies on radiowave propagation and frequency planning, and developed national EMC standards and technical bases for various international conferences and meetings.

For a number of years he has been responsible for the international coordination of various national space systems, heading the Russian delegations at numerous coordination meetings with other administrations.

In March 1992, the Government of the Russian Federation appointed Mr. Timofeev to his current post, as Deputy Chairman of the State Commission on Frequency Management of the Russian Federation (the rank of a deputy Minister).

4. INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Since 1968 Mr. Timofeev has participated in the meetings of various ITU organs, including CCIR study groups, IFRB seminars, administrative radio conferences, Plenipotentiary Conferences.

In 1975 he visited Somalia on a technical assistance mission as an ITU counsellor.

The main conferences he has attended include:

- 1974: World Maritime Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva.
- 1977: World Broadcasting-Satellite Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva.
- 1979: World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva.
- 1984: World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service, Geneva (First Session).
- 1985: World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It, Geneva (First Session).
- 1987: World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service, Geneva (Second Session).
- 1988: World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It, Geneva (Second Session).
- 1992: World Administrative Radio Conference for Dealing with Frequency Allocations in Certain Parts of the Spectrum, Malaga-Torremolinos.
- 1993: Radiocommunication Assembly, Geneva.
- 1993: World Radiocommunication Conference, Geneva.

- 1982: ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi.
- 1989: ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice.
- 1992: ITU Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva.

Mr. Timofeev has been head or deputy head of national delegations at several ITU conferences and meetings. In 1993 he was elected Vice-Chairman of the first Radiocommunication Assembly and Chairman of the first World Radiocommunication Conference of the ITU.

As an expert concerned with improving the functioning of the ITU in general and the IFRB in particular, Mr. Timofeev served on the Committee on the long-term future of and extended use of the computer by the IFRB.

At present, Mr. Timofeev is a member of the ITU Voluntary Group of Experts to study allocation and improved use of the radio frequency spectrum and simplification of the Radio Regulations.

Mr. Timofeev is Chairman of the National Commission on the activities of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector.

5. SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Mr. Timofeev is the author of more than 60 scientific publications on various aspects of radiocommunication and broadcasting, satellite communications, frequency planning, EMC and international cooperation.

He is a co-author of four monographs, one of which was published both in the USSR and the USA.

He is the author or co-author of nine patents on different inventions in the field of radiocommunication.

6. SUMMARY

In summary, Mr. Timofeev has 32 years of experience in the field of telecommunications at both the national and international levels and in the work of different ITU organs and forums.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Addendum 1 to
Document 6-E
3 February 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of Deputy Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union:

Mr. Mohamed HARBI (Algeria)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

Permanent Mission
of the People's Democratic
Republic of Algeria to the
Office of the United Nations
and the International Organizations
in Switzerland

HM/24OI/MT/N° 27

The Permanent Mission of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to the Office of the United Nations and the International Organizations in Switzerland presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union and has the honour to inform him that, with a view to the elections which will take place at the Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Kyoto (Japan), the Algerian Government has decided to put forward Mr. Mohamed HARBI as a candidate for the post of Deputy Secretary-General of the ITU.

The Permanent Mission of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria takes this opportunity to reiterate to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 25 January 1994

The Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
1211 GENEVA 20

CURRICULUM VITAE

Mohamed HARBI

CHAIRMAN
RADIO REGULATIONS BOARD
International Telecommunication Union

Born on: 06.02.1941 in Annaba, Algeria
Married, 2 children
Languages: Arabic, English, French, Spanish



❖ PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

☐ **1989 - 1993: IFRB MEMBER, Vice-Chairman from 1.11.1992 to 28.2.1993**

- Elected Member of the IFRB, Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989 (International Frequency Registration Board), ITU, Geneva.
- Since September 1992, M. Harbi is also Chairman of the Appeal Board, the Administrative organ of appeal of the ITU staff.

☐ **IFRB SECRETARIAT (INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD), ITU, GENEVA**

1984 - 1989: Head of Engineering and Regulatory Department

1981 - 1984: Head of Engineering Department

- Between 1981 and 1989, Technical Secretary of 13 WARC and RARC.

☐ **TECHNICAL COOPERATION, ITU, BAHRAIN**

1980: Director of Gulf-vision project in Bahrain and Senior Adviser to Members of Gulf-vision Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Iraq, Oman and Qatar.

- Study on propagation in VHF/UHF
- Design, acquisition and setting up an automatic system for propagation measurements in VHF/UHF (TV transmitters), controlled by microcomputer for the 7 States Members of Gulf-vision.

☐ **ALGERIAN RADIO AND TELEVISION ORGANISATION, ALGIERS**

1977 - 1980: Director of planning and equipment.

- Responsible of planning policy in BC and TV for the production and transmission sectors
- Preparation of equipment plans, in particular for high-power LW/MW transmitters and the second TV channel.

- Preparation of tenders, technical studies, choice of manufacturers and negotiation of contracts.
- Follow-up of different projects (engineering, financial matters, etc.).
- Modernization of the TV Headquarters in Algiers.
- Radio and TV Headquarters projects for Oran and Constantine.
- Participation in National Committees of Frequency Management.
- Participation in activities of regional (ASBU, EBU, URTNA) and international organisations (ITU, and non-aligned countries).

1972 - 1977: Head of Planning Department.

- Planning of TV and BC transmitters (Measurements of antenna patterns by helicopter and measurements of electrical characteristics of the ground).
- Determination of optimal heights for coverage of TV transmitting antennas.
- Propagation measurements (ground wave and sky wave) and installation of measurements stations in Sahara. Participation in the EBU measurement campaign.
- Study and implementation of a monitoring station.
- Measurement of BC and TV coverage areas.
- Member of the technical group responsible for the implementation of DOMSAT (Domestic Satellite System).
- Participation in regional (ASBU, EBU, URTNA) and international (ITU) activities.

□ MINISTRY OF PTT, ALGIERS

1965 - 1972: Permanent Secretary of Telecommunications Coordination Committee.

- Setting up the structures of the Coordination Committee, Licence Committee, Frequency allocation Committee, etc.
- Elaboration of a National Plan of frequencies allocations.
- Responsible of the preparation and participation in WARC, RARC, CCIR meetings and Administrative Council.

1963 - 1965: Head of Frequency Management Division.

- Organisation of National Frequency Management and of a Monitoring System.
- Active participation to set up an inter ministerial body of radiocommunications coordination.
- Participation in ITU WARC and RARC and responsible for relations with the ITU.

❖ PARTICIPATION IN ITU CONFERENCES




- Mr. M. Harbi participated in different ITU Conferences as Chairman of Working Groups, Chairman of Committees and Vice-Chairman of the Conferences.
- Since 1981, Mr. M. Harbi participated in all RARC and WARC.
- **PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCES**
 - Torremolinos, 1973
 - Montreux, 1965.
- **ITU ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL**
 - All sessions from 1981 to 1993.
 - Councillor, 1971.
- **WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE RADIOCOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES**
 - WARC, Geneva, 1979. *Chairman of Committee 5: Frequency Allocation Table.*
 - BC-SAT WARC, Geneva, 1977. *Chairman of Technical Working Group.*
 - Space WARC, 1971.
 - Maritime WARC, 1967.
 - EARC on Aeronautical Radiocommunications, Geneva, 1964 and 1966.
 - Space EARC, Geneva, 1963.
- **REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE RADIOCOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES**
 - LF/MF RARC, Geneva, 1974. *Vice-Chairman of the Conference.*
 - LF/MF RARC, Geneva, 1975. *Chairman of the Requirement Committee.*
 - LF/MF RARC, Geneva, 1964 and 1966. *Chairman of the Editorial Committee.*
- **CCIR PLENARY ASSEMBLIES**
 - Geneva, 1974. *Chairman of Technical Cooperation Committee.*
 - New Delhi, 1970
 - Oslo, 1966
 - Study Groups 5, 6, 10 and 11 between 1966 and 1974.
- **REGIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCES**
 - Cairo, Egypt, 1992
 - Harare, Zimbabwe, 1990
- **HIGH LEVEL COMMITTEE, GENEVA, 1990-1992**
- **VOLUNTARY GROUP OF EXPERTS ON THE RADIO REGULATIONS, GENEVA, 1990-1993**

❖ REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS CONFERENCES














- Since 1981, Mr. M. Harbi represented the ITU in different meetings of ABU, ASBU, BONAC, EBU, UAT and UAPT.
- In 1978-1979, he chaired the Experts Group of the non-aligned countries for broadcasting.
- Between 1973 and 1980, he participated in Working Groups and meetings of the Technical Committee of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU).

❖ LECTURER - IFRB SEMINARS & REGIONAL SEMINARS








- 📄 Lecturer during regular IFRB Seminars, Geneva, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990 and 1992.
- 📄 Since his election as Member of the IFRB, in Nice, 1989, Mr. Harbi has implemented the idea of organising **Regional Seminars** on national frequency management, resulting in the organisation of 6 highly successful meetings.
- | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1993 | 📄 Caracas, Venezuela. | 📄 St. Petersburg, Russia. | 📄 Islamabad, Pakistan. |
| 1991 | 📄 Kericho, Kenya. | 📄 Athens, Greece. | 📄 Praia, Cape-Verde. |
- 1993 📄 ASBU Training Center, Damas:
Lectures on LW/MW/FM sound broadcasting and VHF/UHF television.
- 📄 Meeting of the Arab states on national Frequency Management, Cairo.
- 1992 📄 Satel Conseil, Paris: Member of the Panel on WARC-92.
- 📄 The New ITU Association of Japan, Tokyo:
Lectures on international regulations governing satellite radiocommunication.
- 📄 Meeting to resolve cases of interference in VHF/UHF television, Abidjan.
- 1990 📄 Symposium on HDTV, Algiers.
- 1987 📄 Ministry of PTT, Moscow:
Results of planning in HF sound broadcasting.
- 📄 Symposium on New Communications Technology, Algiers:
Broadcasting Space Satellite.
- 📄 UN Seminar on Satellite Telecommunications, Moscow:
Orbit Conference preparation.
- 1985 📄 ATU Seminar, Tunis:
International Frequency Management.
- 📄 "Commission des fréquences du Sénat Français", Paris:
International Regulations.
- 1984 📄 Pan African Telecommunications Union, Kinshasa:
HF broadcasting.
- 1983 📄 UN Seminar on Space Radiocommunications, Moscow:
Technical and Regulatory Aspects. Space Radiocommunications.
- 📄 ASBU, Seminar Tunis:
VHF FM Broadcasting.
- 1982 📄 ASBU Seminar, Amman:
VHF FM Broadcasting.
- 1981 📄 Gulf-vision Seminar, Bahrain:
Propagation in VHF/UHF.
Measurement of VHF/UHF antenna patterns by helicopter.
- 1980 📄 Gulf-vision Seminar, Bahrain:
Organization of a workshop on propagation measurements in the Gulf.
- 1975 📄 ITU Expert in Bujumbura, Burundi:
Study for the Government of Burundi on broadcasting national coverage.
Comparative study on MF and FM sound broadcasting.

- 1974  ASBU Seminar; ITU Expert in Khartoum, Sudan:
Propagation and ground conductivity measurement campaign.
- 1974  URTNA Seminar, Nairobi:
Sound broadcasting in Africa.
- 1973  ASBU Seminar, Kuwait:
LF/MF sound broadcasting.

PUBLICATIONS

-  The Frequency Spectrum: Worldwide Quest towards the Year 2000?
Publication of "Center for Strategic and International Studies",
Washington, D.C., 1992.
-  The International Regulation of Space Radiocommunications Services in the 90's,
Telecom 91, Global Review, London 1991.
-  The Radio Spectrum: A natural limited resource, World Telecommunication Forum,
Harare, 1990.
-  The VHF Sound BC Conference (co-author with Miss M. Huet and Mr. J. Rutkowski,
ITU, Telecommunications Journal, 1984).
-  The Rio de Janeiro Plan, ITU, Telecommunications Journal, 1982.
-  Propagation in the Gulf, ITU, Telecommunications Journal, 1981.
-  Measurements of radio and TV antenna patterns by helicopter, Algiers, 1978
-  Study of BC coverage in Algeria, RTA, 1977.
-  Determination of effective radiated power, ASBU, Technical Journal, 1976.
-  Comparative study (FM/AM) coverage of Burundi, ITU, 1975.
-  Ground conductivity in Algeria, ITU, Telecommunications Journal, December 1975.
-  Preparation of LF/MF RARC, ITU, Telecommunications Journal, 1974.
-  Different publications in Technical Reviews of ASBU and URTNA.

ETUDES

- 1946 - 1956:  Primary and Secondary school, Annaba, Algeria.
- 1956 - 1960:  Technical Schools of Saintes, Rochefort and Auxerre, France
(Radiocommunications Certificates).
- 1960 - 1962:  Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, Paris, France.
- 1966 - 1971: **Université d'Alger:**
 Mathématiques Générales et Physique MGP.
 Licence ès Sciences de Physique.
- 1971 - 1972: **Institut de Physique Nucléaire d'Alger:**
 Advanced studies in Physique du solide (Electronics).
- 1976 - 1979: **University of Prague:**
 Preparation under the direction of Dr. Joachim, former Senior CCIR
Adviser, of a PhD thesis on Propagation.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 6-E
6 December 1993
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL

Further to the information contained in Document 3, I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of Deputy Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union:

Dr. Henry CHASIA (Republic of Kenya)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

KENYA POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telegraphic Address:
"DIRPOSTS", Nairobi.

Telephone:
Nairobi 27401 Extn. 2433



OFFICE OF THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

P.O. BOX 30301,

NAIROBI.

KENYA.

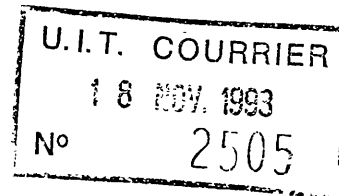
Your Ref.

P.O. Ref. DF: 3434/GEN

18th November, 1993

TO : DR. PEKKA TARJANNE
SECRETARY GENERAL
I.T.U. GENEVA

FAX : 41 22 730 5137



FROM : MANAGING DIRECTOR
KENYA POSTS & TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

FAX : 254 2 217895

SUBJECT : CANDIDATURE FOR THE POST OF DEPUTY SECRETARY
GENERAL

Reference is made to your letter Ref:DM-1092 of 5th November, 1993 concerning candidatures for various I.T.U. posts to be filled in the next Plenipotentiary Conference in Kyoto Japan from 19th September to 14th October, 1994.

I am pleased to inform you that Kenya has nominated Dr. Henry Chasia as a candidate for election at the conference for the post of Deputy Secretary General. Dr. Henry Chasia, a Kenyan National who has served in various capacities both in the East African Posts and Telecommunications Corporation and INTELSAT has a wealth of experience in the field of telecommunications. His Curriculum Vitae and detailed Career History are forwarded for your attention and necessary action.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S.K. Chena".
S.K. Chena
MANAGING DIRECTOR

HENRY CHASIA

DETAILED CAREER HISTORY

BORN 17 February 1940

EDUCATION

1955 - 1958 Alliance High School, Kikuyu, Kenya

1959 - 1964 Makerere University College, Kampala, Uganda
(Awarded B.Sc. in Mathematics and Physics of
the University of London, in 1964)

1969 - 1971 Imperial College of Science and Technology,
1973 - 1974 University of London (Awarded Diploma of the
Imperial College (D.I.C.) in
Telecommunications and the Ph.D. in Electrical
Engineering in 1974)

WORK EXPERIENCE

**EAST AFRICAN POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATION CORPORATION
(1964 - 1974)**

1964 - 1966. **Assistant Telecommunications Controller.**
Following one year's attachment to the British Post Office was
stationed in Nairobi (Kenya Regional Headquarters) with
responsibility for development and planning functions including the
projection of service requirements and dimensioning of telephone
exchange equipment and trunk lines.

1966 - 1968. **Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller.**
Stationed in Nairobi (East African Headquarters) with
responsibility for quality of service standards, dealing with
customer relations and regulating the use of private radio
networks.

1968 - 1969. **Telecommunications Controller.** Stationed in Nairobi
(East African Headquarters) with responsibility for directing,
budgeting and supervision of a headquarters branch with
responsibility for coordinating the work of regional branches in
Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda in the areas of service quality,
exchange design and trunk dimensioning. Also served as Chairman of
the Private Radio Networks Committee (responsible for advising the
Postmaster General in his capacity as the radio licensing authority
for the East African Community).

1971 - 1973. **Chief, Growth Estimates and Design Group.**
Stationed in Kampala (East African Headquarters). Following re-
organization of the Corporation and move of its headquarters from

Nairobi to Kampala, was appointed to this position with responsibility for the supervision of a headquarters group charged with the task of preparing the 1972 - 79 program for telecommunication development in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda including assembly of user requirements, preparation of telephone exchange site plans, exchange design and trunk dimensioning; preparation of network plans for routing, numbering, signalling, charging and transmission; served as the telecommunications representative on the East African Committee of Planners (inter-governmental body responsible for providing advice on investment decisions for East African Community corporations). In December 1972, member of the East African negotiating team with the World Bank for funding the 1972-79 development program.

Represented East Africa in the activities and discussions relating to the pre-investment study and implementation of the pan-african telecommunication network 1971-1972.

INTELSAT
1974 - Present

1974 - 1978. **Traffic Analyst, Technical and Operations Division.** Responsible for organizing annual Global Traffic Meetings and the assembly of service requirements and projections for entry into the INTELSAT Traffic Data Base. Organized the effort which culminated in computerizing the gathering and processing of forecast data developed during Global Traffic meetings.

1978 - 1980. **Senior Member of Technical Staff, Planning and Studies Department.** Performed system studies for the future INTELSAT system. Responsible for INTELSAT's preparations for WARC-79 where, as a result of successful negotiations, the spectrum for the Fixed Satellite Service was expanded by more than 1100 MHz uplink and downlink. After WARC-79 undertook extensive system studies related to the incorporation of the new (expansion) frequency bands into the future INTELSAT system.

1981 - 1982. **Chief, System Analysis, Planning and Studies Department.** Responsible for formulating and supervising INTELSAT's technical preparations for the First Session of WARC-85/88 for the planning of the geostationary satellite orbit and of the services utilizing it. In the course of this work compiled and developed a large amount of information and planning techniques for the use of the GSO. Also directed the development of general satellite planning methodology and economics, including modelling of earth station and space station costs.

1982 - 1985. **Manager, Inter-system Coordination Office.** Responsible for frequency coordination of INTELSAT networks under the Radio Regulations as well as under the procedures of the INTELSAT Organization; Organized and led INTELSAT delegations for

intersystem coordination negotiations with the USSR, France, India, Brazil, USA, EUTELSAT, Israel, Sweden and the European Space Agency. Also organized the preparation of notices of frequency assignments for INTELSAT satellite networks for submission to the IFRB; dealings with ITU Administrations on frequency coordination and registration matters; directed the development of INTELSAT's computerized Coordination and Interference Management System (CIMS); directed the development of mathematical and software tools for use by INTELSAT in its coordination activities.

1985 - Present. Manager, Orbital Resources Department.
Responsible for INTELSAT's relations with the ITU and its three Sectors as well as standards bodies such as the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Responsible for the management of the bilateral exchange of information and the interaction of INTELSAT experts with these bodies. Over sixty INTELSAT experts are involved in these activities in various degrees, which include the study programs of the CCIR, CCITT, ISO and ETSI. Duties include the definition of areas of concern to INTELSAT in these programs, initiation of necessary technical studies, preparation of contributions, their approval by INTELSAT governing bodies and attendance at Study Group meetings and Conferences; dissemination of standards and regulatory information for the design, construction and operation of the INTELSAT space segment; preparation of notices of frequency assignments for INTELSAT networks for submission to the IFRB; dealings with ITU Administrations on frequency coordination and registration matters; providing advice on the international regulation of radio and of telecommunication services. Also responsible for INTELSAT preparations for major ITU Conferences e.g. WARC-88, WATTC-88, WARC-92, APP-92.

Among the main achievements during my tenure include: i) a significant enhancement of relations between INTELSAT and the ITU, culminating in the decision by the APP-92 to enhance the status and participation of intergovernmental organizations operating satellite systems in the activities of the ITU and ii) the allocation of additional spectrum to the Fixed Satellite Service at WARC-92. Additionally, INTELSAT is now a major player in the development of CCIR recommendations relating to the Fixed Satellite Service and for the work in the CCITT relating to the integration of satellites in the ISDN. INTELSAT has also initiated joint activities with the BDT in the area of training and seminars. Collaborative activities in radio wave propagation in tropical regions are now in progress under the auspices of the CCIR and INTELSAT has been a major contributor to the development of the Handbook on Satellite Communications.

EXPERIENCE IN ITU MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

Represented Kenya, Uganda or Tanzania at numerous CCITT and ITU Plan Committee Meetings during the period 1966 - 1972, including the CCITT Study Group and Plenary Meetings of Mar del Plata (1968) and Geneva (1972), the World Plan Meetings of Mexico City (1976) and Venice (1971), as well as the African Regional Plan Meetings of Addis Ababa (1967) and Lagos (1971).

Represented INTELSAT at the CCITT Plenary (Melbourne 1988 and Helsinki 1993). INTELSAT observer at WATTC-88.

Represented INTELSAT in various CCIR meetings, including the SPM (1978), Study Group 4 Interim Meetings (1980, 1987, 1989), IWP 4/1 (1980, 1983, 1984, 1987), CCIR Plenary (1986 and 1990). Member of the INTELSAT observer delegation to WARC-79, WARC-ORB-88 and WARC-92. INTELSAT representative on the CCIR Advisory Group on Strategic Planning and Review and of the Voluntary Group of Experts for the simplification of the Radio Regulations.

Member of the INTELSAT observer delegation at APP-92.

MEMBERSHIPS

Member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), USA.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 7-E
15 January 1994
Original: Spanish

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Mexico

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Introduction

The Administration of Mexico hereby submits to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference this contribution on the procedure for establishing the agendas of radiocommunication conferences, the purpose being to optimize the use of countries' resources when it comes to sending representatives abroad for the discussion of important matters in the various forums of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Mexico considers that the responsibility for establishing radiocommunication conference agendas is insufficiently clear and that some duplication exists, in that administrations will be required to send their radiocommunication experts first to a conference in order to discuss the questions to be dealt with by subsequent conferences over the following four years, and then to Council sessions, if entitled to participate therein to discuss again the questions which have actually been suggested by that conference, before they are subjected to the consultation process. Our analysis is based on Nos. 118 and 126 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992).

Mexico considers that the subjects to be dealt with by future radiocommunication conferences should be suggested by the radiocommunication conferences themselves, on the basis of participants' experience and the detailed analysis of technological developments and the requirements of all countries. The Council would be responsible for transmitting those suggestions to the Member countries so that all of them, whether or not they had taken part in the relevant conference, were given the opportunity to express their views and participate in establishing the final agenda. It would be clearly understood, however, that the Council would not actually discuss the suggestions transmitted to it by the conference.

In the light of the above, we suggest the following amendments to the Convention:

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ARTICLE 7 (CV)

World Radiocommunication Conference

MEX/7/1
MOD 118

(2) The general scope of this agenda should be established four years in advance in accordance with the views given by a competent conference, as referred to in No. 126, and the final agenda shall be established through consultations organized by the Council on the recommendation made by the competent conference in accordance with No. 126, preferably two years before the conference, with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union, subject to the provisions of No. 47 of this Convention.

Reasons: To make it clear that a radiocommunication conference's agenda is based on the recommendations of a competent conference.

MEX/7/2
NOC 126

(2) recommend to the Council items for inclusion in the agenda of a future conference and give its views on such agendas for at least a four-year cycle of radiocommunication conferences, together with an estimate of the financial implications;

Reasons: In view of the amendments proposed to No. 118, no amendments are required to No. 126, which clearly states that conferences are responsible for establishing the agendas in question.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 8-E
15 January 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Japan

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

1. Introduction

Japan has been actively working to review the structure and functions of the ITU not only at the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP) in 1992 but also through subsequent work on the further reform of the ITU. Having examined the result of this work, Japan presents the following proposals to the next Plenipotentiary Conference with the view to enhancing the effectiveness and strength of the ITU.

2. Establishment of a conference to discuss policy issues on international telecommunications

Along with the rapid technological innovations and the new developments in the business management environment, there has been an explosion of new telecommunications technologies and services. Many of these new technologies and services, in order to become reality, will require international coordination with regard to many aspects other than standards and radio-spectrum allocations which are the traditional ITU domains. For example, it has become increasingly important for telecommunication administrations to have an opportunity to discuss international arrangements and policies on the introduction of new technologies and services. However, at present, there is no scheme in the ITU which can fulfil such a requirement.

In the case of non-geostationary-satellite services, it will be quite difficult to realize an effective service provision without a consensus among concerned administrations on various points, such as the nature of international arrangements for service providers and the coordination mechanism among regulatory agencies, besides the allocation of radio frequencies which is being considered by world radiocommunication conferences. For discussion of these subjects which are outside the mandates of the Sectors of the ITU, it is necessary to establish a forum to prepare a framework which provides guidance for the activities of the ITU Sectors and administrations.

With this point in mind, Japan proposes the establishment of a conference, along the following lines:

- 1) The major responsibility of the Conference is to discuss among administrations the telecommunications policy matters related to the introduction of new technologies and services, which cannot be dealt with exclusively by each Sector or other conference. The Conference will make Resolutions and Recommendations, neither of which will be of a binding nature.

- 2) The Plenipotentiary Conference or the Council will fix the agenda, venue and date of the conference. The conference would be convened on an ad hoc basis.

However, as these Japanese proposals are closely related to Resolution 15 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference concerning consideration of the need to establish a forum to discuss strategies and policies in the changing telecommunication environment, which states that the 1994 Council shall consider any Recommendation on this matter for submission to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference, Japan will revise or supplement the proposals after the Council considers this matter.

3. Proposed amendments of the provisions in the Constitution and the Convention

- 1) The following paragraph shall be added after paragraph c) of Article 7 of the Constitution:

ARTICLE 7 (CS)

Structure of the Union

J/8/1
ADD 42A d) world telecommunication policy conferences;
J/8/2
(MOD) 43-46 ~~d)-g)~~e)-h)

- 2) The following Article 25A shall be added to the Constitution:

J/8/3
ADD

ARTICLE 25A (CS)

World Telecommunication Policy Conferences

- 147A 1. A world telecommunication policy conference may discuss specific telecommunication policy matters which cannot be dealt with exclusively by any Sector of the Union or a world conference on international telecommunications.
- 147B 2. The world telecommunication policy conferences shall not produce Final Acts. Their conclusions shall take the form of Resolutions, Decisions, Recommendations or Reports. These conclusions must in all circumstances be in conformity with this Constitution, the Convention and the Administrative Regulations. When adopting Resolutions and Decisions, the conferences shall take into account the foreseeable financial implications and should avoid adopting Resolutions and Decisions which might give rise to expenditure in excess of the upper limits on credits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

- 3) The following paragraph 9 shall be added to Article 3 of the Convention:

ARTICLE 3 (CV)

Other Conferences

J/8/4

ADD 49A

9. (1) World telecommunication policy conferences shall be held upon decision by the Plenipotentiary Conference or the Council with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union.

49B

(2) The provisions for the adoption of the agenda of, and the participation in, a world radiocommunication conference shall, as appropriate, equally apply to world telecommunication policy conferences.

- 4) The following paragraph 6 shall be added to Article 26 of the Convention:

ARTICLE 26 (CV)

**Procedure for Convening or Cancelling World Conferences
or Radiocommunication Assemblies at the Request of
Members of the Union or on a Proposal of the Council**

J/8/5

ADD 309A

6. Any Member of the Union wishing to have a world telecommunication policy conference convened shall propose it to the Plenipotentiary Conference or the Council; the agenda, precise place and exact dates of such a conference shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of this Convention.

- 5) Paragraph 5.2 of Article 32 of the Convention shall be replaced by:

ARTICLE 32 (CV)

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Other Meetings

J/8/6

MOD

5.2 *Radiocommunication Conferences and World Conferences on
International Telecommunications and World Telecommunication Policy
Conferences*

Additionally, other provisions might be modified to the extent necessary for the establishment of the conference.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 9-E
15 January 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

United States of America

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Overview

Today's sophisticated telecommunication networks and technologies are a testimony to the success of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in helping to provide an environment that is conducive to global telecommunications. Through its three Sectors, the ITU ensures the efficient allocation of the radio spectrum and geostationary orbit, promotes network interoperability and facilitates the development of the telecommunications infrastructure worldwide. It is our responsibility, as Members of the ITU, to ensure that the ITU continues to evolve to meet the challenges of the changing telecommunications environment.

At the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP) in December 1992, we adopted important changes to the structure and functioning of the Union to allow it to adapt to future requirements of the rapidly changing telecommunications environment. This restructuring was the first major reorganization in nearly 50 years.

In adopting the new Constitution and the Convention (CS/CV), the key objectives were to improve the efficiency of the Union, to broaden participation in the activities of the Union and to enhance the effectiveness of the organs of the Union, as well as their responsiveness to the Members.

The Constitution and Convention will enter into force on 1 July 1994. Our experience with them has been limited to their provisional application pursuant to APP Resolution 1. Based on this provisional application, it appears that the new Constitution and Convention are working satisfactorily so far. Given the magnitude of the changes made at the APP and the time required for all of these changes to be fully implemented within the Union, this Plenipotentiary should not address additional major changes, but rather should focus on effective implementation of the 1992 changes and efficient use of valuable ITU and Member resources. Through their decisions, the Members can give sound guidance to the elected officials for management of the Union for the next four years as they continue to implement the new Constitution and Convention.

Accordingly, based on our experience with the Geneva CS/CV to date, the United States makes only the following editorial change to the Convention to correct an apparent oversight.

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ARTICLE 20 (CV)

Conduct of Business of Study Groups

USA/9/1
MOD 247

6. Study groups may initiate action for obtaining approval from Members for recommendations completed between two assemblies or conferences. The procedures to be applied for obtaining such approval shall be those approved by the competent assembly or conference. Recommendations so approved shall have the same status as ones approved by the assembly or conference itself.

Reasons: This correction is required to reflect the fact that for the Radiocommunication Sector, Recommendations are adopted either at assemblies or in between assemblies. For Recommendations approved between assemblies, they must be granted the same status as those adopted by an assembly.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Addendum 3 to
Document 10-E
9 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF DIRECTOR OF THE TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT BUREAU (BDT)

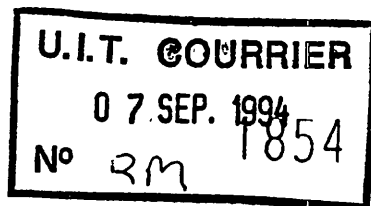
I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT):

Mr. N. VITTAL (India)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.



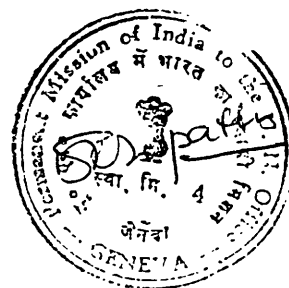
भारत का स्थायी मिशन
जेनेवा
PERMANENT MISSION OF INDIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICES
9, RUE DU VALAIS
1202 GENEVA
TELEPHONE : 732 08 59

No.GEN/PMI/ITU/94

The Permanent Mission of India presents its compliments to the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union and has the honour to state that the Government of India has decided to nominate Mr. N. Vittal as a candidate for the post of Director, Bureau of Telecommunications Development [BDT] of the ITU, elections for which would be held during the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU scheduled to be held from 19th September to 14th October, 1994 in Kyoto, Japan. A copy of his Curriculum Vitae is enclosed.

The Permanent Mission of India avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union the assurances of its highest consideration.

September 7, 1994



The Secretary General,
International Telecommunication Union,
Place des Nations,
1211 Geneva 20.

CURRICULUM VITAE

N. VITTAL

Chairman Telecom Commission and
Secretary, Department of Telecommunications
Government of India

Born on: 31 January 1938 in Trivandrum, India

Married, 2 children

Languages: English, Indian languages (Tamil, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi) and French.

Professional activities

I 1 October 1993 onwards: Chairman, Telecom Commission

Chairman, Telecom Commission, also function as Director-General of Telecommunications, the regulatory authority under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

Concurrently Secretary, Department of Telecommunications. Head of the organization which is one of the largest both in terms of manpower (470 000 employees) and budget.

Responsible for policy formulation, implementation of telecom services in the country and encourage the growth of the telecommunication sector in the country.

Achievements in the last nine months (from October 1993 to June 1994)

- i) Was instrumental in pushing forth the liberalized policies for telecommunications in India. For the first time since 1947, the Government of India announced a National Telecommunication Policy on 13 May 1994 which *inter alia* provides for the entry of the private sector in the basic voice telephony. The policy provides for telephones for all and telephones within the reach of all by 1997. It also visualizes universal service covering 576 490 villages by 1997, in an area of 3.2875 million square kilometres.
- ii) Also took initiative to encourage Value-Added Services and resolve the bottleneck coming in the way of the growth of the Value-Added Services ranging from e-mail, voice mail, video text, videoconferencing, VSAT based data communication systems, cellular and paging services.
- iii) The human resource development of the 470 000 employees of the Department of Telecommunications was also tackled by two methods. One was to resolve the individual service problems highlighted by the 40 different Unions. The second was the launching of a training programme for 100 000 people per annum in telecommunications, using techniques such as video films and modern techniques for training.
- iv) Was also able to achieve a record of expansion of the national telecom network by installing 1.2 million lines and a growth rate of 18% in 1993-1994.
- v) In addition to being Chairman, Telecom Commission, I continued as Secretary, Department of Electronics. In this dual position I initiated a new drive for nationwide information highway. The basic intention is to put a computer in every college and research institute so that each of the institutions will have access to the databases, e-mail and document transfer.

II 1990-1993: Secretary, Department of Electronics, Government of India and Member, Telecom Commission, India

As Secretary, Department of Electronics, responsible for policy formulation and implementation for development of the electronics industry in India. Many initiatives were taken to give a boost to the emergence of India as a significant player in the software arena, for example:

- i) took initiative to set up the earth stations for providing the 64 kilobyte data transmission;
- ii) to provide standard accreditation systems for upgrading the standards of computer education in the country through the Department of Electronics Accreditation scheme, and
- iii) to frame the Electronic Hardware Technology Park Scheme to provide a base for improving the manufacture of electronics including telecommunication equipment in India.

As a Member of the Telecom Commission, initiated policy measures to improve the services and introduce schemes for the industrial growth centres. Also acted as a member of the high-powered committee appointed by the Government - Dr. Athreya Committee 1991-1992, to go into the issue of restructuring and reorganization of the Department of Telecommunication.

III 1960-1990: Experience in administration and management of industrial enterprises

Apart from the special interest in the telecommunications sphere, experience in handling different organizations, both government as well as commercial. Belong to the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), the premier civil service in India. A list of various posts held is annexed. It gives an idea of my experience which could make me eminently suitable for the position of Director, BDT where a combination of development vision, strategic thinking, management skills and technical awareness is needed.

My experience thus covers a wide spectrum with the focus on industrial administration as well as administration of departments connected with Science and Technology.

The major achievements during my career have been:

- i) revival of the Kandla Free Trade Zone;
- ii) opening of the Dahej Port in Gujarat;
- iii) emergence of the Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company not only as an efficient business enterprise but also as a model for public sector units in the development of backward areas especially in the field of education, health culture and environment management. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company was a zero pollution plant;
- iv) setting up of the Narmada College of Science and Technology;
- v) setting up of the Rs. 200 million Gujarat Narmada Auto Limited factory in Valia in the backward district of Bharuch in 144 days;
- vi) setting up of new organizations such as Industries Commissioner in Gujarat, responsible for Gujarat becoming the first State in the country which was fully covered with District Industries Centres; setting up of a single window service for industry and promotion (Index Bureau) which was adopted later by other States; as Secretary (Civil Supplies Department), set up the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation; as Additional Chief Secretary (Home), initiated proposal for setting up the Gujarat Police Housing Corporation.

Have been a catalyst in upgradation and absorption of technology in telecommunication and electronic sectors.

IV Participation in ITU conferences

1. Participated in the Second Regulatory Colloquium from 1-3 December 1993 held in the ITU headquarters, Geneva and presented a paper on "The changing Role of Government in an Era of Telecom Deregulation - The Indian Perspective".
2. Participated in the Telecommunication Development Conference for Developing Countries of West and South Asia in Dhaka (Bangladesh) from 3-5 February 1994 and presented a paper on "Policy, Regulatory and Organizational Reforms - an Indian Perspective".
3. Presided over the Committee No. 4 in the World Telecommunication Development Conference in Buenos Aires from 21-29 March 1994.
4. In Africa Telecom '94 from 25-29 April 1994 in Cairo presented a paper on "High Quality, Low Cost Technical Approach for Basic Services for the Least Developed Countries - The Asian Perspective".
5. In the APT Conference on Deregulation of the Telecommunication Sector in the Asia Pacific Region held from 4-6 August at Bangkok, was elected and functioned as Chairman of the Conference.

V Academic career

1. B.Sc (Honours), Chemistry, University of Madras, 1958 (equivalent of post graduation).
2. Royal Institute of Public Administration, London, 1972: Training in training techniques.
3. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA Fall 1989: Programme for Senior Executives.

Attended many programmes in Indian Institutes of Management, Bangalore (1988), Ahmedabad (1987), Calcutta (1978).

VI Papers published

Written more than 80 papers on telecommunications.

Publications include more than 250 articles and the book "Export Processing Zone in Asia some Dimensions" (1977) published by Asian Productivity Organization, Tokyo.

Two books have gone to press. They are:

- i) "India Incorporated - Reflections on the Indian Electronics Industry." This contains 45 articles both on Electronics and Telecommunications.
- ii) "The Vicious Cycle of Vittal's Law." This book contains 30 articles on issues of management.

VII Honours conferred

1. Made Honorary Fellow of the Computer Society of India in September 1992. The second person to be honoured by the Computer Society of India in its history of 27 years.
2. IT-man-of-the-year, 1993 by the DATAQUEST - one of the leading computer magazines in India (IT: Information Technology).

VIII Membership of professional bodies

- Member in the Governing Council of All India Management Association
- Member of Board of Institute of Directors (Branch of the UK based organization dedicated to Quality)
- Life Member of Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan (A cultural and educational organization)
- Member of Board of Governors of Centre for Organization Development, Hyderabad (A management organization)
- In the Board of Governors of the Academy of Human Resources Development, Hyderabad
- Member of the Think Tank "Strategic Management Group".

Participated in the meetings of the governing bodies of the following:

- Institution of Electronics and Telecommunications Engineers
- Computer Society of India
- Manufacturers' Association of Information Technology
- National Equipment Manufacturers' Association
- Telecom Equipment Manufacturers' Association
- Centre for Development of Telematics Manufacturer's Association etc.

ANNEX

May 1961 to August 1962	Supernumerary Assistant Collector, Godhra Panch Mahals District
August 1962 to April 1963	Assistant Collector, Dabhoi Sub-div Baroda District Gujarat
April 1963 to April 1964	Controller of Accommodation and Under Secretary, PWD, Govt. of Gujarat
April 1964 to April 1965	Collector, Sabrakantha Dist. Gujarat
June 1965 to June 1966	Secretary, Commission of Enquiry into the Exodus of Minorities from East Pakistan, M/o Home Affairs, Government of India
June 1966 to Sept. 1968	Under Secretary (Political), M/o Home Affairs, Government of India
Sept. 1968 to Oct. 1968	Director of Municipalities and Deputy Secretary, Panchayat Department, Government of Gujarat
Nov. 1968 to April 1969	Deputy Secretary, Revenue Department, Government of Gujarat
April 1969 to Nov. 1970	Director of Accounts and Treasuries, Government of Gujarat
Nov. 1970 to May 1974	Director of Geology and Mining, Government of Gujarat
Jan. 1973 to August 1973	Managing Director, Gujarat Mineral Dev. Corpn., in addition to the charge of Director (Training) and Director of Geology and Mining
May 1974 to May 1977	Development Commissioner, Kandala Free Trade Zone, M/o Commerce, Government of India
May 1977 to Feb. 1980	Industries Commissioner, Vice Chairman, Gujarat Small Industries Corporation Chairman, Aleock Ashdown Co. Director, Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Limited Director, Gujarat State Fin. Corpn. Director, Gujarat Aeromatics Limited
Feb. 1980 to Jan. 1982	Secretary, Food & Civil Supplies and Chairman, Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation, Government of Gujarat
Nov. 1981 to April 1982	Secretary, Health & Family Welfare, Government of Gujarat
April 1982 to April 1987	Managing Director, Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company Limited
May 1987 to April 1988	Additional Chief Secretary (Home), Government of Gujarat
April 1988 to June 1990	Additional Secretary, Dept. of Atomic Energy, Government of India
June 1990 to July 1993	Secretary, Dept. of Electronics, Government of India
July 1993 to Sept. 1993	Officer on Special Duty, Dept of Telecommunications

October 1993 onwards

Chairman, Telecom Commission and
Secretary, Telecommunication,
Government of India

January 1994 onwards

Secretary, Dept. of Electronics,
in addition to Chairman, Telecom. Commission,
Government of India



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Addendum 2 to
Document 10-E
18 April 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF DIRECTOR OF THE
TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT BUREAU (BDT)**

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT):

Mr. Mian Mohammad JAVED (Pakistan).

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

TO: PRINTER	FROM: FAXS-1	DS000	ITU	Page 1 of 10
MSG: CH 1326 1	ISI: 82872454779			11-Apr-94 11:28
1994-04-11	14:23	C.E (D/S) IBA	82872454779	P.01



Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation

(HEADQUARTERS ISLAMABAD)

UIT TELEFAX

11 AVR. 1994

Nº 6M 719

No. DOC.102-10/93

Islamabad, Dated: 11.4.1994.

Subject: CANDIDATES FOR THE POSTS OF SECRETARY GENERAL, DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL, DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAUX OF THE SECTORS(BR. TSB AND BDT) AND MEMBERS OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS BOARDS.

The undersigned is directed to refer your No. DM-1092/RM/E/PP-94 dated 5-11-1993 on the subject cited above. It is intimated that Mr. Muhammad Javed, Chairman, Telecom Foundation Islamabad has been approved as Pakistan's Candidate for the post of Director of the Bureaux of the Sector Telecom Development (BDT).

2. Mr. Muhammad Javed is one of the senior most officers of Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC) and has been till recently the Chairman of the Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation. He has attended several International meetings at ITU and other International Organisations and forums. He is well known amongst the ITU member countries and the organisation. He has a strong engineering background and has vast experience on technical and administrative area. He has also served in the Advisory Board of the ITU.

3. It is therefore requested that the name of Mr. Muhammad Javed, Chairman Telecom Foundation be circulated to all the members of ITU. His curriculum vitae is also attached.


(ABDUL MAJID AWAN)
DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER (OVERSEAS-I)

To.
Mr. Pekka Tarjanne,
Secretary General
International Telecomm Union,
Place des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva-20
Switzerland. FAX NO.41 22733 7256

BIO DATA

1. Name MIAN MOHAMMAD JAVED
2. Date of birth 03.06.1939
3. Qualifications
 - B. Sc. Electrical Eng. (Hons) Gold Medalist
 - National Management Course
 - Fellow Institute of Electrical Engineers
 - Member Institute of Engineers
 - Trained in United Kingdom and Canada in Telecom Technologies
4. Languages English, French
5. Assignments:
 - i) Present
 - Chief Executive and Chairman, Board of Governors Telecom Foundation
 - Responsible for overall management of administrative, technical and financial affairs of the organization
 - The Telecom Foundation operates as a private company and is currently operating pay-phone and public data services in a deregulated market environment. The organization has undertaken contracts for installation of outside plants as a subcontractor to major telephone suppliers of the Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation, e.g. Siemens, Ericsson, Alcatel, etc. The company has undertaken computerization schemes and will be implementing paging, store-and-forward facsimile as well as video conferences.
 - Responsible for mobilization of financial resources for the Foundation's operations and future projects.
 - ii) Immediate Post 1991-1993
 - Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive, Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation
 - The Corporation provides and operates all domestic and international PSTN services in Pakistan
 - During this tenure was responsible to expand the telephone network in Pakistan from 0.84 million to 2.3 million lines.
 - Developed strategies and policies for implementation and execution of this major expansion programme.
 - Organized resources through special built-in, lease and transfer (BLT) schemes for this telephone network expansion.
 - Communications network capacity was doubled from 1 900 circuits to 4 000 circuits.

- Digitization of the local network was enhanced up to 66%.
- 2 300 km of optical fibre links were installed.
- Modernization of billing facilities and introduction of customer services concept.
- Introduced and implemented crash training programmes for the technical and managerial staff.
- Developed 5-year development plan oriented towards breaking stalemate in the field of telecommunication.
- Contributed in developing strategy, guidelines and policies for privatization of Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation as a member of the privatization committee.
- Also assisted in developing the regulatory framework for regulation of telecommunications in the private sector. In this regard, worked very closely with the Government of Pakistan's consultants M/s Bear Stearns and Cooper Lybrand engaged for the privatization process.

iii) December 1990 -
June 1991

Member, Technical Pakistan Telecom Corporation, Head of Technical Department

- Launching of major modernization expansion programme and negotiating loans with World Bank, Asian Development Bank, OECF, KFW, etc. Second switching factory in Pakistan in private sector (Alcatel - CIT).
- Preparation of annual development programme.
- German consultant Detecon assisted in system engineering.
- Negotiated and implemented major international/regional projects:
 - i) Pakistan-India coaxial cable link and direct dialling.
 - ii) Pakistan-UAE submarine cable.
 - iii) Pakistan-Iran microwave link upgrading.
 - iv) Carried out detailed survey for Pakistan-Afghanistan radio relay link in collaboration with ITU experts.

iv) 1986-1991

General Manager, Central Telecom Region - the largest telecom region in Pakistan - involved in:

- Installation, operation and maintenance of telecom services, revenue collection, personnel administration.
- Management consultancy under World Bank (MG Associates UK).

- v) 1982-1986 Chief Engineer (Development). Responsible for:
- Introduction of digital switching.
 - Budgeting plans, development schemes, negotiation and coordination with loan-giving agencies, i.e. World Bank, Asian Development Bank, OECF, KFW, French Protocol, etc.
 - Project management and monitoring
 - Implementation and major projects such as:
 - International gateway exchanges.
 - New satellite earth stations and microwave links.
 - Telephone network upgrading.
- vi) 1973-1982 Deputy Chief Engineer/Director Development. Responsible for:
- Microwave and operation of microwave, satellite communication, UHF, VHF, coaxial cable, PCM and data links.
 - Microwave survey and system design.
 - Counterpart of UNDP/ITU expert on the subject.
- vii) 1965-1977 Divisional Engineer
- Worked as project engineer on Satellite Earth Station Karachi.
 - In charge of largest wireless station for international communication.
 - Research and development in transmission equipment. Counterpart - Japanese experts under JICA for 3½ years.
- viii) 1960-1965 Assistant Divisional Engineer/Junior Engineer
- Research transmission standards.
 - Planning of development schemes.
6. Publications Numerous - most recent:
- Innovative Financing, Regional Development Conference, Harare
 - Deregulation in Pakistan, Symposium APT, Singapore
 - Others
7. Organized
- International Microwave Seminar, Lahore, 1987
 - IFRB Seminar, Islamabad, 1994
 - Intelsat IDR Seminar, Islamabad
 - Member support group for World Telecom Development Conference

8. Major international
representation

Consultant ITU for ECOWAS

Participation:

- Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982
- Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989
- Council, 1989-1993
- World Plan Committee, Paris, Lisbon WARC, 1974
- APT Convention, Tokyo, Singapore, etc., Islamic Telecom Union, Jeddah, Kuala-Lumpur

Bilateral meetings:

- India-Pakistan
 - UAE - Pakistan
 - Pakistan - Iran
 - Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) Conferences, Turkey and Pakistan
 - Seminar/Symposiums - numerous
-



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Addendum 1 to
Document 10(Add.1)-E
23 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF DIRECTOR OF THE TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT BUREAU (BDT)

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, a letter received from the delegation of Indonesia.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

Pursuant to Document PP 94/10(Add.1), the Indonesian Delegation would like to submit the following views and commitments of our candidate for the post of Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, for your consideration on his re-election.

Mr. JOOP AVE
Minister of Tourism, Posts
and Telecommunications
Head, Delegation of Indonesia

Annex: 1

Annex

The ITU Development Sector
Its Views and Commitments

by

Arnold Ph. Djiwatampu, Director BDT

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear Colleagues, Friends,

Allow me as candidate from Indonesia for the post of Director, Telecommunication Development Bureau to extend to you my opinion and views facing the coming elections.

During the first elections of Director BDT some 21 months ago, you gave me the opportunity to grasp the momentum provided with the challenging new global telecommunication environment.

From the time I took office on 1 February 1993, I concentrated on major issues, firstly, to achieve the promises I had made during my first campaign, that is to say, to draw the attention of the private sector in joining the Union's activities especially in the development sector and secondly, improving the staff morale and motivation inside the BDT.

I concentrated on the latter preoccupation primarily because with no efficient and motivated staff neither the Director can ever achieve his goals nor influence the members' decisions and hopes for a better future for their own national telecommunication development. So far, thanks to our BDT Staff's co-operation and understanding, we managed to achieve this latter goal, although there is a need for improvements. I can tell you that the headquarters and Regional Office Staff are extremely motivated to obtain resources from UNDP, the Banks as well as from Funds-in-Trust to finance new projects. We expect that the number of projects for 1994 will exceed the 1993 figures, in a declining phase since 1982 until now.

Concerning the first goal, we were able to attract the private sector's interest from all the Regions. At the moment, we have 72 members in the ITU Development Sector (ITU-D) since we started our promotion last year. I am convinced that more are to come and I remain optimistic that members from developing countries will obtain considerable assistance from the private sector through the ITU.

The ITU/BDT was able to come up with a unique plan, which later became WTDC's well-known Buenos Aires Action Plan (BAAP). This is the next step we are envisaging in order to concentrate all our efforts, as this will be the first integrated plan to achieve a goal, on a yearly basis, for the next 5-year cycle. It is a solid framework for the member's national telecommunication development, provided this Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference adopts the proposed budget as planned.

I trust that you are convinced that the past two years or less have been most important for the BDT Director to grasp the momentum to get involvement from the private sector. This is the right opportunity for the BDT to benefit from the BAAP next 5 year cycle. It is expected to attract the private sector to complement the ITU/BDT regular budget to foster the BAAP with pilot projects and other tangible investments in developing countries, especially the LDC's. This will certainly enlarge the telecommunication market for our partners in developing the telecommunication industry as well as service providers.

Our BAAP Integrated Rural Telecommunication Development Programme No. 9 will provide the second biggest market for the future. At the same time, it will boost the economic life in rural areas and villages. Business would come to the villages and more jobs would be created, the standards of living would improve and urbanisation reduced - and who knows, rural areas might become competitive compared to the cities thus giving a natural beauty to the villages besides many other advantages. To succeed, we still need to cooperate with other sister UN Organisations and related national agencies specialising in agriculture, health, education, etc. So far, we have had consultations with UNESCO, FAO and WHO.

I could still go on expressing my intentions and feelings, but for this electoral campaign, I believe that this is sufficient.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Addendum 1 to
Document 10-E
10 February 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF DIRECTOR OF THE
TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT BUREAU (BDT)

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT):

Mr. Arnold Ph. DJIWATAMPU (Indonesia)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

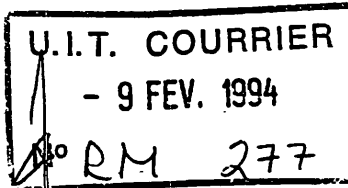
ANNEX

**DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

JL. KEBON SIRIH 37
JAKARTA 10340

PHONE : (021) 330008
TELEX : 44407 POSTEL IA
FAX : (021) 3102254, 327766, 5669317

To : Mr. Pekka Tarjanne
Secretary General ITU
Place Des Nations
CH 1211 Genewa 20



Jakarta, February, 6, 1994

No. : 0176/Stantel/I/1994
Encl : 3 (three)

Subject : Renominate of Mr. Arnold Ph. Djiwatampu

Dear Sir,

1. Referring to your letter No. DM-1092/RM/PP-94 of November 5, 1993 concerning the candidatures of several positions in ITU, I would like to inform you that my administration intends to renominate Mr. Arnold Ph. Djiwatampu, the current Director of BDT as a candidate at the next Plenipotentiary Conference in Kyoto.
2. For this reason, I hereby attach the Curriculum Vitae of Mr. Arnold Ph. Djiwatampu.
3. Thank you for your kind attention and cooperation.



Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
DJAKARIA PURAWIDJAJA
Director General of Posts and
Telecommunication

- cc.:
1. Minister of Tourism, Posts and Telecommunications
 2. Director General of Politics, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Arnold Ph. Djiwatampu

Place and born: Blitar (Java), 16 May 1940

Family: Wife and 3 children (son and two daughters)

Education: Telecommunication Engineer of the Institute of Technology of Bandung (ITB), 1963

Training:

- Labour Education Centre, University of the Philippines, Manila, 1968
- IRI-UNIDO Maintenance Management
- National Staff College Course (SESPA), 1982.



Work Experience

1963-1966 : Staff of the VHF/UHF Unit Posts and Telecommunication Laboratories (PN Postel)

1966-1969 : Head, Testing Section, Posts and Telecommunication Research, Development and Industry Institute (LPPI Postel)

1969-1973 : Head, Microwave and Electronics Section, LPPI Postel

1973-1977 : Head, Transmission Section Telecommunication, Engineering Sub-Directorate, Directorate General of Posts and Telecommunication (Ditjen Postel)

1977-1980 : Head, Satellite Planning Division, PERUMTEL (Government owned telecom public enterprise)

1980-1988 : Director, Telecommunication Convention and Legal Regulation, Ditjen Postel

1988-1991 : Deputy Director General for Telecommunications, Ditjen Postel

1989-1992 : Member of the Board of Commissioners of PT. Indosat

1991-1992 : Deputy Director General for Posts and Telecommunication Standards, Ditjen Postel

Special Assignments:

1963-1966 : Member of the first Microwave Survey Team between Jakarta and Surabaya

1966-1967 : Project Manager, Open-Wire carrier and VHF transmission between Jakarta and Tanjungkarang (Sumatera)

1975-1977 : Programme Manager, Domestic Satellite Communication System (SKSD), Palapa.

This first Satellite Communication System in the developing world, with 2 satellites and 40 earth stations (and tail-links) scattered throughout this 17,000 islands archipelago went into operation within 18 months, 3 months ahead of an already tight schedule.

International Experience:

1. Member of Indonesian Delegation to CCIR Plenary Assembly in 1976
2. Governor for the South East Asia Group (SEAG) at the Board of Governors of INTELSAT, 1978-1979. Thereafter, Resident Alternate Governor SEAG in Washington DC, 1979-1980, at the same time attending BG/T, BC/PC and BG/F committees
3. Vice Chairman, GAS 8 (Regional Satellite System) CCITT, 1980-1984
4. Head of Indonesian delegation to CCIR Plenary Assembly, 1982
5. Member and Spokesman of Indonesian Delegation to Plenipotentiary Conference ITU, 1982 during which Indonesia was elected for the first time as Member of the Council
6. Deputy head of Indonesian Delegation to WARC-ORB'85
7. Councillor for Indonesia, ITU Council since 1983
8. Head of Indonesian Delegation to APT (Asia Pacific Telecommunity) Management Committee, 1985
9. Chairman of Committee 3 (Technical Cooperation), 43rd Session of the Council, 1988
10. Vice Chairman, 44th Session of the Council 1989
11. Deputy Head of Indonesian Delegation to Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989, during which Indonesia was one of the vocal proponents of the ITU restructuring
12. Chairman, 45th Session of the Council, 1989-1990, during which the High Level Committee was elected and its terms of reference defined
13. Director, BDT (Telecommunication Development Bureau), 1992-1994.

Other Activities:

1. Invited speaker to several international seminars/conferences such as AIAA 1977-1978 (Palapa Satellite System), African Regional Development Conference 1991 (Balancing Commercial Opportunities and Social Benefits), IIC 1991-1992 (Telecom Regulations, Future of Palapa Satellite, Cellular Mobile, Pre-WARC 1992 Seminar), Asia-Pacific Mobile Conference 1991, COMTEL International Conference 1992 (National Policy and Global Standards), IIR 1992 (Type Approval and Standards).
2. Vice Chairman of the Indonesian Electro Engineers Association (BKL-PII) since 1989.
3. Senior member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), Chairman BT/AP/AE/MTT COM joint Chapter IEEE Indonesia Section, 1989-1991.

Awards

- Silver Medal ITU 125th Anniversary
- Various national awards



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 10-E
25 January 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF DIRECTOR OF THE
TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT BUREAU (BDT)

Further to the information contained in Document 3, I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT):

Mr. Ahmed LAOUYANE (Tunisia)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
N° 16 DGT/1993

Tunis, 18 January 1994

From : The Minister of Communications
To : The Secretary-General of the ITU
Subject : ITU Plenipotentiary Conference - Kyoto, Japan,
19 September to 14 October 1994
Enclosure : Curriculum vitae

Sir,

Further to your Circular-letter No. DM/1092 of 5 November 1993, I have the honour to inform you that the Administration of Tunisia has decided to submit the candidature of Mr. Ahmed LAOUYANE for election to the post of Director of the ITU Telecommunication Development Bureau at the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Kyoto, Japan, from 19 September to 14 October 1994.

I should be grateful if you would inform the Member countries of the Union of Mr. LAOUYANE's candidature. To this end, attached please find his curriculum vitae.

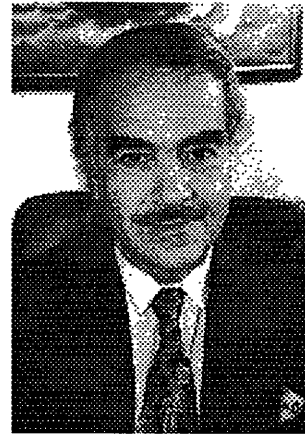
Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(signed)

Habib LAZREG

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name and first name : **LAOUYANE Ahmed**
Nationality : Tunisian
Date and place of birth : 3 October 1933 at Moknine (Tunisia)
Civil status : Married, with one child
Grade in the Tunisian civil service : General telecommunications engineer
Current post : Senior Counsellor, Chief of Development Policy Department of the BDT (ITU)
Languages : Arabic, French, English, Italian and Spanish (elementary)



1. UNIVERSITY STUDIES AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

After studying mathematics and physics at the Universities of Tunis and Paris and obtaining the degree of "**Licence ès sciences physiques**" (1962), he studied engineering at the National Higher Telecommunications School (ENST) in Paris, graduating with the **degree of telecommunications engineer** (1964).

He also followed a training course for telecommunications inspectors (Paris 1957-1958) and took a number of practical courses on new technologies in France, Sweden, Italy, Germany, USA, Canada, etc.

2. NATIONAL CAREER

Recruited in 1957 at the outset of Tunisian independence, he participated in 1958 in the takeover from foreign staff, becoming until **1962 inspector** responsible for the technical operation and maintenance of telephone exchanges.

Appointed **Senior Engineer in 1964**, he dealt with the automation of rural areas, the equipment of touristic areas and the modernization of the telex network throughout Tunisia. Between 1966 and 1973, he headed, first as **Senior Engineer** and then as **Chief Engineer, the switching department**, modernized management and maintenance methods, prepared a master plan for network development, initiated and carried through large-scale equipment projects using the Tunisian Administration's own resources, doubled the capacity of the automatic telephone and telex networks and automated international traffic.

To back up these projects, he organized a far-reaching training and retraining programme, including courses for the requirements of equipment sites, with the support of numerous bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation programmes. He accompanied these activities with part-time **mathematics, physics and electronics teaching**, wrote a number of articles and gave several papers on telecommunications and electronics.

Missions:

On behalf of his country, he has carried out numerous missions and negotiations with the partners of the Tunisian Administration (PTT administrations, operators, equipment manufacturers, cooperation and financing agencies), more particularly in connection with the automation of international links, supply contracts and various operating, technical cooperation and financing agreements.

Societies and awards:

He has served as **Chairman** of the PTT Technical Club and **Deputy General-Secretary** of the National Union of Tunisian Engineers (UNIT); he is a member of the Friendly Association of Engineers (ENST-Paris).

He is a **Knight** of the Order of the Tunisian Republic.

3. INTERNATIONAL CAREER

03/74 to 03/77: Regional Counsellor for West Africa (16 countries)

Under the direct authority of the Secretary-General, A. Laouyane carried out pioneering work in West Africa by **establishing the initial foundation of a regional ITU presence** - active, direct and unbureaucratic. He was particularly concerned with the rationalization of development activities through the systematic conduct of **sectoral analyses**, the drawing up of integrated development **master plans** for infrastructures and human resources, the modernization of management methods and the strengthening of **subregional and regional coordination and cooperation**, acting in close conjunction with the bilateral regional and international bodies connected with telecommunications development in Africa.

The hallmark of his activities in the region was the launching and implementation of several national projects, including master plans and training centres, and the impetus given to the coordinated installation of the international arteries and centres of the PANAFTEL network, coupled with the reinforcement of structures and the operation of the EMT at Rufisque.

09/77 to 06/80: Chief of the Regional Asia and Pacific Division (33 countries - 48 projects - 25 to 30% of the total ITU programme)

Owing to the successes achieved in the field, the Secretary-General decided to appoint him director of ITU technical cooperation activities for the Asia and Pacific region. In less than four years, **the volume of the programme was doubled** (from 3.45 to 7.80 million \$); the regional presence of the ITU was strengthened by the deployment of three regional advisers; five new large-scale regional projects were launched and implemented and his activities in the region were also marked by the holding of the first sectoral conference for the continent with the task of defining priorities and mapping out development strategies for the region.

07/80 to 08/86: Chief of the Regional Europe and Middle East Division (32 countries - 47 projects - 25 to 30% of the total ITU programme)

During this six-year period, A. Laouyane succeeded in giving a fresh impetus to ITU technical cooperation activities in this region, the most noteworthy of which were as follows:

- Organization and follow-up of two sectoral conferences, one for the Arab countries and the other for the European countries (1981).
- Feasibility studies and consultative meetings on intercontinental submarine cable projects (e.g. SE-ME-WE).
- Launching and implementation of new large-scale regional projects (MEDARABTEL, EUROTELDEV, ARABIZATION, study of PROPAGATION in the Gulf) and numerous domestic projects.

- Organization of a far-reaching programme of training seminars and workshops (average of 180 days per year).
- Development of PLANITU (computer-assisted planning).
- Introduction of new machinery for cooperation with the regional bodies (ATU, ASBU, ARABSAT, ARAB LEAGUE, FADES, etc.).
- Mobilization of substantial additional resources other than those of UNDP for national and regional projects (60% of the total).
- Financing and implementation of major routes, international centres and earth stations (FADES - UNDP), mainly through multicountry tender arrangements.

09/86 to 12/90: **Deputy Executive Director of the Centre for Telecommunications Development (CTD)**

In September 1986, A. Laouyane was selected and appointed to the post of Deputy Executive Director of the CTD, in which he was engaged largely on the introduction of the structures and procedures of the CTD, the mapping out and implementation of a multi-annual **action plan**, the holding of meetings of the CTD's Advisory Board and working groups, the programming and **management of CTD field activities** (missions, projects and seminars) and raising funds for investment projects.

01/91 to date: **Chief of the Policies, Strategies and Programming Department (BDT)**

Following the establishment of the BDT (Telecommunication Development Bureau), by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989, A. Laouyane was selected in January 1991 to head this new department created as part of the new structure of ITU development activities.

As Chief of this Department and member of the Steering Committee of the BDT, he was primarily concerned initially with **setting up the structures of the Department**, having regard to the **integration of the CTD** in the BDT, the introduction of new working methods, such as those recommended by the High Level Committee (HLC), the **preparation and organization of telecommunications development conferences** (the regional Conferences as well as the first World Development Conference: WTDC-94, Buenos Aires), the strengthening of cooperation with the development organizations and the private sector, the launching of a number of special studies and the organization of a series of symposia on **structural reforms**, development strategies and modern management and planning methods.

He was involved in the work of the HLC, particularly during the discussions of the DEVELOPMENT function and the merger of the CTD with the BDT.

Finally, a **multi-annual activities programme** for the BDT has been prepared, merging the BDT's activities as specialized agency and executing agency.

Specific programmes such as assistance to the LDCs, (Least Developed Countries), the promotion of the TCDC (Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries), the organization of seminars, etc. have been also prepared and implemented.

Particular period:

From December 1992 to the present time. In spite of the difficulties inherent in the "cohabitation" phase, it was from within that A. Laouyane found the resources necessary to pursue the action he had initiated as chief of the PSP Department of the BDT.

In particular, such action involved:

(1) The preparation and organization of the Regional Telecommunication Development Conference for Asia and the Pacific (**AS-RDC/93**) in Singapore, and of the first World Telecommunication Development Conference (**WTDC, Buenos Aires, March 1994**).

(2) Implementation of the **follow-up activities** of the regional telecommunication development conferences (Harare 90; Prague 91; Acapulco 92; Cairo 92; Singapore 93).

(3) The establishment of and support to the Telecommunication Development Advisory Board (**TDAB**).

(4) The promotion and enrollment arrangements of new "m" members in the Telecommunication Development Sector.

(5) The organization and implementation of **joint BDT/private sector activities** concerned especially with the application of new technologies, and the increased private sector participation in development activities (rural systems, fibre optic cables, space communications, etc.).

(6) Assistance in connection with **restructuring and liberalization** issues (colloquia, manuals, opinions, advice, missions on site, etc.).

(7) **Resource mobilization** for development projects.

(8) The elaboration and publication of important reports, such as:

- **African Green Paper** and the **Blue Book** for the Americas;
- **Telecommunication development indicator brochures** for each region (1992/93);
- **The first World telecommunication development report 1994**;
- **A worldwide report on restructuring**;
- **Guidebooks** for the elaboration of master plans;
- **A guidebook on financing of investments**;
- **Policies and strategies on rural telecommunications development**.

Conferences and seminars:

Since 1964, A. Laouyane has attended all ITU Plenipotentiary Conferences and most of the conferences held by the regional organizations in Africa, Asia and the Arab countries; he has also taken part in most of the major conferences and seminars organized by the ITU, including the Plenary Assemblies of the CCIs. He has also participated in the regional and World plan committees and in the telecommunications development conferences held prior to the creation of the BDT in Africa, Asia and for Europe and the Middle East. He participated also as organizer in the regional and the first World Development Conference (Buenos Aires 1994).

SUMMARY

To sum up, A. Laouyane has more than 30 years of career experience devoted essentially to **TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT** and bilateral and multilateral **TECHNICAL COOPERATION**, first at national level (1957-1974) and subsequently at the service of the ITU (from 1974 to date) in favour of most of the developing countries.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 11-E
4 February 1994
Original: Russian

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Russian Federation

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND CONVENTION OF THE ITU (GENEVA, 1992)

1. Modify No. 64 of Article 9 of the ITU Constitution as follows:

ARTICLE 9 (CS)

Principles Concerning Elections and Related Matters

RUS/11/1
MOD 64

2. The procedures for these elections ~~shall be established by the Plenipotentiary Conference. Provisions and provisions~~ relating to taking up duties, vacancy and re-eligibility are contained in the Convention.

Reasons: Consequence of the election procedure proposed below.

2. Add the following new paragraphs after the sub-heading "Elected officials" in Article 2 of the ITU Convention as follows:

ARTICLE 2 (CV)

Elections and Related Matters

Elected officials

RUS/11/2
ADD 12A

1. The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux shall be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference in the following order: first, the Secretary-General, then the Deputy Secretary-General, followed by each of the Directors of the Bureaux in turn, in the order in which the corresponding Sectors appear in Nos. 43 to 45 of the Constitution, i.e., the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau, the Director of the Telecommunication

Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau. As a result of the elections, the five elected official posts shall be distributed equally among the ITU's five administrative regions (A, B, C, D and E). Candidates from a region which has already received one of the elected official posts under the above-mentioned election procedure shall be withdrawn from the elections for all of the remaining posts.

RUS/11/3
ADD 12B

2. An exception to the provisions of No. 12A above may be made only in special circumstances (for example, in the event that there are no candidates for posts from one or more of the regions). In such cases, the procedure of elections for those posts in respect of which difficulties have arisen shall be determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference itself. Under no circumstances, however, shall any administrative region hold more than two elected official posts as a result of the elections.

RUS/11/4
(MOD) 13-19 ~~4-7.3.-9.~~

3. Add the following new paragraphs after the subheading "Members of the Radio Regulations Board".

Members of the Radio Regulations Board

RUS/11/5
ADD 19A

1. The members of the Radio Regulations Board shall be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference after the elections for the elected officials.

RUS/11/6
ADD 19B

2. The election of the members of the Radio Regulations Board shall also be carried out on the basis of equitable geographical distribution among the five administrative regions of the ITU (A, B, C, D and E). Each region shall be entitled to two seats on the Board, with the exception of the region from which the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau was elected, which shall be entitled to one seat.

RUS/11/7
(MOD) 20-22 ~~4-3.3.-5.~~

Reasons: To ensure that posts filled by election are distributed among the Members of the Union on the basis of the fundamental principle embodied in the ITU Constitution concerning the equitable geographical distribution of posts, so that the representatives of the various countries - whether developed or developing, large or small - enjoy equal access to these duties.

4. Modify No. 126 of Article 7 and No. 138 of Article 9 of Section 5 of the ITU Convention as follows:

ARTICLE 7 (CV)

World Radiocommunication Conference

RUS/11/8
MOD 126

(2) recommend to the Council items for inclusion in the agenda of a ~~future conference~~future world and, in the event of relevant proposals by Members of the Union, regional conferences and give its views on such agendas for at least a four-year cycle of radiocommunication conferences, together with an estimate of the financial implications;

ARTICLE 9 (CV)

Regional Radiocommunication Conferences

RUS/11/9
MOD 138

The agenda of a regional radiocommunication conference convened in accordance with the provisions contained in Nos. 36 to 40 of this Convention may provide only for specific radiocommunication questions of a regional nature, including instructions to the Radio Regulations Board and the Radiocommunication Bureau regarding their activities in respect of the region concerned, provided such instructions do not conflict with the interests of other regions. Only items included in its agenda may be discussed by such a conference. The provisions contained in Nos. 118 to 123 of this Convention shall apply to a regional radiocommunication conference, but only with regard to the Members of the region concerned.

Reasons: To introduce greater clarity into the procedure for convening regional radiocommunication conferences and to define more precisely the role of world radiocommunication conferences in that process.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 12-E
15 July 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Report by the Secretary-General

GENERAL STAFF POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

Purpose To inform the Plenipotentiary Conference of Staff Policy and Management with respect to the ICSC recommendations and to propose measures to upgrade the current staff management for approval.	Ref. doc. HLC 1991 PP Nice (89) Doc. 29 Res. 29 Res. 41 Res. 45 Res. 46
Background The Council, at its 1994 Session, decided to endorse this document and forward it to the Plenipotentiary Conference.	PP Kyoto (94) Doc. 20
Recommendation The Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), is invited to review and approve the recommendations as described in the paragraph "Issues for decision" with a view to obtaining the necessary financial provisions.	
Implications	

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

GENERAL STAFF POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

Contents

1. Introduction
2. The general situation in the ITU
3. Recruitment policy and procedures
4. Compensation
5. Employment of women
6. Types of appointment
7. Post classification
8. Staff appraisal system
9. In-service training
10. Promotion policy
11. Linked grades and "underfilling"
12. Recognition of long service
13. Geographical distribution
14. Retirement policy
15. Issues for decision

Annexes : 1 - 6

1. Introduction

1.1 The general staff policy of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is established by the Plenipotentiary Conference in accordance with Article 8 of the Constitution while the mandates of the Council and the Secretary-General in this area and in the management of the ITU are contained in Articles 4 and 5 of the Convention respectively.

1.2 Under the terms of the Agreement between the United Nations and the ITU, which, in accordance with Article 49 of the Constitution, governs the relationship between the United Nations and the ITU, the ITU and the United Nations have agreed to develop, as far as practicable, common personnel standards, methods and arrangements. Cooperation in these matters with the United Nations is assured by the ITU participating in and contributing to the work of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). The ICSC comprises fifteen experts appointed by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and is responsible as a body to the UNGA.

1.3 The ITU, together with other organizations of the United Nations Common System, has accepted the Statute of the ICSC and the Personnel Department is responsible for cooperation with the ICSC. Staff representation in the work of the ICSC, in a consultative capacity, is provided for in the Statute and Rules of Procedure of the ICSC. In compliance with its mandate, the ICSC makes recommendations to the UNGA on the broad principles for the determination of conditions of service and on matters concerning remuneration and allowances of Professional and higher categories staff. The ICSC is also the expert body which establishes such matters as the classification of different duty stations for purposes of post adjustment and allowances which vary with the level of hardship.

1.4 With the cooperation of the organizations of the system, the ICSC has also established job classification standards for different categories of staff. The ICSC also makes recommendations to the Governing Bodies of the organizations on matters ranging from standards of recruitment to staff training programmes and personal evaluation requirements.

1.5 Staff policy with regard to pensions is governed by decisions of the UNGA concerning the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF) of which the ITU is a member. The ITU is represented on the Board which administers the UNJSPF and which makes recommendations to the UNGA on an annual basis concerning the operations of the UNJSPF and its investments. The ITU representation is tripartite comprising members designated by the Council, the Secretary-General and the staff.

1.6 The United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) is yet another unit in the system which makes recommendations to Governing Bodies some of which are related to matters of personnel policy and management.

1.7 In this introduction an attempt has been made to outline the many different inputs to the consideration and establishment of personnel policy and the management of the staff of the ITU. The purpose of this document is to provide an overall picture of the personnel system as it is being developed and to bring before the Plenipotentiary Conference relevant Decisions and Recommendations promulgated by the United Nations Common System bodies and transmitted to the Secretary-General for the attention of the Governing Body.

2. The general situation in the ITU

2.1 The action taken by the Council under its mandate in the Convention and in response to the different Resolutions adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) is reported in separate documents to the Conference. In particular, in application of Nos. 64 to 68 of the Convention, (Nice, 1989) the Council has taken the appropriate measures to apply to the staff of the ITU the conditions of employment in force in the United Nations Common System. These

measures were in general almost exclusively concerned with the system of salaries and allowances adjusted in accordance with decisions of the UNGA. Questions relating to pensions have also been the subject of decisions by the UNGA which have had an impact on the conditions of the staff of the ITU.

3. Recruitment policy and procedures

- 3.1 The recruitment policy and procedures of the Union have undergone several changes since the last plenipotentiary conference, as a consequence of the High Level Committee (HLC) recommendations approved by the Council in 1991. As a result, the Secretariat has been able to implement the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) recommendations (Annex 1) relating to the widening of the distribution of vacancy notices, the systematisation of the conduct of interviews and credential checks.
- 3.2 Wider advertising of vacancies was implemented through the distribution of vacancy notices to ROAS, listing of vacancies in TIES and advertisement in specialised press for some of the vacancies. The managers were made aware of the importance of identifying the most efficient way to widen the audience of the advertisements.
- 3.3 Short-listed candidates were interviewed personally or by phone by the supervisor concerned and the Personnel Department. To this end a set of general questions agreed by both parties was systematically prepared prior to an interview. The institution of the systematic interview proved to be contributing greatly to select the most suitable candidate.
- 3.4 Credentials are checked in the two phases of the recruitment procedures, i.e. application stage and appointment stage for both General Service category and Professional and higher categories. A possibility of reference checks by phone is currently under review.
- 3.5 The subject of common prospection procedures, discussed at length during the last Plenipotentiary Conference, may have little appeal to the Union, in view of the limited number of occupations in the ITU which overlap with occupations in other organization of the Common System.
- 3.6 It is noted that the advertisement in the specialised press or the ICSC bulletin of vacancy notices relating to specific posts in such fields as computer science, human resources management, administration and translation and editing has contributed to identifying highly qualified candidates with a wide range of international experience. It is not recommended to systematise such press advertisements as they are relatively costly and time consuming.
- 3.7 Other recommendations in relation to organisation of recruitment, such as missions and use of rosters, were not found fully compatible with the needs of the Union nor with the policy as defined in Resolution 41 (Nice, 1989), except the case of recruitment of project personnel for technical assistance where a computerised roster is extensively used. This issue is covered by paragraph 3.9.
- 3.8 The In-Service Training Strategies Committee has proposed to recruit a limited number of qualified staff direct from university to P.1/P.2 grades. This proposal is aimed at redressing the present manpower structure of the Union and widening the career path with full application of classification systems recommended by the ICSC. However, this measure necessitates creation of new P.1/P.2 posts since existing posts can hardly be downgraded for the sole purpose of recruiting young Professionals in view of the reduction in the overall number of posts in the ITU.

3.9 Recruitment of project personnel for technical assistance

3.9.1 In the field of recruitment of project personnel the ITU has been able to follow more closely some of the ICSC recommendations. However, some of the proposals have proved unsuccessful or hardly compatible with the instructions of the Council.

3.9.2 In order to identify suitable candidates, Field vacancy notices are circulated monthly to all member administrations as well as to private telecommunication agencies and United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP) offices. Due to the ITU's very highly technical field of work and to the requirement that candidatures should be presented through member administrations, National Recruitment Services are hardly in a position to provide qualified candidates and common recruitment missions are not practicable.

3.9.3 As recommended by the ICSC, the ITU is making extensive use of a computerized roster of candidates for field missions. However, this roster is very specific to the ITU in order to cover all aspects of telecommunication specialities, and it is not envisaged to engage on a common approach with other organizations of the United Nations Common System.

3.9.4 The ITU is using reimbursable loans whenever requested by member administrations and is using UN Volunteers and Associate Expert schemes, though on a very small scale; here again due to ITU's highly technical field.

3.9.5 Finally, as recommended by the ICSC, the ITU has positive experience in the employment of retired specialists for short assignments in view of their experience and availability.

3.9.6 With the exception of the ITU practice with regard to the recruitment of project personnel, the use of rosters in the recruitment of staff has not been found to be compatible with ITU recruitment procedures.

3.9.7 A certain amount of action along the lines suggested in the foregoing paragraphs could be seen as a partial response to the recommendations of the ICSC in a context appropriate to the situation of the ITU.

4. Compensation

4.1 Particular attention has been devoted to the question of the conditions of employment of staff in the Professional and higher categories.

4.2 All the changes in the system which were decided upon by the UNGA after consideration of the ICSC recommendations have been implemented in 1991 :

- introduction of a new methodology for calculating the margin between the United States of America level of remuneration and United Nations level of remuneration;
- the confirmation that such a margin should remain within the 110 - 120 range with the desirable mid-point of 115 being established on a prospective basis;
- the simplification of the post adjustment system with a view to reflect more accurately currency fluctuations;
- the introduction of a hardship/mobility scheme for staff serving outside headquarters;
- the modification of the structure of the salary scale in increasing the number of steps but decreasing their value and their periodicity;
- the increase of the base salary scale which represented theoretically a real increase of 5% (3.8% in Geneva).

4.3. It is worth mentioning that the net remuneration levels for staff in the Professional and higher categories degraded by 17,7% between 1985 and 1990, in spite of a 3.8% real increase

granted by the UNGA in 1990. The Council expressed its concern that remuneration in these categories is not maintained at sufficient levels to recruit and retain appropriately qualified staff and that differences in the working hours at various locations have not been considered when establishing remuneration levels for these locations for staff in the same categories.

4.4. These issues were referred to the ICSC which concluded that the nature of Professional and higher categories-level work was such that it did not lend itself to strict adherence to work schedule parameters, that work schedules applicable at Common System duty stations were based largely on local practices and furthermore, that such considerations were demeaning. As a consequence, the ICSC decided to maintain the current Common System practice by which equality of purchasing power of staff in the Professional and higher categories is maintained through the post-adjustment system whatever the number of hours worked in the various duty stations.

4.5 On the questions of the competitiveness of the remuneration levels in the Common System, the ICSC recognized that the comparator civil service (U.S. civil service) was making use of special pay systems for some of its specialized agencies or using special occupational rates when faced with recruitment and retention problems for highly specialized staff. However, the ICSC rejected the idea of making use of special pay system applicable agency wide as it would be detrimental to the Common System.

The introduction of special occupational rates was not recommended by the ICSC. Such a concept was rejected by the majority of organizations of the Common System and the ICSC felt that the application of such a system for up to 60% of the professional staff of one organization (160 posts in ITU requiring academic qualification of an engineer) would be too high a percentage.

4.6 These questions of remuneration have been, over the past decade, a major concern for ITU staff. It has created a real malaise in the Secretariat, has been and still is an element of demoralization of the ITU staff. At the same time, the staff had to face a large number of challenges resulting from the HLC recommendations as approved by the Council and by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference.

4.7 In view of the rather succinct and non conclusive answer from the Common System authorities to the legitimate questions posed by the Council to the ICSC on this question, the Plenipotentiary Conference might wish to address directly the UNGA with a view to ensure that the Common System provides adequate response to the specific needs of a small and highly specialized technical agency like the ITU. ITU's challenges are different from the ones of other organizations, its competitors are different, its environment is different; there is a right for differences.

5. Employment of women

5.1 In 1992 the ICSC considered a report on the status of women in the organizations of the United Nations Common System and in that connection approved a series of recommendations commending them for speedy implementation.

5.2 The recommendations of the ICSC can be found in Annex 2.

5.3 It will be observed that the ITU is not in a position to comply with all of the recommendations nor would it be appropriate for the ITU to attempt to set targets relating to the recruitment of women. Women candidates are put forward by administrations and women staff members are active in all departments of the organization with a relatively small number in the Professional and higher categories. Since 1989 the number of women candidates to ITU vacancy notices in the Professional and higher categories has not improved neither has the number of women in posts in these categories. However, it is to be noted that the situation varies significantly from one department or Bureau to the other, with more administrative than technical posts

occupied by women. There is certainly no discrimination against women in the recruitment process and the small proportion of women professionals in the organization is probably indicative of the limited number of women following a career in telecommunications or whose candidatures are presented by Administrations.

5.4 Women in the ITU participate in the internal activities related to the administration of the organization and its staff and are adequately represented on boards and committees set up for this purpose. They also participate in inter-agency meetings, inter-governmental meetings and field missions.

5.5 The policy of the ITU, which takes into account the size of the organization, not to recruit persons having a close family relationship to a staff member, runs counter to the recommendations of the ICSC. However, policies with regard to working flexible hours, part-time work and adoption leave are in accord with the recommendations of the ICSC.

6. Types of appointment

- 6.1 The recommendations of the ICSC on this matter can be found in Annex 3 and call for the following comments.
- 6.2 Unlike the larger organizations, the ITU has no reservoir of posts from which to draw when necessary to systematically grant permanent appointments after a certain number of years of service as recommended by the ICSC and approved by the UNGA, and thus has less flexibility than such organizations.
- 6.3 However, it is felt that the principle of establishing permanent positions when the job is of a permanent nature would suffice to ensure to a reasonable extent that the recommendation of the ICSC is adhered to.
- 6.4 In this context it should be noted that the nature of the budget source financing the post should not be a factor influencing the nature of the post as is now the case.
- 6.5 The HLC recommendations related to the use of MRT (Managed Renewable Term) contracts of five years and an establishment of an out placement service for fixed-term and MRT contract holders were reviewed by the Council in 1992 and 1993.
- 6.6 These recommendations were based on the observations made by the HLC Consultant, BAH, such as, the "de facto" tenure of staff regardless of performance, the importance of recruiting staff, able to maintain "state-of-the-art expertise" in a rapidly changing environment and the staff's concern about the greater career uncertainty the MRT contracts may generate.
- 6.7 The Council approved at its 1993 Session the amendment to staff rule 4.14.2 regarding Temporary Appointments and staff regulation 9.6 regarding Termination Indemnity. As a result, on appointment staff will be offered a fixed-term contract and subject to certain conditions (e.g. that the work continues to be needed and there has been satisfactory performance) the fixed-term contract may be converted to an MRT contract of five years. However, posts for which MRT appointment will be used are not yet identified. As for out placement, a project to delegate this service to an external body is under review.
- 6.8 The institution of an out placement system as described in paragraph 6.5 is fully in line with the position of the ICSC which considers that the organizations should assume responsibility for their long-term employees to avoid creating a climate of anxiety and insecurity among them.

7. Post classification

7.1 Following the situation as described at Point 6 of the document on General Staff Policy and Management submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) (Document 29), no specific resolution was passed on Job Classification by the Conference. However, it agreed to the creation of a post of full-time classifier and a post to give secretarial assistance for classification matters to alleviate the acute shortage of staff resources available for this work. As described in Document 29, long delays in treating requests for classification reviews had created a large backlog and was causing a negative effect on staff morale. There was also a need to ensure that the implementation of the ICSC's common grading standards for Professional and higher category posts at Headquarters and established field offices (known as "The Master Standard"), approved in Nairobi in 1982 would be implemented at the earliest possible date. The main issues concerning Job Classification addressed since the last Plenipotentiary Conference are described below.

7.2 Implementation of the ICSC Master Standard: The ITU continued to implement the Master Standard and was able to inform the ICSC at the end of 1992 that 96% of posts in grades P.1 to P.5 and 60% of D.1 posts had also been rated according to the standard. At the end of 1993, the percentage of D.1 posts rated had gone up to 80% due to various staff movements and the effects of the restructuring recommended by the High Level Committee. It is useful to recall here that due to its limited staff resources, the ITU opted in 1982 for the implementation of the Master Standard to vacant posts which were to be advertized or when requests for review of grading were submitted either individually or as part of a reorganisation affecting several posts. To all intents and purposes implementation is now almost fully complete. However, it is obviously an ongoing exercise to confirm the grade of posts as the need arises.

7.3 Common Standards for General Service posts: In Document 29 to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), mention was made of the ICSC's proposal that common grading standards for the General Service and related categories in Geneva be established and of the preparatory work started in the Spring of 1989. A joint committee for the development of the standard consisting of the Geneva-based organizations was set up and ITU actively participated in the work of its small technical working group since it felt that involvement in this body was of importance if the interests of the smaller highly-specialized organizations were to be represented. Following two years of comprehensive study, writing and testing of the standard, it was completed in the Spring of 1991, promulgated by the ICSC in September of the same year and approved by the Council at its 1992 Session for promulgation in the ITU as from 1 August 1992. The Common Job Classification Standard for the General Service category at Geneva is being implemented by ITU in the same manner as the ICSC Master Standard and this implementation will be monitored by the ICSC in the usual way. It is not expected that the General Service Standard will result in increased upgradings.

7.4 Requests for review (backlog): The creation of additional posts to assist in classification work has improved the situation somewhat although there is still a backlog due to staffing problems, incomplete material supplied for the study of cases and other factors linked more to organization and methods which hamper and delay the work of the classification unit. Priority work linked to urgent study of changes to job descriptions following the HLC Report and restructuring of the ITU have sometimes had to take precedence over other requests.

7.5 Ongoing work: Several concrete measures have and are being taken to simplify and streamline classification procedures in an attempt to improve the review procedure and thus the backlog. More generic, standardized job descriptions are being established to allow for more flexibility when attributing duties, to assist managers in job design and improve the response time on the part of the classification unit when asked to grade posts. There has been a de-linking between the performance appraisal process and the follow-up on the need to review job descriptions. With experience, the link had been found not to be as productive as had been supposed and it even helped to create the backlog and frustrations described above. Through the In-Service training programme, training on job description writing and the classification standards

will be dispensed from 1994 to help staff and managers to better understand the strengths and limitations of the post classification system and to help dispel some of the apprehension and grievances which sometimes arise. Work on the revision of classification procedures is well advanced and the revised procedures promulgated in the Summer of 1994 emphasise precise deadlines for completing the process and introduce the notion of prior job analysis. This latter point is fundamental to the effectiveness of the ITU's post classification programme. Post classification is composed of two distinct phases: job analysis (for which the manager, assisted if need be by the Personnel Department, is responsible) and job evaluation (carried out by the classifier). The job analysis component must be enhanced in ITU and linked more closely to organization and methods. Once job analysis has been completed and translated into a job description, it is relatively rapid and straightforward to carry out the job evaluation exercise. As mentioned elsewhere in this report, there is an urgent need for organization and methods review supported by job analysis. Only in this way will the job classification procedure remain an efficient tool towards providing equity and sound internal relativity between posts.

7.6 United Nations Common System activities: The ICSC has recently recalled the linkages between job classification and the other components of human resources management and the effects they necessarily have on each other. Some of these, such as linked grades and "underfilling", performance appraisal and evaluation are mentioned elsewhere in this report. A question closely linked to classification is that of linked grade. The ICSC does not support its use judging, rightly, that it goes counter to job classification. However, it does support "underfilling" of posts under certain precise conditions. ITU also supports the "underfilling" of posts in those cases where the levels of responsibilities of the duties making up the post can be well distinguished and the duties attributed accordingly.

8. Staff appraisal system

- 8.1 In 1991 the HLC recommended to establish a reformed personnel appraisal system which encourages appraisers to be constructive but also to confront problems realistically.

A new streamlined appraisal form was developed and introduced in early 1994 for all staff based on the following:

- evaluation of performance against objectives established at the previous appraisal;
- no linkage to the need to review post descriptions;
- applied to all staff (except short-term) and including those at the top of their grade.

- 8.2 The new appraisal system concurs with the ICSC recommendations on staff appraisal system which can be found in Annex 4, except the one pertaining to the consequences for different levels of performance for the reason described below.

- 8.3 At present performance that exceeds expectations are not rewarded in monetary or non-monetary forms in the ITU.

- 8.4 It is the Commission's view that Merit recognition schemes should not be considered as substitute for a fair and adequate compensation system. They should under no circumstances be considered as compensating for salary levels that are perceived as inadequate. Merit recognition schemes are, however, considered as a useful adjunct to the salary structure proper as they send a message to the employees that the organisation values quality and excellence in performance, and therefore motivate staff to perform better by improving morale and productivity.

- 8.5 The merit award approach has not been presented as a concrete recommendation by the ICSC as different views and potential implications are still to be reviewed. While the ICSC favours non-cash awards to cash awards to avoid possible arguments about materialism

versus dedication, and considers merit increments as the poorest vehicle recognising good performance, options for the scheme are numerous and appear to have advantages and disadvantages.

- 8.6 However, a performance incentive programme, as recommended by the HLC (Recommendation 80), in monetary or non-monetary forms, based on a fair and effective personnel appraisal system, is currently under review by the HLC Implementation Group (HIG) a consultative inter-sectorial group established by the Secretary-General in 1991 with a view to examining and implementing the HLC recommendations. The successful implementation of this programme would rely on how the new appraisal system functions, likewise the incentive programme might be a vehicle to motivate managers and subordinates to make the new performance system work.
- 8.7 The ICSC and CCAQ have now noted the importance of relationships between performance management, performance awards and performance review and future effort will be concentrated on strengthening, in particular, the link between performance awards system and a viable performance evaluation system.
- 8.8 Under these circumstances, it is proposed at this stage to maintain the current system and await the outcome of the studies mentioned above.

9. In-Service Training

- 9.1 The ICSC has consistently devoted considerable attention and effort to improve and develop training activities at both the organization and the Common System level.
- 9.2 The ICSC reiterated on several occasions the importance of training as a mean of assisting organizational efficiency and enhancing the career objectives of staff. It was noted during its 19th Session that the funds for training remained meagre in most Common-System organizations by comparison to other employers such as the World Bank.
- 9.3 In an attempt to assist organizations in promoting awareness of the importance of training, the ICSC recalled that training, which was an integral part of human resources planning, should serve both the needs of management for improved organizational efficiency and the career development needs of the staff. In the drive for enhanced managerial effectiveness, the training needs of staff should not be overlooked, for a frustrated workforce was not an efficient one. It acknowledged at the same time that staff members themselves bore part of the responsibility for their own development.
- 9.4 The Council approved in 1992 HLC Recommendation 88 "Enhance professional and technical training for ITU staff, to improve productivity and quality of performance and help staff maintain up-to-date technical expertise in a rapidly changing environment" and authorised extra budgetary resources that enabled the Union to organize, in addition to existing training facilities special training activities such as the training on the new financial management system, the Management by Objectives project and the management training for Professional and higher categories staff with supervisory functions.
- 9.5 On the basis of the principles approved by the Council at its 1993 Session, the In-Service Training Strategies Committee (ITSC) submitted to the Coordination Committee the document related to career development which stressed the potential advantages of training as an efficient tool in career development.
- 9.6 Effort has therefore been made in providing the four major types of training services identified by the commission as being required by individual organizations and the Common System: a) development of a training policy; b) identification of training needs; c) development and provision of training activities to meet identified needs; and d) evaluation of training activities.

- 9.7 As for evaluation of training activities (d)), the guidelines for the evaluation of training was developed by the CCAQ sub-committee on staff training and their application was recommended by the Commission. The ITU endorses their recommendations and will apply the guidelines established.
- 9.8 Following the above example, the Commission encouraged an active partnership continuing between its secretariat and the training specialists of the organizations, as a means of optimising scarce resources. This view is shared by the Union which has been actively participating in inter agency training activities.

10. Promotion policy

- 10.1 The recommendations of the ICSC are in Annex 5.
- 10.2 The recommendations in paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2 of this annex are fully in line with the spirit and the letter of the ITU Staff Regulations and Staff Rules, and with the ITU practice relating to vacancy announcement and selection procedure.
- 10.3 The implementation of Recommendation 5.3 into the Union would need further review, given the possible impact of such an application.
- 10.4 While managerial skills are now recognised by the ICSC as common to all managerial jobs whatever the area of specialisation of the manager, Recommendation 5.3 does not guarantee an equal application to internal and external candidates in the case of an open competition. It would be impracticable to assess the managerial skills of external candidates in the same manner as the internal ones.
- 10.5 As previously stated progress has been made towards a more efficient recruitment procedure including the composition of the Appointment and Promotion Board upon HLC recommendations which now fulfil the requirement stated in 5.4. The involvement of the supervisor in the selection procedure would also facilitate the implementation of Recommendation 5.3 if a vacancy could be reserved for internal candidates.
- 10.6 Some organizations of the Common System are highly decentralised and they clearly need incentives for staff members accepting assignments outside headquarters. The Union is not in such a situation, and if it benefits in the long run from the experience of career staff having been called upon to exercise a certain variety of responsibilities within the organization, it should be noted that such opportunities are infrequent, particularly in view of the technical particularities of each post of the Union. However, experience gained in prior service outside the Union can have a significant impact on promotion prospects as can the capacity of a staff member to extend and improve language skills.
- 10.7 In the case of reclassification of a post, the incumbent might be promoted without a competitive process after an assessment of his/her qualifications is made by the Coordination Committee in the presence of staff representatives for posts up to the P.5 level. However, no distinction is made between posts upgraded by deliberate managerial design and those where there had been a gradual accrual of new responsibilities. Such a distinction could only be made through a management study which is not part of the procedure applied in the ITU for job classification.
- 10.8 It is against this background that the In-Service Training Strategies Committee proposed that the secretariat, sector by sector, should be subject to an Organization and Methods review by a semi-independent body with a view to examining the functions of each staff member, the structure of the section, division and department and assess the workload on the individual and the unit. The main objective would be to improve the effectiveness of the Human Resources Management and to apply UN Common System Standards whenever possible. A pilot scheme on one sector can be reviewed and implemented.

- 10.9 A personal promotion scheme has already been introduced in some organizations of the Common System, such as the ILO and WHO, while others are considering introducing it in the near future (UNDP). The experience of those organizations running such a scheme shows that it presents some advantages, such as diminishing the pressure from staff claiming upgrading of their positions and giving staff in an occupational group that has a low "career rating" some chance of being treated on an equal footing with colleagues in other groups where promotion opportunities are more frequent. On the other hand, some disadvantages exist, and it has been noted in some cases that staff granted a personal grade were less interested in the development of their career and thus no longer applying for vacant positions corresponding to their grade.
- 10.10 Since the emphasis is placed on the individual's performance rather than the post they occupy in this scheme, the effectiveness of the performance appraisal system is the Key. The method of identifying exceptional situations warranting "personal promotions" as defined by the Commission and its recommended rate of application which is restricted wherever possible to either five per cent of the established posts at a given level or to the percentage of the average vacancy rate at that level, whichever was less, would be another Key for review.
- 10.11 It is therefore proposed that before giving any follow-up to the recommendation of the ICSC some further studies be conducted in order to design a procedure ensuring equitable treatment between the staff members concerned and that the final decision be left to an impartial body. In this connection, see paragraph 15.6.2 in the "Issues for decision".
- 10.12 No formal arrangements for accelerated promotion based on outstanding performance exists in the Union. On the other hand, the minimum time-in-grade required before further promotion may be awarded is six months for General Service staff and one year for the Professional and higher categories. The Staff Regulations and Staff Rules provide for flexibility in this aspect of promotion policy based upon exceptional qualifications and/or experience of the staff member concerned.
- 10.13 Lastly, the Commission noted at its last Session (1993) that systematic career planning and counselling were largely missing in most organizations. To overcome the gap the In-Service Training Strategies Committee considered in its paper that counselling each staff member to determine his/her potential for further development of his/her career and providing an exchange of views on the individual's career plan and job satisfaction would be fundamental to the career development program of the ITU. A creation of a career counsellor post at P.4 assisted by one General Service staff member as well as an establishment of a Career Counselling Panel are therefore proposed.

11. Linked Grades and "underfilling"

- 11.1 The policy of using "linked grades" in the organizations of the Common System has been the subject of differing viewpoints on the part of such bodies as the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) and the ICSC as well as within the organizations themselves.
- 11.2 The concept of linked grades in the traditionally understood sense is the systematic under-recruitment and automatic promotion of staff based on seniority. Linked grades are different from the practices of "underfilling" which is discussed below, and "personal promotions" covered in previous chapter. The Commission has in the past taken the position that linked grades are no substitute for career planning and are incompatible with the fundamental principles of job classification which is the approach adopted in the Common System, requiring that opportunities for advancement be tied with the performance of greater responsibilities, in order to ensure fairness and equity.

- 11.3 The Commission considers that linked grades would: a) render the present salary determination system meaningless; b) jeopardize staff performance; and c) reduce incentives for mobility and the development of new skills.
- 11.4 The ITU agrees with the recommendations of the ICSC in respect to linked grades and follows the policy that jobs change when new requirements are created due to specific new mandates and hence jobs are not changed artificially for promotion purposes.
- 11.5 "Underfilling" a post is the practice whereby staff are assigned to positions at a level higher than their personal grade with the understanding that they will have to fulfil certain conditions before being given the full responsibilities of the post and the promotion to that higher level as they do not meet all the requirements of the post. In these cases, the Commission stated that "promotion to full performance level" should be given after a transition period of one year. The emphasis is placed on both the identification of a difference in level of responsibilities (job classification) and on the individual performance of the incumbent (performance evaluation).
- 11.6 The practice of "underfilling" is not incompatible with job classification. However, three criteria should be respected when using this measure: a) there should be a significant difference in duties and responsibilities allocated, i.e. the grade determining responsibilities should be clearly identified; b) the length of the period at the lower grade should be pre-established and communicated to the staff member; and c) an appraisal of the staff member's performance should be conducted at the end of that period.
- 11.7 Devices therefore exist to deal with exceptional circumstances where the grade of the post should be different from their personal grade of the staff member; with these the job classification system provides an adequate framework for career progression. Consequently, the concept of linked grades *per se* is discarded by the Commission and the ITU fully endorses this view.
- 11.8 The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to instruct the Council to develop guidelines on the application of such a scheme prior to introducing the practice within the Union.

12. Recognition of long service by the United Nations Common System staff

12.1 In 1984, the ICSC recommended to the UNGA the introduction of a long-service step for staff at levels P.1 through P.5 and this recommendation was reiterated in 1987 and 1988. At the same time the ICSC recommended to the executive heads of the organizations of the system that this provision should also be applied to General Service staff.

12.2 It should be noted that, in response to the recommendation addressed to executive heads, all organizations including the ITU have subsequently introduced such a scheme applicable to the General Service category.

12.3 However, the UNGA did not approve the recommendation of the ICSC relating to Professional and higher categories staff and the ICSC withdrew its recommendation and the organizations who had introduced such a scheme in the past are now phasing them out. However, existing staff members are still entitled to steps beyond the scale in some of the organizations.

13. Geographical distribution

13.1 While recognizing that the criteria used to define equitable geographical distribution could be adopted by the larger organizations of the United Nations Common System, for the smaller organizations such distribution can only be set in accordance with their individual programmes and mandates. The ICSC recommended that the organizations should engage in closer cooperation to develop a concerted prospection programme for countries which are not represented. A summary of ICSC recommendations can be found in Annex 6.

13.2 As far as the ITU is concerned, reference should be made to the evolution of the geographical distribution since 1989 as described in the Report from the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 20).

13.3 The appropriateness of the ITU engaging in inter-agency recruitment missions or publicity campaigns has already been discussed in the section dealing with recruitment of the present document and the conclusions remain valid in this context.

13.4 The question of the creation of internships and fellowships has been discussed at length in the past and it is not proposed to reopen the debate on this subject at this stage. On the other hand, as recommended by the ICSC, ITU has established with some success an Associate Expert scheme. The question of Junior Professional Posts is dealt with in paragraph 3.8.

13.5 The last step proposed by the ICSC, namely the conclusion of arrangements for recruitment of Professional and higher categories staff on a secondment basis, presents a number of difficulties. Formal establishment of a tripartite contractual relationship between the member administrations, the staff members and the ITU could lead to undesirable administration complications, could result in divided loyalties and would also necessitate action to clarify the position of such officials with regard to the host country.

14. Retirement policy

14.1 The Commission, by a majority, decided to recommend to the General Assembly and the legislative bodies of other organizations of the United Nations Common System that the mandatory age of separation should be sixty two for new staff members entering into service on or after 1 January 1990. The Commission, furthermore, taking into account the views of the organizations and the staff, as well as the recommendations of the Group of high-level intergovernmental experts to review the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations decided that :

- The Personnel Management of the organizations must be based on clear, coherent and transparent rules.
- Further measures to restore over the long term actuarial balance of the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund should be taken at the earliest possible date.
- Since the costs of the pension system depend also on the benefits paid, cost-of-living adjustments of the deferred retirement benefits of participants who separate on or after 31 December 1989 will commence only when they reach age 55.

14.2 ITU staff, members of the Staff and Superannuation and Benevolent Fund, retain their right to retire on the 31st December of the year during which they reach age 65.

14.3 As a part of the retirement policy within the framework of the Human Resources Management of the ITU, a project to develop policies enabling staff members in managerial positions to gradually move to political and/or strategic functions in a period of 6 to 12 months is

currently under review. This transitional phase would also permit new managers to learn new skills and knowledge required. An alternative to this project would be to reduce the number of hours worked by a manager during the last six months before retirement without reducing his pension contribution and to enable him to stay within the organisation for a few months after the mandatory age of retirement in order to ensure the smooth transition between the new and old managers.

15. Issues for decision

15.1 Recruitment policy and procedures

15.1.1. The Plenipotentiary Conference might wish to note the emphasis placed on the recruitment of women by the ICSC and take appropriate steps to encourage Members to put forward suitably qualified women candidates in response to vacancy notices published by the Union.

15.1.2 The Plenipotentiary Conference might wish to note the proposal of recruiting a limited number of P.1/P.2 staff direct from university and instruct the Council to allocate the necessary credits.

15.2 Compensation

15.2.1 Plenipotentiary Conference might wish to take note of the position of the ICSC, as well as the concern of the ITU staff, and to address directly the UNGA on the introduction of the special occupational rate with a view to ensure that the Common System provides adequate response to the specific needs of a small highly specialized technical agency like the ITU.

15.3 Types of appointment

15.3.1 The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to accept the recommendation of the ICSC that upon the completion of five years of service each employee be given every reasonable consideration by the employing organization for a career appointment. The granting of such an appointment would of course depend upon the availability of a post, the activities of which were of a permanent nature.

15.3.2 In applying this policy, the provisions of No. 71 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1992) will be respected at all times and permanent appointments will not be granted automatically.

15.3.3 The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to note the use of MRT contracts recommended by the HLC as well as the relevant Council decision and request the Council to authorise the funds necessary to implement an out-placement service for fixed-term and MRT contract holders.

15.4 Post classification

15.4.1 The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to note that at its 1993 Session, the Council approved the full application of the job classification system for posts in the Professional and higher categories as designed by the ICSC and approved by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), and that the Council also decided to delegate the authority to classify posts to the Secretary-General for posts at levels G.1 to P.5 within the limit of 0.5% of credits allocated for established posts in the Professional and higher categories.

15.4.2 As recommended in paragraph 7.5, an organisation and methods review by a semi-independent body (i.e. ITU representatives and an outside specialist), would be vital to examine the functions of each staff member, the structure of the section or division and assess the

workload of the individual and the unit. The Plenipotentiary Conference, therefore, will be asked to authorise the allocation of adequate resources to carry out a pilot project on one sector.

15.5 Staff appraisal system

15.5.1 The new staff appraisal system employed in the ITU, upon recommendation of the HLC, is very close to that recommended by the ICSC except the recognition of performance that exceeds expectation.

15.5.2 Further action could be contemplated in the measures to be taken in recognition of such performance. Study is being carried out on methodologies of a monetary or non-monetary incentive scheme as recommended by the HLC and the ICSC.

15.5.3 The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to take note of the recommendations of the ICSC and the HLC and to instruct the Council to take appropriate action on these recommendations following a further report on this subject by the Secretary-General.

15.6 In-service training

15.6.1 The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to note the report on in-service training and to decide whether a budget increase up to 3% of staff costs, allocating initially 1% and to be increased gradually, should be allocated to enhance an in-service training programme as recommended by the HLC.

15.7 Promotion policy

15.7.1 The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to agree that systematic career planning and counselling are largely missing in the ITU as noted by the ICSC and that counselling each staff member to determine his/her potential for further development of his/her career would be fundamental to the career development program as well as to the optimal utilisation of human resources within the ITU. A creation of a career counsellor post at P.4 assisted by one General Service staff member (G.5) as well as an establishment of a Career Counselling Panel would be in line with the ICSC position. The Plenipotentiary Conference will be required to approve the allocation of necessary funds.

15.7.2 The Conference may wish to note the recommendations of the ICSC relating to "personal promotions", recommendations which have been successfully implemented in the ILO since 1985. Under these circumstances the Council should be instructed to consider further the introduction of "personal promotions" in accordance with provisions to be developed by the Secretary-General and submitted for the approval of the Council.

15.8 Linked grades and "underfilling"

15.8.1 The practice of the Union is in accord with the recommendation of the ICSC and no change in this practice is proposed as far as the linked grades are concerned.

15.8.2 The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to instruct the Council to develop guidelines on the application of "underfilling", the practice fully endorsed by the ICSC prior to introducing it within the Union.

15.9 Recognition of long service

15.9.1 The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to take note of the position of the ICSC in this respect and the consequent situation in the ITU.

15.10 Geographical distribution

15.10.1 The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to note the recommendations of the ICSC and the action taken by the Union as reported by the Council in the report on activities.

15.10.2 The policy of the Union to continue to strive for wider geographical distribution of staff appointments is entirely consistent with the recommendations of the ICSC.

15.11 Retirement policy

15.11.1 The Conference may wish to note that recommendations of the ICSC with regard to retirement policy are entirely respected by the Union.

15.11.2 The Plenipotentiary Conference might wish to note the projects mentioned in 14.3 and instruct the Council to further develop provisions for application.

Annex 1

Recommendations of the ICSC on Recruitment Policy Procedures

1. The organizations should conduct employment interviews as a desirable component of their selection process and choose, to the extent possible, a structured, evaluative approach, preferably involving a series of interviews.
2. Common prospection procedures should be used which would require first seeking qualified candidates from within, then from other organizations of the Common System, and finally from outside sources.
3. A standardized notice-of-vacancy form should be used by all organizations in order, among other things, to facilitate application procedures for staff members of the Common System.
4. The organizations should use reference checks in their recruitment process.
5. The organizations should conduct formal examinations for the recruitment of staff against continuing established language-related posts and pursue, on an interagency basis, their efforts to harmonize and standardize further such official recruitment examinations for Professional language staff.
6. The organizations should standardize further the examinations for the recruitment of staff for general clerical, accounting or finance, statistical, editorial, shorthand-typists and typists posts.
7. The organizations should assess prior to recruitment, the drafting abilities of candidates for Professional and higher categories posts, if the specific requirements of the post so warrant.
 - the organizations should harmonize and coordinate their recruitment efforts in order to take into account the overlap in occupations for which they recruited, as well as the potential advantages of a common approach to Member states;
8. The organizations should introduce special recruitment measures to ensure an adequate flow of candidates for technical cooperation positions in view of the relatively high turnover of project personnel:
 - a) development of recruitment sources for technical assistance personnel on as wide a geographical basis as possible;
 - b) providing of forecasts of recruitment requirements to Member states, national recruitment services and other recruitment services;
 - c) full utilization of national recruitment services with a strengthening of their activities in order to concentrate and consolidate recruitment efforts;
 - d) utilization by the organization of reimbursable loan agreements for specific technical assignments of limited duration;
 - e) full utilization of the UN volunteers, the Associate Expert scheme and non-governmental organizations as ongoing sources to develop rosters;
 - f) utilization of the experience of retired persons in fields of work where expertise is scarce.
9. The organizations should consider adding to their personal history form a question where applicants for specific posts could signify consent to being rostered for general consideration as well as to having their applications shared with other organizations.
10. The organizations should use integrated rosters and should exchange data on a regular basis.

Annex 2

Recommendations of the ICSC on Employment of Women

1. Overall strategy/policy

The organizations should develop an overall strategy for improving the status of women, consisting of a policy statement issued by the executive head and/or the legislative body articulating the organization's commitment to improving the participation of women in its activities, as well as clearly defined goals (preferably within a specific time-frame), and a guarantee by the executive head of management's commitment to the policy, to ensure accountability and facilitate implementation.

- 1.1 Request governing bodies to place the issue of the improvement of the status of women on their agendas on a regular basis;
- 1.2 Pool resources on recruitment missions, request another agency to follow up on a identified candidate and staff travelling on mission to interview candidates; increase cooperation among agency representatives at the field level;
- 1.3 Use technical cooperation programmes and projects to identify suitable women candidates at the national level; and make greater use, for both core and project posts, of Junior Professional Officers, Associate Experts, Associate Officers and United Nations Volunteers;
- 1.4 Where candidates had to be submitted through national administrations, impress upon the latter the importance of submitting women candidates and devise special outreach measures;
- 1.5 Advertise in local publications, particularly in developing countries;
- 1.6 Ask heads of field offices to identify potential women candidates and to bring recruitment information to the attention of the local women's groups and organizations; integrate those functions into the pre-assignment briefing package given to senior field representatives;
- 1.7 Update agency rosters on a regular basis and at least annually;
- 1.8 Systematize the rostering of qualified but unsuccessful candidates and ask them if they were willing to have their curricula vitae shared with other organizations;
- 1.9 Incorporate departmental rosters into the organization's main roster on a regular basis.

2. Professional and higher categories

- 2.1 Assist women, especially those in occupational groups with low career ceilings, to enhance their professional skills through training, sabbaticals and rotational assignments;
- 2.2 To the extent compatible with the organization's operational requirements, ensure that staffing tables were designed so as to provide a logical career progression;
- 2.3 Increase women's participation in personnel advisory and administrative boards and in intergovernmental meetings and field missions;
- 2.4 Provide specific guidelines to their appointment and promotion bodies, including instructions as to the respective weights to be accorded to such factors as qualifications, seniority, gender and, where appropriate, mobility;
- 2.5 Identify occupational groups that were well populated by women and earmark posts to be filled by women;

Annex 2 (continued)

- 2.6 Establish, by grade level and occupational group, lists of qualified women eligible for promotion.

- 3. Work/family-related issues**
 - 3.1 Introducing flexible working hours (if not already in place);
 - 3.2 Offering the option of part-time work for Professional and higher categories as well as General Service staff, both on recruitment and to serving staff;
 - 3.3 Targeting occupational groups for pilot, job-sharing schemes;
 - 3.4 Monitoring trends in flexi-place (telecommuting) and considering the introduction of such arrangements.

- 4. Child-care**
 - 4.1 Assist, to the extent possible, in the financing of child-care facilities; and
 - 4.2 Consider granting subsidies to staff below a certain income bracket.

- 5. Spouse employment**
 - 5.1 Review the considerations that had led, in some organizations, to a policy of employing staff members' spouses on an exceptional basis only;
 - 5.2 Establish reciprocal arrangements for employing spouses of serving staff;
 - 5.3 Share rosters of available posts and candidates;
 - 5.4 Develop a spouse skills inventory at duty stations where several organizations are located;
 - 5.5 Expand cooperation with bilateral aid agencies, non-governmental organizations, missions, etc.;
 - 5.6 Inform newly recruited and transferred staff members fully about employment possibilities in the location of assignment; ask regional and area offices to include such information in the briefing packages provided to staff.

- 6. Leave arrangements**
 - 6.1 Consider amending staff rules/regulations/practices to include child care among the reasons for which special leave might be granted;
 - 6.2 Consider flexible approaches to maternity leave within existing entitlements.

- 7. Organizational climate, attitudinal issues, etc.**
 - 7.1 Continue efforts to eliminate all gender-biased language;
 - 7.2 Develop policies against sexual harassment in the workplace and share all available information on the subject, including national legislation.

Annex 2 (continued)

- 8. Follow-up: monitoring, reporting and accountability**
- 8.1. Establishment of a focal point for the improvement of the status of women at a sufficiently authoritative level to ensure that the mandate was carried out;
- 8.2 Regular reporting of progress in the manner most likely to create a climate of accountability;
- 8.3 Reinforcement of individual managers' accountability by:
 - Periodically publicizing departmental statistics on women on an agency-wide basis;
 - Requesting executive heads to include in their annual or periodic addresses a specific reference to departmental performance regarding women's representation;
 - Building into manager's functions responsibility for carrying out organizational policy on women and reporting on progress achieved.

Annex 3

Recommendations of the ICSC on Types of Appointment

1. When dealing with this subject, the ICSC invited the organizations to come to grips with the practice of granting successive fixed-term contracts over an extended period of time, as this creates a climate of anxiety and insecurity among staff which is not in the interest of sound management.
2. The ICSC felt that the granting of a permanent contract does not necessarily imply an unconditional commitment to employ a staff member for the rest of the person's working life, as career appointments can be terminated if the interests of the organizations so dictate. The financial implications of such termination are laid down in the Staff Regulations, and the indemnities foreseen are no more than equitable in the light of the commitments long-term staff have made to the organizations.
3. The ICSC has taken the position that five years would appear to be a reasonable time for organizations to decide whether a staff member should be permanently retained, both in terms of determining if the work to be performed is of a continuing nature or not and evaluating the suitability of the staff member. Several organizations use approximately this period of time for converting staff members to permanent appointments.
4. Finally, the ICSC recommended that, upon completion of five years of service, each employee be given every reasonable consideration by the employing organization for a career appointment.
5. By adopting such a policy, organizations would assume responsibility for their long-term employees, rather than shifting the burden of continued uncertainty to the staff. The recommended policy does not by any means restrict the flexibility of organizations to determine their ratio of permanent staff and fixed-term staff according to the particular needs of their programme: if the ratio truly reflects their operational reality, the phenomenon of long-term staff on short-term contracts should disappear.

Annex 4

Recommendation of the ICSC on Appraisal and Recognition of Performance

1. Performance appraisal is a management tool but is not a substitute for good management.
2. The objectives that the organization has for performance appraisal should be formulated before a system is selected or developed: the processes and procedures employed should be consistent with these purposes.
3. Consistent with the purposes to be served, the performance appraisal process should be as simple as possible.
4. The purposes of performance appraisal should be clearly understood by all concerned.
5. Performance management and appraisal must be important and meaningful to managers and supervisors.
6. The performance appraisal system should be structured to provide clear communication between staff and supervisors about expected and actual performance.
7. To the extent possible, objective, performance-based work tasks important to the efficient and effective operation of the organization should provide the basis for the appraisals. These should, where feasible, be supported by the development of competencies applicable to the job group in which the staff member works.
8. The standards of performance and priorities for each duty or task should be established by the supervisor and communicated to the staff member at the beginning of the appraisal period.
9. Performance ratings must be applied objectively and accurately.
10. To the extent possible, the timing of the appraisal should be consistent with the purpose for which it has been designed.
11. There should be an automatic process for review and approval of performance ratings but performance ratings per se should not normally be reputable or subject to grievances. At the same time, it is important to ensure that the staff member's right to due process is protected in cases of alleged discrimination or non-compliance with established procedures.
12. There must be consequences for different levels of performance that are known to both supervisors and staff.

Annex 5

Recommendations of the ICSC on Promotion Policy

1. Organizations announce all vacancies open for internal advancement and allow staff to compete for posts at a higher level without restrictive pre-screening;
2. The fullest regard be given within the framework of the organizations' overall staffing needs and, without prejudice to the need for equitable geographic distribution to internal candidates, whenever a vacancy occurs, taking into account requests for lateral moves as well as aspirants for promotion;
3. Organizations develop specific guidelines concerning the criteria for promotion to managerial positions; such criteria might include:
 - 3.1 An understanding of the organization's work programmes, policies and procedures;
 - 3.2 The ability to plan work programmes effectively and to make full use of available staff resources by appropriate delegation of responsibility, by showing concern for staff aspirations, by motivating staff and by furthering staff development;
 - 3.3 The ability to negotiate successfully and carry out sensitive assignments;
 - 3.4 The capacity to communicate successfully;
 - 3.5 The readiness to innovate and to take decisions.
4. Organizations adopt procedures providing the opportunity for selection and promotion bodies to invite supervisors, when necessary, to their meetings, in order to obtain additional pertinent information about the potential of staff to assume more responsibility and perform at a higher grade;
5. Each organization individually clearly define the impact that mobility, experience gained in lateral assignments and language skills would have on promotion opportunities for its staff;
6. The organizations distinguish between those posts which were being upgraded by deliberate managerial design and were therefore to be treated as new vacancies and those posts where there had been a gradual accrual of new responsibilities, so that the incumbent, if fully qualified, might be promoted without a competitive process;
7. "Promotion to full performance level" be given after a transition period of up to one year to staff who were assigned to a position at a level higher than their personal grade with the understanding that they did not yet meet all the requirements of the posts and would have to fulfil certain conditions before being given the full responsibilities of the post and promotion to that higher level;
8. "Personal promotions" be considered to recognize exceptional situations where the personal value of certain staff members in the organization exceeded the value of the job they performed and where conditions such as the following prevail:
 - 8.1 The organization wished to keep a staff member in a certain field duty station for a protracted period, in the interest of the organization's programme, whereas the staff member would normally have had an opportunity to progress to functions at a higher level;
 - 8.2 The organization wished temporarily to keep a staff member in a certain narrow field of specialization, in order to retain a certain expertise that had become crucial to the programme, while the staff member had the potential to take up broader responsibilities at a higher level;

Annex 5 (continued)

- 8.3 A staff member had shown truly exceptional merit and was expected to be assigned to a higher-level post in the foreseeable future;
- 8.4 A staff member had served the organization well for many years in an occupational group that had a low "career ceiling" (e.g., translators and editors) and had developed an "institutional memory" that the organization could tap for exceptional purposes (e.g., research);
9. The use of "personal promotions" be restricted wherever possible to either five per cent of the established posts at a given level or to the percentage of the average vacancy rate at that level, whichever was less.
10. When dealing again with this matter at a later stage, the ICSC reiterated its position that promotions should be based primarily on the merit and competence of the staff. The ICSC recommended that organizations give adequate weight to seniority in the promotion process, all other conditions being equal; it further recommended that special strict criteria be developed for accelerated promotions based on outstanding performance to counteract a situation where part of the staff stagnated while others ascended rapidly on the career ladder. In all other cases, the ICSC recommended that the organizations be guided by the following minimum time-in-grade requirements: five years for promotions to levels D.1 and P.5, two years to level P.2 and three years to all other levels.

Annex 6

Recommendations of the ICSC on Geographical Distribution

1. The launching of a publicity campaign to present current Common System employment opportunities and stress at the same time the ongoing nature of the recruitment programme to potential candidates;
 2. Bearing in mind the recruitment constraints faced by the organizations, to the extent possible, the organizing of inter-agency recruitment missions to unrepresented countries or regions to survey the recruitment potential of a given country and to identify candidates, particularly young people who could be further prepared for international service. The missions would be based on vacancies projected for the medium term and composed of recruitment specialists;
 3. The creation of internships and fellowships that would provide on-the-job training and experience for promising, but not yet fully qualified, young candidates;
 4. Encouraging organizations that did not already have such schemes to establish Junior Professional Officer, Associate Expert and youth programmes for young professionals;
 5. Arrangements for the recruitment of Professional and higher categories on a secondment basis for countries that could not spare their trained cadres to work in international organizations for more than a few years at a time.
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**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 13-E
7 March 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF DIRECTOR OF THE
TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION BUREAU**

Further to the information contained in Document 3, I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau:

Mr. Theodor IRMER (Federal Republic of Germany)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

Bundesrepublik Deutschland

BUNDESMINISTERIUM FÜR POST UND TELEKOMMUNIKATION

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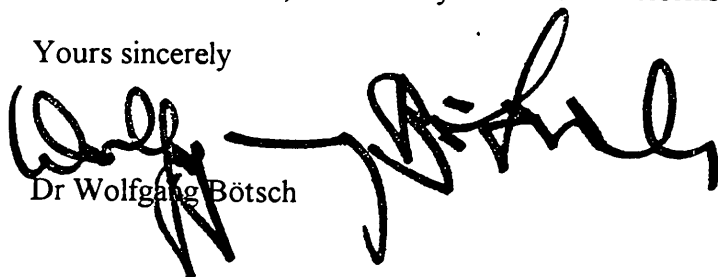
Dear Dr Tarjanne

With reference to your circular letter No DM - 1092 of November 5 1993 I would like to inform you that the Federal Republic of Germany wishes to nominate Dr Theodor Irmer as candidate for the post of Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union. His curriculum vitae is enclosed.

Since his appointment as CCITT Director in 1985 Dr Irmer's work and commitment have proved highly successful in the field of global standardization and received international recognition. I would therefore be very pleased if Dr Irmer could carry on applying his ability and experience as Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and, in the interests of the ITU, successfully continue the reforms already introduced.

Yours sincerely

1 enclosure



Dr Wolfgang Bötsch

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Curriculum Vitae

NAME: IRMER, Karl Georg Theodor
DATE OF BIRTH: 20 January 1932
NATIONALITY: German
FAMILY STATUS: Married, three children (29, 24, 22 years of age)

EDUCATION:

1950 Maturity examination (Baccalaureat)
1950 - 1952 Apprenticeship in electromechanics, in parallel with studies at an engineering college
1952 - 1962 Studies in communication engineering at various universities in Germany, alternating with practical work in the telecommunication industry (working student)
1962 Diploma (Dipl.-Ing.) in telecommunication from the Technical University of Karlsruhe, Germany

PROFESSIONAL CAREER:

1962 - 1964 Private sector industry (development of digital technology)
1964 - 1966 Professional training for high-ranking telecommunication officials at the Deutsche Bundespost (DBP)
1966 - 1976 Head of various Sections (Digital Transmission, Network Planning) in the Telecommunication Engineering Centre (FTZ) of the DBP
1976 - 1980 Head of the Transmission Engineering Department of the DBP
1980 - 1984 Head of Division (Executive Director)

- Project Manager responsible for DBP's digital network planning and implementation (including ISDN), the DBP's largest project valued at over DM 20 billion
- Adviser on international telecommunication to the Federal Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

1985 - present Director of CCITT; since March 1993, Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB)



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 14-E
19 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

SUMMARY OF REGIONAL CONFERENCES HELD BETWEEN 1989 AND 1993

1 Introduction

The first cycle of Regional Telecommunication Development Conferences has been completed with the holding of the Regional Telecommunication Development Conference for Asia and the Pacific AS-RDC held in Singapore from 10 to 15 May 1993.

The experience acquired by the BDT in this cycle of activities shows that regional development conferences play a key role in the setting-up of a regional development framework and related plans of action in harmony with the new telecommunication environment. To this end, timely and adequate conference follow-up must be ensured.

The approach adopted by the BDT for the conference preparatory work, based on ad hoc Task Forces, has proven to be effective as it enables concerned organizations to identify priorities for the region and participate in the development of relevant action programmes. It also allows participants to get acquainted in advance with priority issues to be addressed by the conference so that efficient use of the short available time is achieved.

The "added value" of development conferences in fostering development activities and programmes is noticeable in the following overview of the most significant results achieved so far by the first regional cycle. Specific conference-generated activities are briefly reported. It is to be noted further that the following list is not exhaustive.

2 Regional cycle

2.1 African Regional Telecommunication Development Conference (AF-RDC/90) Harare, 6-11 December 1990

The implementation of decisions taken at Harare has suffered some delay due to the transition from the former Technical Cooperation Department into the newly created Telecommunication Development Bureau. At present, most of the resolutions/recommendations adopted by the AF-RDC which called for specific action are being or have been implemented.

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

a) Resolution AF-RDC/90 Res. 1

A standing African Information and Telecommunication Policy Study Group (AITPSG) has been created. It met for the first time in Nairobi, 27-29 July 1992, and set up the work plan for the elaboration of the "African Green Paper" containing policy guidelines for the restructuring of the telecommunication sector in the Region.

The first draft of the African Green Paper was prepared by a Working Group consisting of four African experts under the coordination of an internationally recruited consultant. This draft was finalized in Addis Ababa in March 1993 and was submitted to Member countries for comments. A second draft was subsequently distributed to Members.

b) Recommendation AF-RDC/90 Rec. 1

A comprehensive study of telecommunication manufacturing capabilities in Africa, partly financed by the Italian Government and jointly executed by UNIDO and ITU/BDT is being carried out.

c) Recommendation AF-RDC/90 Rec. 4

A planning guide for the maritime-mobile service has been prepared by the BDT and a number of national coordinators have been trained on its use through regional seminars and workshops. Several African countries, in particular on the Atlantic coast, are implementing concrete projects for infrastructure development.

d) Recommendation AF-RDC/90 Res. 4

Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES), Bonn, Germany, has financially supported and cooperated with the BDT in the setting-up and successful running of AFROVISION, the African television news exchange system.

**2.2 European Regional Telecommunication Development Conference (EU-RDC/91)
Prague, 19-23 November 1991**

The promising decisions taken by the EU-RDC did not result in an integrated programme under ITU/BDT coordination. In fact, the response of concerned countries to the repeated attempts of BDT to put into operation key Prague resolutions, in particular Resolution EU-RDC Res. 1 has not been as expected. The mechanism for coordination and cooperation amongst Central and Eastern European countries (CEETEC) cannot be defined as operational. It is to be noted, however, that the outcome of the Prague Conference has triggered a considerable amount of bi-lateral and multilateral cooperation activities such as the EEC funded PHARE programme. Such activities broadly follow the spirit of the Conference and, although BDT's involvement is rather limited, are targeted towards the needs of the region.

**2.3 American Regional Telecommunication Development Conference AM-RDC/92
Acapulco, 31 March - 4 April 1992**

The deliberations of the Acapulco Conference have generated an intense flow of activities, based on effective collaboration between BDT and regional and subregional organizations, such as CITEL, CTU, COMTELCA, AHCET, etc.

The most salient on-going activities are:

a) Resolution AM-RDC/92 No. 1

A regional mechanism for telecommunication policy has been set up in collaboration with CITEL. The initial product is the first draft of the American "Blue Book" containing guidelines for national policies and institutional structures. The document has been circulated amongst Members in the Americas region and discussed during a Round Table in Tegucigalpa (Honduras, 12-13 May 1992) in

connection with the meeting of the Permanent Technical Committee I of CITEI. The second draft has been distributed to Members.

b) Resolution AM-RDC/92 No. 2

A CITEI Working Group on rural telecommunications was established. A consultant to this Working Group, whose mission was partially financed by CIDA Canada, is in the process of elaborating a regional programme for rural areas and low-income strata.

c) Resolution AM-RDC/92 No. 3

A BDT Working Group on telecommunication development indicators has been actively working on the design of new indicators showing the economic, social and cultural impact of telecommunication development.

d) Resolution AM-RDC/92 No. 5

The specific problems and needs of the Caribbean region focused by this resolution are being dealt with in collaboration with subregional organizations (CTU, CANTO, CANA).

A study for the harmonization of telecommunication legislation in the Caribbean has been carried out. Studies for the creation of a Caribbean Investment Fund to be managed by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) are in course.

2.4 Regional Telecommunication Development Conference for Arab Countries (AR-RDC/92) Cairo, 25-29 October 1992

Follow-up activities have recently started with a coordination meeting defining concrete plans of actions for the implementation of Cairo resolutions and recommendations.

Resolution AR-RDC/92 No. 7

Elaboration of plan of action for the improvement of national frequency management services in the Arab States has been done (Cairo, 25-29 April 1993).

2.5 Regional Telecommunication Development Conference for Asia and the Pacific (AS RDC/93) Singapore, 10-15 May 1993

The First Regional Telecommunication Development Conference for Asia and the Pacific (AS-RDC/93), convened by the International Telecommunication Union was held in Singapore from 10 to 15 May 1993. The Conference was attended by 274 persons, including high level representatives of Governments, international and regional organizations as well as of international financing institutions and the private sector.

The Conference created three committees to deal with different aspects of telecommunications development, which considered a number of draft resolutions prepared by a Task Force composed of representatives of countries in the Asia-Pacific region as well as of international and regional organizations concerned.

The Conference adopted 15 resolutions and four recommendations, calling for actions by the concerned Governments, ITU, APT and other development partners. The resolutions cover a wide range of issues, such as telecommunication policies and strategies, financial strategies, harmonization of networks and new services, human resources development, transfer of technology and special assistance to the Least Developed Countries. They set targets and propose actions to reach these goals. The commitment of countries to achieve these objectives was expressed by a

panel of Ministers and high ranking officials on the penultimate day of the Conference when the results of the Committee work was presented. The implementation of AS-RDC/93 Resolutions is being carried out.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 15(Add.1)-E
18 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 7

Note by the Secretary-General

**EXAMINATION OF THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE UNION BY
THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**

(YEAR 1993)

I hereby transmit to the Plenipotentiary Conference the report of the Council relating to the examination of the financial management of the Union during the year 1993.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annexes: 2

ANNEX 1

**Budget and accounts of the International Telecommunication Union
for the year 1993**

Published in the Financial Operating Report of the Union for the year 1993 and approved by the Council.

(Resolutions 1058(MOD) concerning the approval of the Financial Operating Report for 1993 and 1054(MOD) concerning the external audit of the ITU accounts for the period 1 January to 31 December 1993.)

International Telecommunication Union
BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1993

- Swiss francs -

EXPENDITURE	Budget 1993*)	Expenditure 1993
I ORDINARY BUDGET		
Sect 1 - Council	966,300	881,974.85
Common Headquarters' expenditure		
Sect. 2 - Staff	65,714,000	64,695,453.55
Sect. 3 - Social security	16,716,000	16,637,104.20
Sect 4 - Premises	6,064,000	5,794,174.15
Sect 5 - Missions	310,000	282,212.90
Sect 6 - Office and miscellaneous expense	10,173,000	9,967,089.75
	98,977,000	97,376,034.55
	99,943,300	98,258,009.40
Sect. 7 - Telecommunications Development Bureau	23,906,800	23,713,854.80
Sect. 8 - Translation into Arabic, Chinese and Russian	3,585,600	3,585,600.00
	127,435,700	125,557,464.20
Sect. 11.2 - WARC 1992 and VGE	188,400	163,855.40
Sect. 11.8 - WRC 1993 and VGE	180,450	143,812.85
Sect. 12 - Meetings of Radiocommunic. Sector	2,570,700	1,941,561.25
Sect. 13 - Meetings of Telecommunic.Std. Sector	3,468,600	2,983,103.40
Sect 17 - Common exp. for conf. and meetings	3,427,100	3,242,177.20
	9,835,250	8,474,510.10
	137,270,950	134,031,974.30
Surplus income		6,446,332.64
	137,270,950	140,478,306.94

*) including additional credits

International Telecommunication Union
BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1993

- Swiss francs -

INCOME	Budget 1993	Income 1993
I ORDINARY BUDGET		
Contributions		
Contributions by Members for the current year	116,707,950	117,776,033.15
Contributions by recognized operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations to conferences and meetings under Sect 11 to 13		
- Radiocommunication Sector	4,907,480	5,575,270.20
- Telecommunication Standardization Sector	8,976,340	9,967,615.65
- Telecommunication Development Sector	-	144,621.25
- WRC 93	-	8,140.00
- Regional development conferences	-	21,946.00
Miscellaneous and unforeseen income	18,230	323,730.69
	130,610,000	133,817,356.94
Withdrawal from the Reserve Account	2,000,000	2,000,000.00
Withdrawal from the Reserve Account to cover the additional credits	4,660,950	4,660,950.00
	137,270,950	140,478,306.94

International Telecommunication Union
BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1993

- Swiss francs -

EXPENDITURE	Budget 1993*)	Expenditure 1993
II TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET		
Sect. 21 - Technical cooperation administrative expenditure	5,301,500	4,840,805.89
	5,301,500	4,840,805.89
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET		
Sect. 24 and 25 - Cost of publications issued during the current year, including overheads	7,314,400	7,128,941.00
Sect. 26 - Cost of the Telecommunication Journal and the Global Directory	1,129,000	678,316.30
Sect 26 - Sundry	134,000	137,950.25
Surplus income	-	1,341,193.29
	8,577,400	9,286,400.84

*) including additional credits

International Telecommunication Union
BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1993

- Swiss francs -

INCOME	Budget 1993	Income 1993
II TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET		
UNDP contributions to defrayal of project costs and contributions from funds-in-trust	4,773,500	3,920,726.00
Other income:		
Balance of the account for payments granted for the previous year	-	23,214.70
Miscellaneous and unforeseen income	-	114,431.82
	4,773,500	4,058,372.52
Excess expenditure	528,000	782,433.37
	5,301,500	4,840,805.89
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET		
Sale of publications issued during the current and prior years	7,475,000	8,659,561.20
Sale of the Telecommunication Journal and the Global Directory	200,000	193,510.00
Advertisements in the Telecommunication Journal	650,000	203,529.46
Miscellaneous and unforeseen income	190,000	229,800.18
Excess expenditure	62,400	-
	8,577,400	9,286,400.84

ANNEX 2

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 1989 to 1993

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

considering

a) the provisions of Number 53 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 1992;

b) the report by the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document PP-94/20), the document relating to the financial management of the Union during the years 1989 to 1993 (Document PP-94/15 and Add.1) and the Report of the Finance Committee of the present Conference (Document PP-94/[yy]),

resolves

to give its final approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 1989 to 1993.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 15-E
7 July 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**EXAMINATION OF THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE UNION
BY THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**

(YEARS 1989 TO 1992)

I hereby transmit to the Plenipotentiary Conference the report of the Council relating to the examination of the financial management of the Union during the years 1989 to 1992.

The examination of the financial management for the year 1993 will be dealt with in an addendum to this document once the Report of the external audit of the accounts concerning the UNDP funds and the trust funds has been examined by the final session of the 1994 Council.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

Report of the Council to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference

EXAMINATION OF THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE UNION BY
THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

(YEARS 1989 to 1992)

The International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982, stipulates with regard to the examination of the financial management of the Union:

Article 56, no. 305

The Secretary-General shall

- aa) with the assistance of the Coordination Committee, prepare a financial operating report and accounts to be submitted annually to the Administrative Council and a recapitulative account immediately preceding each Plenipotentiary Conference; these documents, after verification and approval by the Administrative Council, shall be circulated to all Members and submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference for examination and final approval;

Article 55, no. 255

The Administrative Council shall

- i) arrange for the annual audit for the accounts of the Union prepared by the Secretary-General and approve them, if appropriate, for submission to the next Plenipotentiary Conference;

Article 6, no. 40

The Plenipotentiary Conference shall

- e) examine the accounts of the Union and finally approve them, if appropriate;

Annexed are the statements of the accounts of the Union for the years 1989 to 1992, published in the financial operating reports and approved by the Council.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex:
Statements of the accounts for the years 1989 to 1992

Annex 1

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
FOR THE YEAR 1992

Published in the Financial Operating Report of the Union for the year 1992 and approved by the Council.

(Resolutions No. 1042 concerning the approval of the Financial Operating Report for 1992 and No. 1043 concerning the external audit of ITU accounts for the period 1 January to 31 December 1992.)

International Telecommunication Union

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1992

- Swiss francs -

EXPENDITURE	Budget 1992*)	Expenditure 1992
I. ORDINARY BUDGET		
Sect. 1 - Council	905,500	844,839.00
Common Headquarters expenditure		
Sect. 2 - Staff	64,228,000	63,398,626.60
Sect. 3 - Social security	16,741,000	16,008,731.10
Sect. 4 - Premises	5,995,000	5,736,003.20
Sect. 5 - Missions	290,000	278,870.30
Sect. 6 - Office and miscellaneous expenses	9,893,000	9,712,644.70
	97,147,000	95,134,875.90
	98,052,500	95,979,714.90
Sect. 7 - Telecommunication Development Bureau	20,348,000	20,483,499.00
Sect. 8 - Translation into Arabic, Chinese and Russian	3,432,600	3,432,600.00
	121,833,100	119,895,813.90
Sect. 11.1 - Additional Plenipotentiary Conference	953,900	752,351.40
Sect. 11.2 - WARC 1992	2,697,600	2,332,250.60
Sect. 11.8 - WRC 1993	292,100	291,847.30
Sect. 12 - CCIR meetings	1,432,300	1,387,859.95
Sect. 13 - CCITT meetings	3,894,800	3,559,892.50
Sect. 15 - ITU seminars	103,000	103,000.00
Sect. 17 - Common exp. for conf. and meetings	8,701,700	7,440,088.75
	18,075,400	15,867,290.50
	139,908,500	135,763,104.40
Cancellation of bad debts	-	223,108.60
	139,908,500	135,986,213.00
Surplus income		6,354,074.63
	139,908,500	142,340,287.63

*) including additional credits

International Telecommunication Union

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1992

- Swiss francs -

INCOME	Budget 1992	Income 1992
I. ORDINARY BUDGET		
Contributions:		
Contributions by Members for the current year	114,616,125	115,260,00.00
Contributions by recognized operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations to conferences and meetings under Sect. 11 to 13 :		
- WARC and APP	-	82,200.00
- CCIR	4,681,800	5,129,180.00
- CCITT	9,180,000	9,677,250.00
- Regional development conferences	-	47,097.10
Miscellaneous and unforeseen income	167,075	657,951.93
	128,645,000	130,853,679.03
Subvention from the Supplem. Publications Budget	500,000	500,000.00
	129,145,000	131,353,679.03
Withdrawal from the Reserve Account	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
Withdrawal from the Reserve Account to cover the additional credits - Res. No. 647	9,763,500	9,763,500.00
Withdrawal from the Reserve Account to cover the cancellation of bad debts	-	223,108.60
	139,908,500	142,340,287.63

International Telecommunication Union

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1992

- Swiss francs -

EXPENDITURE	Budget 1992*)	Expenditure 1992
II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET		
Sect. 21 - Technical cooperation administrative expenditure	6,988,500	6,266,084.88
	6,988,500	6,266,084.88
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET		
Sect. 24 and 25 - Cost of publications issued during the current year, including overheads	6,317,700	6,616,021.60
Sect. 26 - Cost of the Telecommunication Journal and the Global Directory	1,247,000	907,103.93
Sect. 26 - Sundry	150,000	156,394.55
Surplus income	-	1,485,585.64
	7,714,700	9,165,105.72

*) including additional credits

International Telecommunication Union
BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1992

- Swiss francs -

INCOME	Budget 1992	Income 1992
II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET		
UNDP contributions to defrayal of project costs and contributions from funds-in-trust	6,206,500	4,622,824.00
Other income:		
Balance of the account for payments granted for the previous year	-	25,523.29
Miscellaneous and unforeseen income	-	326,084.95
	6,206,500	4,974,432.24
Excess expenditure	782,000	1,291,652.64
	6,988,500	6,266,084.88
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET		
Sale of publications issued during the current and prior years	6,450,000	8,128,082.85
Sale of the Telecommunication Journal and the Global Directory	300,000	290,365.25
Advertisements in the Telecommunication Journal	750,000	564,848.27
Miscellaneous and unforeseen income	130,000	181,809.35
Excess expenditure	84,700	-
	7,714,700	9,165,105.72

Annex 2

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
FOR THE YEAR 1991

Published in the Financial Operating Report of the Union for the year 1991 and approved by the Council.

(Resolutions No. 1025 concerning the approval of the Financial Operating Report for 1991 and No. 1026 concerning the external audit of ITU accounts for the period 1 January to 31 December 1991.)

International Telecommunication Union

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1991

- Swiss francs -

EXPENDITURE	Budget 1991*)	Expenditure 1991
I. ORDINARY BUDGET		
Sect. 1 - Administrative Council	1,687,200	1,567,565.55
Common Headquarters' expenditure		
Sect. 2 - Staff	62,294,000	60,985,069.75
Sect. 3 - Social security	15,732,000	15,641,424.05
Sect. 4 - Premises	5,693,000	5,685,755.00
Sect. 5 - Missions	250,000	250,628.80
Sect. 6 - Office and miscellaneous expense	10,271,000	10,338,471.36
	94,240,000	92,901,348.96
	95,927,200	94,468,914.51
Sect. 7 - Telecommunication Development Bureau	18,336,300	16,872,146.85
Sect. 8 - Translation into Arabic, Chinese and Russian	3,298,900	3,298,900.00
	117,562,400	114,639,961.36
Sect. 11.2 - WARC 1992	100,000	100,000.00
Sect. 11.8 - WARC HFBC 1993	1,189,000	904,798.90
Sect. 12 - CCIR meetings	2,369,500	1,444,722.05
Sect. 13 - CCITT meetings	3,962,400	3,279,069.20
Sect. 15 - ITU seminars	32,400	-
Sect. 17 - Common exp. for conf. and meetings	6,082,100	5,526,038.20
	13,735,400	11,254,628.35
	131,297,800	125,894,589.71
Sect. 19 - Payment into ITU Reserve Account	3,000,000	3,000,000.00
	134,297,800	128,894,589.71
Cancellation of bad debts	-	92,899.05
	134,297,800	128,987,488.76
Surplus income		6,236,840.31
	134,297,800	135,224,329.07

*) including additional credits

International Telecommunication Union

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1991

- Swiss francs -

INCOME	Budget 1991	Income 1991
I. ORDINARY BUDGET		
Contributions:		
Contributions by Members for the current year	110,172,738	109,382,445.85
Contributions by recognized operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations to conferences and meetings under Sect. 11 to 13 :		
- CCIR	4,260,280	4,619,913.35
- CCITT	8,724,820	8,970,171.90
Miscellaneous and unforeseen income	136,162	1,155,098.92
	123,294,000	124,127,630.02
Subvention from the Supplem. Publications Budget	500,000	500,000.00
	123,794,000	124,627,630.02
Withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account to cover additional credits - Res. No. 647	9,021,800	9,021,800
Withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account to cover additional credits - HLC Recommendations	1,482,000	1,482,000.00
Withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account to cover the cancellation of bad debts	-	92,899.05
	134,297,800	135,224,329.07

International Telecommunication Union

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1991

- Swiss francs -

EXPENDITURE	Budget 1991*)	Expenditure 1991
II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET		
Sect. 21 - Technical cooperation administrative expenditure	6,940,100	5,994,122.06
	6,940,100	5,994,122.06
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET		
Sect. 24 and 25 - Cost of publications issued during the current year, including overheads	8,346,500	9,101,126.54
Sect. 26 - Cost of the Telecommunication Journal and the Global Directory	1,610,000	1,250,664.20
Sect. 26 - Sundry	170,000	129,511.90
Surplus income	-	1,932,688.92
	10,126,500	12,413,991.56

*) including additional credits

International Telecommunication Union

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1991

- Swiss francs -

INCOME	Budget 1991	Income 1991
II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET		
UNDP contributions to defrayal of project costs	6,940,100	4,543,810.45
Contributions from funds-in-trust		1,174,265.55
Other income:		
Balance of the account for payments granted for the previous year	-	32,949.28
Miscellaneous and unforeseen income	-	194,610.42
	6,940,100	5,945,635.70
Excess expenditure		48,486.36
	6,940,100	5,994,122.06
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET		
Sale of publications issued during the current and prior years	7,750,000	10,518,929.25
Sale of the Telecommunication Journal and the Global Directory	270,000	217,058.50
Advertisements in the Telecommunication Journal	1,200,000	840,124.84
Miscellaneous and unforeseen income	140,000	166,878.97
Withdrawal from the Publications Capital Account to cover additional credits - HLC Recommendations	671,000	671,000.00
Excess expenditure	95,500	-
	10,126,500	12,413,991.56

Annex 3

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
FOR THE YEAR 1990

Published in the Financial Operating Report of the Union for the year 1990 and approved by the Council.

(Resolutions No. 1012 concerning the approval of the Financial Operating Report for 1990 and No. 1013 concerning the external audit of ITU accounts for the period 1 January to 31 December 1990.)

International Telecommunication Union

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1990

- Swiss francs -

EXPENDITURE	Budget 1990*)	Expenditure 1990
I. BUDGET OF THE UNION		
A. Ordinary Budget		
Sect. 0 - Contribution to the Technical Coop. prog.	765,000	765,000.00
Sect. 1 - Administrative Council	1,206,300	994,521.45
Sect. 1.1 - Studies on the structure of the Union	852,500	831,232.35
Common Headquarters' expenditure		
Sect. 2 - Staff	58,774,000	56,943,113.60
Sect. 3 - Social security	14,186,000	14,197,468.45
Sect. 4 - Premises	5,476,000	5,636,276.60
Sect. 5 - Missions	230,000	266,135.20
Sect. 6 - Office and miscellaneous expense	8,658,000	8,881,887.48
	90,147,800	88,515,635.13
Sect. 7 - Technical cooperation and assistance	15,233,600	13,425,619.70
Sect. 8 - Translation into Arabic, Chinese and Russian	3,027,000	3,027,000.00
Sect. 11.6 - WARC MOB - 87	263,900	226,951.50
Sect. 11.8 - WARC 1992	1,158,500	1,074,051.45
Sect. 12 - CCIR meetings	1,038,600	1,213,073.50
Sect. 13 - CCITT meetings	3,887,500	3,735,008.65
Sect. 15 - ITU seminars	104,800	104,800.00
Sect. 17 - Common exp. for conf. and meetings	2,742,100	2,446,624.50
	9,195,400	8,800,509.60
	117,603,800	113,768,764.43
Sect. 19 - Payment into ITU Reserve Account	3,100,000	3,100,000.00
	120,703,800	116,868,764.43
Maintenance and renewal of simult.interpr. equipment	15,000	18,409.00
Cancellation of bad debts	-	129,505.60
	120,718,800	117,016,679.03
Surplus income		4,737,070.53
	120,718,800	121,753,749.56
B. Regional Conferences Budget		
Sect. 20.5 - CARR, AFBC (2)	355,500	227,048.00
Sect. 20.6 - CARR, BC-R2 (2)	61,800	32,799.00
	417,300	259,847.00

*) including additional credits

International Telecommunication Union

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1990

- Swiss francs -

INCOME	Budget 1990	Income 1990
I. BUDGET OF THE UNION		
A. Ordinary Budget		
Contributions:		
Contributions by Members for the current year	106,198,750	106,198,750.00
Contributions by recognized operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations to conferences and meetings under Sect. 11 to 13 :		
- CCIR	3,551,000	3,908,749.95
- CCITT	7,764,500	8,113,124.90
Miscellaneous and unforeseen income	85,750	281,410.11
	117,600,000	118,502,034.96
Subvention from the Supplem. Publications Budget	500,000	500,000.00
	118,100,000	119,002,034.96
Withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account to cover additional credits	2,603,800	2,603,800.00
Withdrawal from the Renewal Fund for Simult. Interpr. Equipment	15,000	18,409.00
Withdrawal from the Reserve Account to cover the cancellation of bad debts	-	129,505.60
	120,718,800	121,753,749.56
B. Regional Conferences Budget		
Sect. 20.5 - CARR, AFBC (2)	355,500	227,048.00
Sect. 20.6 - CARR, BC-R2 (2)	61,800	32,799.00
	417,300	259,847.00

International Telecommunication Union

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1990

- Swiss francs -

EXPENDITURE	Budget 1990*)	Expenditure 1990
II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET		
Sect. 21 - Technical cooperation administrative expenditure	6,197,300	5,522,510.14
Surplus income		291,105.82
	6,197,300	5,813,615.96
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET		
Sect. 24 and 25 - Cost of publications issued during the current year, including overheads	8,790,600	9,774,141.69
Sect. 26 - Cost of the Telecommunication Journal and the Global Directory	1,615,000	1,415,159.85
Sect. 26 - Sundry	240,000	131,478.25
Surplus income	454,400	533,164.29
	11,100,000	11,853,944.08

*) including additional credits

International Telecommunication Union

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1990

- Swiss francs -

INCOME	Budget 1990	Income 1990
II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET		
UNDP contributions to defrayal of project costs	6,197,300	4,684,644.60
Contributions from funds-in-trust		826,086.60
Other income:		
Balance of the account for payments granted for the previous year	-	44,165.98
Miscellaneous and unforeseen income	-	258,718.78
	6,197,300	5,813,615.96
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET		
Sale of publications issued during the current and prior years	9,800,000	10,766,940.35
Sale of the Telecommunication Journal and the Global Directory	300,000	239,481.10
Advertisements in the Telecommunication Journal	800,000	641,714.40
Miscellaneous and unforeseen income	200,000	205,808.23
	11,100,000	11,853,944.08

Annex 4

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
FOR THE YEAR 1989

Published in the Financial Operating Report of the Union for the year 1989 and approved by the Council.

(Resolutions No. 992 concerning the approval of the Financial Operating Report for 1989 and No. 994 concerning the external audit of ITU accounts for the period 1 January to 31 December 1989.)

International Telecommunication Union

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1989

- Swiss francs -

EXPENDITURE	Budget 1989*)	Expenditure 1989
I. BUDGET OF THE UNION		
A. Ordinary Budget		
Sect. 1 - Administrative Council	532,300	466,741.50
Common Headquarters expenditure		
Sect. 2 - Staff	54,708,000	53,926,517.90
Sect. 3 - Social security	13,005,000	12,510,941.55
Sect. 4 - Premises	4,121,000	4,511,949.50
Sect. 5 - Missions	230,000	249,625.95
Sect. 6 - Office and miscellaneous expense	7,775,000	8,133,306.19
Sect. 7 - Technical cooperation and assistance	6,010,700	5,465,918.60
Sect. 8 - Translation into Arabic, Chinese and Russian	1,425,000	1,425,000.00
Sect. 0 - Contrib. to TC progr. support cost	765,000	765,000.00
	88,572,000	87,455,001.19
Sect. 9 - Extended use of the computer by IFRB	3,560,600	3,503,524.20
	92,132,600	90,958,525.39
Sect. 11.1 - PP 89	2,839,600	2,744,552.55
Sect. 11.4 - WARC HFBC (2)	538,200	471,593.50
Sect. 11.5 - WARC ORB - 88	645,400	679,476.95
Sect. 11.6 - WARC MOB - 87	421,500	295,438.25
Sect. 11.7 - WATTC - 88	-	10,035.40
Sect. 12 - CCIR meetings	3,716,700	3,576,396.15
Sect. 13 - CCITT meetings	2,819,000	2,803,849.90
Sect. 15 - ITU seminars	31,700	13,069.45
Sect. 16 - Seminars of ITU Member Administrations	200,000	69,403.45
Sect. 17 - Common exp. for conf. and meetings	7,284,500	7,074,571.80
Sect. 18 - Implem. by IFRB of dec. of adm. conf.	1,565,000	1,413,290.30
	112,194,200	110,110,203.09
Fitting out of CCITT Laboratory	60,000	-
Maintenance and renewal of simult.interpr. equipment	15,000	19,865.65
	112,269,200	110,130,068.74
Surplus income		2,870,350.53
	112,269,200	113,000,419.27
B. Regional Conferences Budget		
Sect. 20.5 - CARR, AFBC (2) - AF+	1,763,100	1,643,355.00
Sect. 20.6 - CARR, BC-R2 (2)	39,800	-
	1,802,900	1,643,355.00

*) including additional credits

International Telecommunication Union

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1989

- Swiss francs -

INCOME	Budget 1989	Income 1989
I. BUDGET OF THE UNION		
A. Ordinary Budget		
Contributions:		
Contributions by Members for the current year	91,033,825	91,121,050.00
Contributions by recognized operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations to conferences and meetings under Sect. 11 to 13 :		
- CCIR	3,116,840	3,329,962.95
- CCITT	6,745,400	7,173,584.65
Miscellaneous and unforeseen income	117,935	175,756.02
	101,014,000	101,800,353.62
Subvention from the Supplem. Publications Budget	250,000	250,000.00
	101,264,000	102,050,353.62
Withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account	5,000,000	5,000,000.00
Withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account to cover additional credits	5,930,200	5,930,200.00
Withdrawal from CCITT Reserve Fund for equipping the CCITT laboratory	60,000	-
Withdrawal from the Renewal Fund for Simult. Interpr. Equipment	15,000	19,865.65
	112,269,200	113,000,419.27
B. Regional Conferences Budget		
Sect. 20.5 - CARR, AFBC (2) AF+	1,763,100	1,643,355.00
Sect. 20.6 - CARR, BC-R2 (2)	39,800	-
	1,802,900	1,643,355.00

International Telecommunication Union

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1989

- Swiss francs -

EXPENDITURE	Budget 1989*)	Expenditure 1989
II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET		
Sect. 21 - Technical cooperation administrative expenditure	9,667,700	9,793,950.34
Excess expenditure from 1988		
- excess expenditure 5,830,447.81		
- amortization <u>-3,830,447.81</u>		
2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00
	9,667,700	11,793,950.34
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET		
Sect. 24 and 25 - Cost of publications issued during the current year, including overheads	11,194,300	8,245,989.07
Sect. 26 - Cost of the Telecommunication Journal and the Global Directory	1,605,000	1,568,796.62
Sect. 26 - Sundry	240,000	153,116.45
Surplus income	2,060,700	1,295,619.73
	15,100,000	11,263,521.87

*) including additional credits

International Telecommunication Union

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1989

- Swiss francs -

INCOME	Budget 1989	Income 1989
II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET		
UNDP contributions to defrayal of project costs	5,589,600	5,297,794.15
Contributions from funds-in-trust		1,100,245.35
Contribution from the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation	4,078,100	
Other income:		
Balance of the account for payments granted for the previous year	-	25,124.29
Miscellaneous and unforeseen income	-	13,027.14
	9,667,700	6,436,190.93
Excess expenditure carried forward to 1990		5,357,759.41
	9,667,700	11,793,950.34
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET		
Sale of publications issued during the current and prior years	13,800,000	10,152,017.60
Sale of the Telecommunication Journal and the Global Directory	300,000	270,570.00
Advertisements in the Telecommunication Journal	800,000	677,361.49
Miscellaneous and unforeseen income	200,000	163,572.78
	15,100,000	11,263,521.87



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Addendum 10 to
Document 16-E
23 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF MEMBER OF THE
RADIO REGULATIONS BOARD**

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of member of the Radio Regulations Board:

Mr. Gerard L. MUTTI (Republic of Zambia)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1



REF: MCT/6/6/29

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

TELEPHONE : (03) 3491-0121
(03) 3491 0122
TELEX ZAMIMYOJ25210
TELEGRAMS ZAMBIANS TOKYO
FAX (03) 3491-0123

10-2, EDARA 1-CHOME, SHINAGAWA-KU
C.P.O. BOX 1738
TOKYO 142
JAPAN

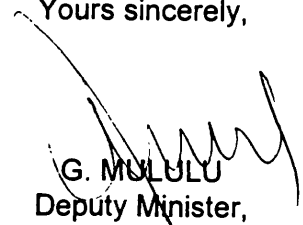
The Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

CANDIDATURE FOR RRB

The Government of the Republic of Zambia presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union and has the honour to state that the Government of the Republic of Zambia has decided to nominate Mr. Gerard L. Mutti as a candidate for the post of member of the Radio Regulations Bureau of the ITU, elections of which would be held during the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU to be held from 19 September to 14 October 1994 in Kyoto, Japan. A copy of his curriculum vitae is enclosed.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the ITU the assurances of its highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,


G. MULULU
Deputy Minister,
Ministry of Communications and Transport
P.O. Box 50065
Lusaka, Zambia

ANNEX

CURRICULUM VITAE - MUTTI G L

EDUCATION - Went to school in New Zealand and graduated B.E. (Electronics) from Auckland University, Auckland, (NEW ZEALAND) in 1972. Undertook postgraduate studies in Telecommunication Technology at the University of Birmingham from 1976 - 77.

Attended Executive Management Course on Telecommunications in Kalmar Sweden in 1985.

1972 - 1974 - Worked for Cutler Hammer (Ingranic) in Control Systems Department Auckland, New Zealand.

1974 - 1976 - Worked as a Telecommunications Engineer in the Planning, Budgets and Methods Department.

The duties included drawing up technical specifications, Engineering instructions and organisation methods and as team leader for the rehabilitation and upgrading of the Lusaka - Copperbelt microwave link.

1977 - 1980 - Regional Director for the Northern Region of the PTC covering the Copperbelt, Northern and North - Western Provinces. Responsible for the organisation, operation and maintenance of the regional network and services.

1980 - 1987 - Deputy Director of Telecommunications responsible for the design, planning and development of the National and International networks.

During the period of employment with the PTC attended many conferences and seminars covering:

- : INTELSAT
- : ITU
- : Commonwealth Telecommunications
- : ARTC and SADC

Was member of the ITU Administrative Council 1982 - 87.

Vice Chairman of Study Group 5 1986 - 87 on ionospheric propagation in the Broadcasting bands.

1987 - 1993 - Worked as ITU and Telecommunication Adviser to SADC member states at SATCC Headquarters in Maputo, Mozambique.

Was responsible for mobilisation of funds for regional telecommunications development, operations and manpower training. Identification of projects and co-ordination of consultants for enhancement of telecommunication development in the region.

Some Projects undertaken involved:

: Development of frequency and spectrum management for the SADC Countries

Development of Mobile Telephone System

Restructuring and Deregulation of Telecommunication Services

Development of Data Packet Switching for the SADC countries

Regional connectivity studies and development

Optimisation of regional tariffs

Study on manpower requirements and training needs.

1993 to date - Director of Telecommunications of the Zambia Posts and Telecommunications Corporation responsible for the management and organisation of the Telecommunication Division.

Involved in the restructuring and re-organisation of the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Corrigendum 1 to
Addendum 9 to
Document 16-E
21 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF MEMBER OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS BOARD

I have the honour to inform the Conference that the following candidacy has been
withdrawn:

- Mr. Moreshwar D. SANT (India)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX



बेतार सलाहकार
WIRELESS ADVISER

भारत सरकार
संचार मंत्रालय
दूर संचार विभाग
सरदार पटेल भवन, संसद मार्ग
नई दिल्ली-११० ००१
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS
SARDAR PATEL BHAVAN, SANSAD MARG
NEW DELHI-110 001

दिनांक/Dated.....20 September.1994...

Dr. P. Tarjanne
Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union
Geneva
Camp: Kyoto

Subject: Addendum 9 to Document 16 of PP-94 regarding the candidature of Mr. Sant for the post of member of the Radio Regulations Board

Dear Sir,

Kindly refer to above-referred document by which you had circulated the letter of Mr. M.D. Sant of 9 September 1994, announcing his candidature for the position of a member of the Radio Regulations Board.

By this letter, I would like to advise you that the candidature of Mr. M.D. Sant for the membership of the RRB does NOT have the support of the Government of India. In this context, provision No. 63 of Geneva (1992) Constitution of the ITU refers.

You are, therefore, requested to kindly take suitable action to cancel the candidature of Mr. Sant.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(A.M. JOSHI)
Alt. Leader, Indian Delegation
Box 1167



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Addendum 9 to
Document 16-E
9 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF MEMBER OF THE
RADIO REGULATIONS BOARD**

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of member of the Radio Regulations Board:

Mr. Moreswar D. SANT (India)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

Sant Moreshwar D.
4, Chemin des Massettes,
1218, Geneva Switzerland
Tel. No. +41 22 798 53 10

9 September 1994

Dr. P. Tarjanne
Secretary General
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Dear Sir,

Subject: Candidature of Mr. M. D. Sant for the position of the Member of the part-time
Radio Regulations Board

I enclose herewith my *curriculum vitae*. I have requested the Government of India to endorse my candidature for the position of the Member of the part-time Radio Regulations Board. I am confident that it will do so at the appropriate time during the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference in Kyoto (Japan).

Due to my close association with the work of the former IFRB over about 25 years in responsible positions, my active participation in almost all the world and regional administrative radio conferences of the ITU since 1971 and, in particular, my substantive and original contribution to the Voluntary Group of Experts on simplification of the Radio Regulations (VGE-RR), which terminated its work successfully in March 1994, I think I can be an effective member of the part-time Radio Regulations Board (RRB), which will be elected for the first time since its institution by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1992. In view of the forthcoming WRC-95, which has the task of considering the Report of the VGE-RR, the role of the RRB will be very vital to the functioning of the Radiocommunication Sector of the ITU and I am sure that, given the opportunity, my membership of the RRB would help it considerably to become an effective instrument of the Radiocommunication Sector.

I request you to publish the present letter and my *curriculum vitae* in an official document of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Kyoto, 1994.

Thanking you,

Yours truly,



Moreshwar D. Sant

**CURRICULUM VITAE
OF
Mr. M. D. SANT**

Name : SANT MORESHWAR D.

Present Address: 4 Chemin des Massettes, 1218 Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: + 41 22 798 53 10

Telefax: + 41 22 730 51 22

Date of birth: 22 June 1932

Marital Status: Married

Children: Two sons: born in 1958 and 1965

Nationality: Indian

Languages: **Marathi:** mother tongue; **Hindi:** excellent; **Sanskrit:** fair;
English: excellent; **French:** excellent; **Spanish:** fair.

Studies:

1945 - 49: Secondary School Certificate

1949 - 51: Intermediate Science

1951 - 54: Bachelor of Engineering (Telecommunications), first class
with distinction, stood first in the University of Poona

1961 - 63: Advanced French Course; School of Foreign Languages,
Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, India

1967 - 68: Advanced French Course, UN, Geneva

1971: COBOL programming, correspondence course

1972 - 73: Spanish course, UN, Geneva

1983: Advanced Management Seminar, ITU

1987 - 93: Courses in the use of PC: MSDOS, SAMNA IV, DBASE
IV, WINWORD 2.0c, EXCEL IV

1991: Dynargie People Management Course, Geneva

Experience:

1954 - 55 College of Engineering, Poona

1954 - 55: Assistant Lecturer, College of Engineering, Poona.
During this period, participated in the research on the
measurement of Atmospheric Noise in the MF and HF
bands.

**1955 - 67: Wireless Planning and Co-ordination, Ministry of
Communications, Government of India, New Delhi**

1955 - 58: *Technical Assistant* : planning, co-ordination and
engineering of radio frequency usage; implementation of
the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations in India;
planning and design of national and international
monitoring stations, installation of monitoring stations.

- 1958 - 65: *Engineer* : Examination of proposals and preparation of briefs for the Indian delegations to the ITU Conferences and meetings (CCIR, CCITT, Admin. Council, Radio Conferences, and Plenipotentiary Conferences); installation of monitoring Stations, study of atmospheric noise and VLF propagation, drafting national regulations, organisation of IInd Plenary Assembly of the CCITT, New Delhi, 1960, participation as India's delegate to the EARC, Space, Geneva, 1963
- 1966: *Assistant Wireless Advisor* : conduct of COP examinations; issue of Licences to radio stations; national frequency management throughout the radio frequency spectrum; Secretary, Standing Advisory Committee On Frequency Allocations.
- 1966 - 67: *Engineer-In-Charge, Monitoring Organisation* : planning and analysis of routine and special monitoring programmes; procurement of equipment and spares; administration of ten monitoring stations located in different parts of India; preparation of the Manual for Monitoring Stations in India.
- Oct. 1967-Jun. 92: **International Frequency Registration Board, ITU, Geneva**
- 1967 - 69: *Senior Technician*: Technical examination of frequency assignment notices in LF, MF, HF bands; review and revision, where necessary, of the IFRB Technical Standards and Rules of Procedure.
- 1970 - 76: *Engineer*: Special assistance to administrations on efficient use of the radio frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit; briefing of ITU experts and comments on their Agency Terminal Reports; participation on behalf of the IFRB in CCIR study groups and administrative radio conferences of the ITU; acted frequently as secretary of important committees and working groups in these conferences (WARC-ST, 1971; WMARC, 1974, RARC(MFBC, R1 & R3) 1974, 1975)
- 1977 - 82: *Head of the Mobile Services Division in the Engineering Department*: Responsible for all IFRB activities related to mobile services; represented IFRB in the meetings of IMCO and ICAO; acted again as Secretary of some important Committees and working groups in WARC, Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service, 1978, WARC - 79;
- 1982 - 89: *Technical Secretary of the Board and Head of the Office of the Board*: active participation in all activities of the Board in technical, regulatory, administrative and financial matters; acted as IFRB representative in all WARC (WARC(HFBC), 1984, 1987, WARC-MOB, 1983, WARC(ORB), 1985, 1988 and WARC-MOB, 1987) and some RARCs;

1990 - 92: *Head of the Terrestrial Services Department*: responsible for the direction of all IFRB activities in relation to terrestrial services; participated in WARC - 92 as IFRB representative on regulatory procedures; retired from active service in the ITU at the end of June 1992.

Oct. 1992-Mar. 94: Voluntary Group of Experts to study allocations and improved use of the radio frequency spectrum and simplification of the Radio Regulations (VGE - RR)

1991 - March 94: Contributed first in personal capacity to the work of the VGE - RR; worked on a *full-time* basis from October 1992 to March 1994 as a *member of the Coordination Team* of the VGE - RR.

1967 - 1994 Summary of Major Achievements

1. Participated in every IFRB Seminar as a lecturer since 1967 to 1992; was deputed to participate in many ITU Regional Seminars to lecture on frequency management matters (1967 - 92).
2. Participated in almost every ITU Administrative Radio Conference since 1971 and was responsible for IFRB technical preparatory work for many of them (1967 - 92).
3. Participated in the development of the IFRB Rules of Procedure in space radiocommunication matters after WARC-ST, 1971 (1971 - 73).
4. Contributed substantially to the activities of the CCIR IWP 1/1 which developed (1971 - 79) the new method of classification and designation of emissions which was approved by the CCIR and later adopted by the WARC - 79; it now forms part of the Radio Regulations.
5. Assisted in the preparation of the IFRB Handbook on Recommended Techniques for Better Utilisation and Reduction of Congestion in the High Frequency Radio Spectrum, 1972 (1971 - 72).
6. Developed a new method of technical examination for the maritime mobile service (which was later adapted to the HF broadcasting service) (1975 - 76).
7. Developed a method of computerised planning for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service, which was adopted by the Aeronautical WARC, 1978 and is now used for examination of notices of the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service (1976 - 78).

8. Was Convenor of the "Handbook Group" which developed the "IFRB Handbook on Radio Regulatory Procedures" (1980 - 87).
 9. Contributed considerably to the design and development of the IFRB-FMS project and participated in the evaluation of the IFRB Interim System of Extended Use of the Computer in the IFRB work (1981 - 84).
 10. Contributed significantly to the conversion of the IFL from its old format to the new format and the review of the findings by the IFRB (1981 - 83).
 11. Developed the system design concepts for completely automated technical examination procedures (1982).
 12. Assisted in the preparation of IFRB inputs to the Panel of Experts on the Long Term Future of the IFRB (1984-87).
 13. Was elected Fellow of the Institution of Electronic and Telecommunication Engineers (FIETE), India (1986).
 14. Initiated and directed all the necessary work arising out of the Resolution No. 9 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989 relating to the revision of the plan for Aeronautical Mobile (OR) Service contained in Appendix 26 to the Radio Regulations, which was accepted by WARC-92 (1990 - 92).
 15. On the occasion of the retirement, was awarded a medal of honour of the ITU, by the Secretary-General, in recognition of the services rendered to the ITU as a whole during his career with the ITU.
-



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Addendum 8 to
Document 16-E
10 August 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF MEMBER OF THE
RADIO REGULATIONS BOARD**

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacies for the post of member of the Radio Regulations Board:

Mr. Thormod BØE (Norway)

Mr. Ryszard G. STRUZAK (Poland)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annexes: 2

ANNEX 1



ROYAL MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Handled by:

Jens C. Koch, 22 34 82 32

Date

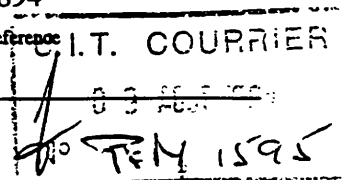
04.08.1994

Your date

Our reference

93/1894

Your reference



Mr. Pekka Tarjanne
Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
CH-1211 Geneve

Dear Mr. Tarjanne,

NORWEGIAN CANDIDATE TO THE RRB

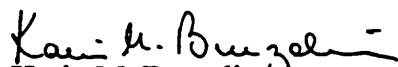
In response to your request for candidates, the Norwegian Ministry of Transport and Communications has the honour to inform you that Norway is submitting the candidature of Mr. Thormod Bøe, Special Advisor in the Frequency Administration Department of the Norwegian Telecommunications Regulatory Authority, for the post of member of the Radio Regulations Board, RRB.

Mr. Thormod Bøe is an efficient organiser and a competent manager with vast experience and extensive professional knowledge within the field of radiocommunications. For a number of years Mr. Bøe has been carrying out duties at an international level, bringing him experience with the work and problems to be handled within the RRB.

Mr. Bøe is at present Vice-Chairman of Study Group 1 within the Radiocommunications Sector.

The curriculum vitae of Mr. Bøe is enclosed.

Yours sincerely,


Karin M. Bruzelius
Secretary General

Enclosure

Postal address:
P.O. Box 8010 Dep.
N-0030 Oslo

Visiting address:
Møllergt. 1-3

Telephone:
(+47) 22 34 90 90

Telefax:
(+47) 22 34 95 74

Telex:
21 439
SDEP N

Candidate to the RRB - Thormod Bøe, Norway

Thormod Bøe is a Special Advisor to the Norwegian Administration with more than 25 years of experience in National Spectrum Management and International Telecommunications. He has been particularly committed to international cooperation in the management of the Radio Frequency spectrum and resolving the conflicting requirements of different countries.

Since graduating from the Norwegian Telecommunications Institute as an engineer in 1966, he has gained wide experience in technical, operational, regulatory and policy areas. He has worked as an engineer in the carrier frequency service (cable), in the HF fixed radio service, the Maritime Mobile Service, the Meteorological Service and has done operational and technical installation and inspection work in most of the radio services.

In particular, Mr. Bøe has experience over many years in management of personnel, he has worked in all areas of national frequency management including development of procedures and regulations for most services. He did type approval of radio equipment, he worked at the radio laboratory for several years, he did technical compatibility studies, band planning as well as detailed frequency planning and assignments for radio services like Land Mobile and Cellular Systems, Aeronautical Mobile and Radionavigation Services, Maritime Mobile and Maritime Radionavigation Services, fixed HF, VHF, UHF and SHF services, Broadcasting HF, LF/MF, VHF, UHF terrestrial Sound and TV services as well as Broadcasting Satellite services and finally the Radio Amateur service.

He established and developed the Norwegian Monitoring and Control Service to what is today a countrywide important national service.

In his work he has worked on virtually all radio services as can be seen from the above.

Mr. Bøe worked for the ITU as an ITU Expert on short terms contracts in developing countries on national frequency management and monitoring systems.

He has taken an active part in most World and Regional Administrative Radio Conferences since 1974 and has been the leader of the Norwegian delegation to 11 ITU conferences since 1980.

He has therefore been closely involved in all aspects of the development of the Radio Regulations since he took part in the great review in WARC-79.

Mr. Bøe has participated actively in the work of the CCIR since 1974 and has been vice chairman of SG 1 on Spectrum Management and Monitoring since 1985. The results of SG 1 on Frequency Management and Monitoring has been developed with particular regard to their value to all member countries of the ITU.

He was the Norwegian member of the Voluntary Group of Experts on the simplification of the Radio Regulations.

Mr. Bøe has played a major role in the harmonisation of Radio Regulatory regimes, Frequency allocations etc. in Europe. He chaired the group which prepared the CEPT position to WARC-92 and was the principal coordinator for CEPT at that Conference. This responsibility involved more than 2 years of intensive preparations, discussions and negotiations which culminated in a comprehensive set of common European proposals (ECPs) covering all aspects of the agenda for WARC-92.

The work also involved consultations and negotiations with a number of other regional groups and individual countries outside Europe.

Mr. Bøe is currently the chairman of the Frequency Management Group of the European Radiocommunications Committee of CEPT. This group is responsible for developing proposals for frequency harmonisation throughout the whole of the CEPT, which now includes over 40 countries and extends from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Pacific Ocean in the east.

Mr. Bøe has participated in a great number of other ITU and CEPT meetings, as well as in regional in meetings, seminars, conferences throughout the world. He has presented many papers at the these events.

Mr. Bøe has closely followed the development of the ITU's structure and working methods by participating in both the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference in 1989 and the APP in 1992, where he also served as vice chairman to the European preparatory group, and was the Norwegian Member of the High Level Committee's drafting group which developed the proposed texts for the new ITU Constitution and Convention.

It can be seen that Mr. Bøe has not only extensive experience of Radio Spectrum Management and interpretation of the Radio regulations, but he has also devoted considerable effort to the development of international agreements both at the regional and the global level.

The Radio Regulations Board will have a substantial role in approving the Rules of Procedures for the internal working of the Radiocommunications Bureau and in serving as a neutral body in case of disputes over the Findings of the Director of the Bureau. Mr. Bøe is therefore eminently qualified for election to the Radio Regulations Board.

Personal data:

Born 13. April 1940 - he is now 54 years old.

Graduated from the Norwegian Telecommunications Institute in 1966.

Married to Brit - they have five children, four girls and a boy. nd a boy.

He built his first radio receiver 12 years old - and has since been a Radio amateur for 38 years - since he was 16.

He has been a member of Lions Club International since 1980.

He speaks English fluently and can read and understand French and German .

ANNEX 2

Warsaw, 1994-08-9

MINISTER ŁĄCZNOŚCI

Andrzej Zieliński

DWZ-0833-1/94

UIT TELEFAX	
9 AUG 1994	
Nº	1594

Mr. Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary -General
International Telecommunications Union
1211 GENEVE 20

Subject: Polish candidate for the ITU Radio Regulations Board

Dear Sir,

With the reference to your Circular-letter No DM-1092 of 5 November 1993 I have the honour to present, in the name of Polish Administration, the candidature of Professor Dr Ryszard G. STRUŻAK for the election of the Members of ITU Radio Regulations Board (RRB), as a candidate from region C.

Professor STRUŻAK is a highly competent, broadly based engineer and scientist, especially well-known in the field of spectrum management and electromagnetic compatibility. During his professional life he proved himself as an effective group leader, achieving remarkable results and excellent interpersonal relations.

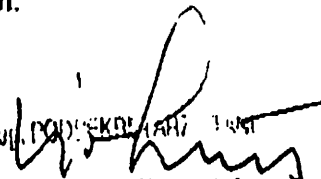
He enjoyed considerable respect among the International Union of Radio Sciences (URSI), International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR), and International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) as Chairman of various technical groups and meetings, and author of publications of considerable significance. He is listed "Who is Who in the World", "Who is Who in Engineering", "Who is Who in International Affairs", etc.

He spent eight and the half years (1985-1993) at the ITU Headquarters in Geneva, serving as senior Counsellor, assisting the CCIR director and heading CCIR Technical Department B.

The international radiocommunications community can benefit greatly from his experience and knowledge, which is of special importance now, when major changes in the ITU are under way, changes in which he was involved.

I send you herewith a short professional biography of our candidate.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.


Stanisław Popiołek

Ryszard G. Struzak, born 2 April 1933, is an engineer and scientist specialising in spectrum management, electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), and radio engineering.

After eight-and-half years (1985-93) spent at the ITU Headquarters in Geneva, he worked for the World Bank and Turkish Government as a consultant in computer-aided spectrum management (1993-94).

At the ITU, Professor Dr Struzak served as Senior Counsellor assisting the CCIR director and heading CCIR Technical Department B. His primary responsibilities covered the following areas: (1) spectrum utilisation, engineering, monitoring and management, (2) inter service sharing and compatibility, (3) radio wave propagation, (4) science services, space research and radioastronomy. He was also responsible for major CCIR activities such as for instance the preparations for the World Administrative Radio Conference WARC'92. His duties included the liaison with the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB), and participation in the ITU conferences and in the work of VGE, HLC and other ITU structures. Moreover, he served as the liaison officer with international organisations: URSI, IEC, CISPR, ACEC. After the reorganisation of CCIR in 1993, he headed the operation planning unit of the Radiocommunication Bureau and studied possible improvements in frequency co-ordination and notification.

Before joining the ITU, Professor Struzak organised and then headed (1973-85) the central EMC and antenna laboratories in Poland, at the Institute of Telecommunications, Ministry of Telecommunications. He was prime mover in the creation of the technical bases for national standards and instrumentation aimed at rational use of the radio frequency spectrum. Concurrently, he served as Professor at the Technical University of Wroclaw (1969-85) and as technical adviser to various governmental and non-governmental entities. Among others, he chaired the Technical Council of National Broadcasters (ZSRiT).

Professor Struzak authored or co-authored more than 100 papers in technical journals and conference proceedings, 10 books, and numerous technical analyses, reports and drafts, now included, wholly or in part in official documentation of various organisations. A few of his publications: "On Future Information System for Management of Radio Frequency Spectrum" (Telecom. J. 11/1993), "Microcomputer Modelling, Analysis, and Planning in Terrestrial TV Broadcasting" (Telecom. J. 10/1992), "Spectrum Management and Engineering" (ed. F. Matos: IEEE Press, 1985), "Electromagnetic Compatibility in Radio Engineering" (ed. W. Rotkiewicz: Elsevier, 1982).

Professor Struzak has developed wide professional contacts. The list of international organisations with which he actively participated includes: Organisation of Co-operation in Telecommunications (OSS, Moscow), International Standardisation Institute (ISS, Moscow), International Union of Radio Sciences (URSI, Brussels), International Electrotechnical Commission, International Special Committee on Radio Interference (IEC-CISPR, Geneva), Advisory Committee on Electromagnetic Compatibility (IEC-ACEC, Geneva), and International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR, Geneva). In 1972, he co-founded the oldest regular EMC conference in Europe, the Wroclaw EMC Symposium that continues until now.

Professor Struzak has enjoyed considerable respect. He won two International Prizes, was awarded numerous honours, and was invited to lecture abroad. Among others, he was elected (1) Chairman of CCIR (International) Interim Working Party 1/4 on radio interference from ISM applications (1979-85), (2) V-Chairman of URSI (International) Commission E on interference environment and radio noise (1984-87), (3) V-Chairman of CCIR (International) Study Group 1 on frequency management, radio monitoring, and spectrum engineering (1974-85), (4) Chairman of CCIR (National) Study Group 1 (1964-85), (5) Chairman of CISPR (National) Committee A on RFI measurement technology (1972-85). Professor Struzak is a Fellow of IEEE, Member of the New York Academy of Sciences and other Societies.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Addendum 7 to
Document 16-E
3 August 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF MEMBER OF THE
RADIO REGULATIONS BOARD**

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of member of the Radio Regulations Board:

Mr. Makoto MIURA (Japan)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

MISSION PERMANENTE DU JAPON
AUPRÈS DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES
GENÈVE-SUISSE
YY/ITU/315

The Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and has the honour to inform the latter that the Government of Japan has decided to nominate Mr. Makoto Miura as a candidate for the Radio Regulations Board of the ITU, the elections for which will take place during the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU to be held in Kyoto from 19 September to 14 October, 1994.

The Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the International Telecommunication Union the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 2 August 1994



CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Makoto MIURA
Position : Member of Radio Regulations Board of the
International Telecommunication Union
Nationality : Japanese
Date of Birth : 26 June 1934
Family Status : Married, five children
Education : Bachelor of Engineering - Faculty of Engineering,
Tohoku University (1957)

Professional Career

1957	Joined the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MPT)
1964 - 1966	Chief of the Aeronautics and Space Division, Research Coordination Bureau, Science and Technology Agency
1966 - 1968	Director of the Land Communications Division, Shin-etsu Regional Radio Regulatory Bureau
1968 - 1971	Deputy Director of the Frequency Division, Radio Regulatory Bureau, MPT
1971 - 1975	Deputy Director of the Technology Division, Broadcasting Department, Radio Regulatory Bureau, MPT
1975 - 1976	Senior Advisor of the Frequency Division, Radio Regulatory Bureau, MPT
1976 - 1978	Director of the Space International Affairs Division, Research Coordination Bureau, Science and Technology Agency
1978 - 1981	Director of the Space Communication Development Division, Radio Regulatory Bureau, MPT
1981 - 1983	Director of the Coordination Division, Research Coordination Bureau, Science and Technology Agency
1983 - 1985	Deputy Director-General of the Research Coordination Bureau, Science and Technology Agency
1985 - 1987	Director-General of the Radio Department, Telecommunications Bureau, MPT
1987 - 1988	Deputy Director-General, MPT

1988 - 1989	Councillor, MPT
1989 - 1993	IFRB Member, Chairman from 1 November 1992 to 28 February 1993
1993 -	RRB Member, Chairman from 1 March 1993 to 31 December 1993

National Activities

1969 - 1970	Lecturer, Faculty of Engineering, Chiba University
1976 - 1978	Secretary, Space Activities Commission
1977 - 1979	Member of the Expert Committee, National Institute of Polar Research
1981 - 1983	Secretary, Space Activities Commission
1981 - 1984	Secretary, Council for Aeronautics, Electronics and other Advanced Technologies
1983 - 1987	Expert Member, Space Activities Commission
1983 - 1985	Member, Geodesy Council, Ministry of Education
1983 - 1985	Secretary, Council for Science and Technology
1987 - 1988	Secretary, Space Activities Commission

International Activities in the ITU

1974	Interim Working Party of the CCIR in the U.K.
1976	Head of the Japanese Delegation for Interim Study Group Meeting (B Block) and Joint Working Party in Switzerland
1987	Head of the Japanese Delegation for World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services (WARC-MOB) in Switzerland
1988	Head of the Japanese Delegation for World Plan Committee in Portugal Asia and Pacific Telecommunications Development Conference in India America Telecom 88 in Brazil Japanese Councillor for 43rd Administrative Council of the ITU Head of the Japanese Delegation for World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and Planning of Space Services (WARC-ORB) Utilizing it in Switzerland
1989	Plenipotentiary Conference in Nice

(As the member of IFRB/RRB)

1990 - 1992	High Level Committee in Switzerland
1990 - 1993	Voluntary Group of Experts on the Radio Regulations in Switzerland
1992	World Administrative Radio Conference for Dealing with Frequency Allocations in certain Parts of the Spectrum (WARC-92) in Spain Additional Plenipotentiary Conference in Switzerland
1993	Radiocommunication Assembly in Switzerland World Radiocommunication Conference in Switzerland



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Addendum 6 to
Document 16-E
2 August 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF MEMBER OF THE
RADIO REGULATIONS BOARD**

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of member of the Radio Regulations Board:

Mr. Habeeb Khader ALSHANKITI (Saudi Arabia)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX 1

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA
MINISTRY OF POST TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONE
Office of the Minister
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



TELEFAX -- MESSAGE

P.1/1

Fax-Nr. 0041 22 733 7256

Dr. Pekka Tarjanne
Secretary General
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
CH 1211 GENEVA 20
Switzerland

Subject: Candidature for election of RRB Members at the
Plenipotentiary Conference, Kyoto, 1994.

Dear Sir,

Reference is made to your letter No. DM- 1092/RM/E/PP-94 Dated 5 November 1993, I have the honor to inform you that the administration of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia hereby submits the candidacy of Mr. Habeeb k. Alshankiti (Director General of Radio Frequency Spectrum) of the M.O.P.T.T. , for membership of the RRB to be elected by the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference in Kyoto. Herewith we submit his Curriculum Vitae.

Kind regards,

Sami S. Al-Basheer
Director General
International Relations

CURRICULUM VITAE

N A M E: ALSHANKITI, Habeeb Khader

NATIONALITY: Saudi

DATE OF BIRTH: 29th April, 1949

PLACE OF BIRTH: Medinah, Saudi Arabia

MARITAL STATUS: Married (2 boys and 2 girls)

LANGUAGES: Arabic (Mother Tongue)
English

EDUCATION: Bachelor of Electrical Engineering,
Riyadh University (present King Saud
University) Saudi Arabia, 1975.

Master Degree of Science in Telecom-
munications, University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado, USA, 1980.

CURRENT POST: Director General of Radio Frequency
Spectrum.

ADDRESS: General Directorate for Radio
Frequency Spectrum (previously called
" Radiocommunication Department")
Ministry of Post, Telephone and
Telegraph (MOPTT), Riyadh, Saudi
Arabia.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES:

1975	Joined MOPTT as a Microwave Engineer.
1975-1978	Engaged in Establishing the first Microwave project across Saudi Arabia which is the back-bone of the com- munication network in the country.
1978-1980	Study in USA for Master Degree of Science in Telecommunications.
1980-1983	Director of Telex Department, during this period the main Telex Transmission Systems (Time Division Multiplexing) Systems were established in Saudi Arabia.

1983-Present

Director General for Radio Frequency Spectrum. This activity includes:

- 1) Establishment of Regulations governing the uses of Radio Frequency Spectrum in Saudi Arabia.
- 2) The National and International coordination of frequency uses for all Radiocommunication Services.
- 3) Member of the National License Committee for Radio Equipment for the private sector.
- 4) Provide directions and instructions to more than (90) Frequency Spectrum Management staff located across Saudi Arabia.
- 5) Setting up the National Frequency Plan.
- 6) Preparation and participation in WARC (WRC), RARC (RRC), CCIR (ITU-R) Meetings, ITU Administrative Council (Council) Sessions and Plenipotentiary Conferences for Radio Frequency Spectrum related matters.
- 7) Establishment and operation and Maintenance of the Radio Frequency Spectrum project including monitoring facilities in order to automate the frequency management process in Saudi Arabia.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Saudi Arabia representative in the Telecommunication Technical office for the Gulf Cooperation Countries (GCC).
- 2) Preparation and participation in the meetings of the Arab States on National Frequency Management.
- 3) Preparation and participation in the meetings with Neighbouring Countries regarding resolving Frequency interference.

- 4) Participation in meetings with several Administrations, Regional and International Satellite organizations for coordination related to the Arab Satellite Organization (ARABSAT) as the Saudi Administration is the notifying Administration for (ARABSAT).

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

1982	CCIR Plenary Assembly, Geneva.
1983	WARC for the Mobile Services, Geneva.
1983	WARC-HFBC Preparatory Seminar, Geneva.
1984	WARC for the planning of HFBC (First Session), Geneva.
1984	Space WARC Preparatory Meetings (CPM), Geneva.
1984	RARC for FM Sound Broadcasting (Second Session), Geneva.
1985	RARC for the Planning of Maritime Mobile and Aeronautical Radionavigation Services (Region 1), Geneva.
1985	WARC on the use of Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the planning of Space Services Utilizing it (First Session) Geneva.
1986	RARC for the planning of VHF/UHF Television Broadcasting in the African Broadcasting Area and in Neighbouring Countries (First Session), Nairobi, Kenya.
1987	WARC for the planning of HFBC Bands (Second Session), Geneva.
1987	WARC for the Mobile Services, Geneva (Head of Delegation).
1988	WARC on the use of the Geostationary - Satellite Orbit and the planning of Space Services utilizing it (Second Session), Geneva.

1989	RARC for the planning of VHF/UHF Television Broadcasting in the African Broadcasting Area and in Neighbouring Countries (Second Session), Geneva.
1989	Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice.
1990, 1991, 1992	ITU Administrative Council Sessions.
1992	WARC for dealing with Frequency Allocations in certain parts of the Spectrum, Malaga-Torremolinos (Head of Delegation).
1993	First Radiocommunication Assembly, Geneva.
1993	First World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-93), Geneva.
1990-1994	Member of the Voluntary Group of Experts on the Simplification of the Radio Regulations.
1994	Conference Preparatory Meeting for WRC-95 and WRC-97, Geneva.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Addendum 5 to
Document 16-E
26 July 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**CANDIDACIES FOR THE POST OF MEMBER OF THE
RADIO REGULATIONS BOARD**

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacies for the post of member of the Radio Regulations Board:

Mr. Ian HUTCHINGS (New Zealand)
Mr. João Carlos F. ALBERNAZ (Brazil)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annexes: 2

Minister of Transport
Minister of Communications
Minister for Information Technology
Minister of Broadcasting

ANNEX 1

Minister of Statistics
Associate Minister of Health

MP for Pakuranga

U.I.T. COURRIER

25 JUL. 1994

Nº R7 1424

21 JUL 1994

Dr Pekka Tarjanne
Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
2 rue de Varembe
CH-1211 GENEVA 20
SWITZERLAND

Dear Dr Tarjanne

Further to your letter of 5 November 1993, related to the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union, to be held in Kyoto from 19 September to 14 October 1994, I am pleased to forward the nomination of Mr Ian Hutchings for election to one of the nine person part-time positions on the Radio Regulations Board.

His curriculum vitae is attached for circulation to other Members.

Yours sincerely



Maurice Williamson
Minister of Communications

**CANDIDATE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
RADIO REGULATIONS BOARD**

IAN REX HUTCHINGS
from
NEW ZEALAND



PROFILE

Present Responsibilities: Provision of policy advice on matters pertaining to Radiocommunication and Telecommunication in New Zealand with an emphasis on future planning of Government actions and role in these sectors

1988 -1993 Manager, Radio Spectrum Policy, Ministry of Commerce.

1986 -1988 Planning for separation of radio and telecommunication regulatory functions from commercial activities.

1974 -1985 Supervising Engineer and Engineer, NZ Post Office. Worked on a variety of projects in broad telecommunication disciplines.

1965 -1973 Radio Technician, New Zealand Post Office. Experience on planning, installation and maintenance of radio based systems.

PARTICIPATION IN ITU ACTIVITIES

As a senior member of the New Zealand Administration, Ian Hutchings has participated in most major ITU Radiocommunication Sector activities for the last fifteen years. He has successfully chaired a number of committees and working groups at such meetings. Specific recent participation is as follows:

1991 - 1994 **Voluntary Group of Experts on the Radio Regulations.**
Vice Chair of VGE and Rapporteur for Task 1 (Frequency Allocation);

1993 **Radiocommunication Assembly and WRC-93.** Chair, Work Programme Committee, Radio Assembly. Head of Delegation;

1992 **Additional Plenipotentiary Conference.** Head of Delegation;

1992 **WARC-92 (Malaga-Torremolinos).** Chair of Frequency Allocation Committee. Head of Delegation;

1991 **CCIR: CPM for WARC 1992.** Chair of Committee;

1990 **CCIR: Plenary Assembly Dusseldorf.** Head of Delegation;

1989 **Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice).** Head of Delegation.

Prior to 1989 Mr Hutchings participated in WARC-ORB 88, WARC-MOB 87 (Chair of Com 5), WARC-ORB 85, CCIR CPM for Space conferences 1984, WARC-MOB 83, and WARC 1979. In addition to the above there has been participation in various CCIR (Radiocommunication Sector) Study Groups and working parties over the last decade, particularly Study Groups 1 and 2, and WARC conference preparatory meetings

PAPERS PRESENTED

International papers presented over the last six years include:

- 1993 ITU Region 3 Seminar on frequency management, Pakistan;
- 1992 Annenberg Foundation, Washington. PCS/PCN Forum;
- 1992 OECD, Paris. Seminar on Economics of Frequency Allocation;
- 1990 ICC Dusseldorf. Aspects of Frequency Management policy;
- 1989 ICC Washington. Radio Frequency management; and
- 1989 Radio Frequency management legislation, Sydney, Australia.

INTERESTS

Mr Hutchings enjoys participating, as time permits, in outdoor sports, including skiing, tramping, canoeing and the like. He has been an elected member of his local City Council for five years and is currently the Chair of the Finance and Corporate Management Committee of the City Council. He is also continuing his involvement in the Scout movement when practicable.

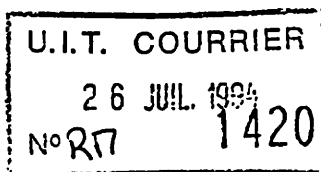
PERSONAL DETAILS

Date of Birth: 24 January 1947
Place of Birth: Wellington, New Zealand
Married, with two children (22, 19 years)
Language: English, Studied French during schooling
Qualifications: NZ Certificate of Engineering (Telecoms) 1968
 Bachelor of Engineering (Electrical), Honours 1972,
 MIPENZ 1977.

ANNEX 2

MINISTÉRIO DAS COMUNICAÇÕES
GABINETE DO MINISTRO

Carta n° 69 /GM-MC



Brasília, 15 July 1994

Mr. PEKKA TARJANNE
Secretary General
International Telecommunication Union
Geneva - Switzerland

R 657147591

Dear Sir,

With a view to the elections that will take place at the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Kyoto (Japan), from 19 September to 14 October 1994, I am pleased to transmit to you the decision of the Brazilian Administration to sponsor the candidacy of Dr. João Carlos Fagundes Albernaz to one of the nine part-time posts on the Radio Regulations Board.

I am enclosing a copy of Dr. Albernaz's curriculum vitae for circulation to other administrations, as appropriate.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.


DJAIMA BASTOS DE MORAIS
Minister of Communications
Brazil

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME : ALBERNAZ, João Carlos F.

NATIONALITY : Brazilian

DATE OF BIRTH : October 2, 1943

PLACE OF BIRTH : Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, Brazil

FAMILY STATUS : Married, 3 children

LANGUAGES : Portuguese, English, Spanish, working knowledge of French

ADDRESS : Esplanada dos Ministérios - Bloco R - Ed. Anexo
70044 - 900 - Brasília - Brazil
Tel.: +55 61 226 7807
Fax: +55 61 224 4749

PRESENT POSITION

Director of the Spectrum Planning and Engineering Department
Ministry of Communications, Brazil

Responsible for spectrum planning policies and activities in the Brazilian Administration, including radio regulation policies, short and long range radiofrequency planning, spectrum allocation, engineering aspects of frequency coordination and notification, and development of computerized programs for spectrum management. His duties also include technical preparation of Brazilian proposals to World Radio Conferences.

EDUCATION

B.S. (1966) Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica
Department of Electronic Engineering
São Paulo, Brazil

M.Sc. (1968) Stanford University
School of Engineering - Department of Electrical Engineering
Stanford, USA

Ph.D. (1972) Stanford University
School of Engineering - Department of Electrical Engineering
Stanford, USA

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

- 1990 - 1993 Deputy Director, National Department of Frequency Management
- 1979 - 1990 Head of the Secretariat of Informatics, Ministry of Communications
- 1978 - 1979 Head of the Secretariat of Planning and Technology, Ministry of Communications
- 1973 - 1978 Head of Engineering Division, Secretariat of Planning and Technology
- 1972 - 1973 Associate Professor, Department of Electrical Engineering at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro
- 1969 - 1972 Research Assistant, Department of Electrical Engineering, Stanford University
- 1968 - 1969 Teaching Assistant, Department of Electrical Engineering, Stanford University
- 1966 - 1967 Research Assistant, Brazilian Space Activities Commission, São José dos Campos, São Paulo
- 1973 - present Associate Professor, Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Brasília

PUBLICATIONS

Results of Test Transmission of EKG Data Utilizing the ATS-I Satellite, *SCRA Internal Note*, Radioscience Laboratory, Stanford University, Stanford, USA, 1971.

Low Cost Transmitter Terminals to be Used with ATS-I and ATS-III Satellites, *SCRA Internal Note*, Radioscience Laboratory, Stanford University, Stanford, USA, October 1971.

Side-lobe Control in Antennas for an Efficient Use of the Geostationary Orbit - *Ph.D. Thesis*, Department of Electrical Engineering, Stanford University, Stanford, USA, 1972.

Optimization in the Design of a 12 GHz Low Cost Ground Receiving System for Broadcast Satellites (*NASA - CR-121184*) Vol. 1 and 2, 1972.

Optimization in the Design of a 12 GHz Low Cost Ground Receiving System for Broadcast Satellites - *International Conference on Communications - ICC 73 Conference Record - IEEE*, pp. 36-08, 36-14.

Reduction of Ground Antenna Near-in Sidelobes in Direction of Geostationary Orbit, *International IEEE/G-AP Symposium*, Conference Record pp. 310-313, August 21-24, 1973.

Some Salient Technical Principles and Data for Planning Broadcasting Satellite Systems, paper presented at the *CITEL/ITU Seminar on Satellite Broadcasting*, in preparation for the WARC-77, Rio de Janeiro, 1976.

Technical Principles and Data Input Relevant to Planning the Broadcasting-Satellite Service, paper presented at the *ITU-ABU Regional Seminar*, in preparation for the WARC-77, Khartoum, November 1976.

Satellite Communications (in Portuguese), *Telebrasil - Revista Brasileira de Telecomunicações*, vol. 18, May/June 1977, pp. 2-12.

Regulating Telecommunications: The Brazilian Experience, *Intermedia*, vol. 12, No. 1, January 1984, pp. 21-24.

Brazil, TDF Policy Builds National Independence, *Transnational Data Report*, vol. VIII, No. 1, January/February 1984, pp. 49-51.

Transborder Data Flows and Brazil - The Role of Transnational Corporations, Impacts of Transborder Data Flows, and Effects of National Policies, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., North-Holland, 1984, (responsible for the chapters on telecommunications and telcmatics).

Brazilian Satellite Communications Program, *New Directions in Satellite Communications: Challenges For North and South*, edited by Heather E. Hudson, Artech House, 1985, pp. 221-243.

Transborder Data Flows: the Case of Brazil, paper presented at the *Symposium on Telecommunications, Information and Interdependent Economies - TIDE 2000*, Tokyo, November 1985 .

The Introduction of Videotex Service in Brazil, *Transnational Data and Communications Report*, vol. IX, No.2, February 1986, pp. 17-18.

Brazil: Bird over the Amazon, *Intermedia - Special Issue on Satellite Communications*, vol. 4 No. 4/5, July/September 1986, pp. 38-39.

Information and Communications Technology for Economic Development in Developing Countries, paper presented at the *3rd Symposium on Telecommunications, Information and Interdependent Economies - TIDE 2000*, Fontainebleau, France, February 1987.

Enhanced Communications: Regulatory Challenges - ITU 5th World Telecommunications Forum, *Forum 87 Legal Symposium*, October 1987, pp. 67-71.

Telecommunications and Data Services - Brazilian Situation, *Information and Communication Technology Challenges*, edited by G. Russell Pipe, 1990 (ISBN 963340654-4), pp. 275-281.

WARC-92: Brazil's Perspective, *Sharing Spectrum in the Digital Age: WARC-92*, edited by Vishnu Mohan and John Vogler, International Institute of Communications, 1991, pp. 38-42.

WARC-92: Milestone in ITU History, *Transnational Data and Communications Report*, September/October 1992, pp. 15-19.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

- 1975 Member of Task Group in charge of preparing the specifications of Brazilian Telecommunication Satellite System (representing the Ministry of Communications)
- 1976 - 1980 Chairman and Organizer of National CCIR Study Group 4
- 1976 - 1982 Member of National CCIR Study Group 11
- 1979 - 1983 Member of Technical and Scientific Commission of the Brazilian Space Research Institute
- 1990 - 1993 Member of Brazilian Space Activities Commission
- 1990 - 1994 Chairman of the Board, Telecomunicações do Paraná - TELEPAR (State Telephone Company, Paraná, Brazil)
- 1994 - present Member (alternate) of the Brazilian Space Agency Council

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

a) ITU Conferences and Meetings

- 1974-1982 (Geneva): Chairman, IWP 11/2
- 1976 (Geneva): JWP meeting to prepare technical bases for the WARC-77
- 1976 (Rio de Janeiro): ITU-CITEL Seminar in preparation for the WARC-1977
- 1976 (Khartoum): ITU-ABU Seminar in preparation for the WARC-1977
- 1977 (Geneva): Head of Brazilian Delegation to WARC-1977 and Chairman of Technical Group
- 1977 (Geneva): Final meetings of CCIR Study Groups 4 and 11
- 1978 (Kyoto): Deputy Head of Brazilian Delegation to CCIR XIV Plenary Assembly
- 1980 (Geneva): Interim Meeting of CCIR Study Group 11
- 1981 (Mexico City): ITU Regional Seminar on Development of Data Communications Switched Networks
- 1981 (Geneva): Final Meeting of CCIR Study Group 11
- 1988 (Rio de Janeiro): Member of Brazilian Delegation to Region 2 Broadcasting Conference (RARC-88)

- 1991 (Geneva): CCIR Special Preparatory Meeting to WARC- 92
- 1992 (Torremolinos): Head of Brazilian Delegation to WARC-1992
- 1993 (Geneva): Head of Brazilian Delegation to ITU-S TSAG meeting and CCIR Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Strategic Review and Planning
- 1993 (Geneva): Member of Brazilian Delegation to WARC-1993
- 1994 (Geneva): CPM for WARC-93 and WARC-95
- 1994 (Geneva): ITU Council
- 1991-1994: Voluntary Group of Experts on the simplification of the Radio Regulations (VGE) - Brazilian Expert at the VGE meetings and National Coordinator for VGE Preparations in Brazil

b) ITU Technical Missions

- Bogota (1983): ITU Expert - Technical Mission, in Bogota, Colombia, to revise draft proposed regulations on teleinformatics services
- Santiago (1984): ITU Expert - Technical Mission, in Santiago, Chile, to assist the Chilean Administration to define policies and strategies for the implementation of Public Data Communication and Telematics Services

c) Other International Conferences/Meetings

- London (1975): International Conference on Satellite Communication Systems Technology, organized by the Institution of Electrical Engineering
- Venice (1977): European Conference on Electrotechnics - EUROCON 77, member of the Technical Program Committee
- Rio de Janeiro (1980): Fourth Latin-American Seminar on Data Communications - (lecturer)
- New York (1982): Seminar on Transnational Corporations and Transborder Data Flows, organized by the United Nations Center on Transnational Corporation - UNCTC/UN - (lecturer)
- New York (1983): Ninth Session of the UN Commission on Transnational Corporations
- Washington (1983): Conference on New Developments in International Telecommunications Policy, jointly sponsored by the Federal Communications Bar Association and the International Law Institute of the University of Georgetown - (lecturer)

Aruba (1983):	International Institute of Communications - Annual Conference - (lecturer)
Austin (1984):	Conference on New Directions in Satellite Communications, organized by the College of Communications - University of Texas, Austin - (lecturer)
Tokyo (1985):	First Symposium on Telecommunications, Information and Interdependent Economies TIDE 2000, sponsored and organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development - OECD - (lecturer)
New York (1986):	Exploratory Meeting on Privatization of Information, organized by the United Nations University
Fontainebleau (1987):	Third Symposium on Telecommunications, Information and Interdependent Economies - TIDE 2000 - (lecturer)
Washington (1988):	International Computers and Communications Executive Forum on International C&C Networks 1988-2000
Ottawa (1990):	CITEL Meeting of Permanent Technical Committee III
Mexico City (1991):	CITEL Meeting in preparation of WARC-92
Washington (1991):	CITEL Meeting in preparation of WARC-92
Budapest (1991):	Conference on Information Technology and Telecommunications: Economic, Social and International Aspects - (lecturer)
Seul (1992):	Conference on Dynamic Asian Development: Information Technology and Telecommunications - 1990's and Beyond, organized by TIDE 2000 and the Korean Information Society Development Institute (KISDI)

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Addendum 4 to
Document 16-E
7 July 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF MEMBER OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS BOARD

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of member of the Radio Regulations Board:

Mr. ZHU Sanbao (China)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

UIT TELEFAX

5. JUL. 1994

1241

中华人民共和国邮电部
REPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE CHINE

Ministère des Postes et Télécommunications

No. DT/094/94

Pékin, le July 5, 19 94

Dr. Pekka Tarjanne
Secretary-General
ITU, Geneva

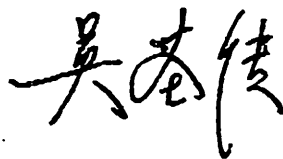
Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

With reference to your letter No.DM-1092 dated 5 November 1993, I would like to inform you that, the Government of the People's Republic of China has decided to nominate Mr. ZHU Sanbao, Deputy Director-General, Radio Regulatory Department, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (Office of China State Radio Regulatory Commission), as a candidate for the member of the Radio Regulation Board of ITU at the elections to be held during the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference from 19 September to 14 October 1994 in Kyoto, Japan. Mr. ZHU's curriculum vitae is attached.

The Chinese Government has also decided to run for re-election of its membership in the ITU Council at Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference.

It would be appreciated if you could circulate this letter together with Mr. ZHU's curriculum vitae to all ITU member administrations.

Sincerely yours,



WU Jichuan
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications
People's Republic of China

Translation

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name	ZHU Sanbao
Date of Birth	25 May 1945
Nationality	Chinese
Civil Status	Married, with one child of 18 years

EDUCATION

1970	Graduated from Department of Communication Engineering, Shandong University
1973	Graduated from Department of Radiocommunicaitons Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

LANGUAGE CAPABILITY

Chinese	Mother tongue
English	Excellent
French	Can read. Currently learning conversational French

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1973-1987	Worked with the Directorate-General of Telecommunications, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, responsible for radiocommunication matters
1987-1989	Deputy Division Chief, Office of the State Radio Regulatory Commission(Radio Regulatory Department, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications) responsible for spectrum planning, frequency registration, coordination on orbital positions and handling of interference matters

- 1989-1993 Division Chief, Office of the State Radio Regulatory Commission (Radio Regulatory Department, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications) responsible for radio frequency planning and coordination on orbital positions; participating in the simplification of ITU Radio Regulations
- 1993-Now Deputy Director-General, Office of the State Radio Regulatory Commission (Radio Regulatory Department, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications)

Mr. ZHU Sanbao has been working in the field of frequency management for many years with rich experiences and is of great attainments in radiocommunications, especially in spectrum management and satellite communications. He is also the Chief Editor of *CHINA RADIO MANAGEMENT*, an authoritative and influential journal in China.

Mr. ZHU Sanbao is very familiar with the ITU Radio Regulations. He has involved in many ITU conferences and meetings such as the World Administrative Radio Conferences and ITU Plenipotentiary Conferences etc. and is a member of the ITU Voluntary Group of Experts to study allocation and improved use of the radio frequency spectrum and simplification of the Radio Regulations.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Since 1975, Mr. ZHU Sanbao has been participating many ITU conferences, including CCIR Study Groups, IFRB Seminars, Administrative Radio Conferences, Administrative Council and Plenipotentiary Conferences etc.

The main conferences he attended include:

- 1975 LF/MF Broadcasting Administrative Radio Conference in Regions 1 and 3, Geneva
- 1977 CCIR Study Groups
- Sep. 1978-
May 1979 a member of the Chinese Delegation of Frequency Registration which negotiated with IFRB on issues of frequency registration after China's legitimate seat in the ITU was restored
- 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva
- 1981 CCIR Study Groups
- 1982 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi

- 1984 World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service, Geneva (First Session)
- 1984 Conference Preparatory Meeting of World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing it, Geneva
- 1985 World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing it, Geneva (First Session)
- 1985 ITU Administrative Council
- 1987 World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service, Geneva (Second Session)
- 1988 World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing it, Geneva (Second Session)
- 1992 ITU Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva
- 1993 Radiocommunication Assembly, Geneva
- 1993 World Radiocommunication Conference, Geneva

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

- 1990 Speeding up the Establishment of China's Laws and Regulations System of Radio Management
- 1991 Some Views on China's Amateur Radio Station
- 1992 A Brief Introduction to the ITU Regulatory Documents on Radio Management and Their Legal Efficacy
- 1994 The Nature and Legal Status of the Spectrum Resource as well as Its Efficient Utilization
- 1994 Explanations on *The Radio Regulations of the People's Republic of China*
- 1994 A Guide Book for Radio Managers
-



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Addendum 3 to
Document 16-E
5 July 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF MEMBER OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS BOARD

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of member of the Radio Regulations Board:

Mr. Haji Mohamed Ali Bin Yusoff (Malaysia)

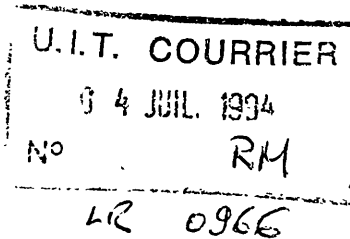
Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1



JABATAN TELEKOM MALAYSIA,
(KEMENTERIAN TENAGA, TELEKOM DAN POS)
(MINISTRY OF ENERGY,
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND POST).
WISMA DAMANSARA,
JALAN SEMANTAN,
50668 KUALA LUMPUR

Telefon: 603-2556687
Telephone:
Kawat: DIRGENTEL
Cable:
Teleks: GENTEL MA 28020
Telex:
Fax: 603-2530508



Ruj. Tuan: -
Your Ref.:
Ruj. Kami: JTM 10/5175.04(5)
Our Ref.:
Tarikh: 29 June 1994
Date:

Secretary General
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
CH-1211 Geneve 20
SWITZERLAND

Dear sir,

**SUBMISSION FOR ELECTION OF MR. HAJI MOHAMED ALI
BIN YUSOFF FOR THE CANDIDATE TO ONE OF THE NINE
PART-TIME MEMBERS OF THE RADIO REGULATION BOARD**


Malaysia has been a member of ITU since independent in 1957 and committed to the goals and objectives of the ITU. Malaysia has actively supported the work of the Union and will continue to participate in its activities.

2. In this regard the Administration of Malaysia hereby submit to ITU application of Mr. Haji Mohamed Ali bin Yusoff for the candidature to one of the nine part-time members of the Radio Regulation Board at the election to be held during the ITU Plenipotentiary conference from 19 September to 14 October 1994 in Kyoto, Japan.

.... 3. Herewith we submit his curriculum vitae.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,


(HAJI HOD PARMAN)
for Director General
Jabatan Telekom Malaysia
Kuala Lumpur.

CURRICULUM VITAE

1. Name : HAJI MOHAMED ALI BIN YUSOFF
2. Date of Birth : 19 April 1939
3. Place of Birth : Kuala Krai, Kelantan, Malaysia
4. Nationality : Malaysian
5. Permanent Address : Jabatan Telekom Malaysia
Ministry of Energy, Telecommunications and Posts
Ground Flor, Wisma Damansara
Jalan Semantan
50668 KUALA LUMPUR
MALAYSIA
6. Marital Status : Married
7. Education : Bachelor of Engineering (Electrical)
University of Auckland, New Zealand, 1965
8. Occupation : former Director General of Telecommunications
Jabatan Telekom Malaysia
9. Employment Record :

01.01.87 - 18.04.94

Director General of Telecommunications
Jabatan Telekom Malaysia.

- Head of the Regulatory Authority for all telecommunications services in Malaysia.
- Responsible for the amendment of the Telecommunication Acts and the Radiocommunications Regulations of Malaysia.
- Responsible for the frequency allocation in Malaysia and coordination of frequency allocation between its neighboring countries

01.09.84 - 31.12.86

Director Administration Division
Jabatan Telekom Malaysia

- Responsible in all administrative matters for Jabatan Telekom Malaysia
- Coordinate the privatisation of the telecommunication services in Malaysia

31.01.83 - 31.08.84

Director of Switching Division
Jabatan Telekom Malaysia

- Responsible for the planning and implementation of telephone and telex exchanges in Malaysia at the head-quarters. It also includes the planning and implementation of public digital services in Malaysia.

16.11.80 - 30.01.83

Assistant Director, Sarawak Regional Headquarters
Jabatan Telekom Malaysia

- Assisting the Sarawak Regional Director in the management and the operation of all telecommunication matters in the State of Sarawak

16.06.75 - 15.11.80

Controller of Telecoms (Submarine Cable Section)
Jabatan Telekom Malaysia

- Responsible for the planning, implementation and the operation of the Submarine Cable Systems in Malaysia. The Submarine Cable Systems include the :

ASEAN PS (Philippines - Singapore);
ASEAN IS (Indonesia - Singapore);
ASIAN MST (Malaysia - Singapore - Thailand);
IOCOM (Indian Ocean Commonwealth Cable) and
MENANG (Medan - Penang Cable)

- Project Manager for the KUANTAN-KUCHING Submarine Cable System connecting the Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah/Sarawak. This cable system was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister, Dato' Hussein Onn (now Tun Hussein Onn), on the 30th. August 1980.

01.04.75 - 15.06.75

Controller of Telecoms (Administration Division)
Jabatan Telekom Malaysia

01.01.74 - 31.03.75

Deputy Controller of Telecoms (Johor Region)
Jabatan Telekom Malaysia

- Responsible for the operation and maintenance of radiocommunication, microwave, VHF, and troposcatter in the State of Johore.

15.09.70 - 31.12.73

Assistant Controller of Telecommunications
(District of Johore Bahru)
Jabatan Telekom Malaysia

- Responsible for the operation and development of all telecommunication services in the District of Johore Bahru.

01.03.69 - 14.09.70

Assistant Controller of Telecommunications
(Line Transmission Division)
Jabatan Telekom Malaysia

- Responsible for the operation of lines, VHF, UHF, transmission at the Headquarters

20.04.67 - 28.02.69

Assistant Controller of Telecommunications
(Administration Division)
Jabatan Telekom Malaysia

1966 (14 months)

Assistant Engineer
New Zealand Post Officer
Auckland, New Zealand

- Specializing in Telephone and Telegraph Switching

10. Professional Activities :

- Professional Engineer (Malaysia)
- Chartered Engineer (U.K)
- Fellow of the Institution of Engineers (Malaysia) - IEM
- Fellow of the Institution of electrical Engineer (U.K.) - IEE
- Chairman of IEE Malaysia Centre (1987 - 1990)
- Council Member of IEM (1987 - 1996)
- Vice President of IEM (1990 - 1994)
- Overseas International Council Representation of IEE in Malaysia (1990 - 1996)
- Chairman of Electrical Engineering Technical Division 1991 - 1995
- Council Member of IEE (1994 - 1996)

ACTIVITIES IN INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

(a) Commonwealth Telecoms Organization

- i. Specialize Group System Development Meeting (SGSD) Sydney, June 1975
- ii. Standing Committee of Council Meetings London, September 1975
- iii. Commonwealth Council Meetings (CTC)
 - Jamaica, November 1975
 - Cyprus, September 1976
 - London, January 1976
 - Auckland, May 1977
 - Cyprus, May 1990
- iv. Commonwealth Telecoms Conference Sydney, June 1977
- v. Commonwealth Cable Management Committee Meetings London, February 1977

(b) Submarine Cable Meetings

- i. South East Asia Submarine Cable Meeting Hong Kong, April 1971
- ii. Commonwealth Cable Maintenance Meeting Fiji, October 1976
- iii. Pacific Restoration Planning Meeting San Francisco, July 1976 & August 1978
- iv. ASEAN Submarine Cable Meetings including ACMC, ASEAN MS-MT Cables, IOCOM Cables, ICMC, ASEAN P-S
 - Manila, March 1977 & April 1988
 - Singapore, July 1988, January 1978, November 1978 & January 1980
 - Bombay, July 1978, October 1978, March 1979, August 1979
 - Jakarta, April 1979
 - Bangkok, October 1979

- v. International Seminar on Optical-Fiber Submarine Cable Systems
 - Tokyo, December 1990
- (c) POSTEL
 - Manila, December 1978
 - Kuala Lumpur, July 1989
- (d) Asia Pacific Telecommunity (APT)
 - i. Management Committee Meeting (as Head of Delegation)
 - Seoul, July 1984
 - Chiangmai, November 1985
 - Bangkok, November 1986
 - Sydney, November 1987
 - Bangkok, November 1988
 - Manila, November 1989
 - Beijing, November 1990
 - Sri Lanka, November 1991
 - Bangkok, November 1992
 - Bali, November 1993
 - ii. General Assembly (as Head of Delegation)
 - Seoul, July 1984
 - Sydney, November 1987
 - Beijing, November 1990
 - Bali, November 1993

{ Elected as Vice President of the Asia Pacific Telecommunity
for 1987 - 1990 / 1991 - 1993 }

(e) International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

- i. CCIR Plenary Assembly
 - Dubrovnik, May 1986
- ii. Asia Pacific Telecommunication Conference
(Elected as Vice Chairman)
 - New Delhi, February 1988
- iii. ITU Plenipotentiary Conference
Additional Plenipotentiary Conference
 - Nice, June 1989
 - Geneva, November 1992
- iv. Administrative Council
(Elected as Vice Chairman of Technical Committee)
 - Geneva, June 1990

- | | | |
|-------|---|---|
| v. | Administrative Council
(Elected as Vice Chairman of
Development Committee) | Geneva, May - June 1991 |
| vi. | Administrative Council
(Elected as Vice Chairman of
Development Committee) | Geneva, June 1992 |
| vii. | Administrative Council
(Elected as Vice Chairman of
Development Committee) | Geneva, June 1993 |
| viii. | World Development Conference
(Elected Vice Chairman of LDC
Committee) | Buenos Aires, March 1994 |
| (f) | <u>INTELSAT</u> | |
| i. | General Assembly
(Elected as Vice Chairman) | Buenos Aires, October 1987 |
| ii. | General Assembly | Asmterdam, October 1989 |
| (g) | <u>INMARSAT</u> | |
| i. | Specialize Group on GMDSS | London, August 1988 |
| ii. | General Assembly | London, October 1987 |
| iii. | General Assembly | London, January 1989 |
| (h) | <u>Asian ISDN Seminar</u> | Tokyo, September 1987 |
| (i) | <u>OIC Communication Minister's
Meeting</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Istanbul, September 1988• Bandung, September 1992 |
| (j) | <u>HFBC Information Meeting</u> | Geneva, October 1989 |
| (k) | <u>Southeast Asia
Telecommunication Conference</u> | Pattaya, February - March 1990 |
| (l) | <u>CommunicAsia/InfotechAsia
Conference</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Singapura, May - June 1990• Singapura, May - June 1992 |
| (m) | <u>Conference on the Information
Age - Challenges for the
Telecommunication Sector in
the Asia-Pacific Region</u> | Bangkok, March 1991 |



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Addendum 2 to
Document 16-E
1 July 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF MEMBER OF
THE RADIO REGULATIONS BOARD**

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of member of the Radio Regulations Board:

Mr. YAO KOUAKOU Jean-Baptiste (Côte d'Ivoire)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

MINISTRY OF EQUIPMENT, TRANSPORT
AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

REPUBLIC OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Abidjan, 30 June 1994

Subject: Candidacy for the election of members of the Radio Regulations Board
To: The Secretary-General

Dear Sir,

Further to your Circular-letter No. DM-1092/RM/E/PP-94 of 5 November 1993, I have the honour to inform you that the Administration of Côte d'Ivoire hereby submits the candidacy of Mr. YAO KOUAKOU Jean-Baptiste, Deputy Director for Control of Radiocommunications, for one of the nine posts of part-time member of the Radio Regulations Board, to be elected by the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference in Kyoto.

Details of the candidate's education and career are enclosed, along with a full curriculum vitae.

Yours faithfully,

AKELE Ezan

Minister

(Official Seal of the Ministry of Equipment,
Transport and Telecommunications)

The Secretary-General
ITU
Place des Nations
1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

CANDIDACY FOR ELECTION TO THE POST OF MEMBER OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS BOARD

Name: YAO KOUAKOU Jean-Baptiste

Position: Deputy Director for Control of Radiocommunications

Education and Professional Career

After graduating from the University of Abidjan in 1974 with a Degree in Scientific Studies, specializing in mathematics and physics (DUES-MP), Mr. Yao studied telecommunications at the Higher National School of Posts and Telecommunications from 1975 to 1977.

Having qualified as a telecommunication engineer at this school, he spent a nine-month training period in France (September 1977 to June 1978), at the General Directorate of Telecommunications (INCT and cable and radio-relay transmission centres) and in industry (CGCT and Ericsson).

On his return to Côte d'Ivoire, he was assigned to the Public and Private Radio service, and later seconded to the Radiocommunication Management Company (RADIOCOM), where he was responsible in particular for contacts with the General Directorate of Telecommunications and relations with the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB). In this capacity he was actively involved in preparations for the historic World Administrative Radio Conference in 1979 (WARC-79), which he also attended.

In 1980 he was appointed to organize and direct the country's very first frequency management service, establishing the national frequency assignment register and licence register, submitting notices to the IFRB and supervising preparations for world and regional administrative radio conferences. He thus attended all such conferences, either as a delegate or as Head of delegation. At several conferences he discharged the duties of Vice-Chairman of a Committee or Chairman of a Working Group.

Having been a member of CCIR IWP 5/4 (1981), which examined the technical and operational bases for possible revision of the division of the world into Regions for the purposes of allocating frequency bands (Resolution 66 of WARC-79 and Decision 37 of Study Group 5), he attended the XVIth CCIR Plenary Assembly at Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia). At the end of the XVIIth Plenary Assembly at Düsseldorf (Germany) in 1990, he was appointed Vice-Chairman of Study Group 1 (Spectrum management techniques). His position as Vice-Chairman of Study Group 1 was confirmed at the first Radiocommunication Assembly in 1993. He is also Vice-Chairman of Working Party 1A "Engineering principles and techniques, including computer-aided analysis for effective spectrum management".

In Côte d'Ivoire, Mr Yao has specialized in:

- relations with the ITU, and more specifically the IFRB;
- coordinating and planning national use of the spectrum;
- regulation of private radio;
- participating, as a local counterpart to German experts from DETECON, in the study on restructuring of spectrum management and monitoring.

In addition to this he has given lessons in international radio regulation at the Abidjan National Police Academy's Transmission Training and Further Training Centre (1982/1992). He has also given introductory classes in frequency management at the Higher National School of Posts and Telecommunications (1986-1992).

As Deputy Director at the Ministry, he is involved in work to establish the new regulatory framework for telecommunications in Côte d'Ivoire, particularly in the area of radiocommunications.

CURRICULUM VITAE

I - PERSONAL DETAILS

Name: YAO
First name: KOUAKOU Jean-Baptiste
Date of birth: ca. 1953
Place of birth: KOUAKOUSSEKRO (Ouellé)
Nationality: IVORIAN
Civil status: Married with six children

II - EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

Level	Years	Establishments	Qualifications obtained
Primary	1958 to 1964	Kouakoussekro and Ouellé private Catholic schools	Primary School Certificate (CEPE)
Secondary	1964 to 1971	Bouaké College and Lycée	Secondary School Certificate (BEPC); Baccalaureat D
Higher	1971 to 1975	University of Abidjan	Degree (DUES) in mathematics and physics
	1975 to 1977	Abidjan Higher National School of Posts and Telecommunications	Telecommunication Engineer

III - TRAINEESHIPS AND FURTHER TRAINING

25 September 1977 - 30 June 1978: Training period at the General Directorate of Telecommunications (France) and in industry (CGCT and Ericsson).

1980-1983-1988-1991: IFRB seminar on radio spectrum management and use of the geostationary-satellite orbit.

24 April - 2 June 1989: USTTI (USA) course on the use of computer-aided radio-frequency spectrum management techniques and on monitoring of emissions.

24 September - 9 October 1992: USTTI course on advanced radio-frequency management techniques.

17 May - 28 May 1993: USTTI course on land mobile radiocommunications.

IV - CIVIL SERVICE CAREER

1978-1980:	Trainee engineer at RADIOCOM (Radio Management) and at the Transmission Sub-Directorate (DGT/DTN).
1980-1982:	Head of the Frequency Management Service at the Telecommunication Equipment Maintenance Directorate (DGT/DMET).
1982-1984:	Head of the Frequency Coordination and Management Service at the Radio Sub-Directorate (DGT/DPR).
1985-1991:	Head of the Frequency Regulation, Coordination and Management Office in the Secretariat of the National Committee for the Coordination of Telecommunications (ONT/CNCT).
From 6 May 1991:	Deputy-Director for Control of Radiocommunications in the Directorate of General Regulation.

V - INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

11-13/9/1978:	WARC-79 preparatory meeting organized by UAPT, Lomé (Togo).
12-23/2/1979:	WARC-79 preparatory meeting organized under the auspices of the ITU, Nairobi (Kenya).
7-10/5/1979:	Coordination meeting of the non-aligned countries in preparation for WARC-79, Yaoundé (Cameroon).
24/9 - 6/12/1979:	World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC-79), Geneva (Switzerland).
25-29/5/1981:	CCIR Interim Working Party 5/4 meeting concerning studies on the division of the world into Regions for the purposes of allocating frequency bands, Geneva (Switzerland).
28/2 - 18/3/1983:	WARC for the Mobile Services (MOB-83), Geneva (Switzerland).
10-14/10/1983:	WARC-HFBC preparatory seminar.
24-28/10/1983:	First meeting on the implementation of national frequency management.
10/1 - 11/2/1984:	WARC for the Planning of HF Broadcasting Bands (first session), Geneva (Switzerland). <u>Deputy Head of delegation</u>
29/10 - 7/12/1984:	RARC for FM Sound Broadcasting (second session) <u>Elected Vice-Chairman of Committee 5 (Agreement and Procedures)</u>

- 25/2 - 15/3/1985: RARC for the Planning of Maritime Mobile and Aeronautical Radionavigation Services (Region 1), Geneva (Switzerland).
Head of the Ivorian delegation
- 24/4 - 2/5/1985: WARC-ORB 85 preparatory meeting, Nairobi (Kenya).
- 8/8 - 15/9/1985: WARC on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It (first session), Geneva (Switzerland).
- 12-23/5/1986: XVth CCIR Plenary Assembly, Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia).
- 22/9 - 9/10/1986: RARC for the Planning of VHF/UHF Television Broadcasting in the African Broadcasting Area and in Neighbouring Countries (first session), Nairobi (Kenya).
- 2/2 - 8/3/1987: WARC for the Planning of HF Broadcasting Bands (second session), Geneva (Switzerland).
- 8/9 - 11/9/1987: Second meeting on the implementation of national frequency management, Geneva (Switzerland).
- 14/9 - 17/10/1987: WARC for the Mobile Services, Geneva (Switzerland).
Head of delegation - elected Vice-Chairman of Committee 4 (Frequencies)
- 18-22/4/1988: WARC-ORB-88 preparatory meeting, Lomé (Togo).
- 29/8 - 6/10/1988: WARC on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It (second session), Geneva (Switzerland).
Head of delegation
- 13/11 - 8/12/1989: RARC for the Planning of VHF/UHF Television Broadcasting in the African Broadcasting Area and in Neighbouring Countries (second session), Geneva (Switzerland).
Chairman of the Technical Working Group of the Plenary
- 21/5 - 1/6/1990: XVIIth CCIR Plenary Assembly, Düsseldorf (Germany).
Elected Vice-Chairman of Study Group 1 (Spectrum management techniques).
- 1-7/7/1990: First meeting of CCIR Study Group Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen.
- 5-28/9/1990: Telecommunications/Meteorology/Operation meeting organized by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Montreal (Canada).
- 27/1 - 1/2/1991: Meeting of CCIR Study Group 1, Geneva (Switzerland).
- 29/4 - 17/5/1991: Second meeting of the Special Committee for Future Air Navigation Systems, organized by ICAO, Montreal (Canada).

- 18-29/11/1991: Meetings of CCIR Study Group 1, Geneva (Switzerland).
- 3/2 - 3/3/1992: World Administrative Radio Conference for Dealing with Frequency Allocations in Certain Parts of the Spectrum (WARC-92), Malaga-Torremolinos (Spain).
- 18-29/5/1992: Meeting of CCIR Study Group 1, Geneva (Switzerland).
- 7-22/12/1992: ITU Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva (Switzerland).
- 9-17/9/1993: Meeting of Radiocommunication Study Group 1, Geneva (Switzerland).
- 8-16/11/1993: First Radiocommunication Assembly, Geneva (Switzerland).
Re-elected as Vice-Chairman of Radiocommunication Study Group 1
- 15-19/11/1993: First World Radiocommunication Conference.
- 22-23/11/1993: Fourth meeting of Radiocommunication Study Group Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen.

VI - TEACHING ACTIVITIES

- 1 1980-1984: Lecturer in electricity and radio at the Merchant Navy School Group (GEMMA) and at the Higher Navigation School (ESN), Abidjan. (Preparation for radio operator's certificate).
- 2 1982-1992: Lecturer in international radio regulation at the Abidjan National Police School Transmission Training and Further Training Centre.
- 3 1986-1992: Lecturer on the introductory course in frequency management at the Higher National School of Posts and Telecommunications.

VII - INTERNATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

- Vice-Chairman of Study Group 1 of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) for the 1990-1994 study period.
- Vice-Chairman of Radiocommunication Study Group 1 for the 1994-1995 study period.

VIII - OTHER ACTIVITIES

- Member of the National Coordination Committee for the RASCOM feasibility study (Head of Working Group 5 on other telecommunication services).
-



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Addendum 1 to
Document 16-E
31 May 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF MEMBER OF THE
RADIO REGULATIONS BOARD**

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of member of the Radio Regulations Board:

Mr. Henry KIEFFER (Switzerland)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

Federal Communications Office

Mr. Pekka Tarjanne
Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
1211 Geneva 20

Bienne, 26 May 1994

Subject: Candidacy for the post of member of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB)

Dear Sir,

Further to your letter of 5 November 1993, we hereby submit the candidacy of Mr. Henry Kieffer for election, at the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Kyoto from 19 September to 14 October 1994, to one of the nine part-time posts on the Radio Regulations Board.

Mr. Kieffer's curriculum vitae is annexed hereto. All due consideration has been given to the provisions of Article 14 of the Constitution.

Yours faithfully,

Marc FURRER
Director-General
Federal Communications Office

Annexes: As mentioned

CURRICULUM VITAE



Name	KIEFFER, Henry A.		
	<u>Date of birth</u> : 7 October 1930, Berne		
	Swiss citizen (of Berne and Lucerne)		
	Married, 4 grown-up children		
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic schools and Gymnasium Federal Institute of Technology (FIT) EEng Postgraduate studies (HF/FM, Prof. F. Tank) FIT 	Berne Zurich Zurich	1937-50 1951-54 1955
Languages	English, French, Italian, German (mother tongue)		
Professional activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Eng., Central Laboratories of PYE Ltd: solid state industrial TV for nuclear plants, Stereo-HiFi; Secretary for PYE Graduate Apprentices Association General Directorate of PTT/Radiocom, in several successive posts: Branch Engineer; Deputy; Head of Section; Deputy Head of Division in charge of frequency management, licences, type-approval 	Cambridge, UK Berne	1956-58 1958-92
Army	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signal corps, Lt. Col., Head of telecom services of an Army Brigade Army staff: Telecom/Radiocom coordination 		1950-82 1983-93
International			
CEPT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member/Chairman of Sub-Working Groups on Type-approval, Frequency Management*), Frequencies on-board ship*), Railway frequencies*), Frequencies for telephony on-board aircraft*) *) Member and Chairman Convenor of Restructuring Task Group leading to ERC and ERO Vice-Chairman of Radio Working Group/Committee Member of delegations for radio coordination with external organizations 		1968-92 1975-92
IRU	International Railway Union, Radio Adviser for Federal Railways	Paris	1970-84
ITU	<u>CCIR</u>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delegate in Study Groups on Spectrum Management, Monitoring, Standard Frequencies and Time Signals, Mobile Services Chairman of "Land mobile" Working Group Delegate to CCIR Plenary Assemblies 		1960-89
	<u>WARC/WRC</u> : Delegate, and since 1965 as Deputy Head or Head of Swiss delegation (and/or Principality of Liechtenstein), to <u>all</u> conferences since 1959; 1993 as Adviser		1959-93
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>idem</u> to regional (R1) conferences (broadcasting, mobile, radar) 		
	<u>Plenipotentiary Conference</u> : Delegate	Nice	1989
	<u>VGE</u> : Voluntary Group of Experts on the simplification of the Radio Regulations, Swiss expert at all meetings		1991-94
ICRC	Diplomatic Conference on Human Rights, Geneva Convention 1949, Chairman of Technical Sub-Commission (optical, acoustic and radio identification)		1974-76
Summary	Principal activities in the field of radio regulatory/frequency allocation matters		1959-94



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 16-E
20 May 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF MEMBER OF THE
RADIO REGULATIONS BOARD**

Further to the information contained in Document 3, I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of member of the Radio Regulations Board:

Mr. Pierre ABOUDARHAM (France)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

PERMANENT MISSION OF FRANCE
TO THE
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE
AT GENEVA
36, ROUTE DE PREGNY
1292 CHAMBESY

The Ambassador

Geneva, 6 May 1994

BC/nm

No. 152

To the Secretary-General

Dear Sir,

Please find enclosed a letter from the Director of United Nations and International Organization Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the candidacy of Mr. Pierre ABOUDARHAM for one of the nine posts of part-time member of the Radio Regulations Board of the International Telecommunication Union.

Yours faithfully,

(signed)

Michel de BONNECORSE

Mr. Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
1211 GENEVA 20

MGF/DL

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FRENCH REPUBLIC

DIRECTORATE FOR UNITED NATIONS
AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Paris, 21 April 1994

Sub-Directorate for Economic Affairs

No. 442/NUOI/E

To the Secretary-General

Dear Sir,

I refer to your letter of 5 November 1993 addressed to all Members of the International Telecommunication Union, in which you invite States to submit the names and curricula vitae of candidates for the Union's elected official posts in the elections which will take place at the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference (19 September - 14 October 1994).

Mr. Pierre ABOUDARHAM, who enjoys the full support of the French authorities, will stand as a candidate for one of the nine posts of part-time member of the Radio Regulations Board.

His curriculum vitae is attached.

Yours faithfully,

(signed)

Jean-Pierre LAFON

Director of United Nations and International Organization Affairs,

For the Minister, by authorization

(Official seal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

The Secretary-General

ITU

Place des Nations

Case postale 820

1211 Geneva 20

CURRICULUM VITAE

Mr. Pierre ABOUDARHAM

Mr. Pierre ABOUDARHAM was born on 27 September 1930 and has spent his whole career in the French Posts and Telecommunications.

After graduating from university he joined a laboratory of the PTT Ministry, where he engaged in research in the field of radio transmitters and receivers.

During that period he was in charge of radio equipment certification in France and drew up all the approval specifications for radio.

Between 1980 and 1984 he was involved in the establishment of regulations governing radio in France and also in national and international frequency coordination processes, as Deputy Head of the Radiocommunication Bureau at the PTT Ministry (General Directorate of Telecommunications), which at that time was responsible for frequency management in France and for relations with international partners, in particular the ITU.

Following spells as Technical Deputy to the Director of the Paris-B Centre of the CNET (National Centre for Telecommunication Studies) and in charge of the "Mobiles" Division, when the public operator was founded he was appointed Head of the Frequency Bureau for the whole of the France Telecom group, a post he occupied until 1993.

Having participated in meetings of the CEPT (European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations) for many years, he was the first Chairman of a CEPT group responsible for studying compatibility between radio systems. He is currently Chairman of the Spectrum Engineering group within the ERC (European Radiocommunication Committee) of CEPT.

Since 1980, when he served as Deputy Head of the French Delegation to the Regional Administrative MF Broadcasting Conference for Region 2, he has participated in virtually all ITU radio conferences, including:

- RABC SAT-R2
- WARC MOB-83
- WARC MOB-87
- WARC ORB-88
- Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989)
- WARC-92
- WRC-93.

Since WARC MOB-83, at which he was also Deputy Head of Delegation, he has on numerous occasions chaired the Editorial Committee at WARCs.

By virtue of both the technical and regulatory knowledge and skills acquired throughout his career, he is an active member of the ITU-R (ex-CCIR), in particular in Study Group 2 (former Study Group 12) and on the Voluntary Group of Experts (VGE) of the ITU to simplify the Radio Regulations.

In recognition of all the work he has accomplished, at the end of 1993 Mr. Aboudarham was made "Chevalier de l'Ordre National du Mérite".



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 17-E
24 May 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Republic of Madagascar

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

**ITU ASSISTANCE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PRIVATIZATION
PROGRAMMES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND
THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

1. Introduction

Management of the telecommunications sector in the developing countries and the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) has always been the sole responsibility of a public administration operating with an allocated budget and in accordance with the very strict legislation which governs public accounting, with all of the administrative unwieldiness which that entails.

The current situation in the sector is therefore far from satisfactory.

A consensus appears to be emerging among most administrations and international bodies concerned with telecommunications on the need for urgent solutions to remedy the appalling state of affairs in the telecommunications sector, which represents a real handicap to the economic development of countries.

Furthermore, the worldwide trend toward deglobalizing and deregulating the sector has brought powerful potential competitors into the market, obliging all administrations to seriously review their sectoral policy. The telecommunications development model which has thus far prevailed in most developing countries and LDCs, whereby a public administration has the exclusive monopoly, is out of date.

Some countries have introduced reforms, opting for management privatization within the sector. However, only a few countries have implemented their reforms successfully. In addition, the legal and regulatory frameworks governing the sector in such countries are for the most part obsolete and in need of restructuring.

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

2. Proposals

The ITU should assist the developing countries and LDCs:

- MDG/17/1** - in implementing the process of liberalizing their public telecommunication services, both before and after privatization, and during the transition period;
 - MDG/17/2** - in training and in upgrading national skills and expertise, so that in due course the entire sector is managed by nationals;
 - MDG/17/3** - in elaborating and introducing a legal and regulatory framework establishing a new set of rules for telecommunications in conformity with the new sectoral policy that is envisaged.
-



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 18-E
31 May 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Sweden

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

REVISION OF ARTICLE 19 OF THE CONVENTION

Background

According to CV 239 a recognized operating agency may act on behalf of the Member which has recognized the said operating agency.

At some meetings neither a Member nor the recognized operating agency may have the possibility to be present, for instance at a study group meeting intending to propose approval of recommendations in accordance with Resolution No. 1 of the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993). Nevertheless it should be beneficial to the ITU standardization process and increase effectiveness and representativeness if an agreed national view could be expressed through another participating organization from the Member's country. The proposal aims at opening such a possibility.

It is proposed that the ITU Convention, Article 19, No. 239 be amended to read:

ARTICLE 19 (CV)

**Participation of Entities and Organizations Other than
Administrations in the Union's Activities**

S/18/1

MOD 239

9. ~~A recognized operating agency~~An entity or organization as mentioned in Article 19, No. 229 or 230, may act on behalf of the Member which has ~~recognized~~approved it, provided that Member informs the Director of the Bureau concerned that it is authorized to do so.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP - 94)

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

Document 19(Rev.7)-E
23 September 1994
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE ELECTIONS TO THE ITU COUNCIL

The following candidatures*) to the Council's elections have been submitted by the deadline (Friday, 23 September 1994, at 1800 hours - Kyoto local time):

Region A - The Americas

Argentine Republic
Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)
Brazil (Federative Republic of)
Canada
Chile
Colombia (Republic of)
Cuba
United States of America
Mexico
Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Denmark
Spain
France
Greece
Italy
Latvia (Republic of)
Portugal
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Switzerland (Confederation of)
Turkey

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

Bulgaria (Republic of)
Poland (Republic of)
Czech Republic
Romania
Russian Federation
Ukraine

*) In the French alphabetical order.

Region D - Africa

Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of)
Benin (Republic of)
Burkina Faso
Cameroon (Republic of)
Cape Verde (Republic of)
Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of)
Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Ethiopia
Gabonese Republic
Kenya (Republic of)
Mali (Republic of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Niger (Republic of the)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Uganda (Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of)
Sudan (Republic of the)
South Africa (Republic of)
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Tunisia
Zambia (Republic of)

Region E - Asia and Australasia

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Australia
China (People's Republic of)
Korea (Republic of)
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kuwait (State of)
Lebanon
Malaysia
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Philippines (Republic of the)
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP - 94)

Document 19(Rev.6)-E
21 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE ELECTIONS TO THE ITU COUNCIL

(see Document 3)

1. As at the date of this document, the following candidatures* have been submitted:

Region A - The Americas

Argentine Republic
Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)
Brazil (Federative Republic of)
Canada
Chile
Colombia (Republic of)
Cuba
United States of America
Mexico
Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Denmark
Spain
France
Greece
Italy
Portugal
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Switzerland (Confederation of)
Turkey

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

Bulgaria (Republic of)
Latvia (Republic of) **
Poland (Republic of)
Czech Republic
Romania
Russian Federation
Ukraine

* In the French alphabetical order.

** Has requested to change from Region C to Region B (see Document 37/PP-94).

Region D - Africa

Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of)
Benin (Republic of)
Burkina Faso
Cameroon (Republic of)
Cape Verde (Republic of)
Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of)
Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Gabonese Republic
Kenya (Republic of)
Mali (Republic of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Niger (Republic of the)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Uganda (Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of)
Sudan (Republic of the)
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Tunisia
Zambia (Republic of)

Region E - Asia and Australasia

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Australia
China (People's Republic of)
Korea (Republic of)
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kuwait (State of)
Lebanon
Malaysia
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Philippines (Republic of the)
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)

2. This document will be updated as further candidatures are received.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994)

Document No. 19 (Rev 4, 5)

Not available

Pas disponible

No disponible



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 19(Rev.3)-E
23 August 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE ELECTIONS TO THE ITU COUNCIL

(see Document 3)

1. As at the date of this document, the following candidatures* have been submitted:

Region A - The Americas

Argentine Republic
Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)
Brazil (Federative Republic of)
Canada
Chile
Colombia (Republic of)
Cuba
United States of America
Mexico
Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Denmark
Spain
France
Greece
Italy
Portugal
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Switzerland (Confederation of)
Turkey

* In the French alphabetical order.

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

Bulgaria (Republic of)
Latvia (Republic of) **
Poland (Republic of)
Czech Republic
Romania
Ukraine

Region D - Africa

Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of)
Burkina Faso
Cameroon (Republic of)
Cape Verde (Republic of)
Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Mali (Republic of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of)
Sudan (Republic of the)
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Tunisia
Zambia (Republic of)

Region E - Asia and Australasia

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Australia
China (People's Republic of)
Korea (Republic of)
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kuwait (State of)
Lebanon
Malaysia
Philippines (Republic of the)
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)

2. This document will be updated as further candidatures are received.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

** Has requested to change from Region C to Region B (see Document 37/PP-94).



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 19(Rev.2)-E
8 August 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE ELECTIONS TO THE ITU COUNCIL

(see Document 3)

1. As at the date of this document, the following candidatures* have been submitted:

Region A - The Americas

Argentine Republic
Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)
Brazil (Federative Republic of)
Canada
Chile
Colombia (Republic of)
Cuba
United States of America
Mexico
Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Denmark
Spain
France
Greece
Italy
Portugal
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Switzerland (Confederation of)
Turkey

* In the French alphabetical order.

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

Bulgaria (Republic of)
Latvia (Republic of)**
Poland (Republic of)
Czech Republic
Romania
Ukraine

Region D - Africa

Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of)
Burkina Faso
Cape Verde (Republic of)
Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Mali (Republic of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of)
Sudan (Republic of the)
Tunisia
Zambia (Republic of)

Region E - Asia and Australasia

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Australia
China (People's Republic of)
Korea (Republic of)
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kuwait (State of)
Lebanon
Malaysia
Philippines (Republic of the)
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)

2. This document will be updated as further candidatures are received.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

** Has requested to change from Region C to Region B (see Document 37/PP-94).



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 19(Rev.1)-E
20 July 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE ELECTIONS TO THE ITU COUNCIL

(see Document 3)

1. As at the date of this document, the following candidatures* have been submitted:

Region A - The Americas

Argentine Republic
Chile
Colombia (Republic of)
Cuba
United States of America
Mexico
Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Denmark
Spain
France
Greece
Italy
Portugal
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Switzerland (Confederation of)
Turkey

* In the French alphabetical order.

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

Bulgaria (Republic of)

Latvia (Republic of)**

Poland (Republic of)

Region D - Africa

Egypt (Arab Republic of)

Morocco (Kingdom of)

Nigeria (Federal Republic of)

Senegal (Republic of)

Sudan (Republic of the)

Tunisia

Zambia (Republic of)

Region E - Asia and Australasia

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)

Australia

China (People's Republic of)

India (Republic of)

Kuwait (State of)

Lebanon

Malaysia

Philippines (Republic of the)

Syrian Arab Republic

Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)

2. This document will be updated as further candidatures are received.

** Has requested to change from Region C to Region B (see Document PP-94/37).

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP - 94)

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

Document 19-E
10 June 1994
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE ELECTIONS TO THE ITU COUNCIL

(see Document 3)

1. As at the date of this document, the following candidatures (*) have been submitted:

Region A - The Americas

Argentine Republic
Chile
Colombia (Republic of)
United States of America
Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Denmark
Spain
France
Greece
Italy
Portugal
Switzerland (Confederation of)
Turkey

*) In the French alphabetical order.

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

—

Region D - Africa

Egypt (Arab Republic of)

Senegal (Republic of)

Zambia (Republic of)

Region E - Asia and Australasia

Kuwait (State of)

Lebanon

Malaysia

Philippines (Republic of the)

Syrian Arab Republic

Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)

2. This document will be updated as further candidatures are received.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 20-E
20 July 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (KYOTO, 1994)

Provision No. 82 of the Geneva Convention (1992) stipulates that the Council shall submit a report on the activities of the Union since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference. In pursuance of that provision, the Council gave consideration to a draft report at its 1994 Session.

The above-mentioned Report - duly revised to take into account amendments agreed to by Council - is transmitted herewith to the Plenipotentiary Conference for action as appropriate in accordance with provision No. 50 of the Geneva Constitution (1992).

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: Report -

REPORT
OF THE
COUNCIL
TO THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE
KYOTO, 1994



PUBLISHED BY THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT
OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
GENEVA

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

KYOTO, 1994



PUBLISHED BY THE
GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
GENEVA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Title	Page
1.	First part - GENERAL	
1.1	Developments in telecommunications	3
1.2	Evolution in the Membership of the Union since the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989)	7
1.3	Main achievements during the period 1990-1994	9
1.4	Review of the Structure and Functioning of the Union (Resolution 55 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989) (see also Fifth part)	11
2.	Second part - THE COUNCIL	
2.1	Introduction	15
2.1.1	Composition of the Council	15
2.1.2	Structure of the Council	16
2.1.3	Methods of work and Rules of Procedure	17
2.1.4	Report on each session of the Council	17
2.2	Activities of the Council	20
2.2.1	Conferences and meetings (see Third part)	20
2.2.2	Report on the activities of the Union	20
2.2.3	Relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other International Organizations	20
2.2.3.1	Implementation of Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) concerning the United Nations and other International Organizations (Resolutions 47 - 54)	20
2.2.3.2	United Nations	24
2.2.3.3	Specialized Agencies	25
2.2.3.4	Other International Organizations	27
2.2.4	Staff and Pensions Matters	28
2.2.4.1	Implementation of Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) concerning Union staff (Resolutions 41 - 46)	28
2.2.4.2	Other staff questions	39
2.2.5	Pensions and social security	41
2.2.6	Financial Management	45
2.2.6.1	Implementation of the Decisions, Resolutions and Opinions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) concerning finances of the Union (Decisions 1-2, Resolutions 34-40, Opinion 1)	45

Section	Title	Page
2.2.6.2	Budgets of the Union	48
2.2.6.2.1	Ordinary Budget	48
	(1) <i>Expenditure</i>	48
	(2) <i>Limits on expenditure</i>	51
	(3) <i>Income</i>	52
	(4) <i>Management Account</i>	53
2.2.6.2.2	Regional Administrative Conferences Budget	54
2.2.6.2.3	Technical Cooperation Special Accounts Budget	54
2.2.6.2.4	Supplementary Publications Budget	54
2.2.6.2.5	Functional Budget and cost analysis	55
2.2.6.2.6	Budget forecasts	55
2.2.6.2.7	Provisional Budget for the year 1995	55
2.2.6.3	Liquidity	55
2.2.6.4	Debtors	56
2.2.6.4.1	Current debtors	56
2.2.6.4.2	Arrears	56
2.2.6.4.3	Special arrears accounts	56
	(1) <i>Resolution 10 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973)</i>	56
	(2) <i>Resolution 53 (Nairobi, 1982)</i>	56
	(3) <i>Resolution 38 (Nice, 1989)</i>	57
	(4) <i>Resolution 1007 (Council, 1990)</i>	57
	(5) <i>Special Interest Account</i>	57
2.2.6.4.4	Settlement of arrears	58
2.2.6.5	Special funds	58
	(1) <i>Telecommunications for Development</i>	58
	(2) <i>International Programme for the Development of Communication</i>	58
	(3) <i>Special Reserve for Debtor's Accounts</i>	59
	(4) <i>Operational Fund at the Disposal of the Council</i>	59
	(5) <i>ITU Centenary Prize Fund</i>	60
	(6) <i>Fund for Installation and Repatriation</i>	60
	(7) <i>Exhibition Working Capital Fund</i>	60
	(8) <i>Other special funds</i>	61
2.2.6.6	Capital of the Union	62
	(1) <i>Reserve Account</i>	62
	(2) <i>Publications Capital Account</i>	63
	(3) <i>Stores, Reprography and Technical Services Capital Account</i>	64
	(4) <i>Simultaneous Interpretation Equipment Capital Account</i>	64

Section	Title	Page
2.2.6.7	External funds	64
	(1) <i>Canadian Contribution</i>	64
	(2) <i>Loans</i>	64
2.2.6.8	Below-the-line liabilities	65
2.2.6.9	Balance sheet of the Union at 31 December 1993	65
2.2.6.10	Special Fund for Technical Cooperation	67
2.2.6.11	Centre for Telecommunications Development	67
2.2.6.12	Technical cooperation support costs	68
2.2.6.13	World and Regional Telecom Exhibitions and Related Events	69
2.2.6.14	Other financial management questions	69
	(1) <i>External audit of the Union's accounts</i>	69
	(2) <i>Internal audit</i>	70
	(3) <i>Approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 1989 to 1993</i>	70
	(4) <i>Financial Regulations of the Union</i>	70
	(5) <i>The new ITU financial management system</i>	70
	(6) <i>Limits on expenditure for 1995 and subsequent years</i>	70
2.2.7	Other questions considered by the Council	72
2.2.7.1	Implementation of Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinion of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) (Resolutions 56-64; Recommendations 1-3; Opinion 2)	72
2.2.7.2	Publications	93
2.2.7.3	Use of information technology by the Union	95
2.2.7.4	Telecommunications and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (see Section 4.3.8.9)	96
2.2.7.5	ITU Centenary Prize (see Section 2.2.6.5)	96
2.2.7.6	United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA)	96
3.	Third part - CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS	
3.1	General questions	103
3.1.1	Implementation of Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) relating to conferences and meetings (Resolutions 1-13)	103
3.1.2	Other general questions relating to conferences and meetings	108
3.2	Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP-92)	108
3.3	Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-94)	108

Section	Title	Page
3.4	Administrative conferences held since the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989)	109
	(1) AFBC(2)	109
	(2) AF+	109
	(3) WARC-92	109
3.5	Conferences and Assemblies held since the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992)	109
	(1) WTSC-93 (see Section 4.4.1)	109
	(2) RA-93 (see Section 4.3.3)	109
	(3) WRC-93	109
	(4) WTDC-94	109
4.	Fourth part - ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT AND THE SECTORS	
4.1	Coordination Committee	113
4.2	General Secretariat	113
4.2.1	Office of the Secretary-General	114
4.2.1.1	External Affairs Unit (EAU)	114
4.2.1.2	Strategic Planning Unit (SPU)	116
4.2.1.3	Legal Affairs Unit (JUR)	116
4.2.2	Personnel Department	117
4.2.3	Finance Department	117
4.2.4	Department of External Relations (see Section 4.2.1.1)	118
4.2.5	Conferences and Common Services Departments	118
4.2.6	Information Services Department	120
4.2.7	Technical Cooperation Department (see Section 4.5)	121
4.3	Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R)	122
	- International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB)	
	- International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR)	
	- Radio Regulations and Maritime Mobile Service	
4.3.1	Introduction	122
4.3.2	World and Regional Conferences	124
4.3.3	Radiocommunication Assembly	124
4.3.3.1	Conference Preparatory Meeting	126
4.3.4	Radio Regulations Board	126
4.3.5	Radiocommunication Study Groups	127
4.3.5.1	Studies and Recommendations	127
4.3.5.2	Trends and perspective on the work of the Radiocommunication Study Groups	131

Section	Title	Page
4.3.5.3	Studies of particular interest for developing countries	132
4.3.5.4	Preparatory work and follow-up of Administrative Radio Conferences by Study Groups	133
4.3.5.5	Organization and working methods	133
4.3.6	Voluntary Group of Experts (simplification of the Radio Regulations)	134
4.3.7	Radiocommunication Advisory Group	135
4.3.8	Radiocommunication Bureau	135
4.3.8.1	Introduction	135
4.3.8.2	Application of Radio Regulations	136
4.3.8.3	Special assistance to Administrations in frequency management	140
4.3.8.4	Cases of harmful interference; monitoring	141
4.3.8.5	Preparatory and follow-up activities of Radio Conferences (WRCs, RRCs)	142
4.3.8.6	Software development and implementation; data bases for frequency management	145
4.3.8.7	Support for Radiocommunication Assemblies and Study Group activities	146
4.3.8.8	Cooperation with the Standardization and Development Sectors	146
4.3.8.9	Cooperation with other international organizations and activities	147
4.3.8.10	Publications	148
4.3.8.11	Seminars	151
4.4	International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) / ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)	154
4.4.1	Introduction	154
4.4.2	Overall view of activities from 1989 to 1993	154
4.4.2.1	Participation in the work of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector	155
4.4.2.2	Registered members of Study Groups	156
4.4.2.3	Participation in meetings	156
4.4.2.4	Meetings and documentation published (excluding meetings of the WTSC-93)	156
4.4.2.4.1	Meetings	156
4.4.2.4.2	Contributions received	157
4.4.2.4.3	Documentation published	157
4.4.2.5	Recommendations	158
4.4.3	Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG)	159
4.4.4	Results of Study Groups' work	159

Section	Title	Page
4.4.5	Activities under Resolution No. 14 (Melbourne, 1988) and Resolution No. 17 (Helsinki, 1993) - The importance of telecommunication standardization for the developing countries	1161
4.4.6	Cooperation with the Radiocommunication Sector	161
4.4.7	Cooperation with other international organizations	161
4.5	Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D)	162
4.5.1	The Independent Commission for Worldwide Telecommunications Development	162
4.5.2	Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)	163
4.5.2.1	Implementation of Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) concerning the Union's technical cooperation activities (Resolutions 14-33)	163
4.5.3	Appraisal of the technical cooperation activities carried out by the Union during the period 1989-1993	216
4.5.3.1	General remarks	216
4.5.3.2	Principal objectives	216
4.5.3.3	Project components	224
4.5.3.4	Participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme and other voluntary programmes	226
4.5.3.5	Financial resources	227
4.5.3.6	ITU resources for technical cooperation and assistance activities (see Section 4.5.2.1 - Resolution 18)	227
4.5.3.7	Regional African Satellite Communication System (RASCOM)	227
4.5.3.8	Priority of the telecommunications sector in national development - economic studies	227
4.5.3.9	Centre for Telecommunications Development (CTD)	228
4.5.4	Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D)	230
5.	Fifth part - REVIEW OF THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONING OF THE UNION	
5.1	Drafting Group of Experts to elaborate draft texts for the revision of the Nice Instruments (Resolution 1021 of the Council)	237
5.2	Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992)	237
5.3	Implementation of the Resolutions and Recommendation of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992)	238

Section	Title	Page
Annex 1	Membership of the Union	249
Annex 2	Evolution of the manning table	255
Annex 3	Provisional Budget for 1995	267
Annex 4	The Architectural Competition	307
Annex 5	Publications overview	309
Annex 6	List of Resolutions of the Radiocommunication Assembly, 1993	311
Annex 7	List of new or revised ITU-R Recommendations	313
Annex 8	Radiocommunication Bureau - List of Outputs and Services	337
Annex 9	Meetings of the Radiocommunication Sector in the period June 1989 - October 1994	341
Annex 10	Growth trend in ITU-R Recommendations 1900-1994 (est.)	343
Annex 11	Recommendations produced by the ITU-T Study Groups	345

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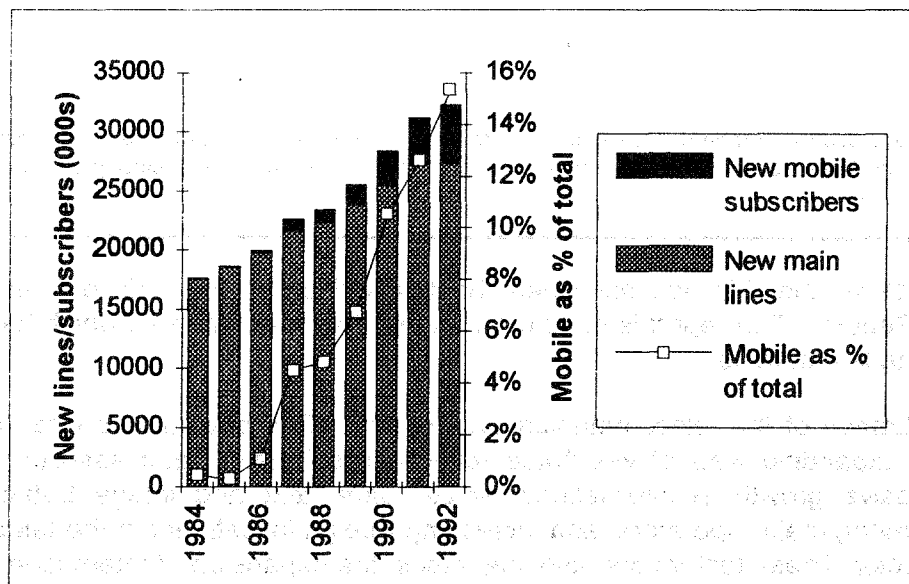
1. First part - GENERAL

1.1 Developments in telecommunications

In the period between the Nice and Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conferences (1989-94) the telecommunications sector has continued to prosper and, indeed, the pace of change has accelerated. In 1992, the most recent year for which data is available, the combined sales from public telecommunications services and telecommunication equipment was worth some US\$535 billion, equivalent to more than 2 per cent of global wealth (Gross Domestic Product). During 1992, service revenues grew by 9 per cent and equipment revenues by 8 per cent, which is remarkable for a period in which the global economy as a whole exhibited barely any growth. By the start of 1993, there were around 575 million telephone mainlines in use worldwide plus around 25 million subscribers to cellular radio networks.

The size of the global telecommunications network has continued to grow each year and during 1992 around 32 million new subscribers were added. However, since 1991, much of the new growth has been in terrestrial radiocommunication networks (cellular radio) rather than in the fixed-link network. More than 15 per cent of the new subscribers added to the global network in 1992 were for mobile rather than fixed link networks. In some areas, this percentage was much higher, for instance in the five Nordic countries more than 60 per cent of new subscribers in 1992 were for mobile networks. While there is no clear evidence yet of substitution between fixed-link and mobile networks (most mobilephone users also have a fixed-link connection) this is nevertheless the likely future direction of the industry, particularly in those countries which have a poorly developed fixed-link infrastructure.

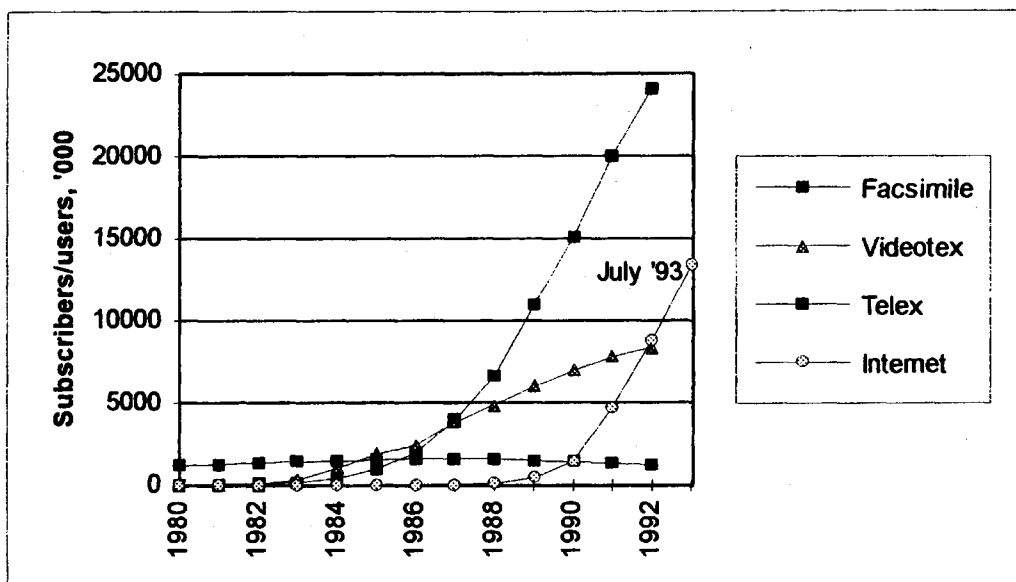
Figure 1.1: New telephone mainlines and mobile subscribers added to the global telecommunications network each year, 1984-1992



Source: World Telecommunication Development Report, ITU, 1994.

In addition to the voice telecommunication services described above, there has been a considerable increase in the use of public text communication systems since the mid-1980s. At the start of 1993 there were almost 25 million facsimile terminals in use worldwide in addition to the growing use of facsimile traffic sent direct from computers or through electronic mail systems. By July 1993, there were almost 15 million users of public electronic mail systems (Internet-based) as well as a growing number of private and intracorporate systems. The growth in public videotex systems has slowed but still numbered more than 8 million users of public videotex systems. The growth in these new services has more than offset the decline in older technologies such as telex or telegram.

Figure 1.2: Subscribers/users of major text communications systems worldwide, 1980-1992



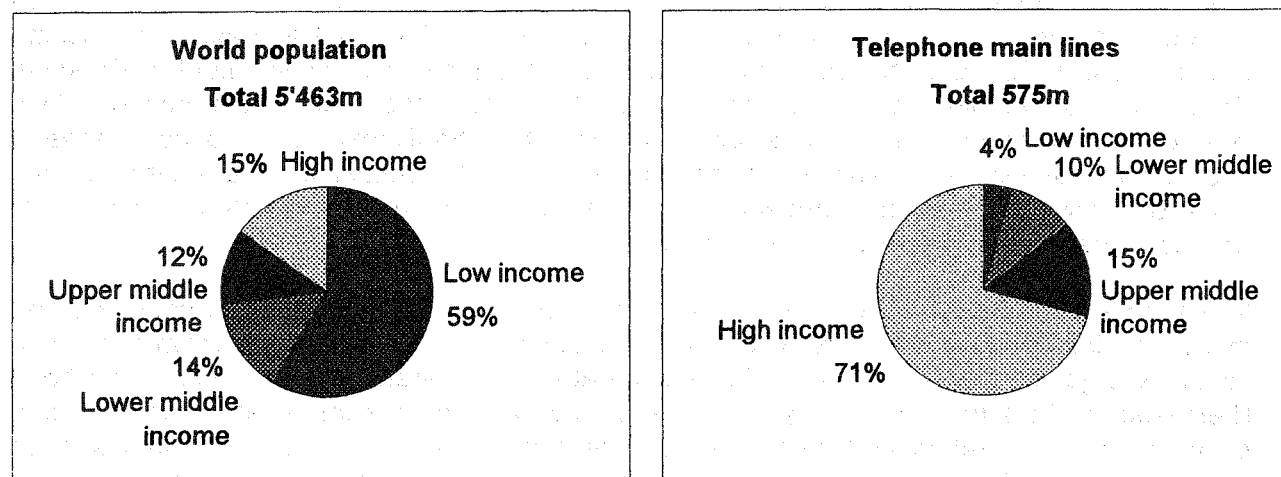
Note: Telex and videotex numbers based on ITU database. Facsimile numbers are ITU estimates. Internet numbers are based on confirmed number of "hosts" provided by Internet Society plus an estimate of "active users per host".

In 1994, the ITU has published the first edition of the "World Telecommunication Development Report". The report is structured around four main themes which have shaped the industry over the last decade:

- The *globalization* of the telecommunication industry. This phenomenon has many different facets: an expanding web of worldwide terrestrial, submarine and satellite communication links; explosive growth in international voice, data, text and image traffic; multinational alliances among major operators; and increasing foreign investment in the telecommunication services sector. These factors are also manifest in the expansion of international trade in both telecommunications equipment and services. Some 40 public telecommunication operators and a further 15 telecommunication equipment manufacturers now have global revenues in excess of US\$1 billion.

- The last decade has witnessed an explosion of new telecommunication products, services and technologies such as facsimile, mobile communications, global satellite services and fibre optics that have had a dramatic impact on the way telecommunication networks are developed, marketed and used. Faster speeds, greater capacity and enhanced functionality promise to alter the way voice, data and video are delivered in the 21st century. Technological change in the radiocommunication sector has been equally impressive: notably the shift from analogue to digital cellular radio systems, the development of mobile data and tracking systems (e.g. GPS - Global Positioning System) and the projected development of Personal Communication Mobile Satellite Systems (PCMSS) before the end of the decade. This *technological change* is increasingly blurring the traditional boundaries between telecommunications, radiocommunications, computers and broadcasting. The recent mergers in the US between telephone companies and others in the cable TV and entertainment fields provide evidence of this growing convergence.
- In response to globalization and technological change, most of the developed countries and many developing ones are carrying out major changes in the way their telecommunication sector is organised. Many countries have separated the operator from the state and have liberalised markets for terminal equipment and value added services; other countries have privatised their operators and more than 30 are planning to do so; some countries have introduced network competition, particularly in mobile communications. The impact of this *restructuring of the telecommunication sector* is being increasingly felt during the 1990s.
- However, despite substantial growth in the international network as a whole, much of the world still suffers from poor access to telecommunications. Some progress has been made towards narrowing the *telecommunications development gap* since the publication of the Maitland report ("The Missing Link"). For instance, more than 20 countries, including 8 of the Least Developed Countries, have achieved network growth of more than 15 per cent per year over the last decade, or three times the global average. Nevertheless, it remains the case that the 24 advanced industrial nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) account for approximately 70 per cent of the world's telephone mainlines, 80 per cent of telecommunication revenues and 90 per cent of international traffic even though they account for just 16 per cent of the world's population. This inequality is reflected in the global mismatch between supply and demand in telecommunications. Around three-quarters of the world's household have no access to the telephone and waiting lists for connection are growing rather than declining.

Figure 1.3: The distribution of population and telephone main lines worldwide, 1/1/93



Note:

- Low income covers 54 countries with GDP per capita below US\$600 per year.
- Lower middle income covers 55 countries with GDP per capita between US\$600-2'500 per year.
- Upper middle income covers 44 countries with GDP per capita between US\$2'500-10'000 per year.
- High income covers 67 countries with GDP per capita above US\$10'000 per year.

Source: ITU "World Telecommunication Development Report", 1994.

Table 1.1: Telephone main lines, teledensity and growth, by region, 1988-92

Region	Main lines, 1988 (000s)	(% of total)	Tele- density	Main lines, 1992 (000s)	(% of total)	Tele- density	CAGR (1988-92)
Africa	7'340	1.6%	1.2	10'076	1.8%	1.5	8.5%
Americas	167'998	35.7%	24.0	193'458	33.7%	26.0	3.6%
Asia	90'522	19.3%	3.1	122'187	21.2%	3.9	7.6%
Europe	163'403	34.8%	30.4	197'649	34.6%	35.4	5.0%
Oceania	8'669	1.8%	33.4	10'027	1.7%	36.8	3.7%
Former USSR	32'234	6.9%	11.3	40'536	7.1%	13.8	5.9%
Total	470'167	100.0%	9.2	573'934	100.0%	10.5	5.1%

Note:

- CAGR = Compound Annual Growth Rate (in telephone main lines).
- Teledensity = Telephone main lines per 100 inhabitants.

Source: ITU/BDT Telecommunication Indicator Database.

A general picture emerges therefore of an industry which is in flux. On the one hand, the telecommunication sector is bigger than ever before in terms of subscribers, revenues, investment, traffic and profits. On the other hand, it is still unable to keep up with the growth in demand and the ingrained inequalities of distribution are changing only slowly. The range of technical possibilities available are far wider than ever before, but the demands of users are for ever greater flexibility and for lower prices. Perhaps the keyword to encapsulate the coming decade is *competition*:

- Competition in domestic markets in the increasing number of countries that have licensed new market entrants;
- Competition in international markets as the traditional telecommunication operators attempt to become global players;
- Competition between technology platforms, notably between fibre, satellite and radio communications technologies.

It remains to be seen to what extent this new paradigm of competition in international telecommunications, rather than the traditional paradigm of cooperation, will serve to narrow the telecommunication development gap. This theme emerged strongly in the discussion at the World Telecommunication Development Conference held in Buenos Aires, March 1994. One of the fundamental challenges facing the ITU is to harness the energies of the increasingly dynamic, competitive global telecommunications industry to achieving the universal public service goals embodied in its Constitution.

1.2 Evolution in the Membership of the Union since the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989)

A) At the end of the last Plenipotentiary Conference there were 166 Members of the Union.

There were no new admissions in 1989 and 1990. Furthermore, as a result of the merging of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen as well as the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany, the number of Members had decreased from 166 to 164 by the end of 1990.

In 1991, the following two countries became Members:

- Republic of Lithuania (12 October),
- Republic of Latvia (11 November).

In 1992, the following eight countries became Members:

- Azerbaijani Republic (10 April),
- Republic of Estonia (22 April),
- Republic of Croatia (3 June),
- Republic of Slovenia (16 June),
- Republic of Armenia (30 June),
- Republic of Uzbekistan (10 July),
- Republic of Moldova (20 October),
- Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (20 October).

As a consequence of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on 31 December 1992, the number of ITU Members decreased from 174 to 173 on that date.

In 1993, the following nine countries became Members:

- Czech Republic (1 January),
- Republic of Georgia (7 January),
- Slovak Republic (23 February),
- Republic of Kazakhstan (23 February),
- Federated States of Micronesia (18 March),
- The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (4 May),
- Turkmenistan (7 May),
- Eritrea (6 August),
- Principality of Andorra (12 November).

In 1994, the following countries became Members:

- Kyrgyz Republic (20 January)
- Republic of Tajikistan (28 April)

The Union comprises, therefore, 184 Members on 31 May 1994 (see *Annex 1*).

B) At the end of 1988 the participation in the activities of the International Consultative Committees was as follows:

International Radio Consultative Committee

53 recognized operating agencies
37 scientific or industrial organizations
43 international (or regional) organizations interested in telecommunications

International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee

64 recognized operating agencies
162 scientific or industrial organizations
37 international (or regional) organizations interested in telecommunications

With the provisional application of certain parts of the Geneva (1992) Constitution and Convention as from 1 March 1993, new categories have been admitted to participate in the activities of the newly established Sectors. The situation on 31 December 1993 is as follows:

Radiocommunication Sector

77 recognized operating agencies (CV229)
44 scientific or industrial organizations (CV229)
30 regional and other international organizations (CV231)
11 regional telecommunication organizations (CV260)
6 intergovernmental organizations operating satellite systems (CV261)

Telecommunication Standardization Sector

89 recognized operating agencies (CV229))
142 scientific or industrial organizations (CV229)
23 regional and other international organizations (CV231)
11 regional telecommunication organizations (CV260)
4 intergovernmental organizations operating satellite systems (CV261)

Telecommunication Development Sector

11 recognized operating agencies (CV229)
5 scientific or industrial organizations (CV229)
1 other entity dealing with telecommunication matters (CV230)
1 regional and other international organization (CV231)
1 regional telecommunication organization (CV260)
2 intergovernmental organizations operating satellite systems (CV261)

1.3 Main achievements during the period 1990-1994

The dominant theme of the Union's activities during the 1990-94 period was restructuring in order to meet the challenges of the changing telecommunications environment. In this respect, the ITU accurately reflected the mood of the telecommunication sector worldwide.

The tone for the period was set by the report of the High Level Committee which was established pursuant to Resolution 55 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference and given the mandate to review the structure and functioning of the Union, in all its aspects, in order to recommend changes which would ensure that the ITU would respond effectively to the changing nature of the telecommunications environment.

The report of the HLC, Tomorrow's ITU: The Challenges of Change (Geneva, April 1991) made 96 recommendations for change. These recommendations touched the fundamental purposes of the Union, its structure, its working methods, and its management.

The HLC recommendations concerning the structure and functioning of the Union formed the basis of the proposals which were considered by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference held in Geneva in December 1992. The APP resulted in the Geneva Constitution and Convention which:

- broadened the purposes of the Union;
- redefined the role of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Council, General Secretariat and Coordination Committee to emphasize their strategic planning responsibilities;
- reorganized the activities of the permanent organs into the new Radiocommunication, Standardization and Development Sectors;
- provided for enhanced participation by non-administration entities and organizations in ITU activities;
- introduced new working methods throughout the ITU.

The HLC recommendations concerning ITU management were implemented by the secretariat under the guidance and supervision of the Council. Among other things, these recommendations led to:

- the development of new Financial Regulations and a new financial management system;
- new Staff Regulations and a number of important changes in the ITU personnel management system;
- the development of an information systems strategy designed to improve electronic access to ITU documents, publications and databases, as well as to improve the efficiency of operations.

The theme of restructuring to meet the challenges of change also marked the work of the Sectors:

- in the Radiocommunication Sector, a Voluntary Group of Experts undertook the task of simplifying the Radio Regulations;
- in the Radiocommunication and Standardization Sectors, improved working methods and accelerated approval procedures reduced the time required to develop Recommendations;
- in the Development Sector, the new Bureau of Telecommunication Development was created out of the old Technical Cooperation Department and Centre for Telecommunications Development, and a regional presence was established by 4 regional offices supported by 8 area offices.

At the same time as it developed and implemented these new structures, the Union pursued a full and active work program. Notable accomplishments included:

- the World Administrative Radio Conference which took place in Torremolinos, Spain in February, 1992 (WARC-92) and opened the way for future generation mobile telecommunication and broadcasting systems;
- the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference which inaugurated the "new ITU" in Helsinki in March, 1993 and planned the development of global standards for the leading edge telecommunication technologies needed for advanced personal communication systems and information superhighways;
- the Regional Telecommunication Development Conferences held in all parts of the world between 1990 and 1993, and the World Telecommunications Development Conference held in Buenos Aires in March 1994, which defined a global telecommunications development strategy.

Throughout the 1990-94 period, TELECOM exhibits and fora, and the Union's increasingly diversified publications program, raised worldwide awareness of advances in telecommunications and the contributions made by the ITU and its members to global development.

The first World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC) was held in Geneva from 15 to 19 November 1993, with the associated Radiocommunication Assembly from 8 to 16 November. The WRC proposed agendas for World Radiocommunication Conferences to be held in 1995 and 1997. The Assembly restructured certain Study Groups, prioritized and approved their work program, and set up a Conference Preparatory Meeting to prepare for these and future WRC's. The Radio Regulations Board met four times in 1993, approving Rules of Procedure for the Bureau's application of Radio Regulations. The Radiocommunication Advisory Group held its first meeting in April, 1994, and considered strategic planning for the Radiocommunication Sector. The Radiocommunication Bureau began its functions 1 March 1993, consolidating activities of the former IFRB and CCIR Secretariats, including services for Maritime Mobile and Radio Regulations, formerly in the General Secretariat.

1.4 Review of the Structure and Functioning of the Union (Resolution 55 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989) (see also Fifth part)

The process of reform has been set in motion by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference which laid the basis for an intensive examination of the ITU that has later in 1992 resulted in major changes in its organization and the way it carries out its mandate as the principal intergovernmental organization in the field of telecommunications.

Resolution 55 called for the creation of a "High Level Committee" with the mandate: to "carry out an in-depth review of the structure and functioning of the Union, in order to study and recommend, as necessary, measures to ensure greater cost-effectiveness within and between all ITU organs and activities by improving the situation as regards structure, organization, finance, staff, procedures and coordination with a view to ensuring that the Union responds effectively to the demands placed on it by the changing nature of the telecommunications environment..."

In particular the High Level Committee was asked to:

- a) identify and analyse options for the structure of the Union and its permanent organs;
- b) include a study of the internal management of the permanent organs including organizational, financial, and staffing aspects and arrive at conclusions relating to:
 - the most effective organization of the growing volume of work in the various organs;
 - cost-effective and harmonised working procedures in and between the individual organs;
 - staff requirements in the medium term (three to five years) taking account of the projects and activities of the Union;
 - the establishment of improved financial management and control process suitable to the needs of the Union and intended to improve financial transparency and accountability;

- c) include a study of the interactions between the permanent organs including the role of the Coordination Committee with a view to ensuring greater harmonisation of the activities of these organs;
- d) examine the functioning of the organs of the Union other than the permanent organs in order to improve efficiency and management; study the question of the rotation of Members of the Council;
- e) provide for interim reports and a final report showing clearly the advantages and disadvantages of any alternative proposals.

The Council at its meeting on 10 November 1989 elected 21 countries to be represented on the "High Level Committee".

The High Level Committee submitted its final report to the Council at its session in June 1991. As instructed, the Council decided to convene an Additional Plenipotentiary Conference in 1992 to consider the HLC Report and its Recommendations.

The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP-92) was held in Geneva from 7 to 22 December 1992. The conference revised substantially the provisions of the Constitution and Convention as adopted earlier at the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989). Proposed modifications to the legal texts were based on the Recommendations made by the HLC and the proposals submitted by the Members of the Union.

The new structure of the Union as reflected in the new basic instruments was approved and the APP decided to implement the new structure and working methods, on a provisional basis, as from 1 March 1993.

Second part

THE COUNCIL

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2. Second part - THE COUNCIL

2.1 Introduction

Under the provisions of the Convention, the Council takes all steps to facilitate the implementation by the Members of the provisions of the Convention, of the Administrative Regulations, of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and, where appropriate, of the decisions of other conferences and meetings of the Union, and performs any duties assigned to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference. It determines each year the policy of technical assistance in accordance with the objectives of the Union, ensures the efficient coordination of, and exercises effective financial control over, the work of the Union.

2.1.1 Composition of the Council

Following the election of its 43 Members by the Nice (1989) Plenipotentiary Conference, the composition of the Council was as follows:

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Federal Republic of Germany, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Argentine Republic, Australia, Republic of Benin, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Republic of Cameroon, Canada, Republic of Cape Verde, People's Republic of China, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Korea, Cuba, Arab Republic of Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Republic of Kenya, State of Kuwait, Malaysia, Republic of Mali, Kingdom of Morocco, Mexico, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of the Philippines, German Democratic Republic, Republic of Senegal, Sweden, Confederation of Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The 43 Members of the Council were represented at the Opening Meeting of the 45th session (Nice, 30 June 1989), Extraordinary session (Geneva, 6-10 November 1989) and 45th ordinary session (Geneva, 11-22 June 1990).

The 46th session (1991) was attended by 41 Members. One seat was vacant (German Democratic Republic) and one Member (Tanzania) did not attend the session.

The 47th session (1992) was attended by representatives of the remaining 42 Council Members. At its Final Meeting (held on 20 December 1992), Romania, elected during the APP-92 to the vacant Region C seat, was welcomed to the meeting, thus completing Council's composition and bringing it anew to its 43 regular membership.

Council membership again decreased from 43 to 42 as a consequence of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on 31 December 1992. All 42 remaining Members were represented at the 1993 and 1994 sessions.

Length of Sessions, Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Council

The length of sessions, together with the names of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, are given below:

Opening Meeting of the 45th session (Nice, 30 June 1989), Extraordinary session (Geneva, 6-10 November 1989) and 45th session (Geneva, 11-22 June 1990)

Chairman: Mr. A. Ph. Djiwatampu (Indonesia)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. Jira (Czechoslovakia)¹

46th session (Geneva, 27 May - 7 June 1991)

Chairman: Mr. A. Michna (Czech and Slovak Federal Republic)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. A. Padilla Longoria (Mexico)

47th session (Geneva, 21 June - 9 July 1992)

Chairman: Mr. J. A. Padilla Longoria (Mexico)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. N. Sánchez Valle (Spain)

1993 session (Geneva, 21 June - 1 July)

Chairman: Mr. J. N. Sánchez Valle (Spain)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. S. Mbaye (Senegal)

1994 session (Geneva 2 - 17 May)²

Chairman: Mr. S. Mbaye (Senegal)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. D. Charoenphol (Thailand)

2.1.2 Structure of the Council

The Council set up the following Committees:

Committee 1 - Finance (1990-1994)

Committee 2 - Staff and Pensions (1990-1994)

Committee 3 - Development (1990-1993)

Committee 4 - Matters relating to the High Level Committee (1991 session only)

The list of Chairmen for the four Committees is given below:

Committee 1:

1990 - 1994: Mr. P. Gagné (Canada)

Committee 2:

1990: Dr. K. D. Meier (German Democratic Republic)

1991 - 1994: Mr. S. Al-Basheer (Saudi Arabia)

Committee 3:

1990 - 1993: Mr. H. Vignon (Benin)

Committee 4:

1991: Mr. C. Oliver (Australia)

In addition, the Council also constituted various Working Groups on an *ad hoc* basis. These Working Groups dealt with matters relating to conferences (dates, agendas, etc.), working methods of the Council, staff issues, revision of the Financial Regulations and Strategic policies and plans.

¹ In the absence of Mr. J. Jira, the Council elected Dr. I. Laska (Czech and Slovak Federal Republic) as Vice-Chairman of the 45th ordinary session (Geneva, 1990).

² The Council decided that a final meeting of the 1994 session would take place on 18 September, immediately before the Plenipotentiary Conference, in Kyoto.

2.1.3 Methods of work and Rules of Procedure

a) Methods of work

The Council continued to work in the same manner as in previous years. However, it was decided at the 47th session (1992) to establish a Working Group on working methods of the Council. The Group, whose mandate was "to propose measures for improving the working methods of the Council, including necessary amendments to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union" held four meetings. Its report has been endorsed by the Council at its 1994 session.

b) Rules of Procedure

Under the provisions of the Convention, the Council adopts its own Rules of Procedure. The Council, taking into account the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), amended the Rules of Procedure at its 45th session (1990).

2.1.4 Report on each session of the Council

One Extraordinary and five regular sessions of the Council have been convened since the last Plenipotentiary Conference. At all these sessions the Council examined such subjects as annual budgets, financial operating reports, approval of the accounts, Reserve Account of the Union, membership of the ITU Staff Pension Committee, measures to be taken for the adjustment of pensions, reports on the activities of the Union, relations with the United Nations and other international organizations, Report on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Technical Cooperation activities, staff matters, creation, continuation and abolition of posts, revision of the volume of Resolutions and Decisions.

Except where special comment is needed, the above-mentioned subjects are not mentioned below.

Extraordinary session (1989)

The Council established the High Level Committee (HLC) to review the structure and functioning of the Union, consisting of representatives designated by 21 Members of the Council (see also sections 1.4 and Fifth part).

It also approved the creation of eleven posts in the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in application of the decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989).

45th session (1990)

The Council resolved to entitle the following Members to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class: Antigua and Barbuda (1/16), St. Vincent and the Grenadines (1/16), Seychelles (1/16), Swaziland (1/8), Tonga (1/16). With respect to the contributory shares of the Argentine Republic, it resolved to authorize the Argentinean Government to contribute from 1 January 1991 onwards on the 1/4 unit class, so that, from the same date onwards and until the next competent Plenipotentiary Conference, the Argentine Republic can pay to the Union each year an amount equal to 3/4 of one unit class, in order to amortize its arrears.

In consultation with the Members of the Union, the Council decided on the date, venue and agenda of the World Administrative Radio Conference for Dealing with Frequency Allocations in Certain Parts of the Spectrum (WARC-92).

In accordance with Resolution 64 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, the Secretary-General was instructed to constitute a Committee to ascertain the facts concerning Israel's violations of the International Telecommunication Convention.

The Council resolved to establish a Voluntary Group of Experts to study allocation and improved use of the radio-frequency spectrum and simplification of the Radio Regulations (see also sections 3.1.1 and 5.3).

Other important matters dealt with by the Council include the accession by ITU Members to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, conclusion on a provisional basis of the Standard Basic Executing Agency Agreement (SBEEA) between the UNDP and the ITU, Progress Report of the HLC, development of direct remote access to ITU information systems, ITU Regional Presence, structure and functioning of the BDT and report on the activities of the Centre for Telecommunications Development.

46th session (1991)

The Council adopted on an interim basis the Pension Purchasing Power Protection Insurance Plan (PPPIP), for introduction on 1 April 1992, unless the United Nations General Assembly implemented measures providing comparable protection.

In consultation with the Members of the Union, the Council resolved to convene an Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP) and agreed on its procedures, agenda, date and place. A Drafting Group of Experts was established to elaborate draft texts for the APP.

It was resolved to terminate the functioning of the Centre for Telecommunications Development and its Advisory Board by the end of 1991 and integrate its distinctive functions into the structure of the BDT.

The Council resolved to provisionally grant to intergovernmental organizations operating satellite systems a status similar to that enjoyed by regional telecommunication organizations. It also endorsed some of the HLC recommendations and transmitted them to the Secretary-General and the Coordination Committee for implementation.

Other important matters dealt with by the Council include the election of a Member of the Council for Region C, postponement of the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC HFBC-93), Committee for ascertaining the facts concerning Israel's violation of the International Telecommunication Convention, participation of organizations of an international nature in the activities of the Union, Cooperation Agreement between UNESCO and ITU, premises at the Union Headquarters and Telecommunication Journal.

47th session (1992)

The Council resolved to use the Centenary Prize funds for the modernization of the ITU Central Library, subject to the approval of the donors.

It authorized the Solomon Islands to contribute in the 1/16 unit class as from 1 January 1993.

The Council resolved that any further application of Staff Regulation 3.8 b) must be in strict conformity with the wording of that Regulation and fully in line with the UN Common System.

It approved the conclusion, on a provisional basis, of the Cooperation Agreement between UNESCO and ITU.

At the session's Final Meeting (20 December 1992) the Council, in consultation with the Members, decided on the agenda, dates and place of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-93) and on the duration of the next Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994).

Other important issues dealt with by the Council include the Working Group on Working Methods of the Council, Consultative Group on Staff issues, date and place of the first World Development Conference, and Radiocommunication Assembly, 1993.

1993 session

The Council authorized Cuba to contribute in the 1/4 unit class to the defrayal of Union expenditure, Grenada in the 1/16 unit class, Madagascar in the 1/8 unit class, Sao Tome and Principe in the 1/16 unit class, Zambia in the 1/16 unit class, Bulgaria in the 1/4 unit class (provisionally) and Russia in the 28 unit class (provisionally).

A Working Group was set up to prepare a draft revised text of the Financial Regulations.

In consultation with the Members, the Council approved the agenda, date and place of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-94). It also approved budgetary provisions for VGE activities in 1994 and recommended to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) to provide the adequate resources for convening two VGE information meetings in 1995.

Other important issues dealt with by the Council include the Working Group on strategic policies and plans, implementation of APP Resolution 12 regarding Rules of Procedure for conferences and meetings, report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), and More efficient working methods of the Council.

1994 session

The Council authorized the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to contribute in the 1/8 unit class to the defrayal of Union expenditure from 1 January 1994, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 1/16 unit class from the date of its admission as a Member of the Union and Eritrea in the 1/8 unit class from 1 August 1993.

A draft strategic plan 1995-1999 was drawn up. The draft will be submitted, as a Council report, to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994).

In consultation with the Members, the Council approved the agenda, date and place of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-95), and the date and place of the Radiocommunication Assembly (RA-95).

The Council also considered an evaluation of the ITU regional presence. It unanimously adopted a Resolution authorizing the Government of National Unity of South Africa to resume its full participation in the conferences, meetings and activities of the Union as of 10 May 1994.

It approved the Final Report of the Working Party responsible for considering the working methods of the Council and decided, in addition to its application as from the 1995 session, that the Secretariat should prepare a new revised version of the Rules of Procedure of the Council. Furthermore, it defined the principles to be used in the preparation of election

procedures and approved the draft report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Council also approved the revision of the Financial Regulations and the Staff Regulations of the ITU.

Other important issues dealt with by the Council include the implementation of APP Resolution 12 regarding Rules of Procedure for conferences and meetings, relations between ITU and GATT, and the results of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-94).

2.2 Activities of the Council

2.2.1 Conferences and meetings

See Third part of this Report.

2.2.2 Report on the activities of the Union

At each session the Council considered and adopted, with the necessary modifications, the draft "Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union". This Report is published in accordance with No. 306 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982.

2.2.3 Relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other International Organizations

2.2.3.1 Implementation of Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) concerning the United Nations and other International Organizations (Resolutions 47 - 54)

RESOLUTION 47

Measures to Enable the United Nations to Fully Carry Out any Mandate under Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations

Since the adoption of this Resolution, no case has been reported to the Council. In its report on the work of the organization from the 47th to the 48th Session of the General Assembly, the UN Secretary-General has noted that Palau remains the only entity under the Trusteeship Agreement of 1947 and it wishes to end the trusteeship at an early date.

RESOLUTION 48

Participation of Organizations of an International Nature in the Activities of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) instructed the Secretary-General to review the status of the international organizations which participate in the activities of the Union, as well as to examine the international organization character of those who request such participation in the future.

The High Level Committee to review the structure and functioning of the ITU examined the question of increased participation of non-Members in the activities of the Union, as well as the criteria and conditions for this participation.

The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) instituted the principal of encouraging the participation of entities and organizations other than administrations in the activities of the Union (Convention, Article 19) and instructed the Council to develop criteria and procedures relating to this participation (see Resolution 4).

Within this framework, the Secretary-General was instructed to assist the Council in studying, developing, and recommending the criteria and procedures that govern such participation. Document C93/49 on the participation of non-members in the activities of the Union, which was submitted to the Council at 1993 session, covers the scope of Resolution 48.

RESOLUTION 49

Collaboration with International Organizations Interested in Space Radiocommunications

During the period under review and in accordance with the terms of the Resolution, the ITU has intensified its relationship with other international organizations in the field of space radiocommunications. With the new structure of the ITU, activities on outer space have been redeployed to the Radiocommunications Bureau. Of significant importance, it is worth mentioning that the ITU has hosted from 11 to 13 October 1993 the annual UN Inter-Agency meeting on Outer Space activities. Substantive questions were considered at the meeting and included an in-depth review of cooperation by organizations of the United Nations system in remote-sensing activities. Cooperation among the organizations of the United Nations System in some specific areas of space applications such as meteorological and communication services, transfer of technology, education, navigation, etc., were reviewed. The aim was to ensure that the activities of the United Nations system in those areas were meaningfully integrated and the services rendered to Member States fully met their requirements in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

The Annual Report of the ITU on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was also prepared each year and submitted to the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and its Legal Sub-Committee). This document which covers space related activities of both the ITU Headquarters and the Member Administrations has also been distributed to all Members of the Union.

In addition to the above, the ITU has contributed on a regular basis to the Report of the UN Secretary-General on the programs of work of UN Organizations to the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the COPUOS. The Union has also bilateral relations in the field of space radiocommunications with organizations like WMO, INTELSAT, INMARSAT, EUTELSAT, IMO and ARABSAT.

RESOLUTION 50

Use of the United Nations Telecommunication Network for the Telecommunication Traffic of the Specialized Agencies

During the period under review, the ITU continued its participation in activities related to use and enhancement of the UN Telecommunications Network for the telecommunications traffic of the Specialized Agencies. Cooperation by BDT and the IS Department with the UN Telecom has taken the form of assistance in the preparation of telecommunication services surveys, assessment of strategy and evolution studies, definition of users specifications and

telecommunication services requirements, and the identification of areas for technical assistance. ITU collaboration includes : network planning and design, ITU experts' contributions, assessment on legal aspects and implications. ITU has also participated in the ACCIS TP/NET technical panel, and the ad hoc Inter-Agency Telecommunications User Group and its technical panels created in May, 1993 for the development of the UN Integrated Telecommunications Network.

It is worth mentioning that in the spirit of Resolution 50, the ITU continued to cooperate and provide guidance as well as the provision of consultancy services by experts hired through the ITU from funds made available by the United Nations.

The ITU has also maintained close working relationship with INTELSAT which has signed with the UN in March 1993 an agreement for the leasing of space segment capacity, authorizing the expanded use of the INTELSAT satellites by the UN and the specialized agencies as provided for under Resolution 50. In this respect, the ITU has continued to follow this system-wide endeavour in a bid to avoid duplication of efforts and wastage of resources.

RESOLUTION 51

Telegrams and Telephone Calls of the United Nations Specialized Agencies

Since the adoption of this Resolution, none of the specialized agencies of the UN has asked for special treatment for its telegrams or telephone calls. Telecommunication facilities in the United Nations Specialized Agencies have made significant progress and do not warrant any special treatment. The Resolution is now out of date.

RESOLUTION 52

Joint Inspection Unit

During the period under review, the ITU has continued in the spirit of the Resolution to study, comment and monitor reports emanating from the JIU and especially reporting on a regular basis to the Council. Mention should be made of the report prepared by JIU in 1991, in response to the request of the ITU Council for a review of the overall management and operation of the technical cooperation activities. In addition the JIU has produced a substantial amount of reports on the UN system. Of particular relevance has been the involvement of ITU in the work of ACC in providing comments and endorsing views expressed in the various reports namely on the issue of decentralization as well as on personnel and budgetary questions. The JIU has also prepared a report on evaluating the ITU Regional Presence.

RESOLUTION 53

Possible Revision of Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies

In so far as no conference has to date been convened to revise the 1947 Convention, the United Nations Organization has still not reconsidered the matter to which this Resolution refers. The Council, being of the opinion that the issue raised in the Resolution and the correlative amendment of Article IV, Section 11 of the 1947 Convention still need to be addressed, recommends that the Plenipotentiary Conference keep the Resolution, updated as necessary, in force.

More generally, the Council at its 1990 session, considering it essential for the Union's activities to be carried out in accordance with, and with due respect for, the privileges, immunities and facilities provided to that end, and concerned at the fact that almost half of the Members of

the Union were not parties to the 1947 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, adopted Resolution 1004 entitled "Privileges, Immunities and Facilities related to Activities of the Union". That Resolution urges all Members who have not yet done so to accede to the 1947 Convention, calling upon them in the meantime to apply the privileges and immunities provided by that Convention - or equivalent privileges and immunities - to the activities of the Union carried out in their territories.

Despite the adoption of this very clear position by the Council, the Secretary-General found it necessary to inform the 1994 session of considerable difficulties caused by the French tax authorities to international civil servants (of all nationalities) residing in France. Starting in September 1993, many staff members of the organizations (including the Union) received demands from their respective tax offices requiring them to declare the amount of the salaries and emoluments paid to them by their respective organizations in 1990, 1991 and 1992, with a view to the imposition of French income tax. Some of them even received demands for payment of back taxes. To justify this change in attitude, which runs counter to the policy of exemption which France has consistently maintained for almost 40 years, the French tax authorities argued that France had not ratified the 1947 Convention. The executive heads of the organizations concerned, acting with the support of the United Nations Secretary-General, made repeated representations to the French Government, which finally decided to suspend all tax demand procedures for a period of six months (starting in December 1993) so as to enable the Ministries concerned (Budget and Foreign Affairs) and the international organizations affected to come to an agreement on this delicate matter.

In response to the document submitted to the Council by the Secretary-General, the French Councillor informed the Members of the Council that his Government had extended by three months, until 30th September 1994, the period of suspension of all tax, in order to find a satisfactory solution to the problem, in consultation with all the organizations affected. Having taken note of that encouraging statement, the Council decided:

- firstly, to urge the French Government to extend the suspension decision for six months, at least until the 15th December 1994, and to reconsider its position and to initiate, as soon as possible, thorough consultations with the executive heads of the organizations concerned or their representatives, in order to find a lasting solution to this difficult problem which is acceptable to all parties and which in its effects is consistent with the constant practice prevailing in France until 1993, and
- secondly, to authorize the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts, in conjunction with the executive heads of the other organizations concerned, with a view to arriving at such a solution as quickly as possible and to submit a report to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference on developments since the 1994 session of the Council.

RESOLUTION 54

Request to the International Court of Justice for Advisory Opinions

The Council has not had to apply this Resolution and has not requested any advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice. It does, however, consider it imperative for the Resolution, duly updated, to be kept in force.

2.2.3.2 United Nations

Fourth United Nations Development Decade (1991-2000)

The Fourth United Nations Development Decade was proclaimed by the 45th General Assembly to start on 1 January 1991. The Assembly recognized that the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade were for the most part unattained. The Assembly further noted that for the developing countries, the external economic environment over the decade was generally characterized by shrinking resource flows, declining commodity prices, rising interest rates and increasing barriers to market access.

The basic aim of the Fourth United Nations Development Decade was to provide the overall framework for economic growth and development. The ITU has been active in promoting this objective through its various technical cooperation activities namely geared to the Least Developed Countries and its participation in the various UN fora particularly the ECOSOC and the ACC.

Mass Communications and Information: Measures taken by the General Assembly

During the period under review, the ITU has continued to provide advisory services to the United Nations namely through the ACC and its subsidiary bodies (see further details under ACCIS). The dissemination of information within the UN network is becoming a reality with the agreement signed between the UN and INTELSAT in March 1993.

The ITU's Telecom Information Exchange Services (TIES) is gaining momentum and is described with more detail in section 4.2.6 of this report. Suffice to say that information exchange facilities were demonstrated and explained for participants in ITU meetings, assemblies and conferences, in development conferences, and in TELECOM exhibitions, as well as to telecommunication bodies of some Member States.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989) reiterated the Union's dual function as the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunications and the UNDP executing agency, and resolved - through its Resolution 21 - that the Union shall continue its full participation in the UNDP within the framework of the Constitution and under conditions established by the UNDP Governing Council or by other competent bodies of the United Nations system.

During the period under review, the Union has continued to cooperate very closely with the UNDP, participating in all its Governing Council meetings as well as in its other important meetings such as the Inter-Agency Coordination Meetings (IACM) and the High Level Committee for TCDC, for which the UNDP has a Special Unit. Thus the Union was able to contribute constructively to debates and discussions on emerging policy issues of interest to the Union, such as the Successor Support Costs arrangements, the Programme Approach, National Execution of Projects, the Resident Coordinator system, etc. Please refer to section 4.5.2.1 on the implementation of Resolutions 21 and 22 for detailed analysis of the ITU/UNDP relationship.

Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

The implementation of Agenda 21 constitutes a great challenge in bringing to the fore a functional and rational division of labour within the system to achieve agreed goals in the field of Science and Technology for development. The contribution of ITU to endogenous capacity-building in science and technology for development is centered on its operational activities. The development of Science and Technology has been recognized as a major element

in achieving sustainable development and the ACC has been addressing the problem of coordination and cooperation within the UN system in this field. The ITU has continued to promote the role of telecommunication in the field of science and technology namely in its joint actions with UNIDO.

Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Information Systems (ACCIS)

The ACC, at its meeting in April 1993, decided to establish a Senior Level Task Force chaired by the ITU to review and make recommendations on the general requirements for dissemination of information, the means of harmonizing the UN information systems as well as the roles and mandates of the Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Information Systems (ACCIS) and the International Computing Centre (ICC). 24 UN system organizations participated in its work. The importance of the role of the ACCIS was highlighted in the ACC meeting of October 1993 and the recommendations of the Task Force were endorsed. In this connection, the Organizational Committee of ACC (OC) has requested the ITU to provide during the transitional phase, the chairmanship of the new Information Systems Coordination Committee (ISCC). The Committee will review and agree on its terms of reference, establish procedures for the election of the Committee's chairmanship, formulate its work programme and prepare the proposed program budget.

It should be noted that the former ACCIS databases on messaging profiles and electronic mail addresses will continue on the ITU TIES system free of charge to the new ISCC.

2.2.3.3 Specialized Agencies

1. UNESCO

In 1992, UNESCO and ITU signed a Cooperation Agreement with a view to strengthening and maintaining closer collaboration than has been hitherto the case. Both parties pledged to exchange information namely on symposia, conferences, meetings, seminars and workshops they are called upon to organize in the fields of communication, telecommunications or informatics.

Pursuant to the Cooperation Agreement, the ITU and UNESCO are currently working on a joint study on telecommunication tariffs. The study which started in 1992, is intended to bring together representatives of the UNESCO communities of interest and the telecommunications sector. Its objective is to clarify user requirements, and to identify opportunities aimed at providing a balanced analysis for an evolving debate between users and service providers. The study which started in 1992, was submitted to the World Telecommunication Development Conference, Buenos Aires (21 - 29 March, 1994) (see Document WTDC-94/4).

Mass Media Information

The continuing merger between telecommunication and computing on the one hand and between public telecommunication and the electronic media on the other augurs well for broadcasting and other mass media applications including the written press. The continuing study on Satellite News Gathering by the Radiocommunication Bureau as well as the study on special tariffs for mass media applications (with BDT and TSB) are areas of cooperation with UNESCO in this regard. Other cooperation on this subject occurred in the context of the IPDC.

International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)

Regular reports on the collaboration between the ITU and UNESCO for the development and implementation of the IPDC have been submitted to the Council.

Intergovernmental Informatics Programme (IIP)

The ITU participated at the Intergovernmental Committee for the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme in November 1990. In respect of recommendations reached at the session, the ITU has continued to provide advice and collaborate with UNESCO in the convergence of telecommunications and computer technologies.

World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997)

Within the framework of the World Decade for Cultural Development, UNESCO has been called upon to strengthen inter-agency cooperation with a view to implementing joint projects. The mid-term review of the Decade has been completed in 1994, as decided by the UN General Assembly. The ITU Council had decided that the 1994 World Telecommunication Day shall be celebrated under the theme "Telecommunications and Culture". This event has been prepared in consultation with UNESCO. A World Telecommunication Day Poster has been elaborated and messages of the two organizations have been circulated worldwide through their respective constituents.

2. Universal Postal Union (UPU)

The special relationship exists between the ITU and UPU partly for historical reasons, but mainly because of the increasing interest of postal administrations in the use of telecommunication services for the transmission of mail. The collaboration between the two sister organizations on the establishment of electronic mail/message service was highlighted in the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) Resolution 42 which, among other things, instructed the CCITT to continue to examine all contributions submitted to it by the competent organs of the UPU and to define the electronic mail service as appropriate. The CCITT in turn established a CCITT/UPU Contact Committee, under Resolution 11, at the VIIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly (1984). Since that date, this Resolution has been updated and appears as WTSC-93 Resolution 11. This Contact Committee has provided the framework for the close cooperation which has been maintained between the UPU and ITU-T in respect to new services of interest to both the Postal and Telecommunication Sectors.

3. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

During the current plenipotentiary cycle the GATT contracting parties, which include more than half the ITU Members, have concluded the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiation. Since telecommunication services have been included in the scope of the negotiations on General Agreement on Trade in Services the ITU Secretariat participated in a number of meetings of the Group of Negotiation on Services and its Telecommunication Working Group as observers and provided technical input to the deliberations. The Secretary-General periodically brought the GNS discussions related to telecommunications issues to the attention of the Members and the Council.

The Secretariat continues to monitor the development of negotiations on trade in basic telecommunication services. The Strategic Planning Unit prepared an information document titled "Trade of Telecommunication Services: Implications of a GATT Uruguay Round Agreement for ITU and Member States".

The High Level Committee recommended that consideration be given to "entering into an agreement with GATT setting out GATT's and ITU's complimentary roles and how the organizations should work cooperatively" (Recommendation 69).

The ITU Secretariat is currently undertaking studies on future relations with GATT.

4. Other Specialized Agencies having a particular interest in telecommunications

Besides UNESCO, the ITU has continued to maintain close relationships with other UN specialized agencies having a direct interest with telecommunications like ICAO, WMO, IMO and have participated in meetings on reciprocal basis. ITU has also collaborated with UPU on the development of an electronic mail system.

2.2.3.4 Other International Organizations

Recommendation 1 of the High Level Committee has called for the ITU to "play a leading role by working cooperatively, more strategically, and in a more systematic manner, with other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to ensure that, at the international level, a more comprehensive approach be taken to the broader issues of the global information economy and society". Pursuant to this recommendation, ITU has intensified its efforts to strengthening its cooperation namely with OECD, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNIDO and GATT. With the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round on Multilateral Trade Negotiations, ITU is looking forward to implement recommendation 69 of the HLC which requested it to examine the possibility of "entering into an agreement with GATT setting out GATT's and the ITU's complementary roles and how the two organizations should work cooperatively".

The ever-rising importance of telecommunications in any development sector is being recognized and the ITU has now sharpened its focus in the work of the ACC and its subsidiary bodies. Besides ensuring a pragmatic collaboration and namely chairing the Senior Level Task Force on Information Systems, the ACC held its regular session in April 1994 at the ITU Headquarters.

Continued efforts are being made to work closer with the Bretton Woods institutions as well as with INMARSAT and INTELSAT. Besides maintaining close collaboration with organizations interested in the radiocommunication and standardization sector, ITU celebrated the World Standards Day on 14 October 1993 when ISO, IEC and ITU co-authored the 1993 World Standards Day message on the theme "Information management - Faster and better with global standards".

Pursuant to Resolution 45/155 of the United Nations General Assembly of 18 November 1990, the ITU participated at the World Conference on Human Rights that took place in Vienna (14-25 June 1993) which provided the opportunity to introduce the concept of "the right to communicate". Cooperation with the specialized agencies was excellent namely with UNHCR, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, UNDP, ILO, World Bank and IMF and provided the opportunity to promote a more global approach to telecommunications.

The various development conferences that took place after the Nice Plenipotentiary, in Harare, Prague, Acapulco and Singapore, as well as the Helsinki Conference on Standardization and the World Radiocommunication Conference all provided the opportunity for the ITU to invite international organizations to participate actively in these events. The World Telecommunication Development Conference in Buenos Aires and Africa Telecom in Cairo during 1994 have also provided occasions to consolidate these relationships.

The ITU intends to play a prominent role in the World Summit for Social Development in 1995, in line with the recommendations of the HLC.

2.2.4 Staff and Pensions Matters

2.2.4.1 Implementation of Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) concerning Union staff (Resolutions 41 - 46)

RESOLUTION 41

Recruitment of Union Staff

The principal considerations governing the recruitment of staff appear in No. 154 of the Constitution, (Geneva, 1992):

"2. The paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible."

This text in fact reproduces Article 101, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Charter; its application has been dealt with in Resolution 41 (Nice, 1989) which resolved:

"1. that appointed staff in the Professional and higher categories shall continue to be recruited on an international basis and, in general, vacancies for these posts shall be advertised to the administrations of all Members of the Union; however, reasonable promotion possibilities must continue to be offered to existing staff;

2. that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment, in choosing between candidates who meet the qualification requirements for a post, preference shall be given to the candidates from regions of the world which are insufficiently represented in the staffing of the Union;"

The provisions of No. 154 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992), together with the requirements of Resolution 41 (Nice, 1989), have determined the recruitment policy of the Union with a view :

"1. to continue to pursue a recruitment policy designed to improve the geographical representation of the appointed staff in those posts of the Union subject to geographical distribution;"

Below is an excerpt from the geographical distribution statistics which have been presented to each session of the Council :

TABLE

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION							
YEAR		REGIONS					TOTAL
1989	Nb of countries per region	A	B	C	D	E	
	Nb of represented countries	32	25	12	51	46	166
	Nb of represented countries	11	17	7	21	15	71
	% of represented countries	34	68	58	41	33	43
	Nb of staff members	46	124	23	30	42	265
	% of staff members	17	47	9	11	16	100
1990	Nb of countries per region	32	25	11	51	45	164
	Nb of represented countries	11	17	6	22	14	70
	% of represented countries	34	68	55	43	31	43
	Nb of staff members	44	111	20	28	39	242
	% of staff members	18	46	8	12	16	100
1991	Nb of countries per region	32	25	13	51	45	166
	Nb of represented countries	11	17	6	20	15	69
	% of represented countries	34	68	46	39	33	42
	Nb of staff members	46	106	21	29	42	244
	% of staff members	19	43	9	12	17	100
1992	Nb of countries per region	32	25	20	51	45	173
	Nb of represented countries	12	16	8	20	15	71
	% of represented countries	38	64	40	39	33	41
	Nb of staff members	47	97	24	34	42	244
	% of staff members	19	40	10	14	17	100
1993	Nb of countries per region	32	27	25	52	46	182
	Nb of represented countries	12	16	10	20	15	73
	% of represented countries	38	59	40	38	33	40
	Nb of staff members	45	96	24	34	41	240
	% of staff members	19	40	10	14	17	100

Over the period considered, the number of countries, members of the Union, has increased by 10% (166 to 182 countries) while the number of staff members in the Professional and higher categories has decreased by the same percentage (265 to 240). While the proportion of countries represented has slightly decreased from 43 to 40%, the percentage of staff members belonging to Regions A, C, D and E has increased, with a rather sharp decrease for Region B (47 to 40% corresponding to 28 staff members, less in 1993 than in 1989).

The trend towards an improvement of the geographical distribution, which was already noticed in the last Plenipotentiary Conference in 1989, is confirmed and results, over the period 1982-1993, in rather significant changes; for example the proportion of staff members from Region B has decreased from 55% in 1982 to 40% in 1993, with an opposite situation for all other Regions.

The second element in the recruitment policy of the Union was :

"2. to favour, other qualifications being equal, the appointment of women to posts in the Professional and higher categories with a view to arriving at an equitable representation of women in the staff of the Union subject to resolves 2 of this Resolution;" (resolves 2 is quoted above - provision No. 154 of the Constitution, Geneva, 1992).

For the period considered, the distribution of candidatures and appointments of men and women is as follows :

		Region A		Region B		Region C		Region D		Region E		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Applications	men	571		1046		158		573		501		2849	
	women	127	18	187	15	21	12	53	8	29	5	417	13
	Total	698		1233		179		626		530		3266	
Appoint-ments	men	24		33		9		15		21		102	
	women	4	14	7	18	1	10	2	12	2	9	16	14
	Total	28		40		10		17		23		118	

From the point of view of candidatures received, the situation is clearly unsatisfactory since the average percentage of women applications to vacant posts is 13%. Furthermore, the percentage of such applications is significantly lower for the Regions which are the least represented.

As far as appointments is concerned, the situation is almost identical since there is a direct correlation between the number of candidatures and the number of appointments from any given Region.

In other words, the greater the number of candidatures, the greater is the likelihood to find the best qualified person amongst the applicants.

Under these circumstances, and as shown in the table below, the representation of women in posts in the Professional and higher categories has not significantly changed :

Distribution of men and women in Professional and higher categories at headquarters											
		Elected	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	P1	Total	
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	%
1989	men	9	0	21	62	85	45	17	0	239	84
	women	0	0	1	2	14	15	14	1	47	16
	total	9	0	22	64	99	60	31	1	286	
1990	men	9	0	19	57	81	43	16	0	225	84
	women	0	0	1	2	13	12	14	0	42	16
	total	9	0	20	59	94	55	30	0	267	
1991	men	9	0	19	57	77	41	15	0	218	84
	women	0	0	1	2	13	17	8	0	41	16
	total	9	0	20	59	90	58	23	0	259	
1992	men	9	0	18	58	74	44	11	0	214	85
	women	0	0	1	2	16	14	6	0	39	15
	total	9	0	19	60	90	58	17	0	253	
1993	men	10	0	16	59	73	41	10	0	209	83
	women	0	0	0	2	17	17	6	0	42	17
	total	10	0	16	61	90	58	16	0	251	

At its 1994 Session, the Council studied carefully this question on the basis of the recommendations made by the ICSC, to improve the situation and this matter is dealt with in a separate document presented to the Conference.

The third element in the recruitment policy (Resolution 41, Nice, 1989), namely :

"3. to continue to recruit young specialists at the P.1/P.2 levels where appropriate with a view to improving professionalism within the Union."

During the period concerned 1989-1993, two posts of project officers in the Telecom Secretariat and one post of technical officer in the former International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) have been established at the P.2 level. The continuous efforts to improve the efficiency of the Secretariat and the reduction in staff during the same period have not facilitated the implementation of this recommendation.

As far as the last element of the policy (Resolution 41, Nice, 1989):

"4. to continue to observe those recommendations of the ICSC which are applicable to the situation of the Union in matters of recruitment."

is concerned, the Secretariat has been able to implement recommendations relating to the widening of the distribution of vacancy notices, the systematization of the conduct of interviews. However, other recommendations in relation to organization of recruitment, missions and use of rosters were not found compatible with the needs of the Union nor with the policy as defined in Resolution 41 (Nice, 1989).

RESOLUTION 42

Remuneration and Representation Allowances of Elected Officials

In accordance with Resolution 42, the Council took action in 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993 concerning the salaries and pensionable remuneration of Elected Officials. The action taken was consequential to measures adopted within the Common System as a result of the decisions of the General Assembly of the United Nations (UNGA) 42nd, 43rd, 44th and 45th Sessions in regard to salaries, post adjustment rates and staff assessment rates applicable

to appointed staff in the Professional and higher categories. The modifications introduced in the salary scales of Elected Officials were in accordance with the methodology used by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) and with the decisions of the UNGA.

At its Session in May 1994, the Council examined a report concerning Resolution 42 of the Nice, 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference and decided to forward this report, together with a draft Resolution, for the consideration of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document C94/10).

RESOLUTION 43

Adjustment of pensions

In compliance with Resolution 43, the Council has followed carefully all developments in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and has received an annual report from the ITU. Pension Committee on issues affecting the Staff of the Union. The Council adopted Resolutions 997 and 1015 at its 45th and 46th sessions, respectively, relating to actions to be taken with a view to protecting the level of pensions.

It should be remembered that in order to give some protection to pensions against currency fluctuations, the General Assembly had accepted in 1987 to introduce a "floor" conversion rate for the local currency pensions of each of the countries whose currencies had appreciated in relation to the dollar. This "floor rate" was designated to protect those pensions against excessive losses in purchasing power. This measure was implemented on a provisional basis until the end of 1990. However, this provisional measure did not address the problem on a long term basis and the prospective values of pensions in Geneva declined ever further between 31 December 1990 and 31 December 1991.

In order to address that situation at its 45th session (1990), the Council approved Resolution 997 in which it reiterated its request to the competent bodies in the common system that a lasting and equitable solution should be found as soon as possible on the question of income replacement, with benefits everywhere comparable to those prevailing at the base of the system (New-York), and that to this end the ITU proposal (PPPIP) should be given due consideration.

The purpose of the Pension Purchasing Power Protection Insurance Plan (PPPIP) was to establish the measures required to protect staff members in the Professional and higher categories against erosion in the purchasing power of pensions paid by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, of which the Union is a member organization, caused by currency fluctuations which may affect pensions expressed in certain local currencies. More specifically, it was intended to ensure a more or less equal purchasing power for the initial pensions paid in the country of residence of the new pensioners as compared to the ones paid in New York at the base of the system.

The principle underlying the planned Fund was extremely simple - to guarantee equality of treatment for all retired staff. Their purchasing power would have been guaranteed whatever their place of residence, but in no case would the Fund had offered benefits beyond the purchasing power level defined by the United Nations General Assembly at the base of system - New York.

This matter was discussed during a special session of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board held in Washington from 19 to 22 February 1991. It proved impossible to reach a consensus on a long-term solution providing valid protection to the level of pensions and the study of the matter was deferred to the July 1991 session of the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund.

During the 46th session of the Council (June 1991), ITU staff showed their dismay in the face of such a situation. Following long and intensive discussions, the Council adopted Resolution 1015 in which it resolved to adopt on an interim basis the principle to introduce the Pension Purchasing Power Protection Insurance Plan (PPPIP) as described in Document 7132/CA46, from 1 April 1992, unless the United Nations General Assembly would implement measures providing comparable protection; it also resolved that in any case the PPPIP should only apply until comparable effects result from a United Nations General Assembly decision and that no acquired rights will result from the interim adoption of the PPPIP. It finally instructed the Secretary-General to take all the necessary administrative and budgetary measures to introduce the PPPIP under the above conditions.

Resolution 1015 was discussed at the 43rd Meeting of the UN Joint Staff Pension Board held in Paris in July 1991. The Board members were looking for a solution which "should be within the framework of the preservation of the United Nations Common System". The staff of most of the UN organizations demonstrated their support to the ITU approach to this long lasting problem. After several days of long and heavy discussions, a consensus was reached on a pension adjustment system which ITU agreed since it was reasonably close to its proposal and offered a comparable protection to what had been set as an objective by the Council.

This system was in line with Resolution 45/242 of the General Assembly which requested the Board "to give priority to the development of a long-term approach to the determination of the initial local currency pensions, taking into account observations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 25 to 27 of its report and the need to safeguard the financial health of the Fund while, at the same time, responding to the problems caused by the declining value of pensions in certain countries resulting from currency exchange rate fluctuations, and to submit recommendations on appropriate changes in the pension adjustment system to the General Assembly at its 46th session."

As a consequence, the PPPIP was not implemented and the Council considered it had fully responded to the Plenipotentiary Conference requests as set out in Resolution 43.

Further details on the approved Pension Adjustment System are included in Section 2.2.5 of this report entitled "Pensions and Social Security".

RESOLUTION 44

Rehabilitation of the Provident Fund of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds

Resolution 44 resolves to reduce the annual contribution from the ordinary budget to the Provident Fund from 350,000 to 250,000 Swiss francs and to maintain that contribution until the Fund is able to meet its obligations.

It instructs the Council to monitor carefully in the coming years the situation of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, and in particular the Provident Fund, with a view to taking any measures it considers appropriate.

The annual contribution of 250,000 Swiss francs from the ordinary budget has been paid to the Provident Fund, as provided in the Resolution, for the years 1989 to 1994.

At its session in 1994, the Council considered, on the basis of the report by the Management Board of the ITU Superannuation and Benevolent Fund, that the annual contribution provided for in Resolution 44 could be reduced to 200,000 Swiss francs until such time as the Fund was able to meet its commitments.

RESOLUTION 45

In-Service Training

Resolution 45 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) instructed the Secretary-General to continue to apply the "Rules for In-Service Training of the ITU staff" and instructed the Council "to allocate the appropriate credits for in-service training in accordance with an established programme which shall represent at least 0.25% and at most 0.50% of the portion of the budget allocated to staff costs".

In-service training programme 1989-1991

In 1989, following the arrival of the new Secretary-General a management workshop was organised for members of the Management Committee in collaboration with an external body. 39 individual requests for external studies, including those for training courses in the managerial, supervisory and communications fields organised by the UNOG, were also processed. Intensive training in the use of programmable workstations and the central computers was provided by the Information Services Department and approximately 210 man-days were devoted to this activity.

ITU continued to administer participation of the staff in language courses at the ILO and for some languages at the UNOG in 1990. One course on communication skills was organised internally. Management seminars were also organised for line-managers of ex-IFRB, CCIR and CCITT and encountered an unqualified success. 61 external studies requests, mainly in the areas of technical skills upgrading, were approved in the same year.

During 1991, computer training was strengthened and a total of 138 staff members participated in a word processing course. The majority of line managers has successfully completed the management seminar organised in collaboration with the external body. An oral presentation course was organised during the same period. 68 staff members received assistance for their external training.

In-service training programme 1992-1993

At its 46th Session (June 1991), the Council approved HLC recommendations and in particular Recommendation 88 "Enhance professional and technical training for ITU staff, to improve productivity and quality of performance and help staff maintain up-to-date technical expertise in a rapidly changing environment." The recommendation was based on the analysis of the structure and functioning of the ITU carried out by the HLC consultants, BAH, with a view to upgrading the technical, financial and human resources management sub-systems of the ITU.

In the context of the implementation of the HLC recommendations, the Council approved extra budgetary resources that enabled the Union to organise, in addition to existing training facilities as described in the former paragraph covering the years 1989-1991, special training activities such as the training on the new financial management system, the Management by Objectives project and the management training for professional staff with supervisory functions.

The In-Service Training Strategies Committee (ITSC) was also established during the year 1992, to set a strategic framework in preparing for the development of medium and long-term plans for in-service training.

At its 1993 Session, the Council approved the interim report on in-service training that included the general principles for the new enhanced training programme, the assessment of the overall training requirements and the preparation and application of new rules of procedures for in-service training.

The main characteristics of the new principles proposed, include among others, that the in-service training programme will be based essentially on the training requirements of the individual staff member as determined by the management, and not, as in the past, primarily at the request of the individual.

On the basis of the principles approved by the Council at its 1993 session, the In-Service Training Strategies Committee (ITSC) further submitted to the 94 Council new rules of procedure for in-service training, the assessment of the training requirements and the document related to career development. The latter showed the potential advantages of training as an efficient tool in career development. The Council reviewed these documents and decided to forward the report together with a draft resolution for consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Doc. C94/29).

Action by the Common System Organizations and the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC)

The Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) and the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) have consistently devoted considerable attention and effort to improve and develop training activities at both the organization and the Common-System level.

The ICSC reiterated on several occasions the importance of training as a means of assisting organizational efficiency and enhancing the career objectives of staff. It was noted during its 48th Assembly that the funds for training remained meagre in most Common-System organizations by comparison, for example, to such employers as the World Bank.

In an attempt to assist organizations in promoting awareness of the importance of training, the ICSC recalled that training, which was an integral part of human resources planning, should serve both the needs of management for improved organizational efficiency and the career development needs of the staff. In the drive for enhanced managerial effectiveness, the training needs of staff should not be overlooked, for a frustrated workforce was not an efficient one. It acknowledged at the same time that staff members themselves bore part of the responsibility for their own development.

The approach suggested for the Union therefore fully concurs with the one recommended to the Common System organizations in the sense that providing the organization with well-trained staff possessing the required skills and knowledge is essential for organizational efficiency.

RESOLUTION 46

Human Resources Development

Resolution 46 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) instructed the Secretary-General to study how human resources development principles, taking into account the recommendations of the ICSC, might best be applied within the Union, and report to the Council, and requested the Council to ensure that the necessary resources are made available for conducting this study and to examine the Secretary-General's report on this matter and to decide on the action to be taken in the light of the potential financial implications.

The resolution resolved that principles of human development should be applied with regard to recruitment, training, job evaluation, post-performance evaluation, appraisal of further career potential and separation. These factors have undergone considerable changes since the last Plenipotentiary Conference. The evolution of each Human Resources Management and Development factor is described below.

Recruitment

Human Resources Development relies heavily on the standard of recruits, their experience and past training.

The HLC examining the structure and functioning of the ITU recommended several changes in recruitment procedure with a view to establishing a more efficient recruitment mechanism. These recommendations were based on the assessment of the ITU system which did not reliably ensure the selection of a qualified and competent candidate.

These recommendations include :

Permit wider advertising of vacancies, beginning with notifications to Administrations to ensure global coverage, supplemented by advertising in appropriate publications at the Secretary-General's discretion and considering cost constraints. With the understanding that, in making selections, the Secretary-General should consider, in addition to position qualifications, such factors as geographic distribution and gender. Also permit direct application to the ITU, on the understanding that the Secretary-General should, in such cases normally consult with Administrations of the nationals involved before making a final selection. (HLC REC 84)

Conduct credentials checks and personal or telephone interviews with short-listed candidates for professional positions. (HLC REC 85)

Include the relevant Department head and direct supervisor of candidates on the Professional Appointment and Promotion Board. (HLC REC 86)

The corresponding staff regulation was amended to reflect these changes and the Administration Council approved it at its 1992 session. Accordingly, the new rules of procedures governing the Appointment and Promotion Board took effect in the same year.

The Implementation of the recommendations was reported to the Council in 1993 and 1994. Though no definite conclusion can be drawn at the present stage, it appears that the staff recruitment and selection mechanism has been improved. These measures are aimed at streamlining the links between the recruitment and other Human Resources Development functions.

Training

Training is an activity of paramount importance which forms part of the concept of human resources development. Details of the training activities undertaken from 1989 to 1993 are contained in the document related to Resolution 45.

Pursuant to HLC Recommendation 88 "Enhance professional and technical training for ITU staff, to improve productivity and quality of performance and help staff maintain up-to-date technical expertise in a rapidly changing environment" and Recommendation 87 "Establish a code of Practice to foster more effective manager/staff communications, including regular staff meetings and train managers in communications

skills", an organization-wide management training has been carried out, including more effective communications training during 1991, 1992 and 1993.

Furthermore, the In-Service Training Committee has been strengthened by increasing the participation of professional training specialists, and additional funds (SFr 450,000.-) have been allocated for the implementation of these recommendations in 1992. The In-Service Training Committee has established a 2-year training plan which was approved by the Coordination Committee. As a first result, training projects have started for the systematic introduction of management by objectives, for the operation of the future financial management system and for the improved use of desktop computer applications. Also, the In-Service Training Strategies Committee (ITSC) presented to the Council in 1993 and 1994 a new In-service training policy and the training needs analysis aimed at optimizing staff productivity and effectiveness and maintaining and upgrading the professional skills of the staff in responding to the changing role of the Union.

Job evaluation

Job evaluation should be conceived as a framework for, not an impediment to Human Resources Development, since it establishes the links between the objectives of the organization and the work performed to reach those objectives. The extensive information about jobs collected during job analysis facilitates the allocation of human resources, the efficient structuring of organizational units and the identification of overlap in functions or internal inconsistencies.

At its 1993 session, the Council approved the full application of the job classification system for posts in the Professional and higher categories as designed by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) and approved by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). This system corresponds to the use of seven levels of posts namely P.1 to P.5 and D.1 and D.2.

During the same session, the Council decided to delegate the authority to classify posts to the Secretary-General for posts at levels G.1 to P.5 within the limit of 0.5% of credits allocated for established posts in the Professional and higher categories.

Performance Evaluation

Performance evaluation is another key element of Human Resources Development and the HLC recommended to establish a reformed personnel appraisal system which encourages appraisers to be constructive but also to confront problems realistically, (HLC REC 77).

A new streamlined appraisal form was developed and introduced in early 1994 for all staff based on the following :

- the evaluation of performance against objectives established at the previous appraisal;
- no linkage to the need to review post descriptions;
- applied to all staff (except short-term) and including those at the top of their grade.

Well used, performance evaluation can be a highly motivating tool for defining staff members' job and training expectations as well as supervisors' comments and suggestions and it is also an essential tool for the identification of training needs. It is therefore expected that the newly introduced personal report system will improve the Human Resources Development as well as Human Resources Management of the Union.

HLC Recommendations 80 and 81 related to incentives raised many questions in the past sessions of the Council. After the introduction of the new appraisal system, the introduction of monetary and/or non-monetary incentives is again under review. The In-Service Training Strategies Committee also expressed that a very limited number of merit awards should be instituted on a personal basis for the duration of the period during which selected staff members occupy their existing posts subject to Panel review.

The new and more effective performance evaluation tool can also lead, once again, to a possibility of introducing the personal promotion scheme, since the ineffective performance appraisal system was one of the reasons for the ITU for not accepting the concept of personal promotions.

Appraisal of future Career Potential

When carrying out the analysis of the structure and functioning of the Union, the HLC Consultants, Booz Allen and Hamilton (BAH) pointed out that the Union's Human Resources Management system lacked in career development opportunities and performance incentives.

In fact, career potential in the framework of Human Resources Development and Human Resources Management has not been systematically considered within the ITU.

It is against this background that the need for a career plan has been recognized and a programme elaborated by the In-Service Training Strategies Committee to enable the individual to realize his full potential for the benefit of the Union and to provide the Union with a flexible, motivated and dynamic workforce.

Although a detailed career plan for each individual may be utopian because of the size of the ITU, it should be possible to identify career potential which would guide staff development and encourage individual performance.

Separation

It is widely recognised that a social environment in which the staff receives a level of satisfactory emotional support, enhances the staff loyalty to the organization and has a positive impact on his/her productivity. In this context the impact of this factor should not be underestimated.

The HLC Recommendations related to this subject include :

For new recruitment, consider conversion of some positions to "managed renewable term" (MRT) contracts with a proposed term of five years and renewal tied to maintenance of a specified standard of performance, (HLC REC 82),

and

establish an outplacement service for fixed-term and MRT contract holders, if this service can be accommodated by cost savings elsewhere (HLC REC 88).

These matters received further study and the Council approved at its 1993 session the amendment of staff rule 4.14.2 regarding Temporary Appointments and staff regulation 9.6 regarding Termination Indemnity. As a result, on appointment staff will be offered a fixed-term contract and subject to certain conditions (e.g. that the work continues to be needed and there has been satisfactory performance) the fixed-term contract may be converted to an MRT contract of 5 years. MRTs would be particularly appropriate for posts in which it is essential, in a rapidly changing environment, that staff maintain state-of-the-art expertise. However, posts for which MRT appointment will be used are not yet identified.

As for outplacement, a project to delegate this service to an external body is under review in order to avoid staff concern about greater career uncertainty.

Despite some difficulties in implementing the recommendations, it is believed that MRTs could yield important benefits for the effective HRM of the ITU in the long-term, as the HLC consultants found that currently "de facto" tenure of staff regardless of performance impedes career mobility and has an adverse impact on the ITU's efficiency.

Detailed action plans and recommendations for each Human Resources Management and Development factor are described in Council Document C94/62.

2.2.4.2 Other staff questions

General Staff Policy of the ITU

The general personnel policy of the Union is determined by the provisions of the Convention and the Resolutions on staff matters adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989, the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules and by Decisions and Recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (UNJSPB), and the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). As a consequence of steps taken by the Council to rationalize its work, authority has been delegated to the Secretary-General in matters concerning the grading and redeployment of posts and the Council receives regular reports on these matters and on developments in the Common System following action by the ICSC, the UNJSPB and the UNGA. Document C94/61 also deals with general staff policy and management.

An analysis of the measures taken by the Council pursuant to the Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) is included in the previous section of this report (see **Annex 2** - Evolution of the manning table).

Developments in conditions of service in the United Nations Common System

In accordance with Article VIII of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the United Nations and the Union agreed to develop as far as practicable common personnel standards, methods and arrangements. In pursuance of the objective to develop a single unified international civil service through the application of common personnel standards, methods and arrangements, the UNGA established the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) the statutes of which were accepted by the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference in 1982.

The establishment of a satisfactory, stable system governing conditions of service, salaries and allowances, has proved to be extremely difficult considering the wide range of living conditions existing in the different locations where international civil servants are employed and the instability in currency exchange rates throughout the world. Decisions by the UNGA, following consideration of a comprehensive review of the conditions of service of staff in the Professional and higher categories, conducted by the ICSC has resulted in 1990 in the following changes in the United Nations Common System :

- introduction of a new methodology for calculating the margin between the United States of America level of remuneration and United Nations level of remuneration;
- the confirmation that such a margin should remain within the 110 - 120 range with the desirable mid-point of 115 being established on a prospective basis;
- the simplification of the post adjustment system with a view to reflect more accurately currency fluctuations;

- the introduction of a hardship/mobility scheme for staff serving outside headquarters;
- the modification of the structure of the salary scale in increasing the number of steps but decreasing their value and their periodicity;
- the increase of the base salary scale which represented theoretically a real increase of 5% (3.8% in Geneva).

As reported to the Nice, 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference, the net remuneration levels for staff in the Professional and higher categories declined by 9% between 1985 and 1987. This degradation continued and reached 17.7% at the end of 1990 in spite of the real increase granted by the UNGA.

Year after year these problems, which have given rise to a deep sense of frustration and even a certain loss of motivation among Union staff, have been brought before the Council. The staff has demonstrated its dissatisfaction twice already in strikes during the Council's meetings.

As a result, the Council, on the one hand, in its Resolution 1029, adopted at its 47th Session (1992), invited the UNGA, as a matter of urgency, to take action in this respect, and on the other hand, in its Resolution 1024, established a consultative group composed of designated Members of the Council, the Coordination Committee and Staff Representatives, to the meetings of which a representative of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) would be invited. That group was to study staff issues in order to recommend to the Council specific actions, in conformity with the Common System. The Consultative Group, which met three times in 1992, 1993 and 1994, facilitated the Council's work and provided an opportunity for a fruitful exchange of views among group participants.

All other decisions taken by the UNGA during the period 1991 - 1993, which relate to periodic adjustment of the base salary scale, with corresponding reduction in post adjustment to the level of pensionable remuneration and to the level of allowances, were considered by the Council and the ITU Staff Rules and Regulations were amended accordingly.

The application of common standards

The Council has continued to monitor the development and application of Common System standards in the management of the staff of the Union. In addition to matters relating to remuneration and pension benefits the Council has received regular reports of the action taken by the Secretary-General in the classification of posts, in the field of staff training and on Decisions and Recommendations of the ICSC addressed to organizations of the Common System.

The ITU has now almost fully implemented the ICSC Master Standard for the classification of Professional posts and above and continues to apply the standard to all Professional posts. At its 1992 Session, the Council endorsed the implementation in ITU of a new Common General Service Job Classification Standard for the Geneva-based organizations promulgated by the ICSC in August 1991. The Union is now implementing the General Service standard in the same manner as it did with the ICSC Master Standard, i.e. on a partial basis, when vacant posts are to be advertised or when requests for review of grading are submitted.

After the implementation by the Council of the High Level Committee's (HLC) Recommendations with regard to recruitment, the ITU policy in this field is becoming much more in line with the Recommendations of the ICSC. There are still differences relating to the use of rosters, the organization of recruitment, missions and the policy to be followed with regard to the recruitment of women.

Cooperation in common system activities

With a view to ensuring, to the extent possible, that measures to be implemented in all Common System organizations are both appropriate and acceptable to the Union, the Council has made its views known to the relevant organs of the system and has instructed the Secretary-General to participate in the work of these organs.

This participation related to the comprehensive review of the conditions of service of staff in the Professional and higher categories, the question of post adjustment as well as the design of methodologies for establishing pensionable remuneration. Furthermore, the ITU is also participating in studies requested by the Executive Heads of all the organizations of the Common System which relate to the improvement of management effectiveness and accountability and to the applicability in United Nations agencies of special features of the comparator civil service (United States of America civil service) concerning the remuneration policy for highly specialized and technical positions.

2.2.5 Pensions and social security

Pension scheme of the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF) and implementation of Resolution 43 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference

For many years, the Council had been concerned by the steady decline of the purchasing power of the pensions served to the ITU officials. During the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference Resolution 43 was adopted. It requested the Council to envisage the implementation of a Pension Purchasing Power Protection Insurance Plan, (PPPIP).

In 1990, the problem of pension levels continued to be a matter of concern. Since the application of a "floor" conversion rate for pensions expressed in local currency was due to expire on 31 December 1990, it was obvious that the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund would have to formulate a solution which would ensure that pensions in local currency were maintained at an acceptable level. The Council therefore adopted Resolution 997 by which it instructed the Secretary-General to bring the ITU proposal, based on the principle of the PPPIP, to the attention of the 40th session of UN Joint Staff Pension Board.

This recommendation was discussed during the meeting of the UN Joint Staff Pension Board in Washington in February 1990. It was impossible to reach a consensus on this matter as some Board members felt the ITU proposal was not acceptable by other organizations of the Common System.

In May 1991, the Council reviewed the situation again and had very long discussions on the conformity of the PPPIP with the common system of the United Nations. Resolution 1015 instructing the Secretary general to "take all necessary administrative and budgetary measures to introduce the PPPIP" was adopted. Consequently the PPPIP was adopted on an interim basis pending the decision of the UN Joint Staff Pension Board.

ITU decision was discussed during the Pension Board meeting held in Paris in July 1991. It helped the Board to reach a consensus on a solution acceptable by all organizations of the Common system. As the system proposed by the Board was similar to the ITU proposals, it was not necessary to implement the PPPIP.

The UN Joint Staff Pension Board's recommendation to improving the current arrangements for determining the initial local currency pension was a modification of the "Washington Formula" which has four parameters :

- i) the threshold for triggering the application of cost-of-living differential factors,
- ii) the cost-of-living differential factors,
- iii) the number of post adjustment classes above those at New York for which compensation is made, referred to as "PA class limit", and
- iv) the portion of the final average remuneration (FAR) to which the differential factors are applied, referred to as the "FAR limit".

The Board's consensus was reached on the following points :

- a) The threshold is one class of post adjustment above that at New York, as measured on a 36-month average basis;
- b) The schedule of COLD factors is slightly improved;
- c) the FAR limit would be set at P-4, top step instead of P-2, top step;
- d) the PA class limit is set at class 15.

The cost of these modifications to the Washington formula has been estimated at 0.3 per cent of pensionable remuneration. As the actuarial situation of the Fund is sound, it has been felt that a modification of the rate of contributions was not necessary for the time being.

- **Actuarial matters**

Following its two sessions in 1991, held in February in Washington and in July in Paris, the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund reported on the 21st actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1990. This report noted with satisfaction the significant reduction in the Fund's actuarial imbalance from 3.71 per cent of pensionable remuneration as at 31 December 1988 to 0.57 per cent as at 30 December 1990. However, the Committee of actuaries reaffirmed its position that a contribution rate of 24 per cent was desirable as the primary objective should be to secure the actuarial balance of the Fund. In order to correct the actuarial imbalance of the Board, it was suggested to increase the maximum number of years of creditable years of contributory service from 35 to 40. After extensive discussions, the Board was unable to arrive at a consensus. The matter was deferred until 1993.

During its session in 1992 held in July at Montreal, the Board only looked at the methodology and actuarial assumptions to be used in the next actuarial valuation of the Fund.

In June 1993, the Board held its 45th session in New York. It only looked at the methodology and assumptions to be used in the actuarial valuation of the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund.

- **Pensionable remuneration of the General Service category**

In February and in July 1991, the Board reviewed the methodology for the determination of the pensionable remuneration of the General Services category and noted a number of changes relationship between the pensionable remuneration of General Services and in the Professionals, this was mainly caused by the fact that for General Services staff, all of their

pensionable net salary is grossed up, while for Professional staff, only 46.25 per cent of their net remuneration is grossed up; several alternative methodologies were studied but no agreement could be reached in the Board at this stage.

During the 1992 session, the discussions continued but the three groups forming the Board could not reach a consensus and each of them made a statement on their respective position.

At its 1993 session, the Board was able to reach a consensus and recommended that 66.25 per cent of the General Services category net remuneration be grossed up for establishing their pensionable remuneration. It also recommended to implement the new methodology on the occasion of the first adjustment of the salary scales, on after 1 April 1994.

- **Staff Pension Committee**

Since 1966, the Council has appointed new members each year, in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations and Rules of the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund, to replace those representatives of the Council whose seats on the ITU Staff Pension Committee had fallen vacant. As regards Council's representatives, the membership of the ITU Staff Pension Committee has been as follows :

Members/Nationality	Alternate Members/Nationality	Until Session
Mr. K. STOECKER (German Fed. Rep.)	Mr. H. CHONO (Japan)	1991
Mr. M. APOTHELOZ (Switzerland)	Mr. P.G. TOURE (Senegal)	1992
Mr. S.S. AL-BASHEER (Saudi Arabia)	Mr. R.H. AVALOS-MANCO (Peru)	1993
Mr. Z. STRNAD (Czech Rep.)	Mr. S. M'BAYE (Senegal)	1992
Mr. G. DUPUIS (Switzerland)	Mr. B. SULISTYO (Indonesia)	1993
Mr. J. HERNANDEZ (Mexico)	Mr. A. NODAROS (Greece)	1994
Mr. R. HUMES (Jamaica)	Mr. A. NODAROS (Greece)	1994
Mr. J.L. MONTEIRO (Rep. of Cape Verde)	Mrs. H.Y. KIM (Rep. of Korea)	1995
Mr. D. GARNIER (France)	Mr. P. TCHERNIKOV (Russia)	1996

- **ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds**

The ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, the Regulations and Rules of which were drawn up and brought into force by the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference (1947), consist chiefly of :

- a) The Reserve and Complement Fund (called the Complement Fund) which concerns staff members who joined the ITU between 1 January 1949 and 31 December 1959; (at the date of writing, 99 retired officials, 28 staff members' widows and 3 children are in receipt of a benefit and 6 officials are still in service. All the staff members still in service are also members of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund).
- b) The Provident Fund, which concerns officials who joined the Union before 1 January 1949; (at the date of writing, 3 retired staff members and 6 widows of officials; there is no longer any serving staff member belonging to this Fund).

For several years now, actuarial reviews have shown that while the Complement Fund is in a sound position and can meet its obligations, the same is not true of the Provident Fund. This problem was discussed as far back as at the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference (1965), which allocated an annual payment of 68,500 Swiss Francs to stabilize the deficit.

A review at 31 December 1993 showed the situation of the Provident Fund to have stabilized somewhat. However, the 250.000 Swiss Francs subsidy still seems essential for the time being, given the financial situation of the Provident Fund, although the annual contribution may be gradually reduced in future in the light of developments in the situation.

Regarding the general administration of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, (SS. & B. Funds), it is worth drawing attention to the following points :

In accordance with decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference or the Council prior to 1973, the Union still pays for members of the Provident Fund 15 % of the last basic annual remuneration (according to the 1958 salary scale) as survivor's insurance; furthermore, the cost-of-living allowances payable to the beneficiaries of the SS & B. Funds continue to be adjusted according to the indexing system used by the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund.

The Assistance Fund of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds is intended to be used to assist officials who find themselves in a difficult financial situation for reasons beyond their control. Although it experienced certain financial difficulties in the past, the Fund now has a capital of more than 142.000 Swiss Francs and is in a position to meet staff needs. Over the past six years, it has granted 6 loans to active staff members and paid one grant to a retired official.

- **Social security**

- a) **Staff Health Insurance Fund**

This Fund is common to the International Labour Organization and the ITU. It is administered by a Management Committee which has constantly endeavoured to adjust the benefits payable by the Fund to the rising cost of medical treatment.

Since the Management Committee decided to reduce certain benefits and required the organizations to make a special effort when the rate of contributions was twice raised, first from 3.6 % to 4 % on 1 January 1986 and again from 4 % to 4.6 % on 1 March 1988 (divided equally between insured persons and the organization) and when the Administrations of ILO and ITU agreed to double their contributions in favour of their retired staff members. The Fund has been able to maintain a sound financial situation.

Under the Regulations, management cost are borne by the two organizations; the Joint Secretariat is based at ILO Headquarters and benefits are calculated by the ILO's data-processing service.

As regards the ITU, a total of 2811 persons (staff members, experts and their dependants) were insured under the Fund on November 1993.

b) Insurance of personnel engaged for conferences and other short-term periods

Since 1 July 1969, staff members engaged by the Union for conferences and other short-term periods are insured against sickness and non-professional accidents under a policy drawn up with a private company

A separate insurance contract covers professional risks to which staff members and experts on mission might be exposed.

In addition, Technical Cooperation experts are automatically provided with life-insurance coverage through a policy drawn up by the Union.

All questions relating to the social security and staff insurance policies are channelled through the Pensions and Insurance Secretariat of the Personnel Department.

2.2.6 Financial Management

The financial management of the Union is governed by the Financial Regulations adopted by the Council. The Secretary-General is responsible for ensuring application of these Regulations.

The following general principles apply to the financial management of the Union:

- The Secretary-General is responsible for the overall management of the Union's resources and for coordinating the activities of the Union in consultation with the Coordination Committee as necessary with a view to assuring the most effective and economical use of the resources of the Union.
- With the assistance of the Coordination Committee, the Secretary-General shall prepare and submit to the Council the draft budget covering the expenditures of the Union within the limits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference, as well as the annual financial operating report.
- A recapitulative financial operating report and accounts shall be prepared and submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference for examination and final approval.

2.2.6.1 Implementation of the Decisions, Resolutions and Opinions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) concerning finances of the Union (Decisions 1-2, Resolutions 34-40, Opinion 1)

DECISION 1

Expenses of the Union for the period 1990 to 1994

By the above Decision, the Nice Conference set limits for the annual expenditures of the Union for the period 1990 to 1994.

The limits and the implementation of Decision 1 are given in detail in paragraph 2.2.6.2.1 *Ordinary Budget*, (2) *Limits on expenditure*.

DECISION 2

Procedure concerning the choice by Members of their contributory class

According to this Decision of the Nice Conference each Member was to inform the Secretary-General before 1 January 1990 the class of contribution it had chosen. Members which failed to make known their choice by that date were to be requested to continue to contribute the same number of units as they contributed under the Nairobi Convention.

This Decision was brought by the Secretary-General to the attention of all Members, ROAs, SIOs and IOs. The evolution of the number of contributory units is given in paragraph 2.2.6.2.1 *Ordinary Budget, (3) Income*.

RESOLUTION 34

Approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 1982 to 1988

By this Resolution, the Plenipotentiary Conference gave its final approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 1982 to 1988. No action was required on this Resolution.

RESOLUTION 35

Auditing of Union accounts

By Resolution 35, the Nice Conference expressed its warmest thanks to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for the services rendered in respect of auditing of Union accounts. It also expressed the hope that the existing arrangements might be renewed.

This resolution was brought to the notice of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, which informed the Secretary-General of the ITU that the existing audit arrangements shall be continued.

RESOLUTION 36

Assistance given by the Government of the Swiss Confederation in connection with the finances of the Union

By this Resolution the Plenipotentiary Conference expressed its appreciation to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for its generous assistance in financial matters and also expressed the hope that these arrangements might be renewed.

The Resolution was brought to the notice of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, which confirmed that the arrangements shall be continued.

RESOLUTION 37

Contributory shares in Union expenditure

Resolution 37 instructs the Council to review, on their request, the situation of small countries, not listed by the United Nations as the least developed countries, but which may encounter financial difficulties in contributing in the 1/4 unit class, in order to decide which of them may be considered as being entitled to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class.

The Council updated the criteria defining small countries entitled to contribute in the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class and the countries concerned appear in Council resolutions.

RESOLUTION 38

Settlement of accounts in arrears

The implementation of this Resolution is explained below in paragraph 2.2.6.4 *Debtors*.

RESOLUTION 39

Absorption of shortfall in technical cooperation special accounts 1980 - 1989

This Resolution instructs the Council to find ways and means of absorbing, within a reasonable space of time, the remaining shortfall of income, estimated at 4,200,000 Swiss francs.

In the 1989 accounts the total shortfall stood at 5,357,759.41 Swiss francs. The Council decided to effect the following withdrawals in the 1990 accounts to amortize that shortfall: 2,350,000 Swiss francs from the Reserve Account, 1,000,000 Swiss francs from the Store, Reprography and Technical Services Capital Account, 1,000,000 Swiss francs from the Publications Capital Account, 7,000 Swiss francs from the Operational Fund at the disposal of the Council and to round off 759.41 Swiss francs. Thus the remaining shortfall stood at 1,000,000 Swiss francs at 31 December 1990.

The Council decided to amortize the remaining 1,000,000 Swiss francs by a corresponding withdrawal from the Reserve Account in the 1991 accounts of the Union. Thus the shortfall referred to in Resolution 39 was fully amortized by 31 December 1991.

RESOLUTION 40

Contributions of Recognized Private Operating Agencies, Scientific or Industrial Organizations and International Organizations

In this Resolution the Nice Conference encourages recognized operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations to choose the highest possible contributory class in the light of the benefits they derive and the larger ones to consider the 1 unit class as a minimum contribution, provided that their means are sufficient, and subject to their agreement.

This Resolution has been brought to the attention of those concerned.

OPINION 1

Contributions to defraying Union expenses

The Plenipotentiary Conference of Nice was of the opinion that, when choosing the class of contribution in which they wish to contribute for the period beginning 1 January 1991, the Members of the Union should, as far as possible, avoid reducing the number of units chosen and consider the possibility of increasing their participation in defraying Union expenses.

The evolution of the number of contributory units is given in paragraph 2.2.6.2.1 *Ordinary Budget, (3) Income* of this report.

2.2.6.2 Budgets of the Union

The existing structure of the budgets of the Union is the following:

(1) The Ordinary Budget, comprising

- the operational budget {costs of the Council, General Secretariat, Radiocommunication Bureau (former CCIR and IFRB), Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (former CCITT)};
- the budget of Telecommunications Development Bureau;
- the budget for Arabic, Chinese and Russian language costs;
- the budget of Conferences and Meetings;
- the budget for seminars organized by the ITU.

and financed mainly by the contributions of the Members of the Union and contributions from recognized operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and non-exempted international organizations.

(2) The Regional Conferences Budget, which is covered by the contributions of the Member countries of the region concerned and by contributions from participating Member countries of other regions.

(3) The Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget comprises the operational costs of technical cooperation projects, and is financed by contributions from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and funds-in-trust.

(4) The Supplementary Publications Budget comprises the direct cost of reproduction and distribution of the Union's publications. Since the publications are sold at cost price, the expenditure entered in the budget is covered by income from their sale.

Under the provisions of the Nice Convention (1989), the budgets of the Union must be submitted to the Council in a version by type of expenditure and in a version reflecting zero growth of the contributory unit.

The Council, in accordance with No. 54 of the Nice Convention, reviews and approves the annual budget of the Union taking into account the limits for expenditure set by the Plenipotentiary Conference and ensuring the strictest possible economy but mindful of the obligation upon the Union to achieve satisfactory results as expeditiously as possible through conferences and the work programmes of the permanent organs.

2.2.6.2.1 Ordinary Budget

(1) Expenditure

The Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice 1989, set budgetary limits for the years 1990 to 1994 and thereafter in Decision 1 for:

- operating costs of the Council, the General-Secretariat, the IFRB and the secretariats of the CCIs;
- the expenditure of the BDT;

- expenditure on the additional working languages;
- expenditure on world and regional conferences, CCI meetings and IFRB seminars.

The limits for the 1989 budget were set by the Nairobi Conference. Under Decision 1, these limits could be adjusted to allow for the changes in:

- salary scales, pension contributions and allowances, including post adjustments established by the United Nations Common System for application to the staff employed in Geneva;
- the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the US dollar insofar as this affects the staff costs of those on UN scales;
- the purchasing power of the Swiss franc in relation to non-staff items of expenditure.

The Council may authorize expenditure in excess of the limits for the meetings and seminars if excess can be compensated by sums within expenditure limits accrued from previous years or charged to the following year. Furthermore, if the credits available within the set limits are insufficient to finance unforeseen but urgent activities, the Council may exceed the ceiling with less than 1%.

Pursuant its terms of reference as laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council approved the following Ordinary Budgets for the years 1989 to 1994:

Year	Common Headquarters expenditure & the Council	Expenditure of the BDT	Additional Working Languages	Expenditure on conferences and meetings	Other expenditure	Total
1989	76,336,000	***) 6,465,000	***) 1,425,000	18,656,000	*) 3,457,000	106,339,000
1990	88,100,000	15,000,000	3,000,000	8,900,000	***) 3,100,000	118,100,000
1991	87,705,000	17,185,000	3,237,000	12,667,000	***) 3,000,000	123,794,000
1992	90,676,000	19,323,000	3,360,000	16,786,000		130,145,000
1993	96,266,000	23,198,000	3,540,000	9,606,000		132,610,000
1994	98,034,000	24,948,000	3,591,000	13,402,000		139,975,000

(amounts in Swiss francs)

*) includes 3,382,000 Swiss francs for the "Extended use of the Computer by the IFRB"

**) payment into the Reserve Account

***) given under the Common Headquarters expenditure and Council prior to 1990

The budgets of the Union are adjusted periodically to take into account the changes in the conditions of employment within the United Nations Common System and the fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the US dollar. Under Resolution 647 of the Council these changes are to be financed by withdrawals from the Reserve Account of the Union until provision can be made for them in the budget of the Union. Any changes leading to a reduction in the expenditures of the Union are offset by an equivalent payment to the Reserve Account.

The following changes were made to the credits approved by the Council:

Year	Budget approved by the Council	Additional credits withdrawn from the Reserve Account	Adjusted budget pursuant to Resolution 647
1989	106,339,000	5,930,200	112,269,200
1990	118,100,000	2,618,800	*) 120,718,800
1991	123,794,000	**) 10,503,800	134,297,800
1992	130,145,000	9,763,500	139,908,500
1993	132,610,000	4,660,950	137,270,950
1994	139,975,000	***) 3,932,400	***) 143,907,400

(amounts in Swiss francs)

*) includes 15,000 Swiss francs for the simultaneous interpretation equipment.

**) includes 1,482,000 Swiss francs for the implementation of the HLC recommendations, Council Resolution 1018.

***) as of 1 January 1994.

The actual expenditure under the Ordinary Budget for the years 1989 to 1993, compared with the adjusted budget is given in the table below, as well as the unused credits.

Year	Adjusted budget	Actual expenditure	Unused credits	%
1989	112,269,200	110,130,069	2,139,131	1.9
1990	120,718,800	117,016,679	3,702,121	3.1
1991	134,297,800	128,987,489	5,310,311	3.9
1992	139,908,500	135,986,213	3,922,287	2.8
1993	137,270,950	134,031,974	3,238,976	2.4
1994	*) 143,907,400			

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

*) as of 1 January 1994

The table below gives the actual expenditure of Common Headquarters expenditure (including staff, social security, premises, missions, office and miscellaneous expenses) compared with the adjusted budget.

Year	Adjusted budget	Actual expenditure	Unused credits	%
1989	88,572,000	87,455,001	1,116,999	1.3
1990	90,147,800	88,515,635	1,632,165	1.8
1991	94,240,000	92,901,349	1,338,651	1.4
1992	97,147,000	95,134,876	2,012,124	2.1
1993	98,977,000	97,376,035	1,600,965	1.6

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

The following table compares the actual expenditure of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to the adjusted budget. In 1989 and prior years the related expenditures of the Technical Cooperation Department were included in the Common Headquarters expenditure.

Year	Adjusted budget	Actual expenditure	Unused credits	%
1990	15,233,600	13,425,620	1,807,980	11.9
1991	18,336,300	16,872,147	1,464,153	8.0
1992	20,348,000	20,483,499	-135,499	-0.7
1993	23,906,800	23,713,855	192,945	0.1

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

The organization of the newly created BDT began 1990. Several posts foreseen for the strengthening of the regional presence could be filled only in the last quarter of the year 1991, which explains the relatively large unused credits for 1990 - 1991.

As to the Additional Working Languages, the Council may authorize expenditure to an amount of 3,000,000 Swiss francs per year (value 1 April 1989) according to Decision 1, (Nice, 1989). Pursuant to the Financial Regulations of the Union any of the credits allocated for

translation into Arabic, Chinese and Russian which remain unused at the end of the year are available for use over a four-year period starting from the end of the year for which they were allocated. The total amount available stood at 1,894,312.41 Swiss francs on 31 December 1993.

The actual expenditure on conferences and meetings are given below, compared with the adjusted budget.

Year	Adjusted budget	Actual expenditure	Unused credits	%
1989	20,061,600	19,151,678	909,922	4.5
1990	9,195,400	8,800,510	394,890	4.3
1991	13,735,400	11,254,628	2,480,772	18.1
1992	18,075,400	15,867,291	2,208,109	12.2
1993	9,835,250	8,474,510	1,360,740	13.8

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

The reduced conference and meeting programmes as well as the new working procedures applied in meetings allowed for a reduction in the work load which in turn explains the significant unused credits for these years.

(2) Limits on expenditure

Expenditure limits for the years 1990 - 1994 approved by the Nice Conference amounted to 600 million Swiss francs (value 1 April 1989) (see Annex to section 2.2.6).

During that period the projected expenditures would amount to 573.7 million Swiss francs, leaving an unused balance of 26.3 million Swiss francs or 4.39% below the overall limit.

The tables below compare the expenditure approved by the Council with the limits set by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, Decision 1.

Expenditure for the years 1990 - 1994 Limits set by the Nice Conference
(in thousands of Swiss francs) (Value, 1 April 1989)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Limits 1990-1994
Operating expenditure	88,100	85,700	84,600	83,100	81,800	423,300
Telecommunication Development Bureau	15,000	16,800	18,700	20,600	22,500	93,600
Additional Working Languages	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
Conferences and meetings	8,900	12,500	19,700	14,800	12,200	68,100
Total	115,000	118,000	126,000	121,500	119,500	600,000

Estimated expenditure for the years 1990 - 1994
(in thousands of Swiss francs) (Value, 1 April 1989)

	Actual expenditure				Approved Budget for 1994	Estimated expenditure 1990-1994
	1990	1991	1992	1993		
Operating expenditure	86,505	85,241	83,614	82,048	82,522	419,930
Telecommunication Development Bureau	13,220	15,613	18,390	20,299	21,649	89,171
Additional Working Languages	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
Conferences and meetings	8,550	9,723	13,355	6,843	11,116	49,587
Total	111,275	113,577	118,359	112,190	118,287	573,688

	Expenditure 1990-1994 (in thousands of Swiss francs)		Difference	
	Limits	Actual and budgeted		%
Operating expenditure	423,300	419,930	3,370	0.80
Telecommunication Development Bureau	93,600	89,171	4,429	4.73
Additional Working Languages	15,000	15,000	0	0.00
Conferences and meetings	68,100	49,587	18,513	27.19
Total	600,000	573,688	26,312	4.39

Operating expenditure for the period 1990-1994 has been kept slightly below the limit set by the Nice Conference, i.e. 419.9 million Swiss francs. For 1994 the foreseen excess expenditure of 771,000 Swiss francs remains within 1% flexibility authorized in paragraph 8 of Decision 1 of the Nice Conference. It should be noted that the cost of implementation of the High Level Committee Recommendations during the 1991-1994 period amounts to 4,653,000 Swiss francs.

The projected expenditure of the Telecommunications Development Bureau for the period 1990-1994 would remain 4.4 million below the limit of 93.6 million Swiss francs. The unused credits relate mainly to the years 1990 and 1991. It should be noted that these unused credits cannot be carried forward to the following years under Decision 1 of the Nice Conference.

(3) Income

The income of the Ordinary Budget was calculated to meet expenditure by the contributions of the Members of the Union, by the contributions of recognized operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations, international organizations, withdrawals from the Reserve Account and by miscellaneous income. The details of the income under the Ordinary Budget are given below.

Year	Number of Members*)	Number of contributory units*)	Amount of contributory unit Swiss francs	Income entered in the budget**) Swiss francs	Accountable income***) Swiss francs
1989	163	392 3/4	232,600	91,033,825	91,121,050
1990	166	398 1/8	265,000	106,198,750	106,198,750
1991	165	378 11/16	291,800	110,172,738	109,382,446
1992	164	375 11/16	306,000	114,616,125	115,260,000
1993	166	376 14/16	310,600	116,707,950	117,776,033
1994	180	375 11/16	319,200	119,560,350	

*) at the time of establishment of the budget

**) contributions of certain Members, who had fallen behind with their payments to the extent that the Council could not consider their contributions as income in the budget, have been credited to the Special Reserve for Debtors' Accounts (see paragraph 2.2.6.5 *Special funds*, (3)).

***) Accountable income corresponds to contributions posted to account and therefore also includes unpaid contributions.

The income of the Budget was based on the unit classification of Members governed by Article 15 of the Nairobi Convention for the years 1989 and 1990, and by Article 26 of the Nice Convention for the subsequent years.

Attention is drawn to the reduction in the total number of contributory units chosen by the Members under the Nice Convention, similar to the reduction that took place under the Nairobi Convention. In addition, the Council has been obliged to deal with requests by a number of Member countries, facing difficulties, to reduce their contributory class.

The contributions of recognized operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations are governed by Nos. 615 to 623 of the Nairobi Convention for the years 1989 and 1990, and by Nos. 375 to 383 of the Nice Convention for the subsequent years.

Year	CCIR *)		CCITT *)		Total units	Amount of contributory unit Swiss francs	Estimated income in the budget Swiss francs	Accountable income**) Swiss francs
	No.	Units	No.	Units				
1989	99	67	225	145	212	46,520	9,862,240	10,503,548
1990	100	67	229	146 1/2	213 1/2	53,000	11,315,500	12,021,875
1991	105	73	229	149 1/2	222 1/2	58,360	12,985,100	13,590,085
1992	110	76 1/2	229	150	226 1/2	61,200	13,861,800	14,806,430
1993	112	79	214	144 1/2	223 1/2	62,120	13,883,820	15,687,507
1994	123	86 1/2	223	152 1/2	239	63,840	15,257,760	

*) at the time of establishment of the budget. From March 1993 Radiocommunication Sector and Telecommunication Standardization Sector respectively.

**) these amounts include invoiced contributions posted to the account and therefore also unpaid contributions, including from 1993 also the Telecommunication Development Sector.

The Ordinary Budget takes also into account other income from withdrawals from the Reserve Account to balance the budget or to place a limit on the Reserve Account and reduce the amount of the contributory unit, subsidies from the Supplementary Publications Budget as well as miscellaneous income.

The table below gives the recapitulation of income in the Ordinary Budget for the years 1989 to 1994.

Income entered in the budget						Accountable income
Year	Contributions by Members	Contributions by ROA/SIO/O	Withdrawals from Reserve Account	Other income*)	Total	
1989	91,033,825	9,862,240	5,000,000	442,935	106,339,000	107,070,219
1990	106,198,750	11,315,500	-	600,750	118,115,000	119,149,950
1991	110,172,738	12,985,100	1,482,000	636,162	125,276,000	126,202,529
1992	114,616,125	13,861,800	1,000,000	667,075	130,145,000	132,576,788
1993	116,707,950	13,883,820	2,000,000	18,230	132,610,000	135,817,357
1994	119,560,350	15,257,760	5,100,000	56,890	139,975,000	

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

*) includes subventions from the Supplementary Publications Budget, and withdrawals from the Reserve Account to cover the write-offs of irrecoverable debts.

(4) Management Account

The table below gives the summary of unused credits and additional income under the ordinary budget as well as the surplus income of the Management Account.

Year	Unused credits	Additional income	Surplus income
1989	2,139,131	731,219	2,870,350
1990	3,702,121	1,034,950	4,737,071
1991	5,310,311	926,529	6,236,840
1992	3,922,287	2,431,788	6,354,075
1993	3,238,976	3,207,357	6,446,333

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

The surplus income of the Management Account has been paid into the Reserve Account, the details of which are given in paragraph 2.2.6.6 *Capital of the Union (1) Reserve Account*.

2.2.6.2.2 Regional Administrative Conferences Budget

Under No. 115 of the Nairobi Convention and No. 146 of the Nice Constitution, expenses incurred by regional administrative conferences are borne by all the Members of the region concerned and any Members of other regions which have participated in them. Income, i.e. Members' contributions therefore correspond to actual expenditure of these conferences.

The table below gives the Budgets of Regional Administrative Conferences, adjusted to take into account the changes in the United Nations Common System, as well as the actual expenditure and income for the years 1989 to 1990. For the years 1991 to 1994 no expenditure was budgeted for such conferences.

Year	Adjusted budget	Actual expenditure	Actual income
1989	1,802,900	1,643,355	1,643,355
1990	417,300	259,847	259,847

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

2.2.6.2.3 Technical Cooperation Special Accounts Budget

Pursuant to Resolution 21 of the Nice Conference, the administrative and operational costs resulting from the Union's participation in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the costs relating to other technical cooperation activities are set out in a separate part of the Union's Budget. These costs are not defrayed by contributions from Members but mainly by support cost payments from UNDP and other donors through funds-in-trust.

The table below gives the annual Budgets approved by the Council and adjusted to take into account the changes in the United Nations common system for salaries and other related payments as well as the actual expenditure and income.

Year	Expenditure		Income		Excess expenditure/ surplus income
	Adjusted budget	Accounts	Adjusted budget	Accounts	
1989	9,667,700	9,793,950	9,667,700	6,436,191	- 3,357,759
1990	6,197,300	5,522,510	6,197,300	5,813,616	+ 291,106
1991	6,940,100	5,994,122	6,940,100	5,945,636	- 48,486
1992	6,988,500	6,266,085	6,988,500	4,974,432	- 1,291,653
1993	5,301,500	4,840,806	4,773,500	4,058,373	- 782,433

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

The measures taken by the Council to deal with the excess expenditure are given in paragraph 2.2.6.12 *Technical cooperation support costs*.

2.2.6.2.4 Supplementary Publications Budget

Under No. 625 of the Nairobi Convention the sale price of publications is determined by the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Council, bearing in mind that it should, in general, cover the cost of reproduction and distribution.

Consequently, expenditure and income relating to the production and sale of publications represent an account supplementary to the Budget of the Union. At the end of the year, surplus income or excess expenditure in this account is credited or debited as the case may be, to the Publications Capital Account.

Expenditure depends on the publication programmes which derive from the decisions of conferences, plenary assemblies and the Council.

The table below gives the annual Budgets approved by the Council and adjusted to take into account the changes in the United Nations Common System for salaries and other related payments as well as the actual expenditure and income.

Year	Expenditure		Income		Surplus income
	Adjusted budget	Accounts	Adjusted budget	Accounts	
1989	13,039,300	9,967,902	15,100,000	11,263,522	1,295,620
1990	10,645,600	11,320,780	11,100,000	11,853,944	533,164
1991	10,126,500	10,481,303	10,031,000	12,413,992	1,932,689
1992	7,714,700	7,679,520	7,630,000	9,165,106	1,485,586
1993	8,577,400	7,945,208	8,577,400	9,286,401	1,341,193

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

The details of the Publications Capital Account, where the surplus income has been credited, are given in paragraph 2.2.6.6 *Capital of the Union, (2) Publications Capital Account*.

2.2.6.2.5 Functional Budget and cost analysis

Resolution 47 of the Nairobi Conference as well as No. 101 of the Nice Convention instruct the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee, to prepare and to submit to the Council a functional version as well as a cost analysis of the Budget.

Accordingly, the draft budgets, up to the 1993 Budget, submitted to the Council have been accompanied by a functional version and a cost analysis.

The new budget structure, approved by the Council in its 1993 session, is based on the new structure (Article 7 of the Geneva Constitution) of the Union (General Secretariat and the three Sectors). This new ITU Budget replaces the old functional version as well as the cost analysis. The 1993 Council had before it the 1994 Budget in two versions, one with the existing budget structure, the other with the new budget structure to be applied as from the 1995 Budget.

2.2.6.2.6 Budget forecasts

As provided in No. 301 of the Nairobi Convention and No. 101 of the Nice Convention, budget forecasts for the years 1991 to 1994 have been submitted regularly to the Council.

2.2.6.2.7 Provisional Budget for the year 1995

The Provisional Budget for 1995, which has been presented in the new budget structure and approved by the Council in 1994 without any prejudice to the decisions of the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference 1994, is given in **Annex 3** of this report.

2.2.6.3 Liquidity

The cash resources of the Union are drawn mainly from the annual contributions of Members and of recognized operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations participating in the work of the Radiocommunication Sector (former CCIR), the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (former CCITT) and the Telecommunication Development Sector. These contributions are payable in advance in accordance with No. 147 of the Constitution, Nice 1989.

If these contributions paid in advance are not sufficient to cover the Union's cash requirements, the Secretary-General may resort to advances from the Government of the Swiss Confederation under the prevailing arrangements. During years 1989 to 1993 no funds had to be

sought from this source due to the timely payments by the majority of the Members. However, this favourable situation may not continue in the future. It is proposed that the Plenipotentiary Conference should express to the Government of the Swiss Confederation its appreciation, as well as the hope that the current arrangements will be maintained in the future.

The satisfactory inflow of contributions has made it possible to deposit available funds with highly reputable banks. The interest produced by these deposits has been credited first to the Interest Account and then to the Reserve Account. The annual interest income is shown in paragraph 2.2.6.6 in the table giving the details of the Interest Account.

2.2.6.4 Debtors

2.2.6.4.1 Current debtors

The table below gives the evolution of current debtors for amounts owed to the Union for contributions and publications on 31 December for years 1989 to 1993.

Year	Contributions	Publications	Total on 31.12
1989	5,572,089	7,993,884	13,565,973
1990	6,539,506	8,294,147	14,833,653
1991	6,139,640	4,315,221	10,454,861
1992	6,946,876	3,789,192	10,736,068
1993	8,954,904	3,306,892	12,261,796

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

2.2.6.4.2 Arrears

The arrears on contributions and publications evolved in the following way during the years 1989 to 1993:

Year	Contributions	Publications	Total on 31.12
1989	14,995,689	1,154,927	16,150,616
1990	16,956,890	2,930,186	19,887,076
1991	18,104,834	2,822,454	20,927,288
1992	20,547,373	2,270,963	22,818,336
1993	24,807,890	2,119,459	26,927,349

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

2.2.6.4.3 Special arrears accounts

(1) Special Arrears Account, Resolution 10, Malaga-Torremolinos 1973

The amounts of 1,474,356.37 Swiss francs owed to the Union by the Republic of Bolivia and 1,294,616.25 Swiss francs owed by Dominican Republic remain outstanding. The balance of this special account thus stood at 2,768,972.62 Swiss francs on 31 December 1993. No settlements have been received since the Nice Conference.

(2) Special Arrears Account, Resolution 53, Nairobi 1982

The following amounts due to the Union remain unsettled; 352,393.00 Swiss francs from the Republic of Guatemala, 170,525.00 Swiss francs from the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and 629,793.50 Swiss francs from the Republic of Chad. The balance of this special account was thus 1,152,711.50 Swiss francs on 31 December 1993. No settlements have been made since the Nice Conference.

(3) Special Arrears Account, Resolution 38, Nice 1989

The Nice Conference resolved to transfer the following debts to the Union to a special arrears account bearing no interest: 567,047.95 Swiss francs owed by the Republic of Sudan for 1980 to 1983 contributions, 1,030,810.00 Swiss francs owed by the Republic of Liberia for 1979 to 1989 contributions, 612,205.20 Swiss francs owed by the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros for 1978 to 1989 contributions as well as 1978 to 1981 publications, and 198,405.70 Swiss francs owed by the Republic of Guatemala for 1984 to 1987 publications as well as 1982 to 1985 publications.

The related interest for overdue payments was transferred to the Special Interest Account.

A settlement of 60,000 Swiss francs has been received from the Republic of Sudan. The balance on 31 December 1993 was thus 2,348,468.85 Swiss francs.

(4) Special Arrears Account, Resolution 1007, Council 1990

At its session in 1990 the Council, at the request of the Argentine Republic, resolved that from 1 January 1991 onwards this Member is authorized to contribute in the 1/4 unit class and that from the same date onwards and until the next Plenipotentiary Conference, this Member can pay to the Union each year an amount equal to a 3/4 unit in order to amortize its debts.

The Council resolved further provisionally that, subject to the agreement of the majority of the Members and until the definitive settlement of the matter by the next competent Plenipotentiary Conference, the Argentine Republic's right to vote shall exceptionally be restored and that starting from 1 January 1991 the application of the provisions in No. 614 of the Nairobi Convention to the arrears of its contributions shall be suspended.

After the agreement of the Membership was obtained a special account was established for the above purpose, for the amount of 2,319,063.85 Swiss francs corresponding to the arrears of the Argentine Republic for contributions and publications.

Since the establishment of this special account the Union has received regular payments from the Argentine Republic. The balance of the account was 989,010.35 Swiss francs on 31 December 1993. Furthermore, the Argentine Republic decided to increase its contributory class from 1/4 to 1/2 as from 1994. The Argentine Republic has settled its special arrears account in full in 1994.

The related interest of 405,336.90 Swiss francs for overdue payments was accordingly transferred to a special interest account which remains to be amortized.

The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to give its definitive approval to the measures taken by the Council in this matter.

(5) Special Interest Account

Resolution 38 of the Nice Conference invited the Council to study ways of settling the Special Interest Account.

The balance of 1,177,704.55 Swiss francs of the Special Interest Account referred to in Resolution 38 was settled by a corresponding withdrawal from the Special Reserve for the Debtors' Accounts in the 1990 accounts of the Union (see paragraph 2.2.6.5 *Special funds, (3) Special Reserve for Debtors' Accounts*).

2.2.6.4.4 Settlement of arrears

The evolution of arrears and the slow settlement of arrears and special arrears accounts have been of great concern to the Council.

In addition to the regular reminders regarding outstanding amounts, each debtor with a special arrears account has been requested to submit a repayment schedule and to settle the account. However, these interventions have met with little success. In conclusion, the special arrears accounts arrangement does not appear to be effective any more.

In view of the disappointing experiences concerning the settlement of the Special Arrears Accounts it is proposed to the Plenipotentiary Conference not to authorize any new special arrears accounts linked to automatic recovery of voting rights. In order to accelerate the recovery of the outstanding amounts and to improve the cash-flow of the Union, the Plenipotentiary Conference is requested to authorize the Secretary-General to plan and negotiate settlement schemes with Members concerned, whereby the arrears would be transferred to special arrears accounts and the recovery of voting rights would depend on the rigorous implementation of an accepted debt-settlement scheme. The Secretary-General should further be requested to monitor implementation of repayment schemes and to report on the results to the Council.

Furthermore, some of the LDC Members of the Union have not taken advantage of the provision to contribute in the 1/8 or 1/16 class, which in turn creates a risk of accumulation of debts by Members who are unable to pay their annual contributions and arrears, even if exempted from interest charges. It is therefore recommended to the Plenipotentiary Conference that 1/8 unit contribution class be applied to all LDC Members, unless they request otherwise.

2.2.6.5 Special funds

In order to meet the requirements of certain functions or activities, the Union operates a number of special funds, which are described briefly in the following.

(1) Telecommunications for Development

Having regard to Resolution 24 of the Nairobi Conference relating to "Telecommunication infrastructure and socio-economic development", a special account was maintained in the Union's books.

The activities related to the above Resolution were completed and the surplus of 9,346 Swiss francs was transferred to the Ordinary Budget in the 1990 accounts.

(2) International Programme for the Development of Communication

In Resolution 35, the Nairobi Conference resolved that appropriate measures were to be taken for maintaining and supporting the Union's participation in the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC).

Of the allocation of 219,544 Swiss francs (US\$ 104,000) received from UNESCO, the remaining balance, 27,104 Swiss francs on 1 January 1989, was used in 1990 and 1991. The balance of the account was thus zero on 31 December 1991.

(3) Special Reserve for Debtors' Accounts

The Council, having noted that a certain percentage of contributions were paid very late and that there were doubts whether certain contributions would be paid at all, decided to create at its 41st session in 1986 a Special Reserve for Debtors' Accounts to offset doubtful assets in the Union's accounts.

The Council considered that the amounts available in the Special Reserve should be used only to facilitate the cash flow of the Union. However, if the Plenipotentiary Conference were to decide to write off certain unpaid amounts, the Special Reserve could be used for that purpose without affecting Members' contributions.

The income of this Special Reserve comprises interest on arrears as well as the contributions of certain Members who had fallen behind with their payments to the extent that the Council no longer can consider their contributions as income in the Union's budget.

Attention should be paid in this connection to the following decisions of the Council:

- to withdraw 1,177,705 Swiss francs from the Reserve to cancel the Special Interest Account following the decision taken by the Nice Conference to study ways of settling that account;
- in view of the level of the arrears to increase the Reserve in 1992 by a withdrawal of 1,973,000 Swiss francs from the Reserve Account and 163,000 Swiss francs from the Publications Capital Account.

The position of the Special Reserve for Debtor's Accounts developed from 1989 to 1993 as follows:

Year	Interest on arrears	Contributions credited to the Reserve	Increases/decreases of the Reserve	Balance at 31.12
1988				5,024,956
1989	1,257,997	326,170		6,609,123
1990	1,420,928	365,334	-1,177,705	7,217,680
1991	1,560,963	328,275		9,106,918
1992	1,786,650	344,250	2,136,000	13,373,818
1993	2,028,943	349,425		15,752,186

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

The balance of the Special Reserve thus covered 46% of the total of the arrears and special arrears accounts.

(4) Operational Fund at the Disposal of the Council

In 1977 the Council decided to pay the proceeds of the sale of the official ITU postage stamps, remitted to the Union by the Swiss Confederation, into an operational fund at its exclusive disposal. By its Decision 381, the Council decided to use the amounts in the Fund for technical cooperation purposes.

The Fund evolved from 1989 to 1993 in the following manner:

Year	Income	Expenditure for technical cooperation	Balance at 31.12
1988			6,380
1989	502,884	500,000	9,264
1990	6,899	7,000	9,163
1991	972		10,135
1992	4,556		14,691
1993	2,052		16,743

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

Under the arrangement signed in 1987 between the General Directorate of the Swiss PTT and the Union for the supply, use and sale of special postage stamps, the Swiss PTT has agreed to issue in 1994 a new ITU official postage stamp on the theme "100 Years of Radiocommunication".

(5) ITU Centenary Prize Fund

The Council decided in 1978 to institute an "ITU Centenary Prize Fund" intended to reward an individual or a group of individuals who have contributed to the development of international telecommunications.

Centenary prizes were awarded in 1979 and 1983. No prizes have been awarded since.

In 1992 the Council resolved to use the Centenary Prize Funds for the modernization and upgrading of the ITU Central Library. This measure was approved by the donors and the implementation of the project is under way. Altogether 10,555 Swiss francs were used for this purpose in 1993.

The Centenary Prize Fund evolved in the following manner from 1989 to 1993:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Return on investments</i>	<i>Uses of funds</i>	<i>Position at 31.12</i>
1988			524,286
1989	22,942		547,228
1990	30,260		577,488
1991	37,793		615,281
1992	42,219		657,500
1993	29,297	- 10,555	676,242

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

The balance available was thus 676,242 Swiss francs on 31 December 1993.

(6) Fund for Installation and Repatriation

This Fund is to cover removal and travel costs on appointment or on separation from service, as well as various related grants and indemnities.

The income of this fund is fixed by the Council at 3% of the remuneration of staff other than those recruited on a short-term basis.

The Fund has evolved from 1989 to 1993 as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Position at 31.12</i>
1988			1,394,996
1989	1,964,027	1,639,542	1,719,481
1990	2,419,619	1,912,411	2,226,689
1991	2,057,978	1,832,624	2,452,043
1992	2,178,001	2,306,361	2,323,683
1993	2,193,427	1,665,507	2,851,603

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

(7) Exhibition Working Capital Fund

The Council has resolved that any surplus income or excess expenditure resulting from world and regional exhibitions and related activities shall be transferred to an Exhibition Working Capital Fund. Recommendation 1 of the Nice Conference stipulates that a significant part of any surplus derived from exhibitions, forums and similar events is to be used for the Union's technical cooperation activities for the benefit of developing countries.

The Fund has evolved since its establishment as follows:

Year		Swiss francs	Swiss francs
	<u>Payments into the Fund</u>		
1989	Usercom 89, surplus income	20,449	
1990	Balance of the surplus income from Telecom 87	447,460	
1990	Asia Telecom 89, surplus income	230,058	
1990	ITU COM 89, excess expenditure	- 1,662,837	
1991	Africa Telecom 90, surplus income	246,732	
1991	Adjustments to the results of prior years' events	- 38,320	
1992	Telecom 91, surplus income	4,853,190	
1992	Telecom 91, income received after the closure of accounts	375,919	
1993	Americas Telecom 92, surplus income	947,467	
1993	Europa Telecom 92, surplus income	188,797	
1993	Adjustments to the results of prior years' events	349,861	
1993	Asia Telecom 93, provisional surplus income*)	2,315,053	8,273,829
	<u>Withdrawals from the Fund</u>		
1992	Transfer to the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation	1,788,255	
1992	Transfer to the Special Reserve in Tech. Coop. Project Accounts	1,000,000	
1993	Transfer to cover the shortfall in the technical cooperation		
	Support cost income for 1992	1,049,033	-3,837,288
	<u>Balance on 31 December 1993</u>		4,436,541

(amounts rounded off to the nearest franc)

*) subject to audit

(8) Other special funds

Staff Welfare Fund

This Fund is administered by the Secretary-General in consultation with the ITU Staff Council. The income of the Fund is the Union's share of the caterer's profits and the expenditure sums used for the welfare of the staff. The balance of the Fund stood at 193,329 Swiss francs on 31 December 1993.

Buildings Upkeep Fund

The Buildings Upkeep Fund shows as income the annual payments debited to the ordinary budget and as expenditure, the cost of maintaining the Union's buildings. The balance of this Fund was 280,008 Swiss francs on 31 December 1993.

ITU Restaurant/Cafeteria/Bar Upkeep Fund

The income of this Fund consists of the annual payments by the caterer and payments derived from the ordinary budget, whereas the expenditure is the cost of maintaining and renewing the equipment. The balance of the fund was 166,427 Swiss francs on 31 December 1993.

CCITT Reserve Fund

By Resolution 1001, the Council decided to close this fund. The balance of 104,923.35 Swiss francs was transferred accordingly to the Reserve Account in the 1990 accounts of the Union.

2.2.6.6 Capital of the Union

(1) Reserve Account

Unlike many other United Nations specialized agencies, the ITU does not have a revolving fund to ensure the financing of its activities; instead it has a Reserve Account.

The Reserve Account is financed mainly from unused credits cancelled at the close of each financial year, interest on deposits and sums advanced for publications as well as credits entered into the ordinary budget to adjust the balance of this account.

The Council may arrange for withdrawals from the Reserve Account to balance the budget or to place a limit on the Reserve Account and reduce the amount of the contributory unit.

The tables below summarize the movement of the funds in the Reserve Account for the years 1989 to 1993.

Attention is drawn to the following decisions of the Council to withdraw funds from the Reserve Account:

- In the accounts for the year 1989: an amount of 5,000,000 Swiss francs to reduce the amount of the contributory unit, 950,000 Swiss francs to cover part of the shortfall in the technical cooperation support cost income.
- In the accounts for the year 1990: an amount 2,350,000 Swiss francs to cover part of the shortfall in the technical cooperation support cost income and 129,505.60 Swiss francs for the write-off of bad debts. The budget provided for 3,100,000 Swiss francs to increase the Reserve Account. On the closure of the CCITT Reserve Fund and the Simultaneous Interpretation Equipment Capital, the balances of 104,923.35 and 163,804.45 Swiss francs respectively were transferred to the Reserve Account.
- In the accounts for the year 1991: an amount of 1,000,000 Swiss francs to cover the remaining shortfall in the technical cooperation support cost income, 1,482,000 Swiss francs for the implementation of the High Level Committee recommendations and 92,899.05 Swiss francs for the write-off of bad debts. The budget provided for 3,000,000 Swiss francs to increase the Reserve Account.
- In the accounts for the year 1992: an amount of 1,000,000 to reduce the amount of the contributory unit, 1,973,000 Swiss francs to increase the Special Reserve for Debtors' Accounts and 223,108.60 Swiss francs for the write-off of bad debts. The voluntary contribution of 876,000 Swiss francs received from the Federal Republic of Germany was credited to the Reserve Account.
- In the accounts for the year 1993: an amount of 2,000,000 Swiss francs to reduce the amount of the contributory unit. By Council decision 1,300,000 Swiss francs were transferred to the Reserve Account from the Stores, Reprography and Technical Services Capital Account.

<i>Payments into the Reserve Account</i>						
<i>Year</i>	<i>Provided in the budget</i>	<i>Surplus management account</i>	<i>Surplus interest credits</i>	<i>Surplus account credits granted for prior years</i>	<i>Sundry</i>	<i>Total</i>
1989	-	2,870,350	2,124,258	254,037	-	5,248,645
1990	3,100,000	4,737,071	3,802,653	672,266	268,728	12,580,718
1991	3,000,000	6,236,840	4,250,030	984,069	-	14,470,939
1992	-	6,354,075	4,665,200	570,790	876,000	12,466,065
1993	-	6,446,333	3,949,413	759,714	1,300,000	12,455,460

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

<i>Withdrawals from the Reserve Account</i>						<i>Position on 31.12</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>Provided in the budget</i>	<i>Additional credits</i>	<i>Write off</i>	<i>Sundry</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1989	5,000,000	5,930,200	-	950,000	11,880,200	4,414,314
1990	-	2,603,800	129,506	2,350,000	5,083,306	11,911,726
1991	-	9,021,800	92,899	2,482,000	11,596,699	14,785,967
1992	1,000,000	9,763,500	223,109	1,973,000	12,959,609	14,292,423
1993	2,000,000	4,660,950	-	-	6,660,950	20,086,933

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

As indicated earlier, the payments into the Interest Account are one of the main sources of income of the Reserve Account. The income of the Interest Account comprises interest debited to Publications Account and the accounts of regional conferences for sums advanced as well as interest from liquid assets deposited by the Union. The expenditure of the Interest Account is the interest paid to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for advances made to the Union.

The table below gives the details of the Interest Account for the years 1989 to 1993.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Interest debited to Publications Account</i>	<i>Interest debited to regional conferences</i>	<i>Interest on deposits</i>	<i>Total paid to Reserve Account</i>
1989	304,154	27,644	1,792,460	2,124,258
*) 1990	285,461	14,432	3,521,560	3,821,453
1991	282,554	2,275	3,965,201	4,250,030
1992	146,574	-	4,518,626	4,665,200
1993	159,692	-	3,789,721	3,949,413

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

*) In addition; Swiss francs 18,800 were debited to the Interest Account corresponding to the interest paid to FIPOI for financing the Extension of the Buildings.

(2) Publications Capital Account

Publications Capital Account derives its income from the surplus of the Publications Account. Conversely, it bears any excess expenditure of that account.

At the decision of the Council part of the Publications Capital Account may be transferred to the Reserve Account or used for other purposes.

The position of the Publications Capital Account developed during 1989 to 1993 in the following manner:

Year	Income from Publications Account	Withdrawals	Balance at 31.12
1988			49,103
1989	1,295,620		1,344,723
1990	533,164	*) 1,000,000	877,887
1991	1,932,689	**) 671,000	2,139,576
1992	1,485,586	***) 163,000	3,462,162
1993	1,341,193		4,803,355

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

- *) To cover part of the shortfall in the technical cooperation support cost income
- **) To cover the additional credits in the ordinary budget for implementation the HLC recommendation
- ***) To increase the Special Reserve for Debtors' Accounts

(3) Stores, Reprography and Technical Services Capital Account

This Account consists of the expenditure resulting from the centralized purchase of office supplies, purchase of material as well as purchase, upkeep and renewal of equipment and income resulting from charging for the work done. The balance of this account was 565,272 Swiss francs on 31 December 1993.

(4) Simultaneous Interpretation Equipment Capital Account

This Account consisted of a renewal fund for simultaneous interpretation equipment.

In connection of the revision of the Financial Regulations the Council decided to close this Account. The remaining balance of 163,804 Swiss francs was transferred accordingly to the Reserve Account in 1990 accounts.

2.2.6.7 External funds

(1) Canadian Contribution

Canada offered to the Union a one-time voluntary contribution of 100,000 Canadian dollars. The purpose of this contribution was to cover expenses related to the expert support which Canada put at the Union's disposal in the implementation of the recommendations of the High Level Committee and the work performed with regard to the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva 1992. This contribution was fully utilized during years 1991 and 1992.

(2) Loans

The Property Foundation for International Organizations (FIPOI) had advanced to the Union 23,796,268 Swiss francs, reimbursable in 25 annuities, starting from 1976. The balance of this loan was 8,503,776 Swiss francs on 31 December 1993.

The amounts advanced by FIPOI for the extension of the Union's buildings were 2,500,000 Swiss francs, reimbursable in 25 annuities and 18,560,000 Swiss francs, reimbursable in 40 annuities, both starting from 1990. The balance of these loans was 19,743,330 on 31 December 1993.

The total amount owed to FIPOI was thus 28,247,106 Swiss francs on 31 December 1993.

2.2.6.8 Below-the-line liabilities

(1) Under the trust-fund project accounts certain sums are owed to the Union by various bodies, mainly ITU member countries. The total amount due was US\$ 580,929 on 31 December 1993. If these amounts are not paid to the Union, they will have to be made good from the Union's resources. A special reserve has been created in the Special Accounts in view of possible non-payment by using one million Swiss francs of the earnings of Telecom activities.

(2) Under Article 26 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Union might be obliged to contribute to making up for the Fund's actuarial deficit. It is not possible to quote any figure in this connection.

(3) Under the Staff Regulations and Rules, staff members of the ITU are eligible to receive certain benefits on separation from service. Although no calculations are available, it is estimated that the current balance of the Fund for Installation and Repatriation is far below the potential liabilities of the ITU if the Union were to be dissolved.

2.2.6.9 Balance sheet of the Union at 31 December 1993

In order to assess the financial state of the Union, the Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to take note of the position of the assets and liabilities of the Union at 31 December 1993. For purposes of comparison, the balance sheet at 31 December 1988 as submitted to the Nice Conference in 1989 is also given.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION ON 31 DECEMBER 1993

	Swiss francs	
	Position on 31 December 1993	For comparison 31 December 1988
ASSETS		
<u>Liquid assets</u>	113,086,846.65	65,244,918.88
<u>Advances</u>	1,281,299.80	1,143,542.30
<u>Debtors</u>		
- Arrears, contributions & publications	26,927,348.50	19,160,940.30
- Current, contributions & publications	12,261,795.95	8,550,697.90
- Special arrears, Res. 10, PP Torremolinos 1973	2,768,972.62	2,889,580.12
- Special arrears, Res. 53, PP Nairobi 1982	1,152,711.50	1,463,281.65
- Special arrears, Res. 38, PP Nice 1989	2,348,468.85	
- Special Arrears, Res. 1007, Council 1990	989,010.35	
- Others	1,026,460.49	
	47,474,768.26	32,064,499.97
<u>Current accounts</u>	374,405.22	2,027,544.86
<u>Suspense accounts</u>	3,149,002.54	4,921,155.91
<u>Sundry stocks</u>	1,994,388.68	5,602,192.36
<u>Fixed assets</u>		
- Bonds, Centenary Prize Fund	86,000.00	
- Varembe building	1.00	1.00
- Tower building	8,503,776.00	13,586,319.00
- Building extension	19,743,330.00	14,812,396.95
- Furniture & equipment	1.00	1.00
	28,333,108.00	28,398,717.95
<u>Assets to be amortized</u>	1,405,712.29	6,003,580.91
	197,099,531.44	145,406,153.14
LIABILITIES		
<u>External funds</u>		
- Advances from FIPOI construction of the Tower building	8,503,776.00	13,586,319.00
- Building extension	19,743,330.00	12,863,612.00
- Creditors & depositors	5,078,860.14	3,945,816.30
- Contributions paid in advance	103,974,499.25	89,971,854.70
	137,300,465.39	120,367,602.00
<u>Current accounts</u>	40,000.00	584.55
<u>Suspense accounts</u>	2,269,942.35	2,240,143.22
<u>Account for payments granted for previous years</u>	7,260,484.37	2,215,885.65
<u>Special funds</u>		
- Buildings upkeep fund	280,008.06	96,190.55
- ITU Centenary Prize Fund	676,241.85	524,286.25
- Staff Welfare Fund	193,329.24	137,023.55
- Exhibition Working Capital Fund	4,436,541.43	
- Operational Fund at the Disposal of the Council	16,742.65	6,380.05
- ITU Restaurant/Cafeteria/Bar Upkeep Fund	166,427.30	51,491.30
- Fund for Installation and Repatriation	2,851,602.55	1,394,995.45
- Special Reserve for Debtors' Accounts	15,752,185.85	5,024,956.00
- Provision for indemnities to be paid	400,000.00	
- CCITT Reserve Fund		74,863.35
- International Programme for the Development of Communications		27,104.40
- Telecommunications for Development		436,263.97
	24,773,078.93	7,773,554.87
<u>Capital</u>		
- Reserve Account	20,086,932.94	11,045,869.01
- Publications Capital Account	4,803,355.06	49,103.19
- Stores, Reprography and Technical Services Capital Account	565,272.40	1,614,919.55
- Simult. Int. Equip. Capital Account		98,491.10
	25,455,560.40	12,808,382.85
	197,099,531.44	145,406,153.14

2.2.6.10 Special Fund for Technical Cooperation

The Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos 1973, set up Special Fund for Technical Cooperation by Resolution 21, based on voluntary contributions in any currency or in some other form, to meet the needs of developing countries which submit to the Union urgent requests for assistance.

Later, the Plenipotentiary Conference of Nairobi, 1982, by its Resolution 19, set up the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, based on contributions in currency, training services, or in any other form to meet as much of the telecommunication needs of developing countries as possible.

These two funds have merged over the years into the "Special Fund for Technical Cooperation".

As indicated in 2.2.6.11 CTD's assets and liabilities were transferred to the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation on 1 January 1992.

The Special Fund, whose accounts are kept separately from those of the Union, developed since 1988 in the following manner:

Year	Income			Expenditure	Balance of Fund at 31.12
	Voluntary contributions	Bank interest	Cancellat. of unliq. obligations		
1988					487,040
1989	155,633	28,654	-	301,464	369,863
1990	-	27,316	-	129,107	268,072
1991	61,952	21,108	179	10,582	340,729
1992*)	2,574,287	230,628	195,280	3,182,952	1,975,243
1993	89,271	43,743	-	429,312	1,678,945

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

- *) includes:
- the former CTD;
 - the voluntary contributions include 1,788,255 Swiss francs from the Exhibition Working Capital Fund.

2.2.6.11 Centre for Telecommunications Development

The Centre for Telecommunications Development (CTD) was set up within the framework of the Union following the recommendation of the Independent Commission for Worldwide Telecommunications Development.

The funds available to the CTD developed from 1988 to 1991 in the following way:

Year	Income		Administrative & project expenditure	Balance of liquid assets on 31.12
	Voluntary contributions	Interest and misc.		
1988	2,921,883	63,834	2,439,656	*) 2,480,578
1989	2,089,646	299,674	2,165,796	2,704,102
1990	2,282,214	310,491	2,407,978	2,888,829
1991	1,354,409	308,125	2,734,092	**) 1,817,271

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

- *) adjusted since the previous report
 **) the balance has been transferred to the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation

The Nice Plenipotentiary Conference decided in 1989, that the CTD would remain for an additional two years period for observation. The Council was invited to decide on the future of the CTD, in the light of the findings of the High Level Committee (HLC) and/or the appraisal of the results achieved by the CTD during that two-year period. An independent evaluation report on the CTD prepared by an outside consultant was made available to the HLC.

Following the recommendation of the High Level Committee, the Council in its 46th session in 1991 decided to terminate the functioning of the CTD by the end of 1991 and integrate into the structure of the Telecommunications Development Bureau (BDT) the distinctive functions originally envisaged for the CTD, and resolved that the BDT would take over the assets and liabilities of the CTD.

The integration of the CTD's functions to the BDT did not cause any additional financial burden to the Union.

2.2.6.12 Technical cooperation support costs

Resolution 39, Nice 1989 instructs the Council to find ways and means of absorbing, within a reasonable space of time the rest of the shortfall which accumulated during years 1980-1988 as well as in 1989. This matter, which also has a significant negative impact on the liquidity of the Union, has been of great concern to the Council. Furthermore, the years after 1989 have also produced shortfalls. Using the available funds the Council settled the shortfall referred to in Resolution 39 by 31 December 1991.

According to Resolution 21 of the Nice Conference the cost of administrative and executing services resulting from the Union's participation in the UNDP and other funding arrangements shall be included in a separate part of the budget of the Union, on the understanding that the support cost payments from the UNDP and other funding arrangements shall be included as income in that part of the budget. This Resolution instructs the Council to take all necessary steps to maintain a balance between the income and expenditure.

The Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget is closely affected by the exchange rate between the US dollar and the Swiss franc as most of the income of the account is US dollar based and the expenses Swiss franc based.

A number of policy decisions taken by the Governing Council of the UNDP have, from the year 1992 onwards, reduced significantly the funds available for project implementation and consequently the support cost income. On the other hand the Union, in order to be able to provide project management and executing services, is obliged to maintain a minimum infrastructure which cannot be reduced below a certain level.

The Union has benefited from the UNDP flexibility arrangements which have allowed for a higher average support cost income of 18.57% in 1992 and 15.34% in 1993 for UNDP and trust fund projects instead of the standard rate of 13%, thus compensating partly for the fallen support cost income.

Following the sharp fall in the project delivery and consequently in the support cost income in 1992, and in spite of the drastic measures of economy taken by the BDT already in the previous years, the shortfall in the support cost income in 1992 amounts was 1,049,033 Swiss francs. The Council decided to amortize the shortfall by a corresponding withdrawal from the Exhibition Working Capital Fund.

In 1993 the project delivery and the support cost income remained at a low level. The consequent shortfall in support cost income was 782,433.37 Swiss francs which the Council decided to amortize by a corresponding withdrawal from the Exhibition Working Capital Fund.

In this connection it should be noted that the administrative expenditures for project implementation were reduced from 9,793,950 Swiss francs in 1989 to 4,840,806 francs in 1993.

2.2.6.13 World and Regional Telecom Exhibitions and Related Events

In accordance with Recommendation 1 of the Nice Conference, the Union in collaboration with its Members has continued to organize telecommunication exhibitions and forums on a regular basis.

During the period 1989 to 1994 Telecom activities included, in addition to the 6th World Telecom 91 in Geneva regional events such as Asia Telecom 89 (Singapore), Africa Telecom 90 (Harare), Americas Telecom 92 (Acapulco), Europa Telecom 92 (Budapest), Asia Telecom 93 (Singapore) and Africa Telecom 94 (Cairo).

The accounts of the different Telecom activities as well as those of the Telecom secretariat, responsible for organizing these activities, are kept in strict accordance with the Financial Regulations of the Union. The accounts are audited by the External Auditor of the Union.

The accounts of the above events were closed with the following results to the Union:

	Swiss francs
Asia Telecom 89	230,058
Africa Telecom 90	246,732
Telecom 91	4,853,190
Americas Telecom 92	947,467
Europa Telecom 92	188,797
Asia Telecom 93 *)	2,315,053

*) provisional result

Above funds have been transferred to the Exhibition Working Capital Fund in the accounts of the Union (see paragraph 2.2.6.5 *Special Funds (7) Exhibition Working Capital Fund*), and used for technical cooperation activities in favour of the developing countries as recommended by the Nice Conference.

2.2.6.14 Other financial management questions

(1) External audit of the Union's accounts

By Article 55, No. 255, of the Nairobi Convention, 1982, the Council is instructed to arrange for the annual audit of the accounts of the Union and to approve them so that they can be submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference for final adoption.

Pursuant to Resolution 35, Nice 1989, and under the agreement renewed with the Government of the Swiss Confederation in 1989, the Government has appointed the External Auditor of the Union's accounts.

The detailed reports of the External Auditor have been examined each year by the Council, which has taken note of the audit certificates issued confirming the correctness of the financial statements. The Council has also initiated the follow-up of the comments by the External Auditor together with the Annual External Audit Report.

(2) Internal audit

In view of the complexity and size of the finances of the Union, an internal control service has become a necessity. Consequently, the function of the internal audit was introduced and a part-time internal auditor started his work in November 1992.

(3) Approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 1989 to 1993

In accordance with Article 8 of the Constitution, Nice 1989 and Geneva 1992, Article 6 of the Convention, Nairobi 1982, the Plenipotentiary Conference finally approves the accounts of the Union. The relevant information is given in a separate document to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

(4) Financial Regulations of the Union

Following the decisions taken by the Nice Conference, 1989, as well as those taken by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva 1992, the Council established a working group to revise the Financial Regulations of the Union. The revised Regulations were approved by the Council at its 1994 session.

(5) The new ITU financial management system

In accordance with the Recommendations of the High Level Committee and the decisions taken by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva 1992, the Council at its 1993 session approved the new financial management system for the Union.

The major objectives of this new system are the following:

- to provide a budget structure so that budgets can be prepared and submitted by Sectors and the General Secretariat;
- to introduce a two-year budget cycle;
- to provide regular financial reporting for managers on the financial status including funds spent, committed, and compared with annual and periodic budget plans;
- to provide means for managers to update their expenditure plans for the rest of the budget period;
- to provide means for costing of the in-house services which are subject to internal invoicing or reallocation;
- to provide means for reallocation of funds within the given limitations;
- to provide means for improved internal and external financial reporting.

The implementation of the new system is under way and it was applied for the first time for the preparation of the provisional 1995 budget of the Union. The first biennial budget period will be 1996-1997 in accordance with the biennial budget periods of the other organizations of the United Nations.

(6) Limits on expenditure for 1995 and subsequent years

In order to facilitate the establishment of limits on expenditure for 1995 and subsequent years, the Council is transmitting to the Plenipotentiary Conference, for information, the limits of expenditure for the years 1990-1994 in *Annex* to section 2.2.6.

ANNEX (to section 2.2.6)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 *)	Total
<u>Common Headquarters expenditure & the Council</u>						
Limit	88,100.0	85,700.0	84,600.0	83,100.0	81,800.0	423,300.0
Actual expenditure	88,516.0	94,469.0	95,980.0	98,258.0	98,034.0	475,257.0
Adjustments allowed for in Decision 1	2,011.0	9,228.0	12,366.0	16,210.0	15,512.0	55,327.0
Expenditure covered by the limit	86,505.0	85,241.0	83,614.0	82,048.0	82,522.0	419,930.0
Margin	1,595.0	459.0	986.0	1,052.0	- 722.0	3,370.0
<u>Expenditure of the BDT</u>						
Limit	15,000.0	16,800.0	18,700.0	20,600.0	22,500.0	93,600.0
Actual expenditure	13,426.0	16,872.0	20,483.0	23,714.0	24,948.0	99,443.0
Adjustments allowed for in Decision 1	206.0	1,259.0	2,093.0	3,415.0	5,299.0	12,272.0
Expenditure covered by the limit	13,220.0	15,613.0	18,390.0	20,299.0	21,649.0	89,171.0
Margin	1,780.0	1,187.0	310.0	301.0	851.0	4,429.0
<u>Additional working languages</u>						
Limit	3,000.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	15,000.0
Actual expenditure	3,027.0	3,229.0	3,433.0	3,586.0	3,591.0	16,866.0
Adjustments allowed for in Decision 1	27.0	299.0	433.0	586.0	591.0	1,866.0
Expenditure covered by the limit	3,000.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	15,000.0
Margin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>Plenipotentiary Conferences</u>						
Limit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,200.0	4,200.0
Actual expenditure	0.0	0.0	1,510.9	33.1	4,018.0	5,562.0
Adjustments allowed for in Decision 1	0.0	0.0	221.0	7.2	687.0	915.2
Expenditure covered by the limit	0.0	0.0	1,289.9	25.9	3,331.0	4,646.8
Margin	0.0	0.0	-1,289.9	-25.9	869.0	- 446.8
<u>World Administrative Radio Conference 1992</u>						
Limit	0.0	0.0	5,100.0	0.0	0.0	5,100.0
Actual expenditure	0.0	319.3	3,456.7	163.9	126.0	4,065.9
Adjustments allowed for in Decision 1	0.0	29.6	489.2	23.0	21.0	262.8
Expenditure covered by the limit	0.0	289.7	2,967.5	140.9	105.0	3,503.1
Margin	0.0	- 289.7	2,132.5	-140.9	- 105.0	1,596.9
<u>World Administrative Radio Conference (MOB-87), post conference work</u>						
Limit	260.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	260.0
Actual expenditure	227.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	227.0
Adjustment allowed for in Decision 1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
Expenditure covered by the limit	223.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	223.6
Margin	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4
<u>World Administrative Radio Conference HFBC</u>						
Limit	1,140.0	1,200.0	1,200.0	4,300.0	0.0	7,840.0
Actual expenditure	1,074.0	896.4	291.8	143.8	188.0	2,594.0
Adjustments allowed for in Decision 1	18.0	64.2	25.8	15.5	32.0	155.5
Expenditure covered by the limit	1,056.0	832.2	266.0	128.3	156.0	2,438.5
Margin	84.0	367.8	934.0	4,171.7	- 156.0	5,401.5
<u>CCIR meetings</u>						
Limit	1,600.0	4,000.0	4,000.0	6,200.0	1,600.0	17,400.0
Actual expenditure	1,765.3	2,778.3	2,442.3	3,453.1	3,071.0	13,510.0
Adjustments allowed for in Decision 1	40.0	311.2	374.2	775.5	532.0	2,032.9
Expenditure covered by the limit	1,725.3	2,467.1	2,068.1	2,677.6	2,539.0	11,477.1
Margin	- 125.3	1,532.9	1,931.9	3,522.4	- 939.0	5,922.9
<u>CCITT meetings</u>						
Limit	5,800.0	7,300.0	9,300.0	4,300.0	6,300.0	33,000.0
Actual expenditure	5,629.3	6,858.1	7,805.6	4,480.7	5,899.0	30,672.7
Adjustments allowed for in Decision 1	183.9	724.4	1,129.1	610.2	995.0	3,642.6
Expenditure covered by the limit	5,445.4	6,133.7	6,676.5	3,870.5	4,904.0	27,030.1
Margin	354.6	1,166.3	2,623.5	429.5	1,396.0	5,969.9
<u>IFRB seminars</u>						
Limit	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	300.0
Actual expenditure	104.8	0.0	103.0	0.0	100.0	307.8
Adjustments allowed for in Decision 1	4.8	0.0	15.6	0.0	19.0	39.4
Expenditure covered by the limit	100.0	0.0	87.4	0.0	81.0	268.4
Margin	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	19.0	31.6

(amounts in thousands of Swiss francs)

*) budget

2.2.7 Other questions considered by the Council**2.2.7.1 Implementation of Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinion of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989)**
(Resolutions 56-64; Recommendations 1-3; Opinion 2)**RESOLUTION 56****Juridical Status**

No particular difficulties have arisen from the application of the provisions of the Headquarters Agreement of 22 July 1971 between the Swiss Federal Council and the Union. The few remaining problems arising from the stated intention of the taxation authorities of the Canton of Vaud to continue to apply the global-rate system to the property of international officials and their spouses, and thus to levy an indirect tax on the salaries, emoluments and allowances paid to officials of the Union, have been solved. The Union was officially informed on 1 February 1993 that the authorities of the Canton of Vaud had decided no longer to apply the global-rate system to international officials residing in the Canton. Moreover, the Federal Council regards that decision as a decision of principle which therefore applies not only to the Cantons of Geneva and Vaud but to any other cantons in which international organizations are situated or international officials reside. - Concern had also been caused by a decision of the Swiss Federal Insurance Tribunal (TFA) dated 25 February 1991, to the effect that even those international officials of Swiss nationality who were exempted, by reason of an unduly high double contribution, from liability for old-age and survivors' insurance, disability insurance and loss-of-earnings insurance (AVS/AI/APG) were none the less subject to the unemployment insurance scheme (AC), to which they were consequently required to contribute. That matter too has been satisfactorily settled following discussions with the competent Swiss authorities. An exchange of correspondence between the Swiss Federal Council and each of the international organizations concerned took effect on 1 January 1994. The document in question exempts officials of Swiss nationality from compulsory coverage under the AVS/AI/APG and AC schemes, leaving them the option of joining either the AVS/AI/APG/CA scheme or only the AC scheme, on a voluntary basis. With regard to the period from 25 February 1991 (date of the above-mentioned TFA decision) to 31 December 1993, the Union has been officially informed that the competent Swiss authorities have decided not to apply enforcement measures against officials who had disputed the principle of compulsory affiliation to the AC scheme. - In view of the foregoing, it is recommended that the Plenipotentiary Conference maintain Resolution 56 subject to appropriate updating.

RESOLUTION 57**Premises at the Seat of the Union****1. Background**

1.1 With a view to meeting long-term requirements for premises, the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) adopted Resolution 57 to initiate the procedure for the construction of a new building on the plot of land at the end of the Varembe building, on the corner of the avenue de France and rue de Varembe.

1.2 In recent years, the increasing diversity of ITU meetings and the changing working methods of the sectors has led to a need for more meeting rooms of small to medium size. There have also been a number of protests by the management of the CICG in connection with the ITU's incommensurate use of the CICG meeting rooms (e.g. use of large meeting rooms for relatively low numbers of delegates). Furthermore, the ITU has still not sufficient and adequate offices to accommodate all its staff members, and is thus renting relatively costly office space in the nearby private-market buildings. These circumstances amply confirm that the long-term action decided by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference was justified and continues to remain valid.

2. Progress Summary

Administrative Tasks

2.1 As in the past, the ITU Building Committee is responsible for providing the overall guidance on extending the ITU premises in Geneva, and for making concrete recommendations to and advising the Secretary-General on any related significant policy and strategy implications. The project administration and management have been assigned to the Chief of the Common Services Department who also acts as Secretary of the Building Committee.

2.2 A building permit is needed from the "Département des Travaux Publics" (DTP). The first two steps are "Demande de Renseignements" and "demande d'établissement de Plan Localisé de Quartier" (PLQ). These two steps were initiated on 20/8/93 and 5/11/93 respectively. The first step has been successfully completed. The PLQ procedure (the second step) may be considered as *preliminary findings* for building permit which is expected to be issued by September 1994. The DTP has been requested to expedite this second step as much as possible.

Technical Tasks

2.3 As authorized by the Council at its 47th session, an architectural competition was launched (see **Annex 4** for further details). From the six projects submitted, the jury selected the project called "Atmosphere", presented by Mr. J.-J. Oberson (SIA-FAS architect).

2.4 Based on the Secretary General's report (C93/37), the 1993 session of the Council authorized the preliminary phase of the project for the construction of a new building on the plot of land indicated in paragraph 1.1 above, with an estimated expenditure of SFR 330,000. For ease of reference, this has been labelled the "Avant-Projet Montbrillant".

2.5 The selected architect (see paragraph 2.3 above), was given the task of undertaking the studies relating to the *preliminary* phase project. The planned dates for the start and finish of the building works are 1996 and 2000 respectively.

2.6 The work of the architect has focused on the following areas:

- Adjustment of the external shape and size of the new building to comply with the applicable DTP building-separation standards.
- Selection of the building-block module which will affect the external facade of the building and which will define the size and shape of the smallest offices.
- Visits (e.g. the workings of WRC-93) and interviews with some key staff of the secretariat to review and further define the requirements.

2.7 The main elements of the *preliminary* design of the new building were developed by May 1994. This preliminary design will be completed thereafter in time for the Plenipotentiary Conference, together with a model for exhibition/display purposes.

3. Financial considerations

3.1 By the end of 1994, the ITU expenditure in the preparatory steps of the Montbrillant building project will amount to approximately SFR 500,000, exclusive of the cost of the ITU secretariat. The total cost of the new building is estimated at SFR 41,000,000³ at January 1994 prices excluding future inflation.

3.2 The financial plan being considered is to seek a loan from FIPOI corresponding to an envelope of SFR 55,000,000 including a reserve for unforeseen expenditures, interest during construction and inflation. Subject to acceptance by FIPOI of such a loan, repayment would start only *after* completion (due in the year 2000) of the current repayments relating to the existing FIPOI loan for the Tower Building. The current interest rate on FIPOI loans is significantly lower than the normal rates available in the commercial market.

4. Conclusions

4.1 The main benefits with respect to the overall functioning of the Union and its working environment can be summarized as follows:

- The ITU's ability to organize effective meetings in line with the needs of delegates is *central* to its competitive mission. This capability will be considerably improved as the new building will provide the additional meeting rooms and associated facilities required for this purpose.
- The ITU's main capital is its experienced staff, and adequate office-space is essential to improved motivation and productivity.
- Improved space specifically designed for the needs of the information services and the library/archives will facilitate access to information which is pivotal to the role of the ITU in the world of telecommunications.

4.2 From a financial stand-point, the ITU has a unique opportunity to acquire free of charge the use of the land for the new "Montbrillant Building". When this factor is taken together with the competitively low cost of financing the required loan, the project as a whole can indeed be considered as an excellent and uniquely advantageous opportunity for the Union.

4.3 It is recommended that the Plenipotentiary Conference authorize the Secretary General to proceed with the implementation phase of the Montbrillant project.

³ The cost figure includes various specialised equipment (e.g. for interpretation in the meeting rooms) estimated at SFR 2,000,000, as well as nearly 4% for project administration.

RESOLUTION 58

Rationalization of Work

The resolution on Rationalization of Work was originally adopted as Resolution 66 in Nairobi (1982), and was renewed, in identical form, as Resolution 58 in Nice (1989). The resolution calls for the application of modern office technology to make the most effective use of human and financial resources. In response to concern about the Union's expenditure in the face of growing demand for services, the intent of the resolution, as explained by the spokesman for the working group which amended a draft resolution proposed by Japan, was to increase the efficiency of the Union, which would make it possible to free resources that could be devoted to other activities and assistance to the developing world in particular.⁴

A coherent strategy of widespread application of modern information technology, within a policy framework of rationalizing the organization of work, has been highly successful in allowing the Union to meet vastly increased workloads with essentially the same, or reduced, resources for most functions (the Nairobi 10% reduction, compounded by Nice reduction in regular budget). For example, the CCITT 1988 Blue Book was almost triple the size of the 1984 Red Book. Another example of work rationalization, which has contributed to making the standards making process more efficient, is the full scale revision of methods used for preparing photo-ready copy for publications allowing the transfer from mainframe systems to LAN-based PC solutions.

The effects of improved technology can also be measured in the preparation of Service Documents. For example, in 1982 the List of Ship Stations (List V) - which was already maintained as a computerized database - occupied 5 persons with about 121,110 ships in the list; in 1993 the list was compiled by 3 persons (who also prepare List VIIA) with 274,000 (1992 figure) ships. The photo-ready copy is now prepared in-house, for an additional saving of about Sfr 200,000 per year.

These examples typify how information technology is widely applied throughout the Union. Working methods which depend upon networked workstations accessing a variety of services and information are well established. An ITU-wide Local Area Network (LAN) has been in place since 1987, with ITU conferences connected to Headquarters via Wide Area Network links. A constant evolution of software and hardware has kept the technology up-to-date with very few radical changes in the users' environment.

Provision of continued and widespread training has been crucial to exploiting the available technology and successful in improving staff capabilities with related productivity improvements. The quality of work has also improved: staff have become more motivated, creative and proficient. In some cases, the level of the tasks performed by staff change; the technology-enabled changes in working methods allow individuals to perform functions previously beyond their scope.

In addition to training, support for the infrastructure itself and for the users is needed. The IS department has undergone a role change, with many staff members participating in support activities in spite of the successive budget reductions. More efficient use of the technology would have been possible if more resources were devoted to such activities as user assistance and training, workstation software configuration, network applications and operations, information dissemination and exchange.

⁴ Document PP-82/507 (paragraph 10).

RESOLUTION 59**Limitations in the Use of Working Languages**

Resolution 59 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference established the scope of the use of the six official languages of the Union. In essence, the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conferences and Administrative Conferences, the Special Sections on space services of the Weekly Circular and certain Circular-letters have to be published in the six official languages, as well as a programme of publications including the principal volumes of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors chosen after consultation of the Members or groups of Members concerned. In its Decision 1, the Conference also set authorized expenditure, in respect of Arabic, Chinese and Russian, at 3,000,000 Swiss francs per year.

During the period under consideration, the Arabic, Chinese and Russian services were equipped with computers and software allowing them to capture and to process texts in each of these languages. The majority of the work in Chinese and Russian was subcontracted to Beijing and to Moscow respectively, whilst work in Arabic was generally carried out in Geneva.

In total, during the period 1990 to 1993, 29,000 pages⁵ of Special Sections on space services of the Weekly Circular were published in the three languages. The Radio Regulations were published in the three languages, as well as the Final Acts of Conferences held during this period. In addition, a large number of Volumes and Recommendations of the CCI, as well as of the ITU-R and the ITU-T, were published. In total, 10,500 pages were published in Arabic, 17,500 pages in Chinese and 15,500 in Russian.

RESOLUTION 60**Improvement of the Union's Document and Publications Processing**

In order to meet the workload involved in document and publications processing in the most cost-effective manner possible, and taking into account the constant improvement in word processing and composition equipment and software, the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the Council "to continue the study of text composition and document processing requirements, to review current relevant operations, equipment and software, and, ensuring that this does not reduce the flow of information to any administration, promptly to implement, wholly or in part, the findings of such a study, if this would minimize the cost of distributing publications and documents to all administrations".

Considerable improvements in the Union's document and publication processing have been made within the framework of an overall strategy for the rationalization of methods, the elimination of duplicated effort, and the creation of a document storage and management architecture which maximizes the value to the Union and its Members of the inventory of ITU texts.

⁵ The numbers of pages are rounded to the nearest hundred.

The Council has been kept informed of the many improvements introduced in document and publications processing during the period in question:

- The publication production environment has been moved from the centralized mainframe composition system COSY to a PC-based Word for Windows environment.
- The PC-based word processing package Samna has been replaced with Word for Windows software for document production. The use of the same production tools for document and publication preparation allows a major increase in productivity of related services.
- The proprietary Digiset photocomposer for publication production has been replaced with a generic Monotype Prism PostScript imagesetter, which allows the in-house production of the majority of ITU publications.
- General use of Designer software for preparation of drawings.
- Introduction of a specialized file processing and conversion unit, (EDMG - Electronic Documents Management Group) within the Conferences and Common Services Departments. This Unit processes files which arrive at ITU in different formats, provides users with the texts on diskette in the formats they require, carries out optical reading of texts by scanner and manages the REFTEXT storage space for all electronic documents. A small but increasing portion of contributions submitted to ITU are made in electronic form.
- Introduction of the ITUDOC server for ITU documents. Internal and external users of the ITU Document Store (ITUDOC) may locate and obtain documents, in a variety of formats, by interactive access (via the TIES Internet Gopher) or via easy-to-use electronic mail remote access to the same document store. New document management services facilitate information posting and updating by the information providers in the Bureaux and Departments.
- The introduction of specialized computer tools for word processing in Arabic, Chinese and Russian is described in the section on Resolution 59.

RESOLUTION 61

The Frequency Management System of the IFRB

The Council took the requested decisions, dissolved the FMS Project Management Team and the minimum necessary staff was provided. The IFRB ensured and the BR ensures that the FMS is kept operational and that it is further developed to better meet the changing requirements of the Members of the Union.

RESOLUTION 62

Development of Direct Remote Access to ITU Information Systems

In Resolution 62, the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989) instructed the Council to "authorize, within budgetary constraints, the progressive installation at the Union's headquarters of facilities giving all administrations the opportunity to obtain direct remote access to appropriate information systems". Related demands were also made in HLC Recommendation 46, APP-92 Resolution 14, WTSC-93 Resolution 9, RA-93 Resolution 19 and UN/ECOSOC Resolutions 1991/70 and 1992/60.

ITU's Telecom Information Exchange Services (TIES) is the set of networked information resources and services which incorporates the remote access facilities mandated by Resolution 62. Interactive remote access is provided by using widely available and simple to use Internet technology which facilitates browsing, printing, mailing, saving and downloading of information. Connectivity includes support of dial-up, X.25 and Internet networks. Electronic mail (e-mail) exchange is possible with all systems interworking with X.400 or Internet. E-mail service is also provided to those not having their own system. Other services include interactive and e-mail access to the ITU Document Store (ITUDOC) and interactive access to ITU databases. Participants in ITU activities can submit contributions to a Study Group, correspond with ITU staff or with other participants around the world, or request ITU documents using the electronic mail service.

TIES services are being accessed regularly by a large and growing number of interested users. For the month of November 1993, about 3750 interactive sessions, 2300 client/server sessions and 1000 e-mail requests were made from more than 40 countries. Several missions were performed to give seminars, presentations and training workshops on TIES to participants in various ITU meetings and conferences as well as to telecommunication bodies of some Member States.

Off-line access to electronic information on diskettes and CD-ROM (e.g., the International Frequency List) complements the direct remote access foreseen in Resolution 62.

One important requirement for the effective use of TIES is the availability of reliable, economical and high speed communication with Geneva. This is clearly not the case in many countries. For example, dial-up access probably works from a European country but would be problematic or very expensive from a distant country. X.25 data networks are more reliable but often not available or costly. Today the Internet is an appealing option in terms of speed and cost. The ITU Regional Offices are being connected to the Internet and they will facilitate the access to TIES in their respective regions, provided that the local communications are of sufficient quality and speed.

RESOLUTION 63

World Telecommunication Day

Introduction

World Telecommunication Day (WTD), which resulted from a Council Resolution and is held each year on 17 May, was institutionalized by the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference (1973) and confirmed by the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference (1982) and the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989).

The Resolution adopted by the Plenipotentiaries has served as a guide for the responsible sectors of the Union, as regards both the objectives to be achieved and the methods to be used.

For example:

- a) the topics for World Telecommunication Day have been proposed each year by the Council but each Member country has been free to celebrate the Day in its own way and in accordance with national conditions;
- b) World Telecommunication Day has been celebrated in Member countries, with the ITU acting as a promoter to bring telecommunication to the attention of the wider public.

The attention of the Members is called to the fact that the purpose of World Telecommunication Day is to make the public aware of the importance of telecommunications for economic, social and cultural development.

Preparation of World Telecommunication Day

A kit is prepared for each World Telecommunication Day and sent to the Members of the Union. It is made up as follows:

- 1) Posters illustrating the topic chosen for the Day, which are sent to administrations, associations, companies and any other entity on request.
- 2) A message from the Secretary-General of the ITU – on tape for radio and as a video for television – intended to be disseminated by administrations and United Nations Information Centres for public projections within the framework of special events as well as to be broadcast by television stations.
- 3) Suggestions as to films available at the ITU film library which are concerned with the topics selected.
- 4) Dissemination of photographs which can be used to illustrate texts aimed at the media.
- 5) Production of non-edited radio material consisting of sound tracks/effects and transcribed radio interviews with a view to suiting each broadcaster's needs and minimize production time.

World Telecommunication Day events

World Telecommunication Day is celebrated in different ways by Member States of the Union in line with national requirements:

- lectures or seminars at the headquarters of administrations;
- round-table meetings on the development of telecommunications;
- local telecommunication exhibitions;
- open days at telecommunication centres or training centres;
- issue of special postage stamps;
- inauguration of telecommunication installations;
- youth competitions on selected topics;
- radio programmes.

World Telecommunication Day topics

Since the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, the following themes have been selected and duly celebrated:

- 21st WTD, 17 May 1989: International cooperation
- 22nd WTD, 17 May 1990: Telecommunications and Industrial Development
- 23rd WTD, 17 May 1991: Telecommunications and the safety of human life
- 24th WTD, 17 May 1992: Telecommunications and space: new horizons
- 25th WTD, 17 May 1993: Telecommunications and Human Development
- 26th WTD, 17 May 1994: Telecommunications and Culture

The theme for the 1995 World Telecommunication Day, the year of the 130th anniversary of the Union, is "Telecommunications and the Environment". In that context and subject to the availability of resources and a decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference, a global teleconference on the chosen theme could be held. In order to make the scheme manageable, the participants could be limited to one Head of State per region with the participation of the ITU Secretary-General as a moderator.

The "tele-gathering" of leaders on the occasion of the 130th anniversary of the Union would highlight the importance of telecommunication to bring nations together to tackle a common problem i.e., the well being of the environment.

In 1992, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) was held at Rio de Janeiro at which over 120 Heads of State and Governments participated and signed the Rio Declaration on sustainable development.

The leaders of the world committed themselves to the protection of the environment for the well being of mankind. The key element to the protection of the environment is monitoring of the state of the world via telecommunication by collecting data on specific indicators.

This will call for collaboration with various UN and other non-governmental organizations as well as the industry to launch a supportive programme to protect and enhance the environment.

The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to invite all countries to give their support to such an undertaking and also invite the telecommunication industry to sponsor the program.

Telecommunication Day 1995 will also observe the 100th Anniversary of Radiocommunication, with the cooperation of national administrations, entities participating in work of ITU Sectors, and learned societies. The Swiss Post Office issued in 1994 a commemorative service stamp which will be available throughout 1995.

RESOLUTION 64

Condemnation of the Practices of Israel in the Occupied Arab Territories

1. Following the instruction received from the 1989 Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, in the latter's Resolution 64, the Council adopted Resolution 1008 at its 45th session (1990) instructing the Secretary-General "to constitute a fact-finding Committee consisting of at least five administrations from different regions within three months, and not later than 31 December 1990". The Secretary-General sent out a circular-letter on that respect to the forty-three Members of the Council, which was followed by several reminders. Only two Administrations informed that they were willing to take part in the proposed fact-finding Committee; the Secretary-General was therefore unable to carry out his mandate.

2. Following Council's instructions, new attempts were made by the Secretary-General in 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994. Each year, the Council noted the situation and asked the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to set up the Committee. After each of the above-mentioned years' Council session, the Administrations of the countries Members of the Council were approached in this connection.

3. In 1994, the Secretary-General again informed the Council that it had not been possible for the fourth consecutive year to establish the Committee. After taking note thereof, the Council asked the Secretary-General to consider other ways of applying the Resolution and to report on the implementation of the Resolution to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference. A more complete report is being submitted separately to the Conference.

RECOMMENDATION 1

World and Regional Telecommunication Exhibitions and Forums

Preamble

When the Nice (1989) Plenipotentiary Conference passed Recommendation 1, it enjoined that the TELECOM exhibitions and associated forums, as a part of the ITU's permanent activities, should:

- *keep the Members of the Union informed of the latest advances in telecommunication techniques*
- *offer them a universal opportunity for the display of state-of-the-art technology*
- *bring the potential benefits of telecommunications closer to the peoples of all continents*
- *assist in facilitating the transfer of technology and of information to developing countries*
- *synchronize regional events with other important meetings*
- *transfer an important part of any excess over expenditure derived from TELECOMs to be used for the ITU's technical cooperation activities for the benefit of developing countries.*

Surplus income on world and regional telecommunication Exhibitions and Forums has been transferred to the Exhibition Working Capital Fund in the accounts of the Union and used for technical cooperation activities (see sections 2.2.6.5 (7) and 2.2.6.13).

TELECOMs held 1989 - 1994

The following Telecom exhibitions were held since the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference in 1989:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| • ITU-COM 89 | 3 - 8 October, Geneva, Switzerland |
| • Africa TELECOM 90 | 4 - 9 December, Harare, Zimbabwe |
| • TELECOM 91 | 7 - 15 October, Geneva, Switzerland |
| • Americas TELECOM 92 | 6 - 11 April, Acapulco, Mexico |
| • Europa TELECOM 92 | 12 - 17 October, Budapest, Hungary |
| • Asia TELECOM 93 | 17 - 22 May, Singapore |
| • Africa TELECOM 94 | 25 - 29 April, Cairo, Egypt |

Future TELECOM Events 1995 - 1999

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| • TELECOM 95 | 3 - 11 October 1995, Geneva, Switzerland |
| • Americas TELECOM 96 | Date and venue to be determined |
| • Asia TELECOM 97 | Date and venue to be determined |
| • Europa TELECOM | Date and venue to be determined |
| • Africa TELECOM 98 | Date and venue to be determined |
| • TELECOM 99 | Date and venue to be determined |

TELECOM Programme

The TELECOM regional programme has successfully evolved into a highly respected series of events. Their success is directly related to the original mandate of TELECOM to bring the potential benefits of telecommunications closer to all people of all continents, and to assist in facilitating the transfer of technology and of information to developing countries.

Regional TELECOMs occur every four years and, when and where possible, *have been synchronized with other ITU events* - as was the case with Africa TELECOM 90, Americas TELECOM 92, and Asia TELECOM 93.

ITU-COM 89

Following a number of requests from exhibitors in the broadcasting and information technology industries, the ITU organized the 1st World Electronic Media Symposium in Geneva from 3 - 8 October 1989.

Exhibition:

The exhibition was successful, with both individual exhibitors and National Pavilions occupying some 10,000 m² gross with exhibits displaying a vast array of electronic media applications. Unfortunately some exhibitors did not support the event as promised, and as a result of organizational and marketing costs, the overall budget showed a red figure, which was covered by other TELECOM activities. In 1989, an exhibition of this kind was perhaps premature; ITU-COM was the first exhibition to focus world attention on electronic media. The multimedia sector, which promises to explode in the 90's, will be featured at TELECOM 95.

Symposium:

Under a general theme "Towards Global Information: The Electronic Media Explosion" the Symposium presented more than 200 speakers from over 35 countries in three conferences (policy, technical and legal).

Africa TELECOM 90 (4 - 9 December, Harare, Zimbabwe)

Held in Harare, the second TELECOM geared to the African continent proved to be a success. Occupying approximately 3,000 m², it provided 120 exhibitors with an opportunity to present products and services particularly to Member countries of Africa. The exhibition was accompanied by a Forum highlighting the needs of the entire region and was honoured by President Dr. Robert Mugabe, who attended its opening.

TELECOM 91 (7 - 15 October, Geneva, Switzerland)

Held under the general theme "An interconnected world: improving the quality of life for all", exhibitors demonstrated how information can be collected, managed, shared, processed, transmitted and received, irrespective of its form, the equipment used, or the source and destination of the message.

The figures speak for themselves:

- 101,998 visitors purchased a ticket;
- 23,945 visitors were invited by exhibitors;
- 1,000 VIPs participated;

- 1,794 media representatives were accredited;
- 3,633 participants were registered for FORUM 91;
- 28,479 staff for 849 exhibitors were registered;
- 87,260 net square metres of exhibition space were used, plus 4,600 square metres in open air space;
- 97 Ministers and 85 Directors General, as well as business and industry leaders and other personalities gathered in Geneva;
- Nationals from 142 of the 164 countries, Members of the Union in 1991, participated in the Forum series of conferences;

Forum:

Under a general theme, "An interconnected world: improving the quality of life for all", five symposia were held:

The Policy Symposium:	"Towards a global networked society"
The Technical Symposium:	"Integration, Interoperation and Interconnection: The Way to Global Services"
The Regulatory Symposium:	"Competition and cooperation in the Changing Environment"
The Economic Symposium:	"Telecommunications as a Catalyst for Development and Growth?"
The Roundtable Symposium:	"Telecommunications - Accessible to Everyone"

The success of the event was proven by the fact that, at the closure of TELECOM 91, the entire surface available in Geneva at the time was taken up by exhibitors wishing to be present in 1995. It was also corroborated by statements made by all major participants and the press. While Marcel Roulet, President, France Telecom, said of TELECOM: "Un salon qui n'a pas son équivalent dans le monde", the Wall Street Journal reported: "TELECOM 91 - the greatest show on earth for Communications Age hardware".

Americas TELECOM 92 (6 - 11 April, Acapulco, Mexico)

Americas TELECOM 92 Exhibition and Special Session of the World Telecommunication Forum was held in Acapulco, Mexico from 6-11 April 1992 and was organized at the special invitation of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications of Mexico. The Forum included Policy and Technical symposia and attendance figures which exceeded 14,000 were higher than any previously held regional TELECOM Forum. The ITU would like to thank the Mexican Administration which provided substantial support, cooperation and assistance in the overall planning and implementation of the numerous components making up the event.

Attendance at Americas TELECOM 92 included 38 Ministers and governmental representatives, 32 Directors-General, 95 national and international press representatives, a higher number of press representatives than for any previous regional event. All national and international press coverage was positive and supportive of the ITU and its goals. Press relations were coordinated by the TELECOM Secretariat with good results and favourable coverage.

Exhibition:

The Americas TELECOM 92 Exhibition was held at the Acapulco International Exhibition and Conference Centre, and had a total of 145 exhibitors from 30 countries including 8 National Pavilions.

The total exhibition space exceeded 10,000 square meters of gross space; the largest space for a TELECOM regional event until that time. Extensive live satellite coverage of the opening event, the Forum and Exhibition was coordinated by TELECOM and TELMEX.

Forum:

The Special Session of the World Telecommunications Forum included the Policy and Technical Symposia and were held simultaneously within the same complex. The Policy Symposium was held from 6-8 April and the Technical Symposium from 8-11 April. Both symposia were very well-attended with participants representing 52 countries. There were 102 speakers addressing 960 delegates. Part of the proceedings were broadcast to universities within Mexico and were coordinated by the TELECOM Secretariat and TELMEX.

Europa TELECOM 92 (12 - 17 October, Budapest, Hungary)

Europa TELECOM 92 was held in Budapest, Hungary at the special invitation of the Ministry of Communications and Water Management. The Exhibition and Special Session of the World Telecommunications Forum was held from 12-17 October 1992 and was successful.

The purpose of Europa TELECOM 92 was to supplement the Regional TELECOMs and TELECOM Geneva in view of the then pending creation of the new European Community and the changes taking place in Eastern and Central Europe, especially the extensive telecommunication privatization plans. Participants in Europa TELECOM 92 included 34 Ministers, 80 Directors-General and 82 international press and 54 local press.

The Policy, Technical and Economic Symposia were held concurrently. Due to limited venues and restrictions on the venues, the Exhibition and Forum were held at different locations. The Exhibition was held at the Hungexpo International Fair Grounds while the Policy and Technical Symposia were held at the Vigado Centre and the Economic Symposium at the Kempinski Hotel.

This was the first regional TELECOM event necessitating separate venues due to limited facilities. The separate locations resulted in lost efficiency and inconvenience to many delegates and participants.

Exhibition:

Held at the Budapest International Exhibition Centre located approximately 10 kilometres from the centre of the city, the exhibition included 203 exhibitors including 8 National Pavilions using 10,900 square metres of raw space. An estimated 12,800 visitors participated. In addition to the inside space there were 14 outside displays. Substantial support and assistance was provided by the Hungarian Telecommunications Company (HTC) and the Hungarian Broadcasting Company (HBC-Hungarian Antenna) in the overall planning and implementation of the event.

Forum:

The Special Session of the World Telecommunications Forum consisted of three symposia. The Policy Symposium held from 12-14 October, the Technical Symposium from 14-17 October and the Economic Symposium from 14-16 October.

All three Symposia had average attendance and good reviews.

Asia TELECOM 93

Asia TELECOM 93 was held from 17 to 22 May 1993 at the World Trade Centre Singapore, at the invitation of Singapore Telecom and the Telecommunication Authority of Singapore. It was the third regional telecommunication exhibition and forum organized by ITU for the Asia-Pacific region.

Inaugurated by His Excellency Mr. Wee Kim Wee, President of the Republic of Singapore, Asia TELECOM welcomed 323 VIPs including 31 Ministers, 60 Directors-General, 65 Delegates of Administrations, and 150 CEOs & Senior Executives.

Exhibition:

Over the six day period, some 32,017 visitors from 87 countries visited the halls where they saw the first double storey exhibits ever built in Singapore. There were 371 exhibitors and 14 national pavilions, using 23,700 m² gross space.

A computerized visitor registration system was introduced for the first time at a TELECOM event and was carried out successfully.

Forum:

The Asia TELECOM 93 theme was "Telecommunity: the next era of growth" and the forum was divided into four symposia, each with a sub-theme:

Policy: "Strategy for Expanding Telecommunications Infrastructure"

Discussion focused mainly on the strategic efforts required for regional integration - standards, cooperation and competition, future policies for satellite and mobile services.

Technical: "Technological challenge: Interfacing regional needs"

Issues addressed included those pertaining to the evolution and harmonization of rural and urban networks within the region, as well as the broader global aspects for the 21st century.

Economic: "Telecommunications: the platform for economic growth and development"

Telecommunications in the Asia-Pacific region were outlined, challenges defined, and actions to upgrade telecommunications infrastructure described.

Regulatory: "Effective transition through regulation"

Central to this symposium was the question of how regulation can facilitate the transition from the old telecommunications order to today's more liberal and competitive environment.

Delegates at the Forum numbered 1,238 from 79 countries and Speakers numbered 168 from 34 countries and 13 international organizations.

Press:

An international advertising campaign scheduled 62 advertisements in 18 worldwide trade and business publications. 199 international press representatives covered the event.

Africa TELECOM 94

When this document was prepared, preparations were well underway for Africa TELECOM 94, which will be held in the Cairo International Conference Centre (CICC), Cairo, Egypt from 25 to 29 April 1994 at the invitation of the Arab Republic of Egypt. His Excellency, Mr. Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt is expected to inaugurate the event.

Some 48 Ministers and 46 Directors-General have confirmed their participation at the event, in addition to numerous chief executive officers from the telecommunications industry worldwide.

Exhibition:

Focused on the Middle East and the African regions, Africa TELECOM 94 is expected to attract some 15,000 - 20,000 visitors to the exhibition where some 260 exhibitors will use 13,000m² of gross space. New halls are being specially constructed at the CICC for the event.

Forum:

There will be 210 speakers at the Forum from 64 countries and 27 international organizations, addressing the theme "Integrating Africa Regionally and Globally: A challenge for Telecommunications and Development". Policy, regulatory, economic and technical aspects will be addressed within a single forum which will have plenary, panel and workshop sessions.

Press:

An international advertising campaign has been scheduled to run in the trade press and on international television between May 1993 and April 1994, with a total of 81 advertisements placed in 33 media titles reaching an audience of over two and a half million readers worldwide.

Utilisation of Surplus Funds

Since 1989, with the exception of ITU-COM 89, all TELECOM events have resulted in surplus revenue. Portions of these surpluses were used to cover the previous loss of ITU-COM 89, and also applied to a Special Exhibition Working Capital Fund which was established by the Council in the 1990 edition of the Financial Regulations of the Union to help safe-guard and protect the ordinary budget of the ITU against future commercial risks and potential financial losses. This is particularly important due to the highly competitive exhibition environment that TELECOM operates in.

In keeping with Recommendation 1 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) concerning world and regional telecommunication exhibitions and forums, surplus amounts in the Exhibition Working Capital Fund have been used for technical cooperation activities, such as PANAFTEL and RASCOM projects for the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation projects. Surplus amounts have also been used to cover shortfall in income for Technical Cooperation Projects Accounts and to set up a special reserve to cover Technical Cooperation Projects in debit, financed under Trust Funds Arrangements.

Future TELECOM Events

World TELECOM 95

The first TELECOM event after the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference (1994) will be TELECOM 95, the 7th World Telecommunication Exhibition and Forum, to be held in Geneva from 3 - 11 October 1995.

Exhibition:

Preparations for TELECOM 95 are well-advanced. The "traditional" Palexpo site, comprising 5 halls, has been extended to incorporate an additional hall.

TELECOM 95 has attracted, for the first time, networking companies who had previously not exhibited in Geneva. However, despite the fact that the new hall at Palexpo will provide an additional 16,000 m² gross, bringing the overall ground floor space availability to 86,500 m² gross, it has not been possible to accommodate all applicants. As a result, TELECOM has been obliged to downsize the space allocations of many exhibitors and to establish a waiting list.

Book Fair 95, the World Book and Audio-visual Fair on Telecommunications and Electronics, will cover a wide spectrum of literature and audio-visual material available in these fields. The Secretariat is currently examining ways in which Book Fair 95 can be enhanced by the inclusion of multi-media publishing products and services.

Due to the range of products and services promoted at the exhibition, the breadth of topics discussed at FORUM, and the ability to transfer knowledge throughout the **global telecommunications marketplace**, the World TELECOM has been guaranteed a unique standing in the communications environment.

Forum:

While Forum 95 will build on the success of its predecessors, its structure will be modified in order to incorporate the new and convergent nature of the evolving telecoms environment, to continue to attract top-level representatives from this enlarged industry and to enable interactive discussions between speakers and participants. Forum 95 will comprise two summits: the Strategies Summit and the Technology Summit.

The Strategies Summit will approach all policy, investment, development, economic and regulatory aspects with the aim of breaking down barriers for a truly global information society and economy. It will address the needs of the broad ITU membership, as well as the opportunities presented by the expanded communications market.

The Technology Summit will provide an interactive arena for users, traditional telecoms companies, computer and consumer electronics giants, broadcast and cable television interests, and entertainment and software companies, focusing on the "Convergence of technologies, services and applications".

TELECOM 95 will indeed be unique among telecommunications events world-wide: as well as providing a showcase for state-of-the-art technology, it will also aim to address the benefits of telecommunications products and services for the elderly and people with disabilities, and to provide a platform for entrepreneurial Research & Development companies in Newly Industrialising Countries (NICs). It will equally endeavour to enable all Least Developed Countries (LDCs) throughout the world to avail of the exchange and transfer of knowledge. Even greater efforts will be deployed at TELECOM 95 to encourage this dialogue, when, it is hoped, an even larger proportion of developing country representatives will attend.

Enforcing the Nice Recommendations

Within the world-wide telecommunications industry, TELECOM is considered to be the definitive series of international trade exhibitions and forums. It receives high-level international attention and is dubbed by many as "the ultimate exhibit marketplace". With the eyes of the telecommunications world on Geneva, announcements of new technologies play an important role in the strategy of participating in the event, and product launches are often scheduled to coincide with it.

It thus fulfils its mandate to keep Members informed of the latest advances in telecommunications techniques and to offer a universal display of state-of-the-art technology.

TELECOM considers the alliance between the Forum and the Exhibition to be a key element *in facilitating the transfer of technology and information to developing countries.*

Through its regional events TELECOM *brings the potential benefits of telecommunications closer to the peoples of the several continents.*

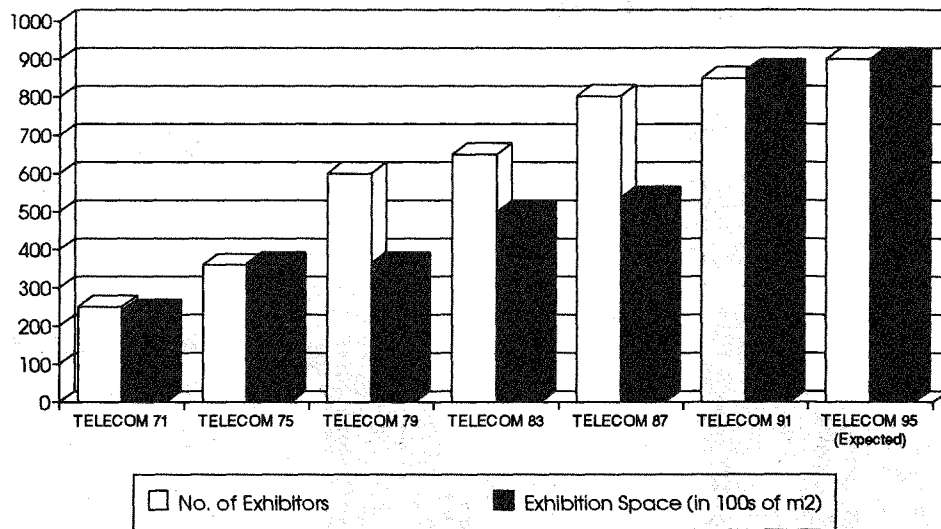
As is the case with the World TELECOM, each Regional has known a greater success than its predecessor, justifying the decision to regionalize TELECOM events.

Conclusion

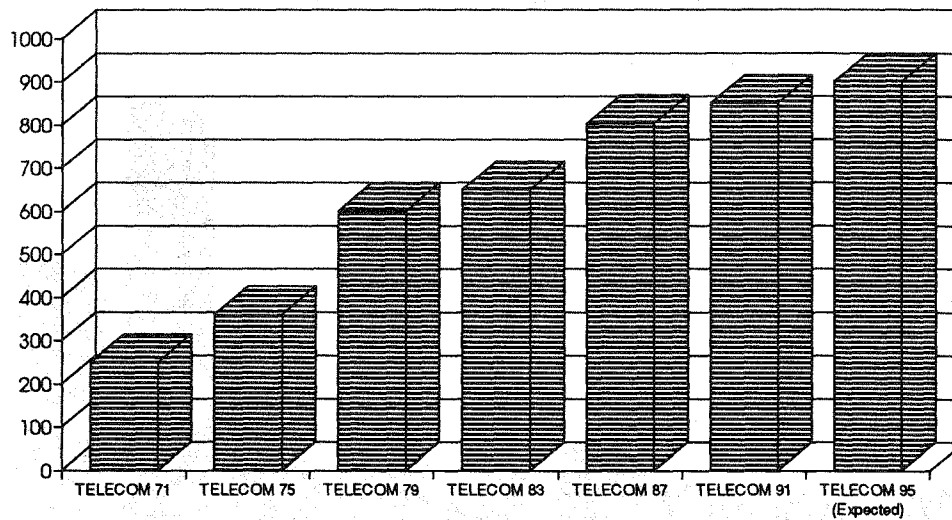
The Nice Recommendations presented TELECOM with new challenges and revised objectives. Furthermore, and as a direct result of the High Level Committee's recommendation concerning TELECOM events, the Secretary General implemented the HLC's recommendations and has created a TELECOM ADVISORY BOARD in providing assistance to help ensure the continuing success of future events.

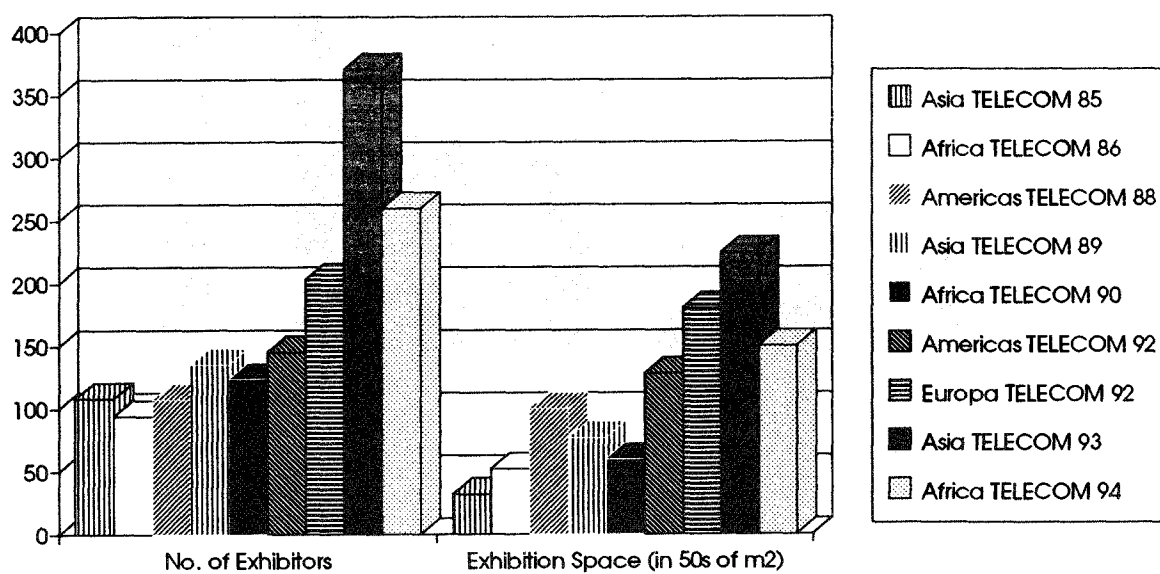
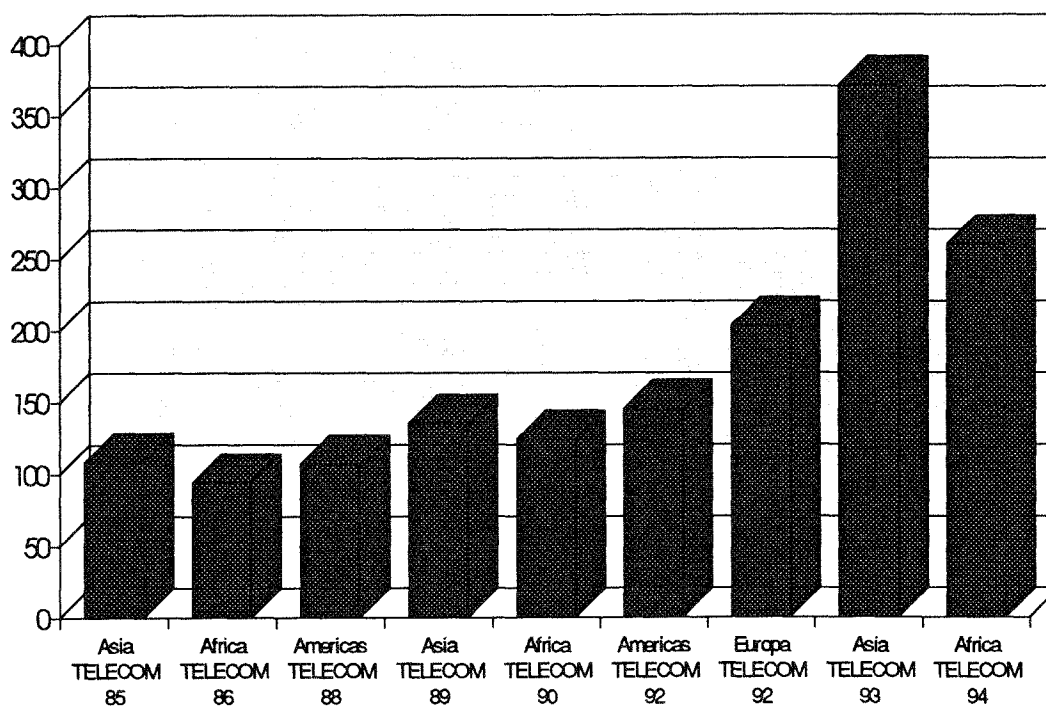
While TELECOM has attacked these new challenges with vigour, and has fulfilled the recommendations in question, it is clear that endeavours to consistently improve TELECOM events will not be halted. TELECOM will continue to identify projects and opportunities that can increase its effectiveness and enhance the services it renders to all 184 Member Countries of the Union.

Geneva TELECOMs

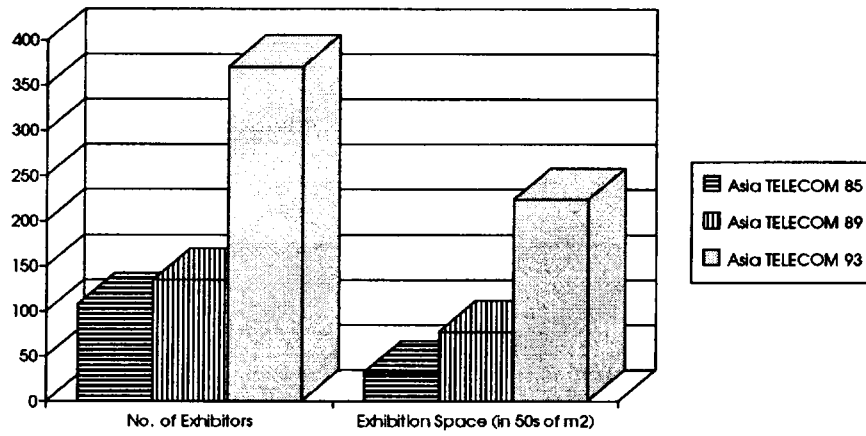


Geneva TELECOMs: Number of Exhibitors

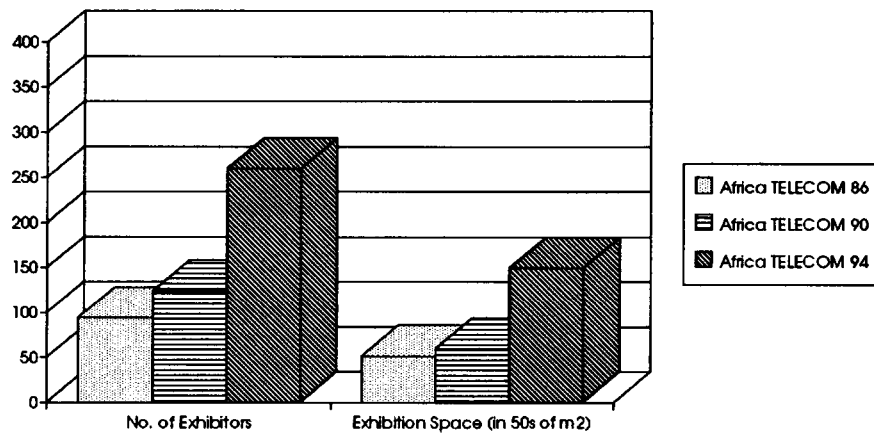


Regional TELECOMs**Regional TELECOMs: Number of Exhibitors**

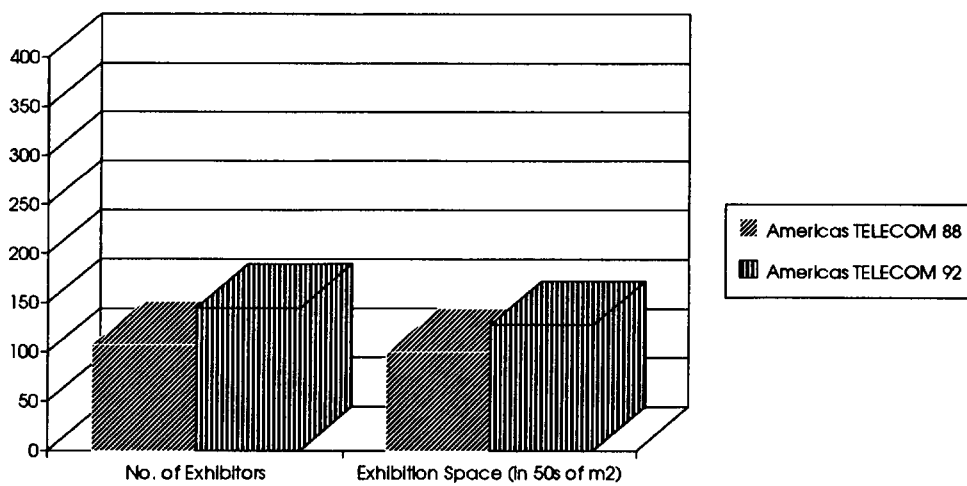
Asia TELECOMs: Exhibition Statistics



Africa TELECOMs: Exhibition Statistics



Americas TELECOMs: Exhibition Statistics



RECOMMENDATION 2

Favourable Treatment for Developing Countries

This Recommendation instructs the Secretary-General to monitor on the basis of information received from Members the extent to which any favourable treatment has been extended to the developing countries by the developed countries.

No such information has been received since the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference.

RECOMMENDATION 3

Unrestricted Transmission of News

This is a Recommendation addressed to the Members of the Union towards facilitation of the unrestricted transmission of news by telecommunication services, and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) may wish to have it retained, with any necessary amendments.

OPINION 2

Imposition of Fiscal Taxes

Members of the Union recognize the desirability of avoiding the imposition of fiscal taxes on any international telecommunications.

It is mentioned under the Purposes of the Union (CS/Art. 1, No. 16) that the Union shall: "foster collaboration among its Members with a view to the establishment of rates at levels as low as possible...."

When the International Telecommunication Regulations were adopted in 1988, the Members, while recognizing the usefulness of Opinion 1 of the Nairobi Convention, also considered that the imposition of fiscal taxes is an instrument of economic policy and that each country has the sovereign right to determine its fiscal system within the framework of its national laws. It was in that spirit that WATTC-88 added the following paragraph to the Regulations to avoid double taxing.

"6.1.3 Where, in accordance with the national law of a country, a fiscal tax is levied on collection charges for international telecommunication services, this tax shall normally be collected only in respect of international services billed to customers in that country, unless other arrangements are made to meet special circumstances."

As part of its cost analyses, Study Group 3 is examining the impact of different taxes (or equivalent charges) on telecommunication service costs. No conclusion has yet been reached (1993) but there is a growing recognition that taxes considerably increase costs.

Within the framework of international telecommunications, differences between the fiscal policies of ITU Member countries might hamper the balanced exchange of communications and distort the normal play of competition (dissymmetry between the collection charges applicable in both directions of the same relation).

The following nine of the 24 OECD countries impose no taxes on international telecommunication services: Australia, Austria, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

At present, therefore, 37,5% of the OECD countries do not impose taxes on international telecommunication services.

Fiscal measures are gradually being harmonized within the European Economic Community and GATT. However, some countries resort to Opinion 2 of the Plenipotentiary Conference to avoid imposing taxes on international telecommunication services, arguing that international telecommunications are exported services.

Telecommunication services are increasingly being provided by private companies which have to follow the commercial and financial practices of countries as defined under national law. However, Opinion 2 does not restrict national sovereignty and at present contributes to "the establishment of rates at levels as low as possible".

Conclusion: Opinion 2 is still relevant and in keeping with the purposes of the Union.

2.2.7.2 Publications

This document is intended as a report on the main Council decisions and related secretariat actions with regard to ITU publications.

1. Background

The last inter-plenipotentiary period has witnessed organizational changes and new methods of work within the three sectors of the ITU, resulting in the requirement to shorten the time-to-publish in particular in connection with the ITU recommendations. This phenomenon together with rapidly evolving tools and technologies has brought new challenges to the ITU's activities relating to publications.

The development of the ITUDOC has provided external users fast access to the latest ITU documents and publications via remote access to the computerised databases of the ITU. Diskettes and CD-ROMs are the other elements of the "electronic publications" which added value-added diversity to the catalogue of the ITU publication products, in parallel with generally stable demand for the more traditional paper-based and microfiche publications.

A graphical overview of the ITU's paper-based publications is presented in **Annex 5**.

2. Key Reports to the Council

During this period, the Council considered two main reports on publications. The first report (CA47/7231(Rev. 1)) was entitled "Publications Production, Marketing and Sales" and was approved by the 1992 session of the Council. Its main conclusions were as follows:

- "(2.1) ... the sectors should budget for and manage their own publications programmes ...";

- "(2.2) An ITU Publication Service in the General Secretariat should consolidate central facilities and skilled staff for production, marketing sales and dispatch. Implementing this recommendation implies the attachment of the present Sales Section from the Finance Department to the already existing *Common Services Department*⁶.";
- "(2.3) This Publication Service should be funded by direct charges to the sectors for specific publications and appropriate overhead charges pro-rated to the sectors according to their publication programmes. ..."

The second report (C93/41) was entitled "Progress Report on the Implementation of ITU Publications Policy", and was noted by the 1993 session of the Council. This was an abridged version of an operations review of the publication process within the ITU. The study included detailed statistical analysis of production costs and sales data, and confirmed the principal conclusions of the first report. It also indicated that if *all* the costs during the period in question were included in the analysis then the ITU publications could not be considered as generating a positive cash-flow.

3. Achievement Highlights

During recent years, a number of improvements have been made with respect to publications, including:

- offering a more timely service of turnaround from document to publication; this has now in certain cases been reduced to a matter of weeks, or days via ITUDOC;
- continuing to support publications in three working languages and improving coverage of Arabic, Chinese and Russian editions;
- reducing the inventory of ITU publications from 50% of sales in 1987 to 14% in 1992 and bringing the print-run of publications closer in-line with sales;
- developing new publication series such as the Regulatory Policy colloquia, the World Telecommunication Development Report, and service documents on CD-ROM;
- prudent financial management of the Publication Capital Account, thereby avoiding the losses that characterized the mid-1980s;
- moving towards desktop publishing and camera-ready copy for an increasing proportion of publications, thereby reducing the requirement for external photocomposition and lowering the real cost (and price) of publications.

4. Recent Developments

Following the 1993 session of the Council, the Secretary General set up the "ITU Publications Policy Committee" (IPPC) to coordinate and advise on publication policies and related issues. The working priorities of the IPPC take into account the following objectives:

- ☐ To promote the increased dissemination and usage of ITU recommendations and other publications

⁶ The original text "*Publications and Reprography Division in the Department of Conferences and Common Services*" has been replaced to reflect the current organisational chart.

- ☐ To encourage modern work methods and improved cost-effectiveness
- ☐ To develop a coherent Financing and Pricing policy which will assure the future continuity of publications, including the development of new products and of modern methods of distribution
- ☐ Copyright policy should protect the rights of the ITU against third-party abuse.

As of 1995, the publications budget has been significantly rationalized, and will more accurately reflect the true publication costs than ever before. Furthermore, through its internal-invoicing mechanisms, the new financial system will reflect the spirit of client-contractor relationship between the sectors and the Common Services Department (which now includes the new Sales and Marketing Unit as well as the other publications-production services such as desk-top-publishing, CD-ROM, printing and dispatch).

Marketing is essentially a new concept in the ITU. The main objective of this new function will be to ensure that new publication products increasingly meet the customer needs in all sectors of ITU's activities, and thereby to maintain and increase the sale and dissemination of the ITU publications. The marketing tasks will use the expertise of external market-research firms to the extent possible, to keep the in-house staffing to the minimum.

Pricing is a key element in the marketing of publications, and the growing emergence of electronic publications has underlined the need to develop a coherent pricing policy covering both paper-based and electronic publications. This was the purpose of a current study at the time of preparing this report: the preliminary conclusions of this study will be available in time for the Plenipotentiary Conference in Kyoto.

2.2.7.3 Use of information technology by the Union

The Council supported the effective use of information technology to improve productivity and provide better service to Members and other participants in the activities of the ITU.

The 45th session of the Council approved resources for the development of Direct Remote Access to ITU Information Systems. For further information see 2.2.7.1 (Resolution 62).

The recommendations concerning Informations Systems of the High Level Committee (HLC), as endorsed by the 46th session of the Council, included establishment of an organizational setting for computing policy formulation, and mandated a number of substantive developments in the use of information technology.

The Information Systems Steering Committee was established by the Coordination Committee to provide effective direction on IS priorities and policies, in conformity with HLC Recommendation 90.

The Council approved resources for implementation of the new financial management system, new PABX with outbound dialling call accounting and voice mail, telecommunications planning specialist and PC training expert, and professional IS training. For further information on these activities see section 4.2.6.

2.2.7.4 Telecommunications and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

See Section 4.3.8.9.

2.2.7.5 ITU Centenary Prize

See Section 2.2.6.5 (5).

2.2.7.6 United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA)**1. Introduction**

The sixth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning held in Kinshasa (Zaire) in March 1988, requested the United Nations General Assembly to proclaim a second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA II) for the period 1991-2000, as a sequel to the first one of 1978-1988. The request was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in July 1988, and the General Assembly proclaimed UNTACDA II in December 1988.

In the light of the difficulties encountered in implementing the first Decade, the Economic and Social Council and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in collaboration with the members of the Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee (IACC) which includes the ITU, devoted two years to planning the activities of the second Decade and setting up implementation and follow-up machinery. Once the global and sectoral objectives had been developed and adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning in Tangiers in November 1989, the programmes were prepared at three levels (see Table 1):

- National Coordinating Committees (NCCs), which assist their respective governments in preparing national programmes based on assessment of the current situation and having regard to the Decade's objectives;
- subsectoral working groups which, using the data and information collected at the national and subregional levels, prepare programmes for their respective subsectors;
- subregional working groups, which harmonize the programmes of member countries (i.e. the National Coordinating Committees) and those of the various intergovernmental organizations in the subregion.

All the programmes prepared are then considered by the Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee for recommendation to the Conference of Ministers.

In order to promote the second Decade's programme both inside Africa and elsewhere, the ministers set up a Resource Mobilization Committee (RMC) comprising multilateral development and financing organizations (ADB, ABEDA, EEC, UNDP, World Bank) and the secretariats of OAU, ECA and the ACP group. The Committee is chaired by ADB.

2. Activities undertaken by the ITU

As lead agency for the telecommunication and broadcasting subsector, the ITU has played an active part in developing the related objectives and has prepared a document to guide the National Coordinating Committees in preparing their programmes. The various programmes may be grouped under five main headings:

- extension and modernization of telecommunication and broadcasting networks;
- restructuring of telecommunication and broadcasting organizations;
- improvement of telecommunication and broadcasting network operation and maintenance;
- human resource development and management;
- study and promotion of telecommunication and broadcasting industries in Africa.

In support of the countries and the programmes adopted, the ITU has submitted a number of regional projects to the Resource Mobilization Committee for adoption and fund-seeking (see Table 2).

PREPARATION OF STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

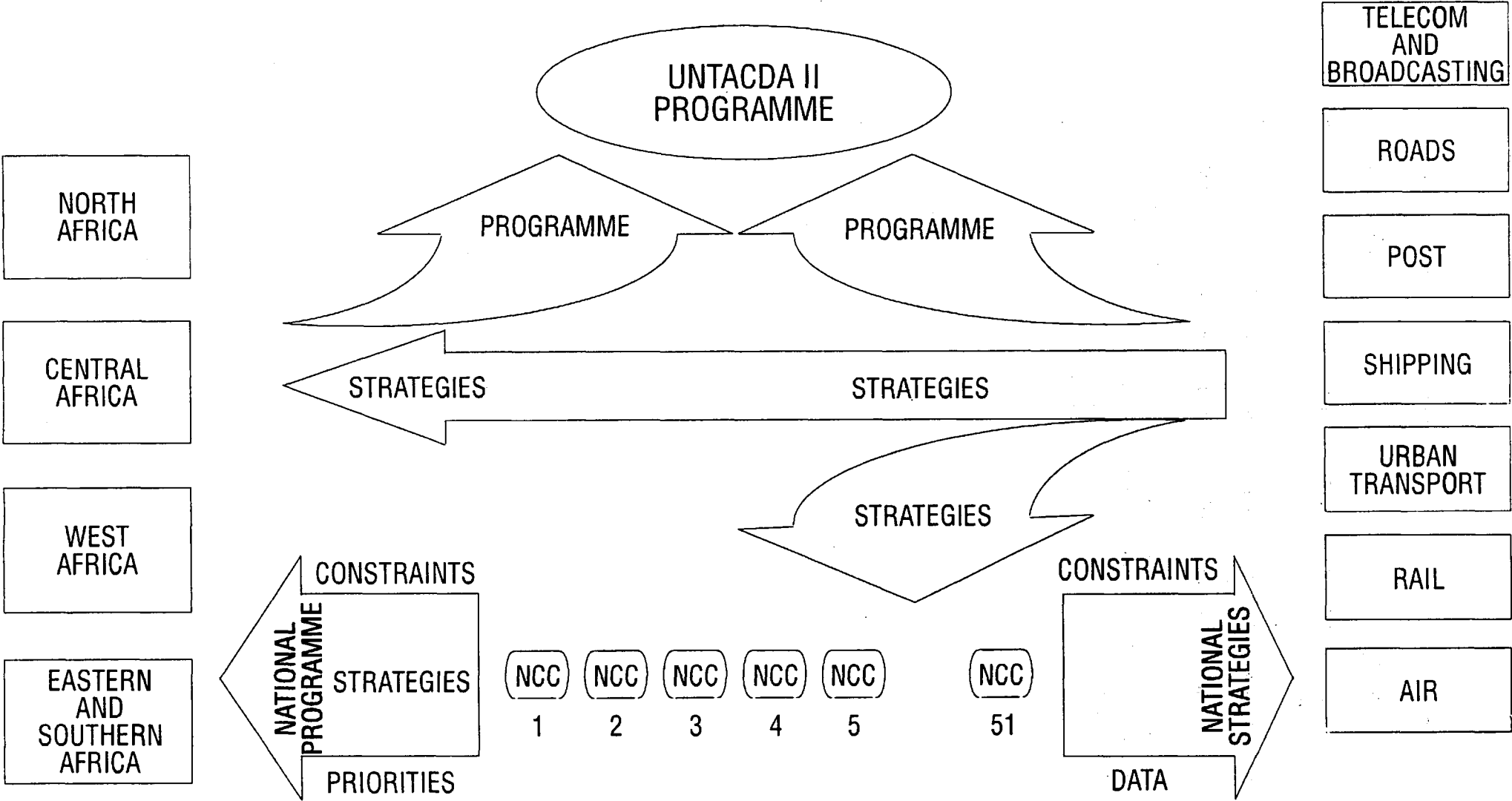


TABLE 1

TABLE 2

**ITU regional projects
UNTACDA II**

Title	Initiator	Cost (Millions of \$ US)
1. Improvement of networks efficiency and introduction of new technology in the telecommunications networks of the African countries	ITU/PATU	4.1
2. Training in new telecommunication technologies and in business management at the ESMT, Dakar	ITU	2.7
3. African Advanced Level Telecommunications Institute AFRALTI (Phase II)	ITU	3.9
4. Development of the manufacture of telecommunication equipment in Africa feasibility study	ITU	2
5. Assistance in the establishment of African telecommunications management information flows and systems (MIS)	ITU	2
6. Human resources development and institutional development for telecommunication service management in African countries south of the Sahara	ITU	9.7

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Third part

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

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3. Third part - CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

3.1 General questions

3.1.1 Implementation of Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) relating to conferences and meetings (Resolutions 1 - 13)

RESOLUTION 1

Future Conferences of the Union

The provisions of this Resolution have been implemented with respect to the Conferences mentioned therein except the Regional Administrative Conference to Establish Criteria for the Shared Use of the VHF and UHF Bands Allocated to Mobile, Broadcasting and Fixed Services and, if Necessary, Planning for the Broadcasting Service in All or Part of Region 3 and Countries Concerned in Region 1 and the World Administrative Radio Conference for Dealing with Matters Connected with the Broadcasting Service in the HF Bands (WARC HFBC), which the Council decided to postpone until the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP-92) decisions were known. Also, in consultation with the Members of the Union, the duration of the Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Kyoto in 1994 was reduced from five to four weeks.

RESOLUTION 2

Convening of a Plenipotentiary Conference to Consider the Results of a Study on Structural Reform

The Council took appropriate action for the convening of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in accordance with this Resolution. With the concurrence of a majority of Members of the Union, the Conference was held from 7 to 22 December 1992, in Geneva (see also 3.2).

RESOLUTION 3

Forty-fifth Session of the Council

This Resolution has been implemented.

RESOLUTION 4

Invitations to Hold Conferences or Meetings Away From Geneva

The provisions of this Resolution are being observed by the Union.

RESOLUTION 5

Procedure for Defining a Region for the Purpose of Convening a Regional Administrative Conference

The procedure laid down in paragraphs 1 to 4 of "resolves" and in paragraph 2 of "invites the Administrative Council" of this Resolution contains the solution on the subject matter as adopted by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference. In conformity with paragraph 1 of "invites the Administrative Council", the Council was invited to take note of the Resolution and to take any necessary appropriate action in the future.

RESOLUTION 6

Attendance of Liberation Organizations Recognized by the United Nations at Conferences and Meetings of the ITU as Observers

The Council has established the list of the Liberation Organizations which may at any time attend conferences and meetings of the ITU as observers. These organizations are regularly informed of forthcoming Union conferences and meetings.

RESOLUTION 7

Examination of Certain Provisions of the Radio Regulations

Pursuant to this Resolution, Articles 55(Rev.Mob-87) and 56(Rev.Mob-87) were put on the agenda of WARC-92. The Conference considered the matter and decided to modify some provisions of Article 56 (Nos. 3989-3993) while retaining Article 55 without changes. In this way the provisions of the Radio Regulations were aligned with the provisions of the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) of the International Maritime Organization. The Conference also adopted *Resolution 338* which provides for provisional application of the modified provisions of Article 56 by the administrations participating in the GMDSS, prior to the entry into force of the partial revision of the Radio Regulations, so as to ensure harmonization with the SOLAS Convention.

RESOLUTION 8

Voluntary Group of Experts to Study Allocation and Improved Use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum and Simplification of the Radio Regulations (VGE)

The VGE was established in 1991 in accordance with Resolution 8 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989, with the following terms of reference:

- "1) to review, in the light of technical developments, the definitions in Article 1 of the Radio Regulations and the structure and definitions of the relative status of allocations in Article 8 of the Radio Regulations with a view to improving the utilization and economic use of the radio frequency spectrum, to increasing the flexibility in order to give more sharing possibilities, and to considering alternatives in the manner in which spectrum is allocated;
- 2) to review the regulatory provisions and procedures of the Radio Regulations with a view to developing Recommendations to simplify the Radio Regulations in general;"

The VGE elected Mr. Krister Björnsjö (Sweden) as Chairman, decided to split its work into three Tasks and appointed Rapporteurs as follows:

- Task 1 - Matters relating to the allocation of frequency bands (Rapporteur - Mr. Ian Hutchings, New Zealand);
- Task 2 - Procedures for the use of frequency assignments (Rapporteur - Mr. Michael Davies, United Kingdom);
- Task 3 - Operational and Administrative matters (Rapporteur - Mr. Richard Shrum, United States).

The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1992, by its Resolution 8 decided to extend the mandate of the VGE until the first quarter of 1994 and to organize the VGE information meetings in various regions of the world to facilitate the understanding of VGE recommendations.

The VGE held seven formal meetings attended by 35 administrations with observers from eight international organizations. In addition there have been numerous meetings of the Steering Group and of various drafting groups. Approximately 250 documents have been considered and an enormous amount of work has been devoted by all engaged in the VGE in an attempt to serve the ITU in completing this great project.

The Final Report of the VGE was completed by March 1994 for consideration by the Council, by Members of the ITU and by the WRC-95. It comprises an introductory text containing the Basic Recommendations of the VGE and individual sets of VGE Recommendations relating to each of the three Tasks listed above and reports on the three Tasks. The Final Report also contains:

- a working document showing the relationships between the recommended texts and the present Radio Regulations in terms of modifications, deletions, rearrangements and transfers, recommendations for future action;
- text recommended in substitution for the present body of Radio Regulations;
- comparative table of the present Radio Regulations numbers and of the Simplified Radio Regulations; and
- impact of the Simplified RR on existing Resolutions and Recommendations.

In accordance with Resolution 1051 of the Council's session of 1993 the following four information meetings have been scheduled:

- for Europe, July 1994, Wroclaw, Poland;
- for Africa, November 1994, Yaounde, Cameroon;
- for Asia-Pacific, February 1995, Bangkok, Thailand;
- for Region 2, April 1995, Caracas, Venezuela.

The information meetings should be organized by the Radiocommunication Bureau with participation of experts nominated by the Chairman.

It is foreseen that the WRC-95 will need first to consider the recommendations of the VGE including those relating to long-term on-going action by future WRCs, and then to consider the draft texts submitted.

Following the precedents of the "Re-arrangement of the Radio Regulations" submitted to the WARC-79 and the Report of the High Level Committee submitted to the APP-92, in order to simplify the work of the WRC-95, it is recommended that administrations when preparing and submitting their proposals to the WRC-95 relating to the simplification of the Radio Regulations should as far as practicable base them upon the recommended texts in the Final Report of the VGE.

RESOLUTION 9

Improvement of Use by the Aeronautical Mobile (OR) Service of the Frequency Bands Governed by Appendice 26 to the Radio Regulations

Pursuant to this Resolution the IFRB prepared and submitted to WARC-92 a draft allotment plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (OR) Service to be included in Appendix 26(Rev.). The Conference considered the matter and concluded that further development was needed. It approved Resolution 410 specifying the course of action to be followed by the administrations and the Radiocommunication Bureau/BR in this respect. In response to Resolution 410, the Radiocommunication Bureau/BR undertook a series of activities which resulted in a new allotment arrangement for the aeronautical mobile (OR) service in the exclusive HF bands that was finalized and published as Appendix 26(Rev.) to the Radio Regulations in October 1993.

RESOLUTION 10

Use by the Broadcasting Service of the Bands Additionally Allocated to this Service by the World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979)

1. WARC-79 allocated some extensions for the HFBC and stipulated the conditions for the availability of the new bands. The issue was also considered by WARC HFBC-87, which introduced additional conditions (Resolution 512), stipulating that the date of the availability of the bands referred to in RR531, for operation by broadcasting stations, would be decided by a future WARC. The consequence of these decisions is that the extended bands are not yet available for broadcasting and that they remain allocated to the fixed service on an exclusive basis in the meantime.
2. However, many administrations operate broadcasting stations in these bands some even prior to the WARC-79 decisions. Such use was of a concern to the administrations, which in Resolution 10 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) reiterated the conditions that "administrations shall comply strictly with the provisions of No. 531 of the Radio Regulations" and "that broadcasting stations in the bands referred to shall not be operated until planning is completed and the conditions stipulated in No. 531 of the Radio Regulations are fulfilled".
3. The trend of operating broadcasting stations in the bands listed in No. 531 of the Radio Regulations was even intensified after the decision of the Council (in 1991) to postpone the WARC-HFBC which was planned for 1993. Unfortunately the Bureau has only limited information on the use, by the broadcasting service, of the frequency bands listed in RR531. The Master Register contains currently 1212 frequency assignments to broadcasting stations in the bands referred to in RR531, some of them being notified as early as in 1961. Monitoring campaigns organized in this respect (see Resolution 9 of Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982) confirmed such operation.

However, the situation reflected in the Master Register is probably far from being accurate. The main reason for this is the applicable regulatory regime. While the notification of out-of-band emissions (i.e. broadcasting stations in the bands not available for broadcasting) is governed by Article 12 of the Radio Regulations, the notification of the standard broadcasting stations in the HF bands is governed by Article 17 of the Radio Regulations. In notifying their broadcasting schedules, the administrations do not usually distinguish between the two procedures and do not submit all the data required under different procedures, or fail to apply some steps of the relevant procedure, which results in no-recording.

4. In view of the above the Bureau intends to perform, in cooperation with the interested administrations, a systematic monitoring campaign to evaluate the extent of use of the bands listed in RR531 by broadcasting stations.

5. Presently the MIFR contains 4950 frequency assignments to non-broadcasting stations in the bands referred to in RR531.

6. Similar is the situation concerning the extensions to the allocated spectrum for the broadcasting service, decided by the WARC-92. Although these new allocations will enter into force only in the year 2007, the Master Register already contains 1029 frequency assignments to BC stations in these bands. These assignments were notified and recorded, under RR342 and are recorded for information only. They shall not cause harmful interference, may not request any protection and are not taken into account in any technical examination. Presently the MIFR contains 11374 frequency assignments to non-broadcasting stations in the bands referred to in RR521A.

7. Pursuant to Resolution 9 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1992, and Resolution 523 of WARC-92, the World Radiocommunication Conference, Geneva, 1993, in drawing up the agenda for WRC-95, resolved that the 1995 Conference will consider "the availability of the newly allocated HFBC bands" taking into account the work carried out by the ITU-R Study Groups and the Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM), with a view to WRC-97 taking action. To this effect, ITU-R Task Group 10/5 was set up to review the various planning options and to present a report to the CPM for incorporation in the CPM Report of WRC-95.

RESOLUTION 11

Updating of Definitions

In the process of reviewing the relevant provisions of the Administrative Regulations, so far, no requirement has been established to revise one or more of the definitions reproduced in the Annex to the Constitution and Convention.

Consequently, and for the time being, there are no proposed changes to be submitted to Council for onward transmission to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

RESOLUTION 12

Exclusion of the Government of the Republic of South Africa from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other Conferences, Meetings and Activities of the Union

The "resolves" of this Resolution have been observed regularly.

At its 1994 Session, the Council decided that as of 10 May 1994 the Government of National Unity of South Africa could resume its full participation in the Conferences, meetings and activities of the Union.

RESOLUTION 13

Approval of the Agreement Between the Government of France and the Secretary-General Relating to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989)

No action was required under this Resolution.

3.1.2 Other general questions relating to conferences and meetings

Conference facilities

The great majority of ITU conferences and meetings have been held in Geneva, both in the CICG (Geneva International Conference Centre), managed by FIPOI, and on ITU premises. In certain cases, it has been impossible to avoid using other meeting rooms, located on the premises of EFTA and other international organizations. However, such cases have been kept to a minimum, thus reducing both costs and logistical problems.

Given the close proximity of the CICG to ITU headquarters, the Union derives considerable benefit from the facilities made available by FIPOI to international organizations in Geneva. The premises are provided free of charge, but service-related charges and costs (electricity, cleaning, etc.), as well as the additional personnel costs which the meetings entail, are charged to the budget of the conference or meeting concerned.

It should be pointed out, however, that on several occasions, international events have forced the ITU to surrender, on very short notice, bookings for CICG meeting rooms made long in advance. A suitable alternative arrangement has always been found.

Furthermore, demand for the use of the CICG facilities on the part of international institutions and private customers is increasing steadily. This means that the ITU has to make its bookings months and even years in advance, a fact which inevitably entails a certain number of difficulties, especially since changes in working methods have resulted in the more frequent organization of medium-sized meetings.

It will be possible to satisfy the increased need for medium-sized meeting rooms once the new extension of the ITU buildings has been completed (see Document C94/58(Rev.1)).

3.2 Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP-92)

At its 46th session (1991), the Council considered the Final Report of the High Level Committee (HLC) to review the structure and functioning of the Union. Taking into account the contents of that Report and in particular Recommendations 92 to 95 thereof, the Council decided in conformity with Resolutions 55, 2 and 1 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference and with the concurrence of the required majority of Members of the Union, to convene an Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP), in Geneva, for 2 weeks and two days, commencing on 7 December 1992. It also established its procedure and agenda.

3.3 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-94)

An invitation from the Japanese Government to host the Plenipotentiary Conference was accepted in principle by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, subject to confirmation by the Council. At its 46th session (1991), the Council confirmed its acceptance of the invitation and provisionally agreed to the dates proposed by the Japanese Government. At the Final Meeting of its 47th session (December 1992), the Council decided with the concurrence of a majority of Members of the Union that the Conference should be held in Kyoto, that its duration should be shortened to four weeks and that its opening and closing dates should be Monday, 19 September and Friday, 14 October 1994, respectively.

3.4 Administrative conferences held since the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989)

1) Regional Administrative Conference for the Planning of VHF/UHF Television Broadcasting in the African Broadcasting Area and Neighbouring Countries (Second session) (AFBC(2), Geneva, 13 November - 8 December 1989)

The Conference adopted inter alia an Agreement and an associated Plan for television broadcasting in the bands indicated in the Agreement, as well as related regulatory provisions including those applicable to primary and permitted services in the planning area as defined in the Agreement.

2) Regional Administrative Conference of the Members of the Union in the African Broadcasting Area to Abrogate the Geneva 1963 Regional Agreement for the African Broadcasting Area, Geneva, 4-5 December 1989

The Conference adopted a Regional Protocol abrogating those parts of the Regional Agreement for the African Broadcasting Area (Geneva, 1963) relating to television broadcasting which were still in force, as well as a Recommendation on the revision of No. 703 of the Radio Regulations.

3) World Administrative Radio Conference for Dealing with Frequency Allocations in Certain Parts of the Spectrum (WARC-92), Malaga-Torremolinos, 3 February - 3 March 1992

The Conference adopted inter alia a partial revision of Articles 1, 8, 11, 12, 13, 27, 28, 29, 56 and 69 of the Radio Regulations and of Appendices 26 and 30A to these Regulations.

3.5 Conferences and Assemblies held since the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992)

1) World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993)

See section 4.4.1.

2) Radiocommunication Assembly (RA-93), Geneva, 8-16 November 1993

See section 4.3.3.

3) World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-93), Geneva, 15-19 November 1993

The Conference adopted two Resolutions on the Agenda for the 1995 and 1997 World Radiocommunication Conferences, one Recommendation on the Convening of a Regional Radiocommunication Conference (Regions 1 and 3) and one Recommendation on the Mobile-Satellite Service Networks Published Under Resolution 46 (WARC-92).

4) World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-94), Buenos Aires, 21-29 March 1994

The Conference adopted the *Buenos Aires Declaration*, which outlines common vision and strategies for achieving balanced telecommunication development by, and beyond the end of the century, as well as the role of the BDT and its partners in the Development Sector.

The WTDC also adopted the *Buenos Aires Action Plan*, which defines goals, objectives and strategies for 12 programme areas, based on the priorities of ITU Members and development partners as expressed in World and Regional Telecommunication Development Conferences.

It also decided to set up two Study Groups and adopted 11 Resolutions and 2 Recommendations relating to the activities of the Sector.

Fourth part

**ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT
AND THE SECTORS**

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4. Fourth part - ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT AND THE SECTORS

4.1 Coordination Committee

Prior to the December, 1992 Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP), the composition and mandate of the Coordination Committee were defined by Article 12 of the Nairobi Convention. Under this Article, the Coordination Committee consisted of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board. It was presided over by the Secretary-General and in his absence by the Deputy Secretary-General. The Committee's mandate was to advise the Secretary-General on administrative matters that did not fall within the exclusive competence of a single permanent organ, as well as on external relations and public information.

The Nice Plenipotentiary Conference created a fifth permanent organ, the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT). The Secretary-General, as acting Director of the BDT, also represented that organ on the Coordination Committee until the first Director of the BDT, who was elected at the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference in December 1992, took office in February, 1993.

Article 26 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992) redefines the membership and mandate of the Coordination Committee to reflect the new structures and functioning of the Union. Under this article, the Coordination Committee consists of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux. It continues to be presided over by the Secretary-General and in his absence by the Deputy Secretary-General. Following the recommendations of the HLC, the Coordination Committee is to "act as an internal management team" in discharging its responsibilities. In accordance with APP Resolution 1, this article was provisionally applied as of March 1, 1993.

The Coordination Committee held meetings on average twice a month over the 1990-1994 period. Following approval of the recommendations of the HLC, increasing emphasis was placed on strategic planning, which became a standing item on the Committee's agenda during 1992. Other items dealt with on a regular basis include personnel matters (including post classification under Resolutions 753 and 923 and the promotion of incumbents of reclassified posts), ITU representation at meetings of other organizations, review of the budget and other documents prepared each year by the Secretariat for the ITU Council, preparations for major conferences and meetings, and follow-up to Council and Conference decisions, resolutions and recommendations.

The Coordination Committee established a number of inter-sectoral committees to deal with strategic management issues particularly requiring effective coordination at the staff level. These groups include the Information Systems Steering Committee (ISSC), the HIG (HLC Recommendations Implementation Group), and the ITU Publications Policy Committee (IPPC).

4.2 General Secretariat

The responsibilities of the General Secretariat are stated in Article 56 of the Nairobi (1982) Convention. These include overall administrative and financial responsibilities including organization of conferences, operational responsibilities with respect to the Administrative Regulations, the reciprocal exchange of information among Members, technical cooperation activities, external relations, public information and legal advice to the organs of the Union.

It is to be recalled, on that connection, that the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention (Geneva, 1992) relating to the new structure were provisionally applied since 1 March 1993, in conformity with Resolution 1 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP-92). The new General Secretariat responsibilities are stated in Article 5 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992).

In 1990 the General Secretariat comprised six departments: Personnel, Finance, External Relations, Conferences and Common Services, Computer, Technical Cooperation, and a Communication Service.

The Telecommunications Development Bureau (BDT), replacing the Technical Cooperation Department, started officially its activities on 1 January 1990.

At the end of 1991, a major part of the activities of the Department of External Relations were taken over by the Office of the Secretary-General, in accordance with Recommendation 9 of the High Level Committee. The Office was composed of three units, namely: Strategic Policy and Planning Unit (SPU), External and Public Relations Unit (EPRU) and Legal Affairs Unit (JUR). Also, the Computer Department was re-organized as from 1 January and renamed Information Services Department.

At the end of 1992, the Department of Conferences and Common Services was splitted into two new departments: Conferences Department and Common Services Department. In February 1993, the External and Public Relations Unit (EPRU) was renamed External Affairs Unit (EAU) and re-organized to include the following three divisions: External Relations (RE), Relations with Members, Council and Conferences (RM) and Public Relations (PR).

Since then, therefore, the General Secretariat comprises: Strategic Planning Unit (SPU), External Affairs Unit (EAU), Legal Affairs Unit (JUR), Finance Department (FI), Personnel Department (PE), Conferences Department (CONF), Common Services Department (CS), Information Services Department (IS). The TELECOM Secretariat is also attached to the General Secretariat.

4.2.1 Office of the Secretary-General

4.2.1.1 External Affairs Unit (EAU)

The Unit is organized into three sections: Relations with Members, Press and Public Information and Relations with International Organizations and Protocol matters. Prior to the inception of the Unit, the Department of External Relations (1990-1992) comprised three Divisions: Relations with the United Nations and other International Organizations, Telecommunication Regulations and Relations between the Members of the Union, and, Public Relations and TELECOM. In addition, the Legal Adviser was attached to this Department. It should be mentioned that in the intervening period of 1990 and 1992, the Department has been restructured and certain operational aspects have been transferred to the Standardization Sector, Maritime and related radiocommunication aspects to the Radiocommunications Sector and the technical cooperation matters were partially moved to the Development Sector. In addition the Journal and Library have been moved to other Departments of the General Secretariat while TELECOM became a separate Department. A Legal Affairs Unit was also separately created in the Office of the Secretary-General.

It was subsequent to the approval of the HLC recommendations by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference in December 1992 that the External Affairs Unit was created in February 1993. The purpose of the Unit consists of creating a good understanding, working

relationship and image of the ITU vis-à-vis the Members, the industry, the United Nations and other international organizations, the media and the general public and of establishing and maintaining accurate record of treaties and regulations entered into by the Members.

The objective of the EAU is to assist the Secretary-General and the Coordination Committee in all matters pertaining to external relations. The Unit is also responsible, inter alia, to make the ITU known to the general public; to develop a good understanding of the external telecommunications environment, to provide administrative support to the Council, the Plenipotentiary and World Conferences; to maintain the ITU as a dynamic partner of the UN system in its field of competence; to handle protocol matters and to organize events such as the Annual World Telecommunication Day.

a) Relations with Members (RM)

This part of the Unit is responsible inter alia for coordination of the relations between the Members of the Union and the General Secretariat. In addition to the above-mentioned general commitment, RM handles membership matters, ratifications and accessions to the Constitution and Convention, as well as approval of other Acts of the Union, including the necessary consultations, notifications and correspondence with Members/Permanent Missions; preparation for, convening of, participation in and follow-up of Council sessions, Plenipotentiary, World and Regional Conferences including the provision of the Executive Secretariat, Secretariat of the Credentials Committee, as well as secretariat of other relevant Committees or Working Groups established by Conferences or Council; editing/arranging and preparing the printing of Final Acts; annual supplements to the Volume of Resolutions and Decisions of the Council and annual Report on the Activities of the Union.

In the framework of the new ITU structure, RM has been entrusted the implementation of the strategies developed by the Sectors to attract new members, including mechanisms on how to enrol new categories of participants and analysis of reasons leading to membership denunciation.

b) Relations with international organizations

During the period under review, the Unit has been actively involved in maintaining and strengthening its relationships with international organizations (see 2.2.3.2) namely within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) and its subsidiary bodies. Within the spirit of Resolution 52, the Unit has coordinated, studied and provided comments on a number of JIU reports. Ever since the inception of the External Affairs Unit, participation of the ITU in the activities of the ACC (see 2.2.3.4) has been enhanced and of significant impact, the ITU hosted for the first time the Regular Session of the ACC at its Headquarters in April 1994. Through its active participation in the work of the ACC, the ITU has provided an interim Chairman for the Information Systems Coordination Committee (ISCC) (Ref. section 2.2.3.2), given assistance to Agencies on the effective use of electronic mail and advised on teleconferencing as a means of system wide tool for consultations. The Unit has provided support to meetings of the World Telecommunications Advisory Council (WTAC) established in accordance with Recommendation 12 of the HLC and followed up the implementation of the various WTAC recommendations. The Unit has also established an ITU Promotion Team (ITUPT) to coordinate a public relation programme to raise awareness of the ITU, in which all ITU staff have been invited to contribute.

c) Press and Public Information

The Press and Information section is responsible for the production and dissemination of public information material. It ensures that the information needs of Member countries, corporate entities and the public in general are met through press releases, briefings, press conferences, production of brochures, leaflets, slide shows, participation in joint publishing ventures, contribution of articles, video/sound recordings and teleconferencing. Close cooperation has been maintained with Members in order to assist them to promote telecommunications and support the mission of the ITU. Of major significance the Press and Public Information section was closely involved in the celebration of the 125th Anniversary of the ITU in 1990 featured through an exhibition of telecommunications of the past, present and future. With respect to TELECOM 91, the Press and Information Section was responsible for the organization, management and supervision of the TELECOM 91 Press Service. Preparation of public information programmes comprising lectures, debates, elaboration of brochures in connection with the various development conferences organized during the period under review generated a substantial amount of work on information dissemination by the Unit. In line with the goals set by the Unit, the World Telecommunication Day has been regularly organized on a yearly basis on a number of different themes.

4.2.1.2 Strategic Planning Unit (SPU)

The High Level Committee recommendation to establish a Strategic Planning Unit was accepted by the ITU Council in 1991 and implemented in 1992 with the following functions: (a) strategic planning; (b) operational analysis; (c) internal audit. The head of the unit was appointed in March 1992 and staffing completed by mid-1993. The first two functions assigned to the unit are fully operational, while the third is being provided on an interim basis by a special service agreement with a part-time auditor, in liaison with the Finance Department.

The SPU has supported the Secretary-General, the Coordination Committee, and the Council in discharging their strategic planning responsibilities under the Geneva Constitution and Convention (1992), and is conducting operational analyses of key functions in the General Secretariat and sectoral Bureaux.

4.2.1.3 Legal Affairs Unit (JUR)

In the period since 1989, the Legal Service, which became the Legal Affairs Unit (JUR) on 1 January 1992, first within the External Relations Department and then in the Office of the Secretary-General, has carried out studies and provided legal opinions on documents of all kinds (international treaties and agreements, contracts, correspondence, etc.), in order to enable the Secretary-General to exercise fully his functions as legal representative of the Union in its relations with the Governments of States Members of the Union in general, other international organizations and the host country. The Legal Affairs Unit has also exercised the legal functions entrusted to the Secretary-General in his role as depository for international treaties and agreements.

The Legal Affairs Unit has also dealt with and considered matters and has given legal opinions of a general nature concerning, inter alia, the law of treaties, international public law and telecommunications law as well as dealing with more specific questions raised by the various Bureaux, Secretariats and Departments of the Union, concerning the latter's structure, functions or activities (legal problems concerning personnel, finance, development, taxation, purchase or leasing of goods and services, copyright and intellectual property, etc.). It has helped to prepare or has participated in the revision or drafting of amendments to various texts of a legal nature such as the Constitution and the Convention, or the internal regulations and rules of the Union

(Staff Regulations and Rules, Financial Regulations). Legal advice or legal opinions was provided on many occasions during the main conferences and meetings held under the auspices of the Union, including the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Nice (1989) and Geneva (1992), the World and Regional Radiocommunication Conferences, the High Level Committee or the Voluntary Group of Experts to Study the Allocation and Improved Use of the Radio-Frequency Spectrum and the Simplification of the Radio Regulations.

The Legal Affairs Unit also provided the Secretariat for Committee 9 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference responsible for the basic instrument of the Union and the Drafting Group charged by the Council (Resolution 1021) with preparing draft texts for the revision of the Constitution and the Convention of the ITU. In that connection, it prepared the preliminary drafts of texts which were submitted to the Drafting Group and participated actively in the Special Secretariat set up for the High Level Committee to review the structure and functioning of the Union.

4.2.2 Personnel Department

The Personnel Department is responsible for the administration of the staff of the Union, in particular in the fields of Post Classification, Recruitment, Pensions and Insurance, Travel, Staff Welfare, Studies, Reports and In-Service Training. It has also been deeply involved in the restructuration of the Secretariat and in the implementation of the High Level Committee (HLC) recommendations relating to personnel management.

Since the last Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), the Council has had occasion, during several sessions, to express concern over the deterioration in the conditions of service of staff, in the Professional and higher categories in particular, as a consequence of decisions affecting all organizations of the Common System taken at the level of the United Nations General Assembly. This concern, as expressed in various Resolutions of the Council, has guided the action of the Personnel Department in the inter-organization Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) and the Consultative Committee for Administrative Questions (CCAQ), and in such intergovernmental bodies as the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) and its subsidiary body, the Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions (ACPAQ), the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (UNJSPB) and its Standing Committee and, together with other organizations, in joint presentations to the United Nations General Assembly.

4.2.3 Finance Department

The Finance Department is responsible for the management of the finances of the Union and for advising and informing the Members, legislative and control bodies of the Union as well as the organization of the ITU on financial and budgetary matters.

It manages the finances of the Union in order to optimize the use of the available resources and to protect the assets of the Union.

The Finance Department prepares the draft budgets of the Union and exercises budget control. It keeps the accounts of the Union, prepares cost analysis and ensures the internal control of the financial activities of the Union.

It prepares, coordinates and consolidates the financial reporting of the Union.

The Finance Department advises and informs the Members, different bodies as well as the Sectors and Departments of the Union on financial matters as well as proposes solutions to intersectoral financial problems.

It is responsible for the development of procedures, techniques and the necessary competences in the field of the financial management.

It represents the Union and coordinates financial and budgetary matters with the common system of the United Nations.

The Finance Department is also responsible for the sale of the Union's publication

4.2.4 Department of External Relations

See Section 4.2.1.1.

4.2.5 Conferences and Common Services Departments

The Department of Conferences and Common Services continued to provide the common, linguistic and logistic services required for the day-to-day activities of the permanent organs (subsequently Sectors) of the Union. It provided the general operational support services needed for the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) and the other conferences and meetings of the Union.

The structure of the Department has undergone considerable changes. It comprised three Divisions in 1985, one of which was abolished in 1991; the Department itself was then divided into two (the Conferences Department and the Common Services Department) in 1993, thus economizing two D.1 posts. The following structure has been effective since 1 February 1993:

Conferences Department

- Department Secretariat
- Conference Service
- French, English and Spanish Translation Sections
- Arabic, Chinese and Russian Translation Services
- Terminology, References and Computer Aids to Translation Service
- Document Composition Service (Pool)
- Interpretation Service
- Journal Service

Common Services Department

- Department Secretariat
- Marketing and Sales Unit
- Publication Composition Service
- Outside Publications Service
- Library and Archives Service
- Planning and Computerization Service
- Reprography and Audiovisual Service
- Logistic Service

The programme of work adopted by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference produced a considerable workload, but improved working methods and in particular the general introduction of office computer facilities made for an appreciable increase in productivity. In addition, the introduction of specialized management software has provided powerful management and production follow-up tools. Thus, despite a net reduction in staff and a lighter management structure, production has kept up with demand. Table 1 shows how the workload in some sectors has developed over the past ten years.

TABLE 1

Sect. 4.2.5
Activities of the General Secretariat & the Sectors
CONF/SC

DOCUMENT SERVICING ACTIVITIES

TRANSLATION (pages)		TYPING & DATA CAPTURE (pages)		REPRODUCTION (pages)	
TOTAL					
mille		mille		million	
ITU-T		ITU-R			
83	31.608	83	9.553	83	63.766.986
84	24.966	84	7.780	84	88.597.402
85	14.251	85	16.660	85	70.950.907
86	19.463	86	2.483	86	70.776.514
87	28.676	87	10.566	87	90.781.067
88	28.528	88	7.018	88	112.178.453
89	14.458	89	21.832	89	81.541.356
90	22.760	90	3.612	90	86.066.041
91	23.840	91	5.736	91	93.343.838
92	28.443	92	6.435	92	110.509.752
93	17.942	93	8.399	93	83.018.764
mille		mille		million	
83	62.069	83	22.536	83	27.835.527
84	74.234	84	14.744	84	50.599.085
85	26.035	85	39.816	85	17.251.460
86	43.742	86	13.841	86	30.528.870
87	57.543	87	24.774	87	41.145.828
88	84.141	88	20.238	88	65.512.478
89	29.404	89	55.129	89	19.838.904
90	46.406	90	21.373	90	39.612.565
91	50.076	91	23.147	91	43.972.621
92	102.592	92	22.700	92	67.716.096
93	41.649	93	32.470	93	39.066.308
mille		mille		million	
83	66.311	83	66.311	83	63.766.986
84	58.448	84	58.448	84	88.597.402
85	55.418	85	55.418	85	70.950.907
86	44.273	86	44.273	86	70.776.514
87	67.955	87	67.955	87	90.781.067
88	64.326	88	64.326	88	112.178.453
89	65.249	89	65.249	89	81.541.356
90	50.637	90	50.637	90	86.066.041
91	46.017	91	46.017	91	93.343.838
92	54.840	92	54.840	92	110.509.752
93	41.487	93	41.487	93	83.018.764

4.2.6 Information Services Department

Within the General Secretariat, the Information Services Department (IS Dept) manages the physical, human and organizational resources needed to design, deploy, operate, maintain and support the ITU information infrastructure which includes standards, user support and training, communication services (postal mail, voice, image, video, data), network services, information exchange services, desktop services, information systems development and software development environments.

Information exchange services: Priority given to information/document exchange services responds to Nice Resolution 62, to HLC Recommendation 46 "... that information exchange, including continuing development of the TIES system, be treated as one of the eight priority projects to be addressed in the Information Services area" and to APP-92 Res. 14. ITU's Telecom Information Exchange Services (TIES), a set of networked information resources and services, was officially announced in 1990. Some key TIES developments included X.400 services (1990), Internet connection (1991), ITU Document Store - ITUDOC (1992), and a new TIES user interface (1993).

The 1992 review of TIES by internal and external users led to a revised version offering major improvements in ease of use, information access and delivery, and worldwide connectivity. This new technology also responds to another key user need of up-to-date substantive information by facilitating the information providers in the updating and posting of their data. The new TIES uses Internet technology and includes interactive access to ITUDOC.

Cooperation with other standardization organizations: The department participated in electronic document handling projects including one in the context of the Inter-regional Telecommunication Standards Conference (ITSC) and later the Global Standardization Conference (GSC) and the Retrieval and Exchange of Standards in Europe (RISE) project in collaboration with ETSI. The ITU TIES service connects to the electronic bulletin board systems of ETSI, T1, TTC, and CEPT.

Cooperation with UN organizations: The department participated actively in the Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Information Systems (ACCIS) and its ISCC (Information Systems Coordination Committee) successor. TIES was used to support UN-wide activities in the areas of electronic mail and database access (e.g., UN Register of Development Activities). Some Geneva-based UN organizations started to make their information available via the ITU TIES/ITUDOC facilities. The department provided technical support and facilities to UNCED for the 1992 World Environmental Conference. The department continued its participation in the activities related to the design, deployment and operation of the UN Network in accordance with the terms of Nice Resolution 50.

Support of Member States: IS staff members carried out information, training and advice for a number of countries, including missions to Barbados, Cameroon, Ethiopia, France, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan and US. ITU provided Electronic Information Access training sessions for personnel of the Geneva diplomatic missions.

Support of ITU Regional/Area Offices: Considerable investment was made in equipment and software installations, with on-site missions to Brasilia, Cairo, Kathmandou, and Yaounde. In 1993 the Brasilia office was connected to the Internet and equipped to support local dial-up access facilitating communications between headquarters and office and providing access to ITU information and to other Internet resources for the telecommunications communities in the region.

Conference Support: Support for conference activities included conference networks and Wide Area Networks for CCIR Plenary in Dusseldorf, Africa Telecom 90, Telecom 91, Americas Telecom and RTDC in Acapulco, WARC-92 in Torremolinos, Prague RTDC, Arab States RTDC, Europa Telecom 92, WTSC in Helsinki, the Asian RTDC in Singapore, Buenos Aires WTDC and support for the RA-93 and WRC-93 as well as for regular meetings in Geneva and arrangements for the Kyoto Plenipotentiary.

Training and support: The Training and Support Centre provided an extensive schedule of training on office productivity tools, electronic mail, and access to information services with an emphasis on courses customized to staff work needs (in 1993 about 100 courses were given on 13 subjects with 1075 participants). An overall Computer Training Needs Analysis project was started at the end of 1993. Extensive user support was provided by all services of the department in the following main areas: local area network services, information exchange services, PC systems and software, software distribution and control, application development, database management, operating systems, virus protection, and equipment maintenance and installation. First line support to internal and external end users was provided through help desks. PC facilities and support were provided for visiting delegates at Headquarters.

Office productivity tools: The evolutionary improvement of office productivity tools continued, with the introduction of Microsoft Word for Windows, EXCEL, Powerpoint, and desktop application development tools. The electronic publishing environment migrated from a mainframe-based composition system to a desktop system with significant cost savings, productivity improvements and rationalization. Most staff now regularly use e-mail. A very successful software installation facility (Resourcer) was developed and put into operation with significant savings in software installation costs.

Application Development: The INGRES relational database management system was chosen as the new ITU standard for the development of new major applications. A number of database applications have been defined and implemented on the INGRES/UNIX platform, including the document database which underlies the ITUDOC service and the Maritime Mobile Access & Retrieval System (MARS) which enables remote access to this operational database.

A personnel management system, including payroll functions, has been put into operational use from January 1994. A new Financial Management System was implemented supporting the major changes introduced with budget year 1995. A new Document Production Management system is to be operational in 1994. The Regional African Telecommunication Database (RATDA) was developed for the RASCOM project. As a joint initiative with Lynx Technologies Inc. an information system (on all aspects of telecommunications services and tariffs for about 200 countries) was designed and implemented and is offered as a TIES service.

Information Technology Infrastructure: The information technology infrastructure comprises the desktop PCs, network, servers, printers, routers, modems, PABX, and other hardware as well as operating systems, database, communications and other software.

A policy was established to use the UNIX operating system for database and application servers. A number of applications were transferred from the Siemens mainframe systems to PC/file server or UNIX platforms, making it possible to eliminate one of the mainframe computers and resulting in significant savings starting with the 1992 budget. As part of the transition to UNIX, powerful RISC-based servers with superior cost/performance ratio have been introduced for file, database and communications applications. The deployment of higher performance PCs and related equipment (e.g., networked printers and CD-ROM servers) was continued.

A digital PABX was placed in service on 1 March 1993. The new PABX is complemented by voice mail and software for outbound dialing call accounting.

Group 3 facsimile machines have been introduced in Bureaux and departmental offices throughout the ITU. Group 4 facsimile equipment was acquired, used for document transmission during conferences, and connected to the ISDN. A gateway was placed in service enabling e-mail routing of telex messages. Fax transmission (outgoing messages) via e-mail was also introduced.

4.2.7 Technical Cooperation Department

See Section 4.5.

4.3 Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) (as of 1 March 1993)

- **International Frequency Registration Board** (until 28 February 1993)
- **International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR)** (until 28 February 1993)
- **Radio Regulations and Maritime Mobile Service** (until 1 January 1992)

4.3.1 Introduction

The period 1989-1994 saw critical evolution of new digital broadcasting and mobile communication technology, and unprecedented growth of planning of fixed and mobile communication satellite services using geostationary and non-geostationary orbits. "Wireless" connection in world telecommunication networks became recognized to offer economic infrastructure to meet needs of developing regions, as well as high capacity local networks for modern computer and video communications. Space radio applications matured as essential tools for earth observation, navigation and positioning for security and transportation, and mitigation of natural disaster. Space research radio applications provide the key tool for new knowledge of the solar system and the universe. The World Administrative Radio Conference (1992) approved frequency allocations to open a new era of space and terrestrial communication for mobile services, and for digital audio broadcasting.

This evolution is reflected in the work of the *Radiocommunication Sector* reported below. Notification of space and terrestrial frequency assignments increased 40% in the years 1992-1993 compared to the average of previous two year periods in the decade. New or revised Recommendations of Study Groups increased by 62% in the period 1990-1994 as compared with previous four year averages from 1982. A notable increase is seen in Recommendations devoted to radiocommunication in developing regions.

The Radiocommunication Sector came into force 1 March 1993. A chart showing its components and relationship to other Sectors is shown below.

World Radiocommunication Conferences (WRC), held normally every two years, address new regulatory questions to facilitate compatible and equitable use of the radio frequency spectrum and satellite orbits. The first such WRC, held in November, 1993, proposed an agenda for WRC-95, largely building on the new frequency allocations set in 1992, and a preliminary agenda for WRC-97.

Radiocommunication Assembly (RA) and ITU-R Study Groups (formerly CCIR) support the work of Conferences and also issue Recommendations on technical and operational questions for radiocommunication systems and services. The RA meets normally every two years, in association with the WRC, to organize and approve work of nine (9) Study Groups. Study Groups represent the work of some 1 500 technical and regulatory experts, in some sixty Task Groups and Working Parties, from administrations and telecommunication organizations. Work programmes of the Study Groups were revised in conformity with their terms of reference in the new Convention; appropriate questions in standardization were transferred to the Telecommunication Standardization Study Groups by mutual agreement. A Conference Preparatory Meeting, set up by the Assembly, meets twice in the interval between WRCs to prepare, largely on the basis of Study Group work, technical and regulatory contributions for the agenda matters of the forthcoming conference, and preliminary studies for the following conference.

The part-time *Radio Regulations Board (RRB)* approves procedures for application of the Radio Regulations, and is consulted by the Bureau on issues of application of the radio regulations, or interference cases, which the Bureau itself cannot satisfactorily resolve.

The *Radiocommunication Bureau* supports all Sector activities; it replaces the Specialized Secretariats of the CCIR, IFRB, and of the former General Secretariat staff engaged in radiocommunication matters. The Bureau provides services to administrations and users in application of the Radio Regulations, in coordination and registration of radio frequency assignments and satellite orbits formerly carried out by the IFRB. Together with the General

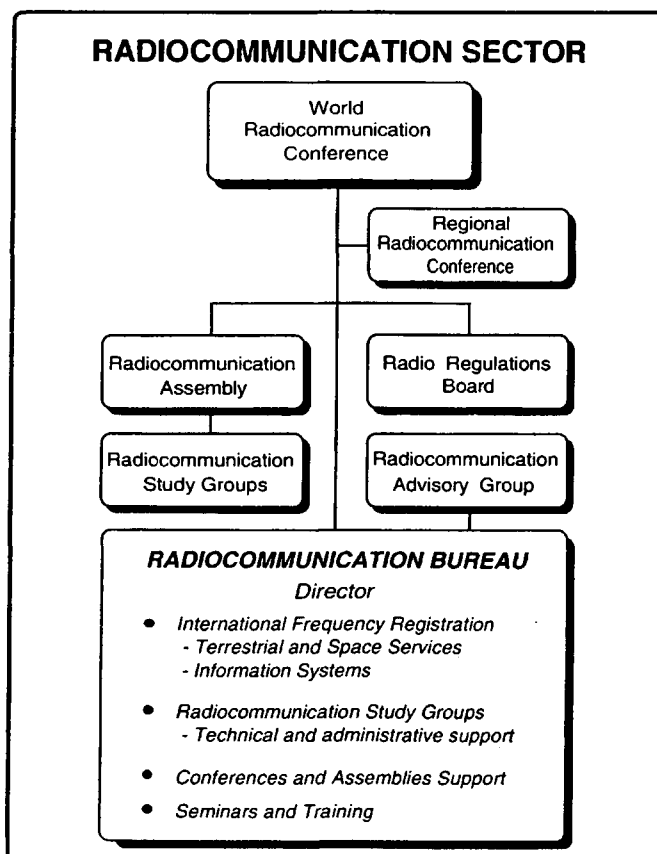
Secretariat, it provides the Secretariat for World Radiocommunication Conferences. It assigns call sign series and provides maritime mobile information services. It conducts seminars and training sessions for national frequency management requirements, in close cooperation with the Bureau for Telecommunication Development. The Bureau supports the specialized technical work and meetings of the Study Groups. It provides, on behalf of the Sector, liaison, coordination and assistance to the Telecommunication Development and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors. The Bureau provides administrative support for the RRB, and the Director serves as Executive Secretary.

A Radiocommunication Advisory Group was set up for the Sector in accordance with Resolutions of the Radiocommunication Assembly and the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, 1992.

An integrated report of ITU Radiocommunication activities for the period since the last Plenipotentiary Conference is presented below, organized in terms of the new ITU structure. It should be understood that activities through 28 February, 1993, were activities of the IFRB and CCIR; and from 1 March 1993, the Radiocommunication Sector. The secretariats for maritime mobile and administrative radio regulation matters were incorporated in the CCIR Secretariat as of 1 January, 1992.

The Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva 1992, requested the new Sectors to do strategic planning. The Radiocommunication Bureau undertook from the outset to draft a strategic plan. A first draft was presented to the Council in 1993, and later to the Radiocommunication Assembly. With further suggestions by the Assembly, the draft was presented to the Working Group of the Council in December, 1993. After further development in the Bureau, and taking account of ITU activities in "management by objective", the text was reviewed by the Radiocommunication Advisory Group and submitted to the Council.

ITU's International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) was founded in 1927, and the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) in 1947. They had been "permanent organs" of the ITU from 1948 until implementation of the new ITU structure on 1 March, 1993. The new ITU Radiocommunication Sector, in adapting ITU to the modern radiocommunication environment, borrows heavily on the world-known role and contributions of these predecessor organizations.



4.3.2 World and Regional Conferences (see also § 3.4)**a) Regional Administrative Conference for the Planning of VHF/UHF Television Broadcasting in the African Broadcasting Area and Neighbouring Countries, Geneva, November - December 1989.**

The second session of the Conference drew up an agreement and an associated frequency assignment plan. As a consequence of the decisions of this conference, a regional protocol was approved by a separate conference abrogating those parts of the Regional Agreement for the African Broadcasting Area (Geneva, 1963) which were still in force.

The IFRB took the necessary actions to enable the implementation of the Agreement which entered into force on 1 July 1992 and the BR continues to apply the provisions of the Agreement. Particular efforts have been made to resolve outstanding incompatibilities between TV stations of West African countries.

b) World Administrative Radio Conference for Dealing with Frequency Allocations in Certain Parts of the Spectrum, Torremolinos, February-March 1992

This last Conference under the regime of the Nice Constitution/Convention reviewed the allocation table, in particular in the VHF/UHF bands, in order to satisfy urgent spectrum requirements in particular for the mobile and mobile-satellite services as well as for the broadcasting and broadcasting-satellite services. While the changes in frequency allocations are in force since 12 October 1993, the regulatory provisions embedded in appropriate Resolutions from the Conference came into force immediately after the closure of the Conference.

The IFRB interpreted and applied the provisions related to the further development of the allotment arrangement for the aeronautical mobile (OR) service in the HF bands and the new procedure for coordination activities concerning non-geostationary satellite systems. The BR continues to apply the provisions. The revised Appendix 26 (Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (OR) Service) was published in 1993.

Study Group preparatory and follow-up work is reported in § 4.3.5.4 below.

c) World Radiocommunication Conference, Geneva, 1993

This first conference of the newly established Radiocommunication Sector made recommendations to Council concerning an agenda for the 1995 WRC, and gave views on items to be included in the preliminary agenda of the 1997 WRC.

In line with instructions given by the Conference, a Conference Preparatory Meeting was organized in 1994 (see § 4.3.3.1)

4.3.3 Radiocommunication Assembly**a) XVIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR**

The XVIIth and final Plenary Assembly of the CCIR (the first was in The Hague, 1929) took place in Düsseldorf (Germany), from 20 May to 1 June 1990. Mr. Gerhard Hausmann was Chairman. Some 520 delegates participated in this Plenary Assembly, representing 75 Administrations, 32 Recognized Operating Agencies, and 17 International Organizations.

Besides approving some 184 new or revised Recommendations, the Assembly undertook some changes in Study Group structure, prioritized the Study Group work programme to reflect changing requirements in telecommunications, and introduced major changes in working methods to cope with expanding activities in an era of diminishing resources. The new working methods reduced the duration of Study Group meetings, and much of the need for translation of preliminary documentation, by setting up a system of Working Party and Task Groups which would prepare texts in a final draft form for consideration by Study Groups. These final drafts are

translated into working languages for the Study Group meeting, which is also supported by interpretation among the working languages requested for the meetings. The new Study Group working methods replaced a three level structure by a two level structure and gave an executive role to the Study Group. Task Groups were intended to deal with urgent Questions requiring a Recommendation within 1 to 3 years. A procedure for approval of Recommendations in the interval between Plenary Assemblies was approved.

A new Study Group 12 was set up to deal with urgent Questions on inter-service frequency sharing and compatibility. The former Study Group 3 on HF fixed systems was terminated, with essential HF questions to be dealt with by Study Group 9 (*Fixed Service*). Former Study Groups 2 on Space Research and Radioastronomy and 7 on Standard frequencies and time signals were combined in a new Study Group 7 (*Science Services*). The new structure came into effect in September 1990.

A Joint Interim Working Party (JIWP) was set up under the Chairmanship of Mr. Murray Hunt (Canada) to prepare CCIR technical conclusions in support of the agenda matters for WARC-92, based largely on the work of the Study Groups, but taking account of new contributions to the JIWP meeting held 10 months in advance of the Conference.

The Assembly set up a "Working Party of the Plenary Assembly" to recommend Study Group structure to the next Assembly. This Group met three times during the interval, twice under the Chairmanship of Mr. Colin Oliver (Australia) and once under Mr. Bruce Gracie (Canada). Its report was the basis for later decisions of the Radiocommunication Assembly, 1993, on Study Group organization.

The Director was authorized to set up an "Ad Hoc Group for Strategic Review and Planning". Prof. L. W. Barclay (United Kingdom) was elected Chairman. This Group met five times in the interval up to the Radiocommunication Assembly. It provided critical guidance and support for adaptation of CCIR into the "new ITU" structure recommended by the High Level Committee. The Group first supported the Director's activity to provide information and suggestions to the HLC, and later developed a strategy for allocation and coordination of work between the proposed new Radiocommunication and Standardization Sectors. It met jointly with the CCITT Resolution 18 Group to establish agreement on the principles and many details of work allocation and relationships between the Sectors. It made a number of recommendations for enhanced cooperation and coordination with the Telecommunication Development Sector. The work of this Group was a significant factor in establishing consensus on terms of reference and work allocation between the Sectors, and transition measures, which facilitated the Plenipotentiary Conference to reach agreement on the new ITU structure. At its final two meetings, the Group prepared some 12 draft Resolutions as a basis for consideration by the first Radiocommunication Assembly of a wide range of Resolutions to establish working methods, work programme, Conference Preparatory Meetings, a new Radiocommunication Advisory Group, and liaison and coordination with other Sectors.

b) Radiocommunication Assembly 1993

The first Radiocommunication Assembly was held from 8 to 16 November, 1993, in association with the first World Radiocommunication Conference in the new ITU structure. This followed the decision of the 47th session of the ITU Council (Geneva, December 1992), in accordance with implementation of the new Constitution and Convention.

The Chairman was Professor L.W. Barclay (United Kingdom). Some 548 delegates participated in this Assembly, representing 96 Administrations, 36 Recognized Operating Agencies, 9 Scientific or Industrial Organizations, 16 International Organizations and 2 United Nations Specialized Agencies.

Besides the Recommendations approved by the Plenary, 36 Resolutions were approved of which 17 were new. Resolution 2 defined the principles, the scope and the working methods of the *Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM)*. The first Conference Preparatory meeting, in preparation for agenda matters for the WRC-95, was foreseen to be held in February (see § 4.3.3.1). Resolution 3 established the *Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG)* (see § 4.3.7).

The Assembly also revised the Working Methods and Work Programme of the Radiocommunication Study Groups. Following recommendations of the Working Party of the Plenary Assembly (§ 4.3.3 a)) the Assembly approved a new Study Group structure. Study Group 12, established provisionally at Düsseldorf, was maintained and renumbered Study Group 2 (*Inter-service sharing and compatibility*). Study Groups 5 and 6 were merged into a new Study Group 3 (*Radiowave propagation*). Discussion took place on the optimum future organization of *Broadcasting Service* studies. Broadcasting organizations, Regional Broadcasting Unions, and the Organization of World Broadcasting Unions, expressed support for continuation of broadcasting studies in the Radiocommunication Sector. The matter of best structure should be studied in the interval up to the next Assembly.

A complete list of Resolutions of the Radiocommunication Assembly, 1993, may be found in **Annex 6**. Complete texts of Resolutions are published in a Volume available from the ITU Sales Service.

The next Assembly is proposed to be scheduled in October 1995.

4.3.3.1 Conference Preparatory Meeting

In compliance with Articles 13 of the Constitution and 11 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992) the 1993 Radiocommunication Assembly by Resolution ITU-R 2 set up Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM) and designated Mr. S. Pinheiro (Brasil) as its Chairman and Mr. R. Taylor (USA) as Vice-Chairman. It was decided that preparatory studies for a WRC are to be carried out by a Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM). Preparatory studies associated with regulatory/procedural matters, such as work related to the development of regulatory procedures for the notification and coordination of frequency assignments, shall be conducted by a Working Party of the CPM. The Working Party shall be chaired by a designated CPM Vice-Chairman who will organize and coordinate the procedural studies. The CPM for each conference will normally hold two meetings during the interval between WRCs. The first meeting, which was held in February, 1994, was for the purpose of organizing and co-ordinating preparatory studies and proposing a structure for the Report for WRC-95, based on the agenda for the next two WRCs. The second meeting, proposed in the period from 20 March - 7 April 1995, will prepare the Report to be used in support of the work of the conferences.

4.3.4 Radio Regulations Board

In accordance with the provisions of Resolution 1 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP-92) (Geneva, 1992), the Radio Regulations Board (RRB) comprising the five members of the former IFRB took up its duties on 1 March 1993 with the following membership:

- Mr. M. Miura, Chairman
- Mr. M. Harbi, Vice-Chairman (Chairman in 1994)
- Mr. W.H. Bellchambers, member (Vice-Chairman in 1994)
- Mr. G.C. Brooks, member
- Mr. V.V. Kozlov, member

The Board adopted provisional working methods and then turned its attention to the consolidation of the Rules of Procedure to be used by the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR). The Board held four official meetings in 1993 to deal with matters submitted by the BR.

In addition, the members of the RRB took on various tasks at the request of the Secretary-General in accordance with Resolution 1 which, in its operative part headed "instructs the members...", provides for Board members to carry out any special task that the Secretary-General may entrust to them. The tasks in question are enumerated in the Secretary-General's report to the Council on the application of Resolution 1.

In 1994 the Board set itself three objectives:

- to complete the task of consolidating the rules of procedure;
- to support the VGE in its work on simplifying the Radio Regulations;
- to deal with any problems concerning the interpretation of the Radio Regulations submitted by the Radiocommunication Bureau.

The report on activities for the period 1989-1993 under the former structure is contained in the BR report (see § 4.3.8).

4.3.5 Radiocommunication Study Groups

4.3.5.1 Studies and Recommendations

Studies on relevant radiocommunication matters are undertaken in the Study Groups on the basis of Questions adopted in the Sector. The results of these studies are presented in ITU-R Recommendations.

A general summary on the status of studies in the ITU-R Study Groups is given below. A list of new or revised ITU-R Recommendations is attached in **Annex 7**.

Study Group 1 - Spectrum Management

Study Group 1 emphasized practices and techniques of spectrum management. Nine (9) new or revised Recommendations have been published in the SM Series. These deal with multi-service telecommunication systems, necessary bandwidth, sensitivity of radio receivers, frequency and distance separations, use of adaptive antennas and interference cancellers, monitoring techniques and the measurement of radio interference. Fifteen more draft new or revised Recommendations cover spectrum management techniques and monitoring. Three Handbooks are being developed on *National spectrum management*, *Computer-aided techniques*, and *Spectrum monitoring*. Current studies emphasize long-term strategies for spectrum utilization, including technical and management principles. Certain frequency sharing criteria are being developed in cooperation with the Study Groups concerned. Study Group 1 is set to provide assistance in its field to developing countries in co-operation with the Telecommunication Development Sector.

Study Group 2 - Inter-service sharing and compatibility (formerly Study Group 12)

The XVIIth and final Plenary Assembly of the CCIR (Düsseldorf, 1990) established a new Study Group 12 provisionally to deal with several difficult inter-service frequency sharing and compatibility issues. Its four Task Groups produced Recommendations on:

- compatibility between the *broadcasting* and *aeronautical navigation* services near 108 MHz,
- sharing between the broadcasting service and the fixed and/or mobile services in the VHF and UHF bands,
- technical elements of coordination of earth stations with terrestrial services sharing the same bands,
- frequency sharing criteria within the range 1-3 GHz, respectively.

Six major new Recommendations on these topics were prepared, and four of these were revised during the study period. Of special significance is the new Recommendation on compatibility between the *sound-broadcasting service* in the band of about 87-108 MHz and the *aeronautical navigation service* in the band 108-137 MHz. The Radiocommunication Assembly renewed the mandate of the Study Group and renumbered it as Study Group 2 with immediate effect, to deal principally with the first and last of the topics listed above.

Study Group 3 - Radiowave propagation

(Formerly Study Group 5, Propagation in Non-ionized Media; Study Group 6, Propagation in Ionized Media)

Study Group 5 produced a comprehensive series of Recommendations. Many of these treat fundamental aspects such as radiometeorology, ground conductivity and the effects of terrain, vegetation and man-made obstacles; others contain propagation prediction methods for Earth-space paths (relevant to *fixed-, mobile- and broadcasting-satellite services*), for terrestrial paths (relevant to *broadcasting, mobile and fixed services*) and for the evaluation of interference between services. Much emphasis has been placed on the collection of measurement data, particularly from low-latitude, tropical regions. The resulting data banks are a vital tool for the development and testing of global prediction methods, in particular those for new services. Propagation handbooks are in preparation, aimed at providing guidance in the practical use of Recommendations, especially for engineers in developing countries.

Study Group 6 produced Recommendations covering the major ionospheric effects on radiocommunications, as well as the characteristics of radio noise. Information and prediction methods (many available in computerized form) exist for bands from ELF to VHF, both for terrestrial and satellite systems. The HF prediction method (Rec. ITU-R P1.533) has seen significantly improved accuracy, and for HF system performance assessment, prolonged studies have led to a Recommendation on the computation of reliability - a major issue for HF broadcasting planning. To advance HF prediction studies, the Study Group has encouraged the collection of new field strength measurements through a world-wide campaign specified in Rec. ITU-R P1.845. Handbooks are in preparation to serve the practising engineer, particularly those in developing countries, and as a readily accessible repository for specialized material on ionospheric propagation.

Study Group 4 - Fixed satellite service

During the reporting period, Study Group 4 produced 71 new and revised Recommendations, mainly devoted to the efficient use of the spectrum and orbit. A number concerned permissible levels of interference for various *fixed satellite service* (FSS) carriers, coordination methods between FSS networks, satellite antenna radiation pattern and pointing accuracy. A set of Recommendations was prepared on technical characteristics for VSATs and the connection of VSAT systems with public switched networks. Recommendations on system performance and availability were developed in cooperation with the ITU-T Study Groups to ensure that the relevant criteria fully meet the requirements of public switched networks including ISDN. In addition, Recommendations were developed on frequency sharing between networks of the FSS and those of other space services, including BSS, radiolocation/radionavigation and space science services. The Handbook Group of Study Group 4 produced 3 Supplements to the Handbook on Satellite Communications (FSS): Effect of WARC ORB-88 Decisions, Computer programs for satellite communications and VSAT system and earth stations.

Study Groups 4 and 9 jointly produced 13 new and revised Recommendations on frequency sharing between the FSS and the FS. These Recommendations mainly deal with calculation and assessment of interference in detailed coordination, intersection of radio relay antenna beams with GSO, maximum e.i.r.p. transmitted towards the horizon by FSS earth station, bidirectional sharing above 10 GHz and the possible use by space stations of orbits slightly inclined with respect to the GSO.

Study Group 5 (see Study Group 3)

Study Group 6 (see Study Group 3)

Study Group 7 - Science Services

Study Group 7 studies standard frequency and time signal emission, space research radio systems and the radio astronomy service. Nine new or revised Recommendations have been published in RTF, RSA and RRA Series. Another thirty draft new or revised Recommendations are now in the process of approval by Administrations. Study Group 7 has completed studies and drafted Recommendations for frequency sharing between space research satellites and terrestrial systems, and for compatibility between the (primary) FSS and the (secondary) science services in the band 13.75-14 GHz. A draft Handbook on radio astronomy has been developed, and work begun on Handbooks on time signals and frequency standards, and the use of satellite time and frequency dissemination.

Study Group 8 - Mobile, radiodetermination, amateur and related satellite services

Study Group 8 activities have covered a variety of developing radiocommunications including land, maritime and aeronautical communications using both terrestrial and satellite systems. In the early years of the reporting period, the most significant achievement was the preparation of a number of Recommendations concerning the Global Maritime Distress and Safety Systems (GMDSS) and a concept Recommendation on Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunication Systems (FPLMTS). The outcome from recent studies includes Recommendations on digital cellular systems, cordless telecommunication systems, radio-paging systems, more details on FPLMTS, automation of maritime communications, improvement of different kinds of radars, various technical and operating aspects of mobile-satellite systems, both geostationary and orbiting, including frequency sharing of those systems. Studies on FPLMTS and mobile-satellite systems enjoyed much participation and vigorous discussion, resulting in a series of evolving Recommendations. The WARC-92 allocated frequency bands for future mobile service taking into account the conclusions of the Study Group as to spectrum requirements.

Study Group 9 - Fixed service (See also Study Group 4)

The reporting period has been an especially busy one for Study Group 9 (Fixed service) partly due to amalgamation with former Study Group 3 (HF communications) and to new working methods adopted in 1990. The increased activity and results achieved are reflected in the 42 Recommendations (20 new and 22 revised) published in 1992 and a further 45 Recommendations (23 new and 22 revised) submitted to the March 1994 meeting for adoption and then approval by correspondence. These Recommendations cover different aspects of fixed radio systems such as integration with synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) networks, performance required for a B-ISDN connection, new RF channel arrangements, digital systems characteristics, rural areas communications, and HF systems. Other topics also included are those on interference effects and frequency sharing with other services, particularly new services allocated frequency bands in the 1 to 3 GHz region by WARC-92.

Study Group 10 - Sound broadcasting

Sound broadcasting studies are mainly focused on applications of digital techniques. Four draft new or revised Recommendations define parameters of the system recommended for terrestrial and satellite broadcasting. Practical implementations have been reported and their results analyzed in two Reports. Parallel work carried out on low bit-rate baseband audio coding to be used for terrestrial and satellite systems resulted in a new Recommendation. The recommended coding scheme, based on the widely accepted ISO/MPEG standard, was selected after an extensive evaluation of proposed algorithms. It thus allows a harmonized broadcast and non-broadcast set of standards. Progress is also under way in subjective assessment of sound quality: a new Recommendation was prepared defining suitable methods to be applied to evaluate quality in audio systems (including multi-channel audio systems) with small impairments like the systems based on digital technology. A new comprehensive Recommendation on VHF and UHF broadcasting antennas is likely to be finalized in the current study period, and the current Recommendations on VHF sound broadcasting planning are being updated.

Study Group 11 - Television broadcasting

Studies in television broadcasting are currently focused on enhanced television, digital terrestrial television broadcasting and application of digital techniques, including multi-programme satellite broadcasting. A number of Recommendations were prepared on enhanced 16:9 television system parameters and related quality requirements and subjective assessment procedures. Broadcasting user requirements for various applications in the digital domain such as satellite news gathering, emission and secondary distribution systems for conventional and high definition television were also included in Recommendations. Two Recommendations have been prepared concerning digital terrestrial television broadcasting although studies are still progressing toward a recommended system. Excellent results were achieved in the field of quality assessment: an integrated set of Recommendations now covers the methodology of assessment, the assessment procedures and the reference test material for various applications, i.e. digital, analogue, standard, enhanced and high definition television. Also, in the terrestrial emission field, an important Recommendation on the reference signals for ghost image cancelling was prepared. Existing Recommendations in recording for television broadcasting were updated to allow for the implementation of 16:9 format in the transfer of tape to telecine and vice versa. Significant progress was made in Recommendations developed jointly with Study Group 10 in satellite broadcasting and recording.

CMTT - Former Joint CCIR and CCITT Study Group on sound and television transmission (now ITU-T Study Group 9)

The efficient, error-free transmission of digital sound and television signals for broadcasting uses over public telecommunication networks and other long-distance networks requires sophisticated coding and error-correction techniques and procedures. The CMTT prepared major Recommendations on the transmission of component-coded digital television signals at bit rates ranging from 34 Mbit/s to 140 Mbit/s. These, along with Recommendations on the hypothetical reference chain for television transmissions over very long distances and on the general principles of digital television transmission over long distances were among the CMTT Recommendations transferred to new ITU Telecommunication Standardization Study Group 9 (Sound and television transmission) following the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, March 1993). Other major CMTT Recommendations prepared and approved since 1989 include a series on satellite news gathering (SNG) which provide universal guidance on technical standards, operational and control procedures for SNG. These Recommendations and the associated studies remain within the Radiocommunication Sector and have been assigned to Study Group 4 (fixed-satellite service) following the disbanding of CMTT in 1993. The first meeting of the new ITU-T Study Group 9 took place together, and was closely coordinated with ITU-R Study Groups in broadcasting.

4.3.5.2 Trends and perspective on the work of the Radiocommunication Study Groups

Increasingly complex and intense issues in inter-service frequency sharing led to the establishment in 1990 of a new Study Group devoted to specific urgent questions. This approach brought several such issues to successful conclusion (see Study Group 2). The Radiocommunication Assembly continued this approach to seek recommendations in the near future on test criteria and procedures for aeronautical radionavigation receivers in the 108-118 MHz band, and on frequency sharing criteria among new services in the 1-3 GHz band.

The new Convention recognizes a new role for Study Groups in studies for radio regulatory procedures. This may develop with the initial selection of appropriate questions which bridge the technical and regulatory field.

Frequency management and monitoring present many complexities, especially in the constantly-changing environment of Radio Regulations as revised and amended by World and Regional Radiocommunication Conferences. During the forthcoming study period the Radiocommunication Study Groups will emphasize methods and practical applications that will be especially beneficial to small and developing countries.

The space sciences, including space operation, space research, earth exploration and meteorology, require continuously-improving technology. Studies in these areas and associated radio and radar astronomy will continue to evolve. Studies in standard-frequency and time-signal services, including the application of satellite techniques, continue to be among the most important in the radiocommunication domain.

Television and sound broadcasting are in the midst of the most important evolution since the introduction of colour television and FM sound broadcasting. The Radiocommunication Study Group studies in digital emission techniques, as well as the ongoing studies for digital studio and harmonization with other delivery media, are expected to come to fruition during the forthcoming study period and will reflect the delivery systems that will be used well into the next century.

Significantly greater use of the frequency spectrum will support personal and computer communications, multi-media and advanced broadcasting services. Digital radio systems will provide much of the telecommunication infrastructure for developing and rural regions. Digital systems provide higher flexibility in systems and services but will require appropriate standardization and software to reduce cost.

These trends are reflected in ITU-R and ITU-T Study Group work on Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunication Systems (FPLMTS). FPLMTS represents the concept of a small, light weight and convenient "pocket" communicator, compatible world wide, to provide personal communication, anywhere, anytime, via terrestrial or satellite systems or a combination. It is seen to provide economical and flexible access to global telecommunication networks, and could serve this role in developing countries. FPLMTS are specified so that they can be connected to, or can be an integral part of, the fixed networks including the telephone network (PSTN) and digital network (ISDN). Therefore complementary responsibilities of ITU-R and ITU-T Study Groups for the necessary studies are carefully coordinated by an Intersector Coordination Group aiming at a high degree of standardization of the systems world wide.

A further important area of study carried out under special applications of radio-relay systems involves developments in radio local area networks (RLAN).

Mobile-satellite systems are proposed to provide substantial elements of personal communications networks. Study Groups are considering system characteristics, procedures for frequency coordination, possibilities of frequency sharing with terrestrial and other satellite services, and standards for operation.

Studies on performance of satellite systems, to facilitate full integration of digital satellite and terrestrial links in world telecommunication networks, continue in close cooperation with ITU-T, through an intersector coordinating group. The studies concern performance in ISDNs, satellite transport of SDH and ATM traffic, on-board processing, and compatibility of VSAT systems with the public switched network.

Recommendations on propagation are advanced to meet the needs of FPLMTS (both terrestrial and satellite aspects), personal communications employing LEOs and digital sound broadcasting. For bands above about 11 GHz, studies aim at improving the accuracy of rain attenuation prediction, particularly for low latitude tropical regions. To support the development and validation of prediction methods, propagation measurement data are avidly sought, particularly from regions for which data are lacking.

4.3.5.3 Studies of particular interest for developing countries

The Recommendations, Reports, Handbooks and Special Publications of the Radiocommunication Study Groups are intended to support planning, specification, operation and maintenance of radiocommunication (including broadcasting) systems in all countries. The Study Groups carry out substantial additional studies to facilitate applications in developing countries, and Handbooks are written with the special interests of developing countries in mind (see § 4.3.8.10). The preparatory report for WARC-92 was coordinated in a conference preparatory group based on the work of the Study Groups, and was especially intended to assist developing countries to prepare for, and effectively participate in, that conference. Information seminars are specifically designed to benefit developing countries in preparing for conferences and to help them in applying the Radio Regulations.

Specific topics of interest to developing countries covered by various Study Group activities include:

- technical information for radio-frequency management, monitoring and planning, including radiowave propagation information;
- technical criteria for efficient utilization and sharing of the frequency spectrum and communication satellite orbits;
- standards of performance and interworking for international radiocommunication facilities, including those on aircraft and ships, and satellite communications;
- safety-of-life and distress communications;
- emission systems and sharing criteria for television and sound broadcasting, including satellite broadcasting.

During the reporting period, ITU-R Study Group 3 (formerly CCIR Study Groups 5 and 6) together with the Radiocommunication Bureau (formerly CCIR) have continued to seek propagation measurement data from regions of the world for which, hitherto, little or no data exist. In particular, for the continent of Africa, propagation experiments have been located in:

- Burkina Faso (long-distance VHF and refractivity measurements),
- Cameroon (rainfall rate measurements),
- Nigeria, Cameroon and Kenya (radiometry),
- Ghana (fading on line-of-sight paths),
- Senegal (long-distance VHF and refractivity measurements).

Other experiments have yielded useful measurements from locations in South America and Asia. The resulting data have enriched the Study Group data banks and have lead to consequential improvements in the accuracy of prediction methods in these special regions.

The Radiocommunication Bureau has established strong connections with the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) at Trieste (Italy) which has, as a principal objective, the advancement of science and engineering in developing countries. Radiocommunication Bureau staff have been involved in lectures, seminars and workshops at ICTP, particularly relating to aspects of spectrum management and propagation in developing countries, as well as providing expertise on specialized projects and propagation experiments under development in these countries. Resident engineers at ICTP are also helping with the analysis of propagation data acquired from ITU sponsored experiments. The liaison with ICTP has recently led to the signing of a memorandum of understanding supporting cooperation between ITU, ICTP and URSI.

During the reporting period, the Director, Senior Counsellors, Counsellors, various Study Group Chairmen and a number of Study Group experts participated in more than 60 technical and regulatory seminars, workshops or other meetings in developing countries or of special interest to developing countries.

The Radiocommunication Bureau provides ongoing support to the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) by reviewing project documents and project reports, in identifying equipment and evaluating equipment specifications, by participating in the identification and selection of experts for telecommunication development projects, and in collaborating in sponsoring and arranging the technical programme for ITU seminars related to radiocommunication development.

4.3.5.4 Preparatory work and follow-up of Administrative Radio Conferences by Study Groups

WARC-92

The XVIIth and final Plenary Assembly of the CCIR set up a special Joint Interim Working Party, (JIWP WARC-92) open to all administrations and organizations, under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. Hunt (Canada), Chairman of Study Group 1. Initial preparatory work was carried out in Working Parties of Study Groups dealing with specific services and topics relating to the Conference agenda.

The JIWP WARC-92 met in Geneva (4-15 March 1991) to consider its draft report and new contributions; 283 delegates from 35 countries participated in the meeting, including active participation of recognized operating agencies and scientific and industrial organizations. The final report, which was well received by the Conference, was issued in May 1991, and figured prominently in frequency allocation and sharing considerations.

New studies began on certain questions on the basis of Resolutions adopted by the Conference. Studies on Resolution 112 should be completed prior to 31 January 1994. Many others are destined for a report to the WRC-95.

An Administrative Circular and Addendum on CCIR action resulting from WARC-92 were distributed on 30 July 1992 and 5 November 1992. Information on status of studies as of 1 September 1993 was reported to the 1993 Radiocommunication Assembly and updated by the Conference Preparatory Meeting, February, 1994.

WRC-95, WRC-97 (See § 4.3.3.1)

4.3.5.5 Organization and working methods

a) Before the first Radiocommunication Assembly

During the period 1989-1993 the basic principles governing the organization of, and participation in, the work of the CCIR were given in Articles 11 and 58 and Chapter X of the ITU Convention (Nairobi, 1982).

During this particular period, the Plenary Assembly of the CCIR approved technical texts prepared by the Study Groups in specific Recommendations and, through particular Resolutions, made the necessary arrangements for carrying out tasks which were assigned to the CCIR.

Following these general principles, the XVIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR (Düsseldorf, 1990) revised its working methods in Resolution 24-7 and its organization in Resolution 61-4. These Resolutions were in force until the first Radiocommunication Assembly (Geneva, 1993). In addition, the XVIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR also approved Resolution 97 which defined the procedure to be followed for the approval of Recommendations between Plenary Assemblies. These three Resolutions were reviewed/designed to reflect telecommunications priorities, to streamline the decision process and to focus decision responsibility.

The work involved in preparing the technical proposals was carried out by the Study Groups. Each Study Group had an executive role, assigning Questions to Working Parties and Task Groups and approving their draft Recommendations. Task Groups were normally set up to deal with urgent Questions requiring a Recommendation within 1 to 3 years.

The results of the work of the CCIR were published in a series of publications (Volumes/Fascicles). The related results are given in point § 4.3.8.10 a).

b) Since the first Radiocommunication Assembly (Geneva, 1993)

The basic principles governing the organization of, and participation in, the work of the Radiocommunication Assembly and Study Groups are given in Articles 13 and 15 of the Constitution and Articles 8 and 11 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992).

Following these general principles and to fit within the new structure of the ITU in three Sectors and the General Secretariat, the Radiocommunication Assembly issued a new set of Resolutions, in particular those concerning the working methods (ITU-R 1) of the Radiocommunication Assembly and Study Groups, including approval of Recommendations between Assemblies, and the work programme of the Study Groups (ITU-R 5).

The Radiocommunication Assembly approves technical texts prepared by the Study Groups in specific Recommendations and, through particular Resolutions, makes the necessary arrangements for carrying out tasks which are assigned to the Radiocommunication Assembly and the Radiocommunication Study Groups. The Radiocommunication Assembly also establishes suitable terms of reference and working procedures for the Radiocommunication Advisory Group which is established under Resolution ITU-R 3.

Each Study Group organizes its work and performs an executive role including planning, scheduling, supervision, delegation and approval of the work and other related matters.

The working methods concerning publications are given in Resolution ITU-R 1. The conclusions of the Radiocommunication Assembly and all texts approved by the Radiocommunication Assembly will be published. Publications of these texts should involve the use of both printed and electronic formats.

4.3.6 Voluntary Group of Experts (simplification of the Radio Regulations)

A report on the work and results of the VGE was submitted by the Chairman to the Council, following the final VGE Meeting in March, 1994.

The Bureau provided Secretariat support and coordination action for the Voluntary Group of Experts on simplification of the RR (VGE) - 7 VGE meetings, 10 meetings of the Steering Group, participating in drafting of texts, preparation of working documentation and the VGE Final Report. In support of the VGE's work, the Bureau is arranging a series of information meetings to be held in different regions from July, 1994. Future BR work is expected to be affected by Conference decisions on the recommendations of the VGE.

(See also section 3.1.1, Resolution 8 (Nice, 1989)).

4.3.7 Radiocommunication Advisory Group

The first meeting of the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG) took place from 12-15 April, 1994 including a half-day joint meeting with the TSAG. Mr. M. Goddard, United Kingdom, served as Chairman, RAG.

The RAG considered priorities and strategies relating to the Radiocommunication Assembly, Study Groups, Conference Preparatory Meeting, and related functions of the Radiocommunication Bureau. It reviewed working methods and work programme of the Radiocommunication Sector, considering the relationship between RAs and WRCs, and the relative timing of these events.

It will consider the results of the World Telecommunication Development Conference and its impact on Assembly, Study Group and Bureau activities at its next meeting in early 1995. It reviewed the work programme of the Study Groups.

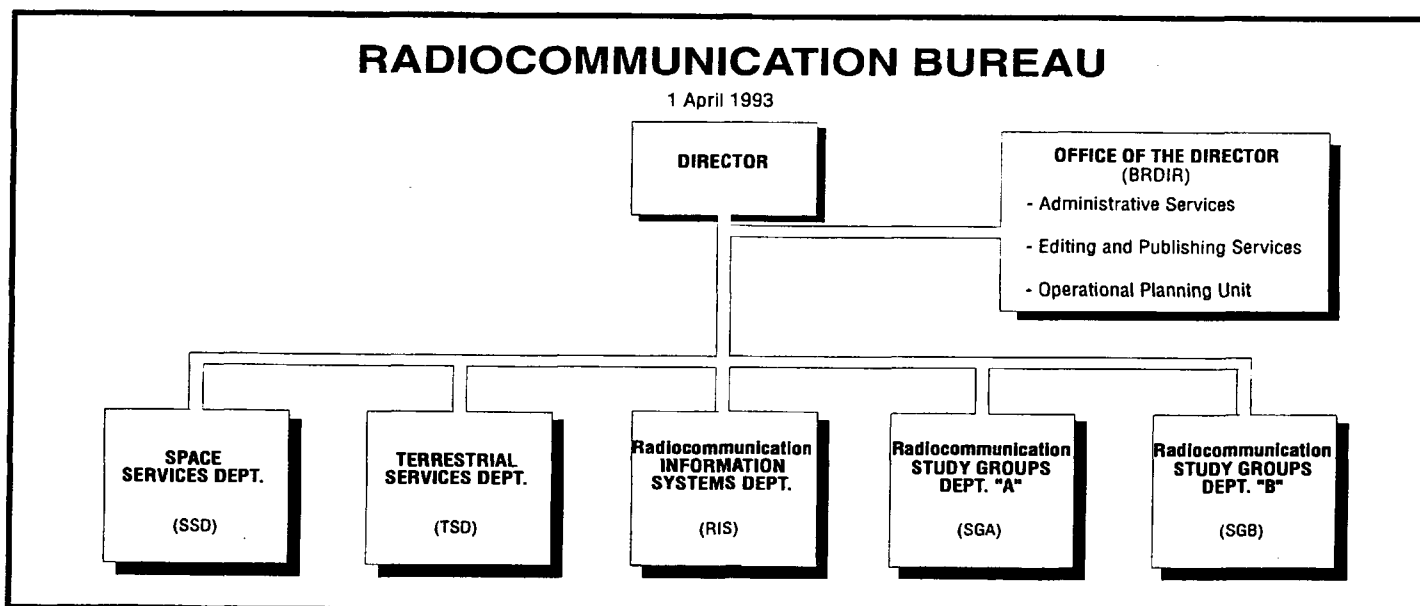
The results of the VGE work were considered, and their potential impact on Sector work, depending on decisions of the WRC-95 on the VGE Recommendations. It reviewed coordination with other Sectors, forward preparations for Kyoto (preliminary report and strategic planning), etc. The joint TSAG/RAG meeting on 15 April 1994 considered matters of work allocation, working methods and progress on studies related to FPLMTS and satellite ISDN.

4.3.8 Radiocommunication Bureau

4.3.8.1 Introduction

The Radiocommunication Bureau supports all Sector activities; it replaces the Specialized Secretariats of the CCIR, IFRB, and of the former General Secretariat staff engaged in radiocommunication matters. Its main activities concern application of the Radio Regulations, support of World and Regional Radiocommunication Conferences, support of Radiocommunication Assembly and Study Group work, assistance to administrations, liaison and coordination with Standardization and Development Sectors and other organizations on behalf of the Radiocommunication Sector. A brief introduction is given in § 4.3.1 above. Organization and activities are described below.

The Bureau comprises five (5) departments, and the Office of the Director, as shown below: the Bureau's main activities are discussed below, and its main "products" listed in *Annex 8*.



4.3.8.2 Application of Radio Regulations

a) Master International Frequency Register

Examination of frequency assignment notices

All notices received by the Radiocommunication Bureau pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations, Appendices thereto and decisions of world or regional administrative radio conferences are examined for:

- conformity with the relevant provisions of the Convention and the Radio Regulations; this examination essentially consists of verification that the assigned frequency and other characteristics of the notified station are in conformity with the Table of Frequency Allocations and other provisions which prescribe certain restrictions on other characteristics;
- conformity of the frequency assignment notice with the procedures of coordination prescribed in the Radio Regulations or with a world-wide or regional service plan where such conformity is obligatory;
- probability of harmful interference from the notified assignment to assignments already recorded in the Master Register, particularly in frequency bands below 28 MHz and in frequency bands above 1 GHz where such examination is required to be carried out;
- advance publication of information pertaining to satellite networks (Article 11, Resolutions 33 and 46; Section I);
- publication of coordination requests pertaining to satellite networks (Article 11, Resolutions 33 and 46; Section II);
- processing of coordination requests pertaining to earth stations (Article 11, Section III);
- publication of modifications to frequency assignment Plans (Article 4, Appendices 30 and 30A);
- conversion of allotments into assignments (Appendix 30B)
- notification for recording in the Master Register (Article 13; Article 5 of Appendices 30 and 30A; Article 8 of Appendix 30B).

In cases where, due to non-conformity of the assignment with a provision of the Radio Regulations, or due to non-conformity with a world-wide or regional service plan, if applicable, or due to the level of interference being considered as harmful, the Radiocommunication Bureau reaches an unfavourable Finding, the notice is returned to the notifying administration. It can only be recorded in the Master Register if the notifying administration certifies that the frequency assignment shall not cause harmful interference to any assignments operating in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the Radio Regulations.

The following table shows the number of notices treated during the period 1989-1993 in accordance with the procedures described above.

Number of:	Art.12 (S.Sec IIA, IIB, IIC and Sec.V)	Art. 12 (S.Sec.IIE)	Art.13	Art. 17	Total
Assignments <u>notified</u> between 1989 and 1993 and requiring examination	131,319	18,377	46,966	183,887	380,549
Cancellations <u>notified</u> in 1989-1993	19,718	1,261	4,230	15,370	40,579
TOTAL	151,037	19,638	51,196	199,257	421,128

Registration

The Master International Frequency Register (Master Register) is composed of all communications between the Radiocommunication Bureau and administrations concerning the application of the provisions of the Convention, the Radio Regulations and Agreements to frequency assignments including, where appropriate, positions on the geostationary-satellite orbit.

In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention and the Radio Regulations, the Radiocommunication Bureau deals with the frequency assignment notices submitted by administrations with a view to recording them in the Master Register. The Findings issued by the Radiocommunication Bureau in connection with these notices are also recorded in the Master Register. They provide administrations with information on the occupancy of the radio frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit and constitute a useful basis for the resolution of problems of harmful interference. At the end of 1993 the Master Register contained particulars of 1 185 776 assignments representing 5 526 447 line entries (compared to 1 069 183 assignments representing 5 074 153 line entries at the end of 1988), which are published in the International Frequency List at periodic intervals not exceeding six months. This publication is now available exclusively on microfiche and on CD-ROM.

Maintenance of the Master Frequency Register

The provisions of Articles 12 and 13 of the Radio Regulations require the Radiocommunication Bureau to carry out periodic review of the Master Register in selected portions of the radio frequency spectrum. Furthermore, the provisions of the RR 1255 procedure have a built-in mechanism for review of the Master Register for frequency bands below 28 MHz. In accordance with the provisions of RR 996, one of the functions of the Radiocommunication Bureau is to review entries in the Master Register "with a view to amending or eliminating, as appropriate, those which do not reflect actual frequency usage, in agreement with the administrations which notified the assignments concerned". Besides, in preparation of certain world and regional administrative radio conferences which were held during the period 1989 to 1993, the Radiocommunication Bureau carried out special reviews of a large number of frequency bands and services which were to be treated by the conferences concerned, and reported the results of its actions to them. Similarly, assignments in selected bands of the Master Register were reviewed in consultation with the concerned administrations to reflect the decisions of these conferences concerning these bands.

It must be concluded from the above that neither the special reviews nor the reviews carried out in application of the procedures prescribed in the Radio Regulations yielded results which could be considered as realistic. The reasons for such results can be different for different administrations, but the overall effect is that the Radiocommunication Bureau cannot say with confidence that the Master Register faithfully reflects the actual use of the radio frequency spectrum and does not contain unused assignments or dead-wood.

The Radiocommunication Bureau considers that this situation should be examined by a competent radio conference with a view to assisting the Radiocommunication Bureau in fulfilling its mandate under RR 996, and intends to bring this matter to the attention of a future competent world radiocommunication conference.

Reformatting of the Space Related Database

To implement the data structure defined by WARC ORB-88 for space networks and stations to be used for coordination and notification purposes (Appendix 3 of the Radio Regulations - network structure), a new Space Network System (SNS) has been established. Through this development another objective has also been achieved, i.e. to provide the ITU Headquarters and the Administrations with a frequency management system for space related data having comparable facilities with those of the FMS (Frequency Management System) for terrestrial services.

The newly developed SNS is composed of a data base containing all space related data available in the ITU (i.e. coordination data (RR 1060 and RR 1113) and notification data (RR 1488)) and the necessary software to capture, publish and validate data, to interface data with technical examination software and to maintain the Headquarters' data bases (Master Register and coordination files).

For the establishment of the new IFRB data base, parallel to the implementation of the SNS, all the information available in the structure prior to the WARC ORB-88 needed restructuring (reformatting). This implied the regrouping and restructuring of the assignments to space and earth stations of given networks and the addition of the new data decided by the WARC ORB-88 (e.g. strapping). As a result of a major effort the reformatting of the whole space related data base has been completed. This exercise was carried out in cooperation with the administrations having entries in the Master Register in order to enter all missing data elements into the newly restructured data base of the Space Network System.

b) Terrestrial Radiocommunication Services

The Terrestrial Services Department (TSD) carries out the application of the Radio Regulations for all notices related to terrestrial services except those in the bands shared with space services. These notices cover the broadcasting services in the LF, MF, HF, VHF and UHF parts of the spectrum. They also cover the fixed and mobile services such as radio relays, maritime and aeronautical services as well as other services concerning radionavigation, standard frequency and time signal and meteorology.

The number of notices, for which regulatory and as appropriate, technical examination (probability of harmful interference) has to be carried out, has increased steadily since 1989. The decisions of recent conferences, concerning new space services to be brought into use in the future, have stimulated the notification of terrestrial services, in particular above 28 MHz. Some 10 000 notices were received in the last quarter of 1993.

The Radiocommunication Bureau has adopted a number of measures to improve the publication of service documents. The Weekly Circulars and the Special Sections are now available in electronic format (WIC on diskettes) which offers much easier access and retrieval functions. The International Frequency List (IFL) as well as the Terrestrial Plans are also available in electronic format (IFL on CD-ROM and Plans on CD-ROM). These two publications can now be updated regularly on a six-month basis. The HFBC Tentative and Final Schedules are now exclusively available on diskettes with monthly updates. A new remote-access system for the Maritime Mobile Access and Retrieval System (MARS) was made available on-line for the search and rescue centres. Other information on publications for terrestrial and space services is given in § 4.3.8.10 b).

The Bureau has also given particular attention to provide improved assistance to Administrations. This assistance not only covered the selection of frequencies and the application of coordination and notification procedures, but the Bureau also provided assistance through the organization of many regional seminars (see § 4.3.8.11).

Modifications to broadcasting Plans

	Received	Published in Part A	Published in Part B	Number of Special Section
1989	7820	2103	2805	31
1990	4021	3267	3589	33
1991	5432	2019	4725	40
1992	7821	3110	5066	39
1993	7692	2154	3611	31
Total 1989-1993	32786	12653	19796	174

c) Space radiocommunication services

During the period 1989-1994 the number of cases to be treated, as well as their complexity, continued to increase due to the technological, operational and regulatory developments in the satellite communication environment. This increasing workload has had an important impact on the work of the Bureau with the introduction of more automated treatment to allow increased efficiency of processing of frequency assignment notices.

During this period major changes also took place in the manner by which information pertaining to space radiocommunication services is processed, first by the IFRB and then by the Bureau (after the new ITU structure was introduced). This resulted largely from decisions taken at the WARC ORB-88 and in particular from the decision to require the relevant information for stations operating in unplanned bands to be provided in a satellite network or earth station data structure rather than by individual frequency assignments, this being the prior practice.

Once the new data structure was known-work commenced on the development of the relevant notice forms and on a new computer-based system for their treatment. Details of the forms were forwarded to administrations in May 1990 (for Appendix 3) and these were to be used as from October 1990. The forms for Appendix 4 were forwarded in October 1990 and were to be used as from January 1991. The new Space Network System (SNS) for the processing of Appendix 3 notice forms was developed in parallel and it was put into production in the last quarter of 1991. There was, in consequence, a period where notice processing for Article 13 was in abeyance and a backlog of cases to be treated developed.

The SNS comprises the data base containing space related data as well as software to capture, validate and publish the relevant alpha-numerical and graphical data. The SNS was used initially for the processing of notices received under Article 13 and for earth station coordination requests received under RR 1107/RR 1113; these latter are processed as they are required for the examination of notices to terrestrial stations operating in bands shared with space services. Recently (at the start of 1994) use of the SNS was extended to the processing of RR 1060 satellite network coordination requests.

One of the first tasks when the Bureau was established was to reassess its priorities in order to remedy the backlog situation, and to reinforce and better streamline the activities of the Space Services Department. Substantial progress has been accomplished in the reduction of the delay in the publication and examination of notices. The Bureau is very near to the elimination of a more than 2 year backlog. It is expected that by mid-1994 the publication (in WIC Part I) and examination (WIC II or III) of Article 13 notices will be made in a timely manner.

After the re-composition of the space related data base, the Bureau has included the SNS data in the CD-ROM publication series. The first such publication was made in September 1993. This publication will continue and will be published on a six-monthly basis concurrently with the IFL. In addition, the Bureau regularly publishes a limited selection (regulatory and technical) of parameters in the (quarterly) List of Space Networks which, after its recent extension, now contains not only geostationary networks but also non-geostationary systems and broadcasting satellites involved in the application of the procedures of Articles 11 and 13 and Resolutions 46 and 33, as well as the different plan procedures of Appendices 30, 30A and 30B. The data included in this publication with its weekly up-dates can be read remotely from the auto-answering ITU-DOC mailbox.

To further assist administrations and to reduce processing/publication delays, the Bureau is considering means to receive notices submitted by electronic means for data validation and incorporation in the data bases. Trial runs with administrations having developed their own data capture systems will start soon. The further development of the SNS is also on the agenda to cover automated technical examinations for the identification of affected networks within the coordination procedure and to establish a notice processing system for the planned bands including the interfaces with the presently independent MSPACE software which contains the engineering programs of the space plan procedures.

d) Administrative Procedures

As a result of the administrative action associated with the RR and the decisions of world radio conferences, international series of the means of identification of radio stations (call sign series, blocks of numbers in the international selective calling system and Maritime Identification Digits) were allocated or reallocated on request from administrations. Consultations relating to administrative and operational provisions of the RR were provided to Members of the Union, to non-Member countries, Recognized Operating Agencies and other users upon demand. Liaison with ICAO, IMO, INMARSAT and COSPAS-SARSAT on the above subjects was also maintained.

Special Agreements on administrative and operational matters between Czech and Slovak Republics and ITU Member countries - former republics of the ex-USSR were registered.

4.3.8.3 Special assistance to Administrations in frequency management

In application of the procedures of Article 17, suggestions were made to administrations with a view to reducing the number of cases of apparent incompatibilities between projected transmission, before the seasonal schedules are brought into use. On average, 240 recommendations were provided each year, but it was noted that these recommendations were less and less followed. After consultation of all administrations, the Bureau decided that recommendations would only be provided to those administrations which expressed their interest in this particular assistance.

The IFRB and, after 1 March 1993, the Radiocommunication Bureau, studied under the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations, regional and world-wide agreements, 510 cases of requests for assistance received from administrations for both Terrestrial and Space Radiocommunication Service Departments.

In addition to assistance cases requested under specific Radio Regulatory provisions, other different types of assistance matters were also handled. The Bureau (and formerly the IFRB) has rendered assistance to bilateral space systems coordination meetings, as well as assistance in space matters in the form of meetings/ training missions to Administrations.

Several training sessions were organised at ITU Headquarters and in some limited number of cases seminars on specific issues (space or earth station coordination, maritime radiocommunications, etc.) took place outside ITU Headquarters.

4.3.8.4 Cases of harmful interference; monitoring

a) Interference

The investigation, at the request of one or more of the interested administrations, of harmful interference and the formulation of Recommendations with respect thereto is prescribed in Article 22 of the Radio Regulations (Procedure in a case of Harmful Interference) and Section VII of Article 12 (Studies and Recommendations).

The procedure in a case of harmful interference is introduced by a reference to the need for the exercise of the utmost goodwill and mutual assistance between administrations in the application of the provisions of Article 35 of the Convention and of Article 22 of the Radio Regulations to the settlement of problems of harmful interference. In summary, the procedure requires communication between the administrations concerned (RR 1944 to RR 1958). In certain conditions, interference may first be dealt with by direct coordination between operating organizations (RR 1946). If the interference persists in spite of action taken at the administration level, recourse may be made to addressing to the Radiocommunication Bureau a report of irregularity or infraction in accordance with the provisions of Article 21 (RR 1959).

If it is considered necessary, and particularly if the steps taken in accordance with the procedures to which reference is made above have not produced satisfactory results, the Administration concerned shall forward details of the case to the Radiocommunication Bureau for its information (RR 1961). The number of cases which have been communicated to the Radiocommunication Bureau under this provision was approximately 70 annually.

An administration may also request the Radiocommunication Bureau to act in accordance with the provisions of Sections VII and VIII of Articles 12 and 13. The Bureau has had only a small number of such requests and addressed the resultant reports to the administrations concerned.

The WARC-79 adopted additional provisions (RR 1963 to RR 1966) whereby the Radiocommunication Bureau is required to assist an administration if there are difficulties in identifying the source of harmful interference and the administration concerned seeks the assistance of the Radiocommunication Bureau in a case affecting an assignment selected by the Radiocommunication Bureau in response to a request under RR 1218.

During the period 1989 to 1993 the Radiocommunication Bureau dealt with 468 cases of harmful interference of which 4 were requests for special studies. Resolution of these cases, in general, proved to be slow and difficult mainly owing to the lack of response from some administrations whose stations were reported as causing interference by using frequencies not notified to the Radiocommunication Bureau. Wherever necessary the Radiocommunication Bureau asked some administrations which it considered to be in a position to do so, to carry out monitoring observations in accordance with RR 1964, also making use of radio direction finders in order to identify the interfering station.

In order to deal with cases of harmful interference more promptly and more efficiently, the Radiocommunication Bureau took special measures to make sure that each request for assistance in case of harmful interference is handled as a priority task and action is initiated within 24 hours of receipt of request. The majority of the cases dealt with by the Radiocommunication Bureau were resolved with the agreement of Radiocommunication Bureau administrations.

b) Collection of results of monitoring observations and making arrangements for their publication

In accordance with RR 1000 the Radiocommunication Bureau is required to collect information on monitoring observations which administrations and organizations may supply, and make arrangements through the Secretary-General for their publication in a suitable form.

In application of the above-mentioned provision, the Radiocommunication Bureau published quarterly Summaries of Monitoring Information in the frequency bands between 2 850 and 28 000 kHz. These Summaries are a synthesis of observations received from an average of 35 monitoring centres involving 20 administrations, and therefore become very bulky if they are printed on paper (approximately 180 pages per Summary). Consequently, from the beginning of 1987 the Summaries are published on microfiche.

c) Special Monitoring Programme in the HF bands allocated to the broadcasting service

In accordance with Resolution 513 of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (HFBC-87), the IFRB organized four Special Monitoring Programmes which took place every year between 1988 and 1991 with a view to identifying stations causing harmful interference. The first programme took place between 4 and 22 July 1988, the second between 28 August and 15 September 1989, the third between 22 January and 9 February 1990; the fourth and last programme took place from 18 March to 5 April 1991. The Board then issued a summary with the consolidated results concerning the four programmes. (See IFRB Circular-letter No. 891 of 23 December 1991.)

During the period 1989-1993 the Radiocommunication Bureau organized special monitoring programmes in HF bands allocated to the fixed and broadcasting services and in the frequency band 406-406.1 MHz exclusively allocated to the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) for use by low-power satellite emergency position-indicating radiobeacons. This special programme was organized in application of the decisions of WARC MOB-83 (Resolution 205). In the above programme, the Bureau received considerable assistance from a large number of administrations.

4.3.8.5 Preparatory and follow-up activities of Radio Conferences (WRCs, RRCs)

WARC MOB-87 (Mobile Services)

According to the calendar of activities, as established by the WARC MOB-87, the following activities were performed:

a) Pursuant to Resolution 325 (MOB-87), the IFRB developed the allotment arrangement for the newly available channels for duplex radiotelephony in the HF bands allocated exclusively to the maritime mobile service. This consisted in:

- collection of the requirements from the administrations (approximately 1 700 requirements were submitted in this respect);
- development of a fully automated planning system;
- selection of appropriate channels and consultation with the administrations concerned;

- publication of the new Appendix 25 (in July 1991) reflecting the new channelling arrangement (entered into force on 1 July 1991) and the additions subsequent to the applications of Resolution 325;
- revision of the updated Plan (after the expiry period specified in the Radio Regulations) and subsequent publication of the revised version (October 1993).

b) Pursuant to the decisions of the WARC MOB-87 to re-arrange the HF bands allocated exclusively to the maritime mobile service, and in accordance with Resolutions 326, 327 and 328, some 18 000 frequency assignments, that were subject to the application of the transfer procedures, were treated accordingly. This consisted in search of replacement frequencies (for some cases under Resolution 328), preparation of national extracts with the indication of the replacement frequencies, examination of the notified changeover and review of findings for those frequency assignments for which no transfer was notified. Similar activities, in collaboration with IOC/WMO, were performed in the context of Resolution 314 (Rev. Mob-87) for the bands reserved for oceanographic data transmission systems. In addition, new algorithm and appropriate software were developed for the application of Resolution 300 (Rev. Mob-87).

RARC-MM-R1 and RARC-EMA, Geneva, 1985 (Planning of the MF Maritime Mobile and Aeronautical Radionavigation Services, Region 1)

a) In the period preceding the entry into force of these Agreements (up to 1 April 1992), the IFRB applied the transitional procedures referred to in Resolutions 1(MM) and 1(EMA) and assisted various administrations to find appropriate operational solutions in the transitional period. Similar assistance, for facilitating the required transfers to the new conditions for use of the relevant bands on 1 April 1992, was provided in the period immediately preceding this date, when the IFRB prepared appropriate guidelines and necessary extracts and sent them to the concerned administrations. Since these activities were inter-related with those of Resolution 38 (Rev. Mob-87), appropriate cross-reference was also ensured.

b) As from the date of entry into force of these Agreements (1 April 1992), the IFRB and BR applied the relevant procedures in accordance with the Agreements. In addition the IFRB formulated appropriate Rules of Procedure to provide the possibility of treating the notices related to maritime radio beacons transmitting supplementary navigational information to ships.

WARC ORB-88 (Use of the Geostationary-satellite orbit and the planning of Space Services)

The following activities were performed:

Review of all the space network not yet brought into use with a view to deleting those networks which went beyond the deadline of nine years after their advance publication.

Implementation of the "network concept" in the coordination and notification procedures (Articles 11 and 13), which provides for the coordination and notification of satellite networks as a whole, and revision of the information to be supplied for that purpose (Appendix 3). Further to the Conference's decisions as contained in Section V of Appendix 3, the IFRB developed a new notice form which is the basis of the information exchanged between the administrations and the Bureau (ex-IFRB) or between the administrations, under relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations concerning the space radiocommunication services.

Implementation both by administrations and the IFRB (continued by the BR) of a new coordination mechanism: the Multilateral Planning Meeting (MPM).

WARC-92 (Dealing with Frequency Allocations in certain parts of the spectrum)

Pursuant to Resolution 995 of the Council (June 1990), and in accordance with standard practices, the IFRB prepared several reports to WARC-92, on the issues which were on the Agenda.

During the WARC-92 (3 February to 3 March 1992) the IFRB and the CCIR provided staff for the Conference Secretariat at Malaga-Torremolinos. Additional remote support was ensured to the Conference on request.

The main activity of the Bureau since WARC-92 consisted in the application of the "Interim Procedures for the Coordination and Notification of frequency assignments of non-geostationary satellite networks in certain space services as well as other services to which the bands are allocated" as defined by Resolution 46. According to a decision taken by the Conference, this procedure became applicable from 4 March 1992. IFRB Circular Letters Nos. 905 of 10 July 1992 and 921 of 11 December 1992 were published; conveying the interpretation of the procedures contained in Resolution 46. In application of the Resolution and at the request of Administrations, the Bureau has up to now published 48 Special Sections in RES.46/A series and 54 in the RES.46/C series.

After the Conference, analysis of its decisions was undertaken and the following activities were performed:

- Revision of the information to be provided under Appendices 3 and 4 of the Radio Regulations for certain space services and its incorporation in the SNS; commencement of the application of Resolution 46 to assist the administrations in their coordination activities concerning non-geostationary satellite systems;
- Completion of the activities referred to in Resolution 410 concerning the future development of the allotment arrangement for the aeronautical mobile (OR) service in the HF bands (accelerated treatment of the frequency assignment notices submitted by 1 May 1992; development of appropriate software for selecting appropriate channels; identification of the allotments of the old Appendix 26 which were not covered by assignments in the MIFR and selection of appropriate channels for them; identification of the administrations which remain with no allotments, consultation of these administration as to their requirements and selection of appropriate channels; publication of the draft allotment arrangement, communication of national extracts to the administrations concerned and assistance to administrations on the elimination of the apparent incompatibilities and on concluding operational agreements; finalization of the allotment arrangement and its publication as Appendix 26(Rev.) to the Radio Regulations in October 1993.
- Initiation of the activities referred to in Resolution 412, concerning the required changeover to the new frequencies in the bands governed by Appendix 26 (preparation and dissemination to all administrations of appropriate national extracts with the indication of the replacement frequencies, together with the necessary guidelines concerning their notification, commencement of the related examinations in accordance with the revised provisions of Article 12 of the Radio Regulations).

RARC-RJ88 (Establish a plan for the Broadcasting Service in the band 1 605-1 705 kHz, Region 2)

Immediately after the Conference, the necessary steps have been taken to review the Final Acts, establish Technical Standards and Rules of Procedure, and prepare the necessary software for the application of the Agreement. This work leads to the extension of the IFRB World Digitized Map to include the allotment zones defined in the Agreement. Existing assignments in the Fixed and Mobile services have been examined with regard to their compatibility with the allotment Plan. These results have been communicated to the concerned administrations.

RARC-GE89 (Planning of VHF/UHF Television Broadcasting in the African Broadcasting Area and Neighbouring Countries)

The preparation of the Conference included the establishment of large software to be used before, during and after the Conference by IFRB staff and by planning groups and delegates. This software allowed data capture and validation of assignments and modifications, reading of Plan and proposed modifications, calculation analysis, search of best suitable frequencies and overall calculations on the Plan. This software has been extensively used in the planning exercises before and during the Conference. Participation in numerous coordination and information meetings was ensured. During the conference, the IFRB ensured that the interests of non-participating countries were taken into account, and provided technical secretariat and assistance. After the Conference, a coordination meeting for countries of Western Africa was organized, allowing resolution of all the incompatibilities which remained in the Plan after the Conference within these countries.

4.3.8.6 Software development and implementation; data bases for frequency management

The computerized Frequency Management System (FMS) and the Space Network System (SNS) represent very large application systems reflecting the complexities inherent to the Radio Regulations. The FMS occupies over 1 000 separate programs, more than 400 screens and almost 1.3 million lines of code. Approximately 2 000 elements are used to describe about 250 record types and 800 data elements in the various data bases. The SNS, although not quite as large yet and more modern, but comparatively complex, and still in development in the current environment in accordance with the HLC recommendations, will also be a large application system. Existing software is maintained and updated in accordance with conference decisions and operational requirements.

At present, the Magnetic Reference File (MRF), which is the electronic version of the Master International Frequency Register contains about 1.2 Mio assignments with about 5.6 Mio records. Data bases for terrestrial plans presently contain 150 000 assignments with about 1 Mio records.

In order to be able to benefit from productivity improvements in DBMS, tools, operating systems, etc. and in view of the growing interest of administrations to use ITU software and data in national frequency management units, a review of the software development strategy is presently under way and was not yet concluded at the time this report was written.

The use of microcomputers has expanded and is expected to expand further in order to off-load some of the work from the mainframe computer and to automate other work which has been done manually.

Large volumes of data are now published regularly on CD-ROM. This concerns the International Frequency List, the terrestrial frequency assignment Plans and the Space Network List with all specific data including graphical data for the latter. In addition the Weekly Circular and its Special Sections are made available on a weekly basis and can be used together with the data on CD-ROM through a software package for local frequency management. The HF Broadcasting Schedules are now published regularly on diskette. Also now accessible through TIES is the List of Ship Stations with possible queries on relevant data (MARS). Further software packages are in preparation which will allow remote users to capture, validate and submit electronically their notification data to the BR, which will simplify the notification process.

To further promote computer-assisted spectrum management and to improve access to available software, an ITU Software Data Base has been established which is also accessible through TIES. It contains detailed descriptions of available relevant software. It is intended to

include in the catalogue software for "what-if" studies in particular within the framework of existing Regional Agreements. Software from this catalogue is available for all interested parties. The present "best-seller" is a package to determine the co-ordination requirements for space networks in Appendices 30/30A/30B of the RR.

4.3.8.7 Support for Radiocommunication Assemblies and Study Group activities

Study Group Departments A and B support the work of the Radiocommunication Study Groups and assist in preparations for Radiocommunication Advisory Group meetings (Resolution 106 and 107 Group meetings during the period 1990-93), Conference Preparatory Meetings (JIWP WARC-92 in 1991) and Radiocommunication Assemblies. Principal tasks include preparation and dissemination of meeting schedules and announcements, processing of contributions and meeting documents, preparation of the texts resulting from the meetings, including new and revised Recommendations and Chairmen's reports, organization and prioritization of the work programmes and handling correspondence related to Study Group activities.

The Study Group Counsellors and Senior Counsellors assist the Chairmen in organizing and managing the technical work of the Study Groups and assure coordination between and among the Study Groups and external activities such as ISO, IEC, ETSI, EBU, ABU, etc., as well as with Telecommunication Standardization Study Groups. Computer programs dealing with propagation, spectrum and orbit management and broadcasting are also coordinated by the responsible Counsellors as are electronic bulletin boards for certain Study Group activities.

The Radiocommunication Bureau has provided a bulletin board service in TIES, on a pilot basis, in order to support FPLMTS study of Task Group 8/1. About 40 TIES users of Task Group 8/1 members, covering 17 countries and 1 international organization, have actively used the bulletin board and/or TIES E-mail in order to facilitate the activities of the Task Group in the interval between formal meetings of the Task Group. The bulletin board was used to post editors' draft Recommendations for comments by all the members up to a certain date agreed in the previous meeting and the editors updated the draft Recommendation based on the comments. The updated draft Recommendations were posted in the bulletin board again for further comments or input to the next meeting for discussion by all the members. This procedure allowed a draft Recommendation to be updated in a period as short as 3 months for timely adoption. The bulletin board also provided a possibility for the TIES users to retrieve most of the contributions submitted to the Radiocommunication Bureau after the final dispatch of documents, six weeks before the meeting, since most of the contributions were submitted electronically, by diskette or by E-mail. Information about the experts meetings agreed in the previous meeting of the Task Group was also distributed by this TIES bulletin board or E-mail.

The statistics concerning the meetings supported during the period 1989-94 are listed in *Annex 9*.

4.3.8.8 Cooperation with the Standardization and Development Sectors

The Radiocommunication Bureau has established strong connections with the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) at Trieste (Italy) which has, as a principal objective, the advancement of science and engineering in developing countries. Radiocommunication Bureau staff have been involved in lectures, seminars and workshops at ICTP, particularly relating to aspects of spectrum management and propagation in developing countries, as well as providing expertise on specialized projects and propagation experiments under development in these countries. Resident engineers at ICTP are also helping with the analysis of propagation data acquired from ITU sponsored experiments. The liaison with ICTP has recently led to the signing of a memorandum of understanding supporting cooperation between ITU, ICTP and URSI.

During the reporting period, the Director, Senior Counsellors, Counsellors, various Study Group Chairmen and a number of Study Group experts participated in more than 60 technical and regulatory seminars, workshops or other meetings in developing countries or of special interest to developing countries.

The Radiocommunication Bureau also participates in the following activities, as required.

- i) briefing of experts recruited for frequency management missions;
- ii) reviewing and suggesting revision of draft reports by experts during and at the end of missions as well as Agency Terminal Reports; in particular, those dealing wholly or in part with frequency management, monitoring, development of radiocommunication services, frequency planning, setting up of a radio regulatory branch, etc. Annually, 15 to 20 reports were so examined;
- iii) meetings of the Inter-Organ Selection Committee for recruiting technical cooperation experts;
- iv) meetings of the Inter-Organ Selection Committee for the purchase of equipment for technical cooperation projects;
- v) providing lecturers for seminars organized with UNDP assistance.

4.3.8.9 Cooperation with other international organizations and activities

The Radiocommunication Bureau and its predecessor components (IFRB and CCIR) remain active in the work of the United Nations' Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UN-COPUOS) and its two sub-committees, the Legal Sub-Committee and the Technical and Scientific Sub-Committee.

During the reporting period, several meetings were held on the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit and the definition and delimitation of outer space. The common understanding of the COPUOS members is that the GSO, because of its specific characteristics and features and its nature of being a limited natural resource, requires scientific, technical, political, and strategic considerations by the United Nations but these considerations should not lead to controversial regulations in the different forums of the UN family. The role of the ITU in the domain of regulating space activities and the use of the GSO is, in particular, recognised and it is admitted that the treaty making activities of the UN should be complementary to the activities of the ITU and without prejudice to the role of the ITU.

In 1993 the ITU hosted the UN Inter-Agency Meeting that coordinates the activities of the different specialised agencies of the UN family. A report of the Meeting will be submitted to the forthcoming meetings of the COPUOS and its sub-committees.

ITU officials and experts participated in several regional seminars and symposia organised by the Outer Space Office of the UN.

Relevant texts were published in the ITU Journal, CCIR-CCITT Handbooks and the Annual Report on Telecommunications and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Substantial portions of the frequency spectrum are allocated to broadcasting, which entails extensive cooperation with regional broadcasting organizations such as the EBU, ABU, ASBU, NANBA, URTNA and with some regional telecommunication organizations that deal with broadcasting (e.g., CITEL). The broadcasting Unions and their collective representation through the World Broadcasting Unions participate actively in the Steering Committee of ITU-R Study Groups 10 and 11, which also includes coordination with ITU-T Study Group 9 on Television and Sound Transmission in the public telecommunication network.

The Radiocommunication Bureau maintains traditionally close relations with standardization organizations such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and the International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR). The work of the joint IEC/ISO Motion Picture Experts Group (MPEG) on defining video and audio compression algorithms has been closely coordinated with the work of ITU-R Study Groups 10 and 11 and ITU-T Study Group 9 (former CMTT).

Close cooperation is maintained with the International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) as well as other international and regional satellite operating organizations such as INTELSAT, EUTELSAT and Arabsat, International Maritime Radio Association (CIRM), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Association of Lighthouse Authorities (IALA), International Hydrographical Organization (IHO), COSPAS-SARSAT and International Amateur Radio Union (IARU), all of which participate actively in the work of the Study Groups.

Regular contacts and exchange of information take place with international scientific organizations involved in radiocommunication research such as the International Union of Radio Science (URSI), whose work is closely coordinated with several Radiocommunication Study Groups (see also § 4.3.5.4, above).

Other organizations with which contact is maintained are the Bureau international des poids et mesures (BIPM), International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), Inter-Union Commission on Frequency Allocations for Radio Astronomy and Space Sciences (IUCAF), International Astronomical Union (IAU) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

4.3.8.10 Publications

a) Radiocommunication Study Group Recommendations, Handbooks and others

The Editing and Publishing Services are responsible for the preparation and final checking of the Study Group texts approved either by correspondence or during Radiocommunication Assemblies. This work involves technical and non-technical editing, alignment of texts, proof-reading and acceptance of the definitive texts in all three languages (French, English and Spanish).

The principal change in the publication process commenced with the new working methods decided by the XVIIth CCIR Plenary Assembly (Düsseldorf, 1990), as texts are henceforth also approved by correspondence between Assemblies. **Annex 10** gives a histogram of ITU-R Recommendations from 1990 to 1994. The resultant accelerated availability of Recommendations should be noted and also their publication within the stipulated 6 months stipulated delay after their approval; the majority of them are adopted by correspondence (relatively few were adopted by the 1993 RA).

The actual and projected number of publications for the 1990-1994 period is given below (for the 3 languages; i.e. divide by 3 for one language):

	Volumes/ Fascicles of Recs	Volumes/ Fascicles of Reports	Volumes/ Books of Questions	Handbooks, Special publications	Administrative Volumes/ Books	Total
1990-1993	96	51	12	24	3	186
1994 (projected)	69	12	3 ⁷	18	12	114
Total	165	63	15	42	15	300

b) Radio Regulatory matters*Weekly Circular*

The Weekly Circular is despatched, on paper and microfiche, to the Administrations of all Members of the Union every week by airmail; it contains in Part I all complete frequency assignment notices received by the Bureau, in Part II the Findings by the Bureau resulting in entry of the assignment in the Master Register and, in Part III, the Findings resulting in the return of the notice to the notifying administration. Part IV contains notified changes to the current tentative HFBC Schedules. Annexed to the Weekly Circular is an appendix which contains additions and changes to the explanation of symbols and remarks adopted since the publication of the last edition of the Preface to the International Frequency List. Also annexed, as and when required, are Special Sections forming part of the procedures involving advance publication and coordination procedures for stations in space radiocommunication services and coordination procedures for stations in space radiocommunication services and those for bringing up to date the Frequency Allotment Plan (Appendix 25 - HF broadcasting and television).

The data contained in the Weekly Circular is also available on diskettes (WIC-on-Diskette) to facilitate the treatment of this data. It provides a more flexible and easier method of access than the microfiche version.

International Frequency List

The International Frequency List (IFL) is a service document published by the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) of the ITU, which, in response to the provisions of the Radio Regulations, contains information extracted from the Master International Frequency Register. Because of the vast amount of data contained in the register, between 1951 and 1984 the IFL was published only ten times in its entirety. However, beginning in 1985 the publication of the IFL was transferred to microfiche and thereafter issued semi-annually, and in September of 1990, it was first issued on CD-ROM.

High Frequency Broadcasting Schedules

The HF Tentative and Final Schedules have been regularly published within the regulatory time frames. After carrying out a consultation with administrations and subscribers, it was decided that, as from March 1994 seasonal period, the Schedules would be published on diskettes only. Extracts on paper are however sent to administrations at their request.

Radio Regulations

In accordance with HLC recommendations all activities previously performed by the General Secretariat in relation to the Radio Regulations (RR) and associated matters were transferred first to the CCIR and then, from 1 March 1993, to the BR, TSD Department.

During the reporting period two new editions of the Radio Regulations and a new edition of the Manual for Use by the Maritime Mobile and Maritime Mobile-Satellite Services were published. Moreover, the "Handbook on the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System" was prepared in cooperation with IMO and published by that organization.

List of stations in the Space Radiocommunication Services and in the Radio Astronomy Service (List VIIIA)

List VIIIA contained particulars of earth stations, space stations and radio astronomy stations. This list has been discontinued and is replaced by List A/B, a quarterly publication of the Space Network List.

Service documents for the Maritime Mobile Service

		LIST IV	LIST V	LIST VI	LIST VII A	LIST VII B	LIST VIII	TOTAL
1989	Supplements	2	3	1	2	3		11
	Edition()		1 (29th)	1 (10th)	1 (14th)	1 (11th)		4
1990	Supplements	2	3	2	4	2	1	14
	Edition()		1 (30th)					1
1991	Supplements		3	1	3	1		8
	Edition()	1 (13th)	1 (31st)		1 (15th)	1 (12th)		4
1992	Supplements	2	2	1	4	2		11
	Edition()		1 (32nd)	1 (11th)				2
1993	Supplements	1	3	2	2			8
	Edition()	1 (14th)	1 (33rd)		1 (16th)	1 (13th)		4

Updates of Frequency Allotment and Assignment Plans

In accordance with RR 1722 and similar provisions in the Regional Agreements concerned, the Bureau is required to maintain up-to-date master copies of the Frequency Allotment Plan in Appendix 25 and Frequency Assignment Plans, such as ST61, GE63, GE75, RJ81, etc.

At intervals prescribed by the relevant provisions, the Radiocommunication Bureau provides the copies of the Plans concerned to the Secretary-General for their publication.

Circular-letters

The Circular-letters are destined for all administrations, Members of the ITU. They are prepared as and when the Bureau considers them necessary. They generally contain subjects of the types listed below:

Application of procedures of the Radio Regulations which are periodic, such as the procedure of Article 17 relating to the broadcasting service between 5 950 kHz and 26 100 kHz.

Preparatory work relating to a forthcoming world or regional radio conference to cover the following items:

- informing administrations of the preparatory work undertaken by the Bureau;
- requesting administrations to submit their requirements;
- communicating to administrations the consolidated requirements received by the Bureau in advance of the conference;

Implementation of the decisions of a world or regional radio conference in the following manner:

- recapitulation of the decisions of the conference and actions arising therefrom to be undertaken by the administrations and the Bureau;
- explanatory information relating to the implementation of any Resolutions adopted by the Conference which are destined to prepare the groundwork for the entry into force of the Final Acts of the conference, and the actions which administrations have to take in the interim period before the date of entry into force;

- reminding administrations of action which they have to undertake and suggesting to them the manner in which to take it;
- communicating to administrations the results of the work entrusted to the Bureau by the conference.

Reports prepared by the Bureau on items which it had to deal with and which it considers to be of interest to all administrations.

4.3.8.11 Seminars

a) Biennial seminars on frequency management

Two seminars were held in Geneva in 1990 and 1992. Their duration was one week and they were attended by a large number of participants. The 1992 seminar was prepared to cover mostly space related topics.

b) Regional seminars

Owing to the reduced duration of the regular seminars, resultant savings were used to organise the following regional seminars on Spectrum Management:

Kericho, Kenya	May, 1991
Athens, Greece	September, 1991
Praia, Cape Verde	October, 1991
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago	October, 1992
Caracas, Venezuela	March, 1993
Cairo, Egypt	April, 1993
St. Petersburg, Russia	September, 1993
Islamabad, Pakistan	October, 1993
Suva, Fiji	October, 1993

c) Training sessions

The Bureau welcomes every year a number of trainees at Headquarters who desire to become familiar with its structure and working methods.

However, with the increased workload and reduced staff, a solution had to be implemented to limit the impact of these visits on the normal work of the Bureau. Starting in 1993, training sessions are organised twice a year, the first one during the spring and the second one in the autumn. Potential trainees are invited to schedule their visits during these two periods.

d) Seminars and meetings of special interest to developing countries

Two other seminars were organised to resolve the remaining incompatibilities in the RJ81 Plan and the GE89 Plan. Special tools were developed for these seminars.

In December 1990, a joint meeting was held in Rio de Janeiro of IWP 5/2 (Tropospheric propagation data for planning space and point-to-point terrestrial telecommunication systems and determining likely interference between systems) and IWP 5/3 (Influence of the non-ionized regions of the atmosphere on wave propagation). This joint meeting

was timed to follow immediately an URSI Special Open Symposium on "Regional factors in predicting radiowave attenuation due to rain". With good representation from developing countries, the meetings stimulated new experiments and studies on rain effects in tropical regions which subsequently should lead to improved prediction methods.

The ex-CCIR helped to organize a seminar on digital audio broadcasting held in Mexico City in January 1991 under the sponsorship of the CIRT - Cámara Nacional de la Industria de Radio y Televisión. The seminar was attended by more than 150 participants from Central and South American countries, and included lectures by the CCIR Counsellor responsible for Study Groups 10 and 11. The SCT - Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes - relayed the lectures live via the national telecommunications satellite "Morelos" to all the Mexican states. All the topics selected for discussion were considered of great interest, in particular high-definition TV, a key point for future development. The questions addressed to the lecturers stressed the importance of obtaining world-wide standards. Digital audio satellite broadcasting was also a topic of major interest for the growing number of private broadcasters in Latin America and in Mexico in particular.

A CCIR Counsellor participated as a lecturer at a Regional Seminar, organized by CTD and IFRB, on Radio Frequency Management and Monitoring, in Kericho, Kenya, in May 1991.

The 12^o Seminário Técnico Nacional (Belo Horizonte, Brazil, September 1992) was organized by the Associação Brasileira de Emisoras de Rádio e Televisão (ABERT) at the occasion of the 18^o Congresso Brasileiro de Radiodifusão. The ITU/CCIR Counsellor responsible for sound and television broadcasting gave a lecture on "VHF and UHF coverage optimization".

The ITU Seminar on Frequency Management for the Caribbean Region (Trinidad and Tobago, October 1992) covered National Frequency Management, WARC-92, Communication Satellites and Spectrum Monitoring. A CCIR Counsellor lectured on: "Planning of National VHF/UHF broadcasting" and "HDTV standardizing activities in the CCIR". IFRB experts and some from administrations also participated.

A Counsellor from the Radiocommunication Bureau was involved in the installation of a propagation measurement experiment in Senegal in November 1992. The experiment concerns measurements of field strength on a long distance VHF path and of associated refractivity gradient. The Radiocommunication Bureau is taking overall responsibility for analysis of the data with assistance from ICTP (Trieste, Italy) and the Deutsche Bundespost (Germany).

A Senior Counsellor and Counsellor from the Radiocommunication Bureau participated as lecturers at the "Third ICTP-URSI College on Theoretical and Experimental Radio Propagation Physics", Trieste, Italy, in February 1993. The lectures, which were on spectrum engineering, electromagnetic compatibility and radiowave propagation, were addressed to an audience entirely from developing countries.

A seminar on New Technologies in Sound and Television Broadcasting (Singapore, May 1993) organized by the ITU/BDT, ABU and FES (Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Foundation) was attended by more than 50 participants from the public and private broadcasting sector. A Radiocommunication Bureau Counsellor gave lectures on a number of topics.

The EBU/ITU Seminar on the State of the art in Radio Data System (RDS) technology (Sofia, Bulgaria, June 1993) was mainly addressed to the eastern European operators in the field of Radio Data Systems and was attended by more than 100 participants. A Radiocommunication Bureau Counsellor gave a lecture on "world-wide evolution and application of the RDS Standard".

In order to assist understanding of the ongoing work in developing systems for enhanced TV, a Workshop on Enhanced Television Systems, sponsored by the ITU Radiocommunication Bureau, ABU, EBU and BCL was organized in New Zealand in October 1993.

An ITU Radiocommunication Bureau Workshop on Digital Terrestrial Television Broadcasting (Los Angeles, USA, October-November 1993) was held in conjunction with the 1993 SMPTE National Conference. Papers were presented in all major aspects of digital television broadcasting prepared by experts invited from the international community. Demonstrations of the results were also included.

4.4 International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) / ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)

4.4.1 Introduction

Between the Plenipotentiary Conferences at Nice (1989) and Kyoto (1994), it was planned to hold the Xth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT. Following the decisions of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), the activities of the Plenary Assembly were incorporated in the work of the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference. This Conference was held for the first time from 1 to 12 March 1993 in Helsinki.

This report covers the activities of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) from 1989 to March 1993 and the activities of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector from March to November 1993.

4.4.2 Overall view of activities from 1989 to 1993

As a result of the decisions taken by the IXth CCITT Plenary Assembly (Melbourne, 1988), the procedure for approving Recommendations by correspondence (Resolution No. 2, Melbourne, 1988) introduced an important change into the CCITT's working methods. In order to redefine the working methods and structure of the Study Groups, the IXth Plenary Assembly requested the Council "to convey to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989, an invitation to endorse the importance of the CCITT's maintaining its pre-eminent world-wide position in telecommunications standardization through its Recommendations and the need, in order to ensure this, for the CCITT to give priority to:

- modernization
- flexibility
- efficiency

in the organization and working methods, and

- cooperation

in the production of high-quality recommendations; and to request the Plenipotentiary Conference, when it reviews the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982

- to consider what changes may be needed to enable the CCITT to do what is necessary in a timely way to maintain its pre-eminent position;
- to note in particular Resolution No. 2 of the CCITT Plenary Assembly, Melbourne, 1988, and take the appropriate steps so that the CCITT can achieve immediate improvements in its performance."

In addition, the IXth Plenary Assembly adopted Resolution No. 18, "Future evolution of the CCITT working methods and structure", in which the Plenary Assembly resolved to establish an ad hoc group, open to all administrations, RPOAs and scientific or industrial organizations participating in the work of the CCITT for the purpose of continuing studies related to the working methods and structure of CCITT and CCITT's relations with other relevant bodies inside and outside the ITU. The results of the work of the ad hoc Group - Resolution 18 are the present Study Group structure and working methods of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector as adopted by the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993), which are the subject of Resolutions Nos. 1 and 2 of that Conference.

As far as Resolution No. 17 (Melbourne, 1988) is concerned, it had its impact on the work of the High Level Committee and the setting up of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector.

General statistical information on the activities (January 1989 to end of October 1993) is summarized as follows.

4.4.2.1 Participation in the work of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector

Under the provisions of the relevant articles of the Convention (Nairobi, 1982) and the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992), further admissions were authorized by the administrations of the Member countries in the period 1989-1993.

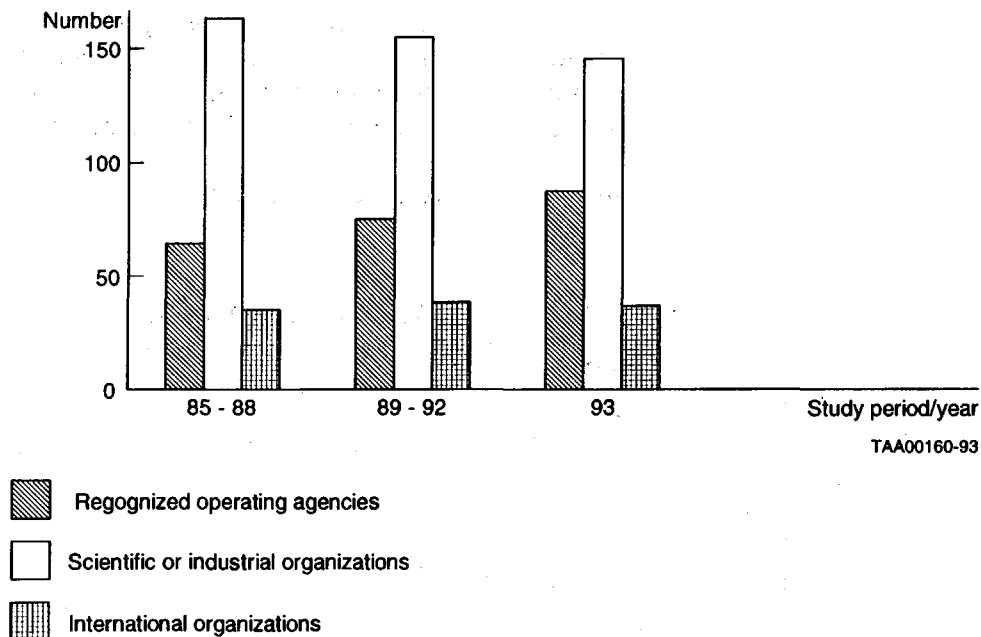
At 31 December 1993⁸ the following were participating in the work of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector:

89 recognized private operating agencies

142 scientific or industrial organizations

38 international (or regional) organizations concerned with telecommunications (not including the specialized agencies of the United Nations).

Graph 1 shows the growth in the number of private recognized operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations participating in the work of the Sector since 1985.



Graph 1

Number of recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations participating in the work of the Sector (1985-1993)

⁸ These figures were 65, 164 and 36 in 1988 (IXth Plenary Assembly).

4.4.2.2 Registered members of Study Groups

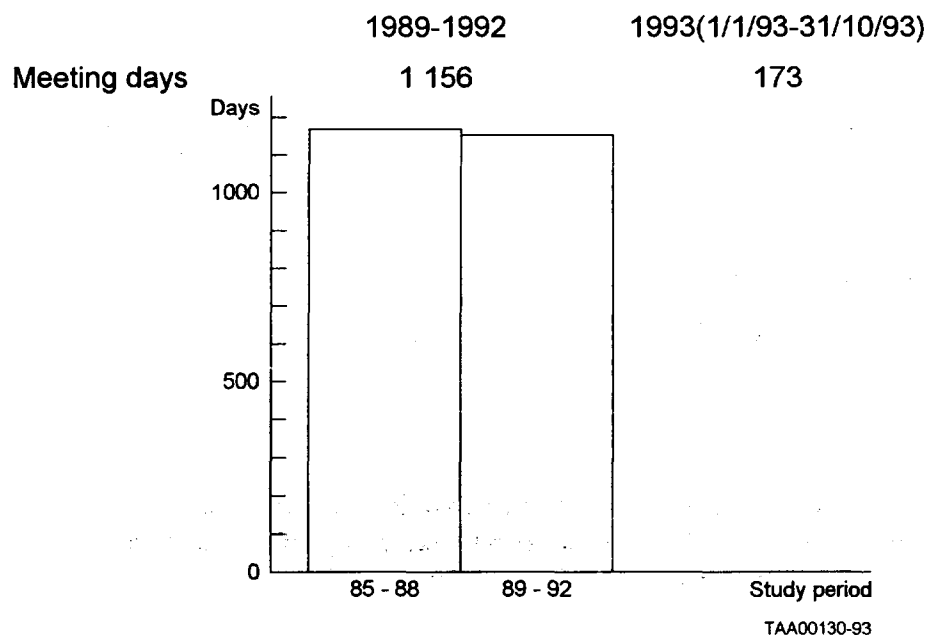
	1989-1992	1993
Number of addresses designated	463*	471*
Recognized operating agencies taking part	76	89
Scientific or industrial organizations taking part	155	147
International organizations in liaison with the ITU-T	39	43

* For reasons of economy, documents were dispatched in bulk.

4.4.2.3 Participation in meetings

Since 1989 the number of countries represented in most of the Study Groups has been similar to what it was in the previous period (1985-1988). Participation in Study Groups II, XI and, in particular, III continues to stand at more than 40 countries. All in all, 108 countries attended meetings of at least one Study Group, the corresponding figure for the period 1985-1988 being 113.

Furthermore, as a consequence of privatization in the operating sector, participation by independent "operators" has increased with the changes made to telecommunication legislation in the different ITU Member countries. The result has been lower participation by administrations in some meetings of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector.

4.4.2.4 Meetings and documentation published (excluding meetings of the WTSC-93)**4.4.2.4.1 Meetings**

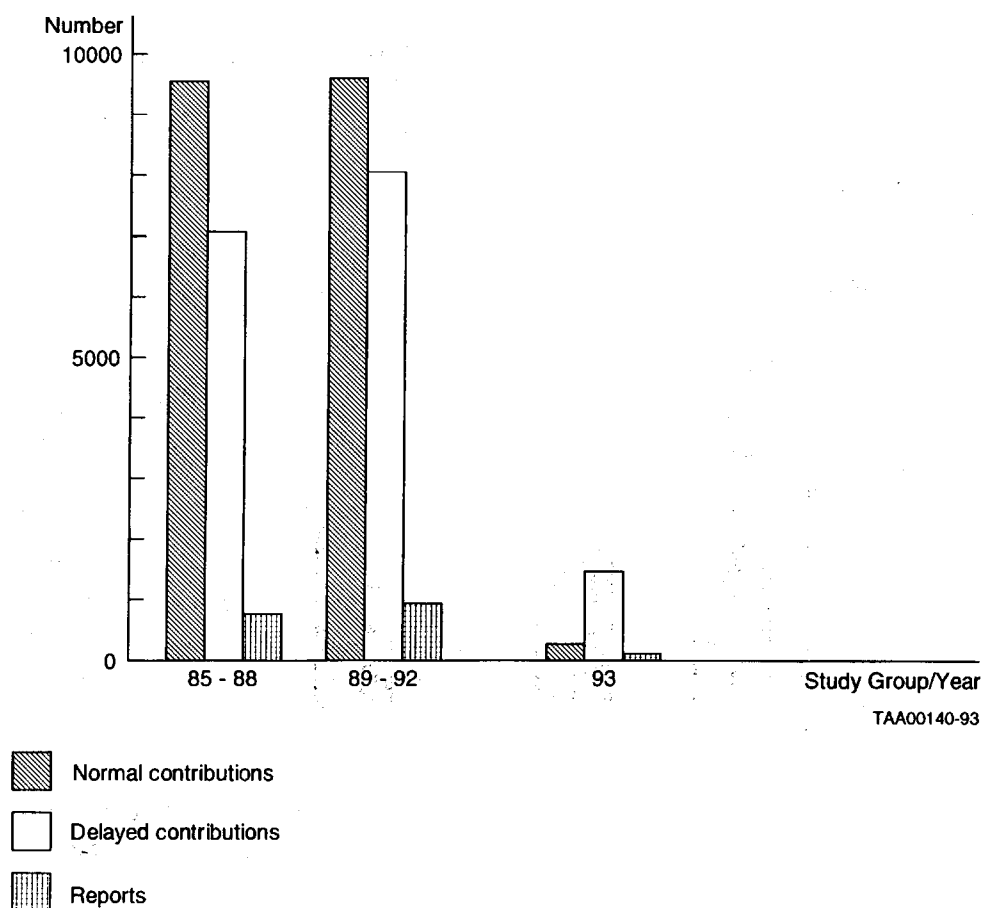
Graph 2
Number of meeting days in 1985-1992

4.4.2.4.2 Contributions received

It should be emphasized that since 1989 most of the contributions submitted to Study Groups in the course of this study period were "delayed contributions", in other words contributions received between two months and seven days before the meeting of the Study Group in question. This holds good for Study Groups I, VII, VIII, XI, XV and XVIII in particular.

4.4.2.4.3 Documentation published

	1989-1992	1993(1/1/93-31/10/93)
Normal contributions	9 613	286
Delayed contributions	8 075	1 486
Reports	950	127
Circulars issued	175	36



Graph 3

Number of documents 1985-1993

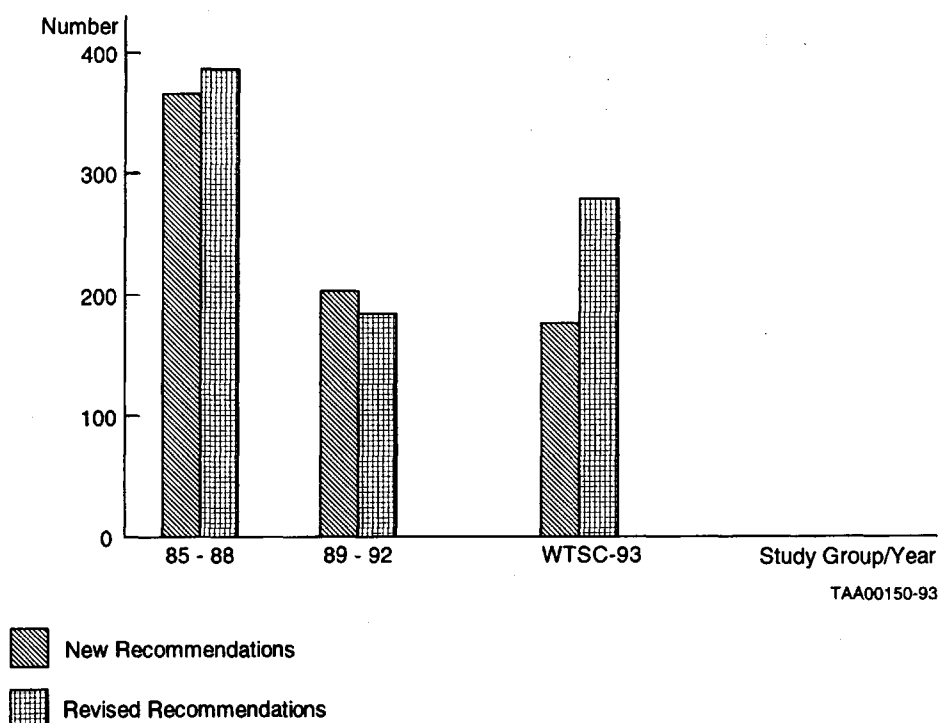
4.4.2.5 Recommendations

The IXth CCITT Plenary Assembly (Melbourne, 1988) took the view that rapid changes in technology and telecommunication services made it desirable for an accelerated procedure to be used for the approval of new and revised Recommendations between Plenary Assemblies.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Resolution No. 2, the different CCITT Study Groups prepared a fairly large number of new (total: 204) and revised (total: 185) Recommendations in the period 1989-1992.

If, as originally scheduled, the Plenary Assembly had taken place late in 1992, these figures would obviously have been lower (134 new and 105 revised Recommendations, making a total of 239). The fact that the Assembly was held in 1993 whereas the final meetings took place during the spring and summer of 1992, made it possible to produce and publish a larger number of Recommendations, in spite of the difficulties encountered by the CCITT Secretariat and the Department of Common Services in completing the related work in good time. Nevertheless, the result is satisfactory.

	1989-1992	WTSC-93
New Recommendations	204	177
Revised Recommendations	185	281



Graph 4

New Recommendations and revised Recommendations

4.4.3 Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993) set up the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) in the light, firstly, of the proposals made by the ad hoc Group - Resolution 18 and, secondly, of Resolution 3 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992).

Since the Helsinki Conference, the Group has held two meetings and has made substantial progress with the planning and harmonization of studies and preliminary proposals with regard to the priorities for the drafting of Recommendations, in accordance with the needs of users and of the market. The Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group has just started work. The next report will be able to give much more detailed information on the subject.

4.4.4 Results of Study Groups' work

The Telecommunication Standardization Sector has 15 Study Groups.

In accordance with their study programme (Questions), established at the IXth Plenary Assembly (Melbourne, 1988) and at the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993), the Study Groups, during the period 1989-1993, prepared Recommendations in their field for approval.

Details concerning the Recommendations produced by the Study Groups are given in the annex (**Annex 11**).

The Study Groups have undertaken further studies with a view to revising and updating Recommendations in the light of technical developments, as well as preparing new Recommendations for approval.

The 15 Study Groups of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector are as follows:

Study Group 1 – Service definition

Responsible for studies relating to service definitions, service operation, principles of service interworking, user quality of service (QoS) and human factors

Study Group 2 – Network operation

Responsible for studies relating to network operations including routing, numbering, network management and service quality of networks (traffic engineering, operational performance and service measurements).

Study Group 3 – Tariff and accounting principles

Responsible for studies relating to tariff and accounting principles for international telecommunications services.

Study Group 4 – Network maintenance

Responsible for studies relating to maintenance of networks, including their constituent parts, identifying needed maintenance mechanisms and for applications of specific maintenance mechanisms provided by other study groups.

Study Group 5 – Protection against electromagnetic environment effects

Responsible for studies relating to electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) of telecommunications systems that includes precautions to avoid hazard to human beings.

Study Group 6 – Outside plant

Responsible for studies relating to outside plant such as the construction, installation, jointing, terminating, protection from corrosion and other forms of damage from environment impact, except electromagnetic processes, of all types of cable for public telecommunications and associated structures.

Study Group 7 – Data networks and open system communications

Responsible for studies relating to data communication networks, and for studies relating to the development of Open Systems Interconnection and to the application of Open Systems Interconnection including networking, message handling, directory, security and management (except telematic aspects). Has overall responsibility for technical collaborative work with ISO/IEC JTC 1.

Study Group 8 – Terminals for telematic services

Responsible for studies relating to terminal characteristics and higher layer protocols for telematic services, including document architecture for general application. Responsible for the appropriate liaisons with ISO.

Study Group 9 (formerly CMTT) – Television and sound transmission

(Study Group being administered by the ITU-R until the end of November 1993).

Responsible for studies, in cooperation with the Study Groups of the Radiocommunication Sector and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, of the specifications to be satisfied by telecommunications systems to permit the transmission of sound and television broadcasting programmes.

Study Group 10 – Languages for telecommunication applications

Responsible for studies relating to technical languages and methods for telecommunication applications.

Study Group 11 – Switching and signalling

Responsible for studies relating to switching and signalling.

Study Group 12 – End-to-end transmission performance of networks and terminals

Responsible for studies concerning the end-to-end transmission performance of networks and terminals in relation with the perceived quality and the acceptance of text, speech and image signals by the users and for the related transmission implications.

Study Group 13 – General network aspects

Responsible for studies relating to general network aspects and the initial studies of the impact of new system concepts with far-reaching consequences. Its studies must take into account the functional responsibilities of other study groups.

Study Group 14 – Modems and transmission techniques for data, telegraph and telematic services

Responsible for studies relating to modems and transmission techniques for data, telegraph and telematic services.

Additionally responsible for subject matter relating to ISDN terminal adapters and interworking between ISDN terminals and modems on the PSTN.

Study Group 15 – Transmission systems and equipment

Responsible for studies concerning transmission systems and equipment including the associated signal processing aspects.

4.4.5 Activities under Resolution No. 14 (Melbourne, 1988) and Resolution No. 17 (Helsinki, 1993) - The importance of telecommunication standardization for the developing countries

In the field of technical assistance, the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau contributed to seminars and to the consideration of reports by the Telecommunication Development Bureau.

The TSB participated in meetings concerning the recruitment of experts and gave advice on the choice of equipment.

The Director of the TSB also took part in the various regional telecommunication development conferences.

In addition, the Director of the TSB and the various study groups encouraged and promoted the participation of the developing countries in telecommunication standardization activities. Taking into account the discussions at regional development conferences, the Telecommunication Standardization Sector will pay due heed to the specific features of developing countries' networks in the process of drawing up standards in the field of network planning, services, operation, charging and maintenance.

4.4.6 Cooperation with the Radiocommunication Sector

As in the past, very active cooperation has been maintained with the Radiocommunication Sector, in particular with respect to mobile service telecommunications, the application of radio-relay and satellite systems in the ISDN and HDTV.

In addition, in view of the structural change affecting the Radiocommunication Sector and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, former CCIR Questions or parts of Questions have been transferred to the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, at joint meetings of the two sectors.

The Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group has also held joint meetings with the CCIR Resolution 106 Group.

In addition, in accordance with the decisions of the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993), intersector coordination groups have been set up to improve coordination of the two Sectors' activities better in the following fields:

- satellite matters;
- activities relating to the Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunication Systems.

4.4.7 Cooperation with other international organizations

Close cooperation is maintained with other organizations interested in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector's studies.

The Director of the TSB and the Bureau have participated in a number of meetings held by such organizations, in particular UPU, IEC and ISO, with a view to coordinating the respective activities as far as possible.

The Resolutions adopted by the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993) in collaboration with UPU, IEC and ISO have provided a firm foundation for healthy relations between those organizations and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector.

Furthermore, the Director of the TSB participated in the assemblies of ETSI and close cooperation may be noted in areas of common interest.

4.5 Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D)

4.5.1 The Independent Commission for Worldwide Telecommunications Development

1. "The Missing Link" report has raised an intensive debate worldwide. The validity today of the Commission's Recommendations has given ground to the Union to pursue their implementation.

2. Two of the wide range conclusions of the report are particularly important: one concerns the objective of "bringing virtually the whole of mankind within easy reach of a telephone by the early part of the next century". The second is the considered view of the commission that "no development programme of any country should be regarded as balanced, properly integrated or likely to be effective unless it includes a full and appropriate role for telecommunications, and accords a corresponding priority to the improvement and expansion of telecommunications". The 1994 World Telecommunication Development Report (WTDR) in both its analytical section and its statistical data and indicators is the best evidence that the substance of the Missing Link report is still relevant and that mutatis mutandis most recommendations are worth to be reiterated.

3. This could, however, lead to the erroneous conclusion that the Union's efforts for improving telecommunication infrastructure and services in developing countries has got little results. The situation today is nevertheless much more promising than a few years ago:

- ☐ There is nowadays greater awareness of the important role of telecommunications as an engine for socio-economic development.
- ☐ The private sector is more deeply involved in developmental undertakings.
- ☐ New structural set-ups are being put into place in a majority of countries in particular developing countries.
- ☐ Concrete actions have been undertaken in order to improve the availability of telecommunications in rural area and for low income strata.
- ☐ Sound studies have been carried out on the applications of modern technologies for development purpose. The RASCOM project is a meaningful example.
- ☐ Seminars/workshops on telecommunication restructuring have been carried out as joint venture with international organizations, development banks, etc.
- ☐ An easier and more transparent flow of information on telecommunication amongst countries and the BDT has been established. Today a clearer picture of the global telecommunication status is available to all those partners interested in contributing to development of networks and services.

4.5.2 Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)

4.5.2.1 Implementation of Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) concerning the Union's technical cooperation activities (Resolutions 14-33)

RESOLUTION 14

Changing telecommunication environment

Resolution 55 of the Nice Plenipotentiary called for the establishment of a High Level Committee (HLC) to review the present structure and functioning of the Union and to recommend measures to enable the ITU to meet the challenges of the changing telecommunication environment, as outlined in the Hansen Report and endorsed by the Plenipotentiaries.

The work of the HLC resulted in concrete proposals calling for a more efficient and responsive Union based on three sectors, Standardization, Radiocommunication, and Development. These proposals, subsequently adopted by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, December 1992, were translated into the present structure.

In the new structure, the functions of the ITU's Centre for Telecommunications Development (CTD) which was created following the recommendations contained in the report of the Independent Commission for Worldwide Telecommunication Development (ICWWTD) - the Missing Link - have been integrated into BDT's mandate. The ideas supporting the creation of the CTD continue to be valid. These include: sensitizing the development and financial sectors to the importance of telecommunications in overall economic and social development; mobilizing and channelling resources towards telecommunication infrastructure development, etc.

Viewed in this perspective, the BDT has now a catalytic role to play in mobilizing international, regional and bilateral organizations and agencies, as well as the private sector, as partners for development. In addition, the Geneva Constitution and Convention (1992) put the Development Sector on an equal footing with the Standardization Sector and Radiocommunication Sector. This opens opportunities for new perspectives and a new impetus. Already a growing number of regional/subregional organizations, and telecommunications equipment and service providers are becoming members of the Development Sector.

Since the creation of the BDT, an important component of its structure has been World and Regional Telecommunication Development Conferences. These conferences have been critical in identifying the needs and priorities of different regions and in focusing the work programme of the BDT. Their dual role as fora for discussion of major development issues and as source of advice and guidance to the BDT make them a key element for enhancing global partnership.

In addition to the World and Regional Conferences, the BDT has been actively involved in exercises concerning restructuring of the sector. The World and Regional Conferences have endorsed many resolutions relating to the importance of sound telecommunications policies and strategies and options for restructuring. In the African region, the countries agreed to create a working group on information and telecommunications policies. The Americas region formed a similar group on telecommunications policies. Both groups have elaborated telecommunications policy papers which highlight the experience of members of the region and options for restructuring the sector. The ITU has also held a series of workshops and seminars on restructuring, three of which were done jointly with the World Bank. The Telecom fora held in conjunction with the regional and world Telecom exhibitions have also focused on the changing environment, addressing the issue from a technological, economic, or policy and

regulatory point of view. The Information Systems unit of the BDT has been extremely active in documenting statistically, in the form of telecom indicator reports, the current state of development of member countries. The BDT/SPU has also recently published the World Telecommunication Development Report which looks at the changes that have occurred around the world over the past 10 years.

RESOLUTION 15

Role of the ITU in the development of world telecommunications

Following the revision of the Convention and the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP-92) (Geneva, 1992), the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors are now equipped to act in good time, in order to maintain their leading role. However, in telecommunications technology is advancing at an ever-increasing pace, which is reflected in a reduction in the useful life of products, a greater diversity of new services and applications and a shorter length of time during which they can be offered. It is in the interest of Member countries that reliable and timely Recommendations should be available to assist all Member countries in developing their telecommunications infrastructure. We therefore suggest that, subject to a few changes of form, Resolution 15 should be retained.

RESOLUTION 16

Regional and world telecommunication development conferences

1. Introduction

Article 14 of the Nice Constitution stipulates that "the Telecommunication Development Bureau shall work through the medium of world development conferences and regional development conferences; the draft agenda of the development conferences shall be drawn up by the BDT for subsequent approval by the Council." Resolution 16 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference decided to institutionalise Regional and World Telecommunication Development Conferences as a recurrent activity of the Union.

Since 1990 the ITU has organized the following Regional Development Conferences (RDCs):

- ATDC - African Regional Telecommunication Development Conference (Harare, 6-11 December 1990)
- EU-RDC - European Regional Telecommunication Development Conference (Prague, 19-23 November 1991)
- AM-RDC - American Regional Telecommunication Development Conference (Acapulco, 31 March-4 April 1992)
- AR-RDC - Regional Telecommunication Development Conference for the Arab States (Cairo, 25-29 October 1992)
- AS-RDC - Regional Telecommunication Development Conference for Asia and the Pacific (Singapore, 10-15 May 1993)
- WTDC-94 - World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 21-29 March 1994)

Regional Development Conferences have adopted action oriented Resolutions and Recommendations which provide guidelines for ITU Members, the BDT and its development partners for cooperation in telecommunication development, as well as for the concerned governments. As such, the Conference decisions have provided a basis for elaboration of regional ITU programmes and for national decision-makers to give a higher priority to telecommunications and make the necessary structural changes.

For each Conference (with the exception of the first one) a Task Force, composed of representatives of the concerned countries, regional organizations and other development partners, was established to assist the BDT in the preparations. This has proven to be an effective mechanism to ensure that proposals submitted to the conferences reflect the priorities of the region. In this way the preparatory process has been transparent and contributed to developing consensus on priorities and common goals.

The conferences, and the above-mentioned Task Forces, as such, provided fora for **coordination** between concerned development partners, particularly between the ITU and the regional telecommunication organizations.

2. Major issues and Resolutions adopted

During this first cycle, the RDCs have dealt with virtually all issues related to telecommunication development, i.e. policy and strategy issues, financial strategies, organization and management of telecommunication entities, management and development of human resources, harmonization of networks, use of the frequency spectrum, etc.

The lack of sufficient investment in telecommunication development has been identified as a major obstacle to progress in many developing countries. Consequently, all Conferences have adopted **Resolutions outlining measures to attract the huge investment** required to meet the tremendous demand for improved and new telecommunication services in developing countries. Regional working groups and committees have been set up to prepare guidelines for restructuring the sector and to study the advantages and disadvantages of different options.

Recommended measures include the separation of Posts and Telecommunications, separation of regulatory and operational functions, increased financial and managerial autonomy of telecommunication operators, liberalization of enhanced services, etc. While there may be a need for regionally and globally harmonized policies and regulations, the Conferences have also recognized that the recommended measures are not necessarily applicable in all countries at a given time.

Starting with the first RTDC, the ITU, in cooperation with Regional organizations and other development partners, has compiled a set of telecommunication development indicators for the regions. This increasingly complete set of statistics has provided the background information required to assess the current situation and needs, as well as to identify development trends, and priorities. All conferences have adopted Resolutions aiming at extending and **improving BDT's information services** in the Development Sector and regional working groups have been established to assist in this endeavour. Such data, collected continuously, will also become useful tools for regulators and for evaluation of the impact of decisions made in the Conferences and other efforts to accelerate telecommunication development.

All Conferences have also recognized the vital need to expand **telecommunications for rural and remote areas** in developing countries, where often more than 80% of the population live outside the cities. BDT is requested to develop programmes for rural telecommunication development and mobilise resources for such programmes.

Human resources development continues to be a critical issue in the changing environment and the Conferences have proposed actions to strengthen ITU's activities in this field and improve coordination with regional organizations and other development partners. **Transfer of technology and know-how**, including the establishment of telecommunication industries in developing countries, is of course an underlying theme in all activities of the ITU and has been the subject of several Resolutions.

Other Resolutions have dealt with the **harmonization of networks, introduction of new technologies and use of frequency spectrum**. In particular, measures have been recommended to increase participation of developing countries in the work of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector and the Radiocommunication Sector of the ITU. The BDT is, inter alia, requested to continue its assistance in **network planning**, preparation of **Master Plans**, including Master Plans for maritime radiocommunication and **broadcasting services**, as well as guidelines and tools for **frequency management**. Here again, the BDT has a role of technology transfer agent by ensuring that Recommendations issued by the Telecommunication Standardization Sector and the Radiocommunication Sector are fully understood and effectively implemented also in the developing countries.

Each Conference has also considered the special needs of the **Least Developed Countries** and endorsed special programmes for these countries.

Finally all Conferences, with the exception of the ATDC, resolved to establish **mechanisms for regional coordination** and follow-up of the decisions of the RTDCs involving regional telecommunication organizations and other development partners.

RESOLUTION 17

ITU regional presence

In accordance with its Constitution, the ITU has dual responsibility as a specialized agency of the United Nations system and as an executing agency for the implementation of projects under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other funding arrangements. Both functions are carried out by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) with the overall objective to facilitate and enhance telecommunication development by offering, organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities.

In order to fulfil the specialized agency function of the ITU, the BDT has the basic obligation to study and analyze the impact of the telecommunication sector on the socio-economic development, to take the appropriate leadership in assisting members to formulate suitable policies at the national, regional and international levels and to set-up development targets and establish time frames for their realization. The BDT promotes the development of the sector so that it obtains its due share of resources in order to achieve an overall balanced development. In order to fulfil its part of the specialized agency role of the Union, the BDT in coordination with the other Sectors of the Union, has to cover a large spectrum of activities and studies through Headquarters as well as Field Offices.

The Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, 1989, confirmed that the Union, as an executing agency, should continue to participate fully in the UNDP and in other voluntary programmes under the conditions established by the UNDP Governing Council or by other competent bodies of the UN System.

The ITU's technical cooperation activities in its executing agency function are generally directed towards the execution of projects. These projects aim at achieving agreed national or regional development objectives with the goal to contribute towards self-reliance. The assistance provided encompasses mainly the following categories:

- the promotion of the development of national networks and their integration into the regional and world-wide telecommunication networks in accordance with the objectives established by the WTDC and RTDCs;
- the strengthening of the technical and administrative capacity of national telecommunication organizations in developing countries. This is achieved mainly through country projects funded either by the UNDP or by funds-in-trust (FIT) provided directly to the ITU by the recipient country or a third party for project implementation. It should be pointed out that the Union's neutrality, objectivity and universality, its sectoral perspective as well as its flexibility and its access to the expertise of its Members, are important factors for countries to entrust the Union with the execution of FIT projects;
- the development of human resources for telecommunications. This is a truly vital facet of all technical cooperation projects and, in addition to many UNDP-funded projects aimed specifically at the establishment of training centres, all projects invariably include a human resource development component comprising the transfer of skills and know-how.

A very close link exists between the specialized and executing agency functions which are mutually supportive and complementary. It is therefore essential that ITU/BDT management is accorded the necessary flexibility in order to ensure that a correct balance of resources for the two functions is achieved and that, from 1995 onward, a budgetary equilibrium is attained.

The above-mentioned two functions are under the joint responsibility of the BDT at ITU HQs and its "Regional Presence", i.e. its Field Offices. The Union has had various forms of regional presence since the beginning of its involvement in telecommunication development activities. However, regional presence has, over the years, substantially grown in scope, spread and dimension.

Until recently, the regional presence of the Union was limited by the magnitude of the resources made available to the Union under the projects of UNDP, funds-in-trust and voluntary programmes. The decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, Resolution 26, to commit some funds from the Union's own regular budget to the strengthening of the Union's regional presence improved the situation to some extent. The Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, 1989, took stock of the situation, endorsed the need to further strengthen the regional presence, Resolution 17, and to provide the required additional resources. It also underlined the necessity for a continuing review of the matter in order "to increase the efficiency and enhance the assistance to member countries, and especially the developing countries". It is the task of the BDT, which was established by decision of the same Nice Conference to examine how the objective of enhanced and more efficient regional presence could be best achieved in the BDT's framework and wide mandate.

The main functions of the regional presence are to:

- ☐ Promote within the region:
 - ◆ recognition of the importance of telecommunications for development,
 - ◆ practical programmes and projects under TCDC,
 - ◆ improved collaboration with all concerned regional and sub-regional organizations,
 - ◆ cooperative endeavours for collective procurement of equipment, joint R&D and manufacture.

- ☐ Provide advice and information to:
 - ♦ developing countries of the region as well as sub-regional and regional organizations on telecommunications development and on the support which the Union can offer,
 - ♦ the Director, BDT, on strengthening the Union's activities in the region.
- ☐ Provide sectoral support and backstopping within the available means.
- ☐ Assist HQs and host governments in the organization of regional telecommunication development conferences and similar events within the region.
- ☐ Ensure as necessary, participation on behalf of the ITU in relevant meetings, conferences, fora, etc., within the region.
- ☐ Ensure representation of the Union at other events, when so requested by HQs.
- ☐ Refer to other Bureaux of the Union issues bearing on telecommunication development and falling within their competence.
- ☐ In respect of field programmes/projects:
 - ♦ assist concerned authorities, UNDP Resident Representatives and other resource providers in project identification/formulation and approval,
 - ♦ follow-up project implementation, monitoring and review.

Considering that a rigid segregation of the specialized and executing agency roles is not practicable, the field offices should be put in a position to deal with both these tasks, within their assigned sphere of responsibility, using the available resources in a flexible and optimal way.

1992 was the year during which the final steps were taken to fully implement Nice Plenipotentiary Conference Resolution 17 concerning the ITU's regional presence in accordance with the provisional BDT structure. All professional posts in the field offices were filled and the staff of the Regional Divisions at HQs was reduced accordingly. Most of the work previously performed by the Regional Divisions was transferred to the field offices. The Regional Divisions at HQs were replaced by Regional Units, each staffed by a Coordinator, who took over those functions of the former Regional Divisions which had to be kept at HQs. Document CA46/7107, which was prepared for the 1991 Session of the Council, provided information on the phased implementation of Nice Resolution 17.

One major event which merits special mention is the nomination of an Advisor for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States in accordance with the decision of the 1992 Council. No additional post was created for this purpose but one of the existing posts was used to meet this high-priority need. The Advisor has been posted in Geneva as the most appropriate and practical location to cover the Eastern Europe and CIS regions.

The provisional ITU field structure is now practically in place, as was provided for in Council Document CA46/7107. At present there are 12 Field Offices in operation with a total of 44 staff members, of which 28 at the professional level.

TABLE 1
STRENGTHENED REGIONAL PRESENCE
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1993

AFRICA	AMERICAS	ASIA & PACIFIC	ARAB STATES
ETHIOPIA Addis Ababa (Regional Office) 1 Head Regional Off. 1 Area Representative 1 HRM/D Officer 1 Secretary/Assistant	BRAZIL Brasilia (Regional Office) 1 Head Regional Off. 1 HRM/D Officer 1 Secretary/Assistant	THAILAND Bangkok (Regional Office) 1 Head Regional Off. 1 Area Representative 2 Network Mgmt., Op. & Maintenance Officers 2 Secretaries/Assistants	EGYPT Cairo (Regional Office) 1 Head Regional Off. 1 Area Representative 1 Area Project Officer 1 Network Mgmt., Op. & Maintenance Officer 1 HRM/D Officer 1 Secretary/Assistant
CAMEROON Yaounde (Area Office) 1 Area Representative 1 Network Mgmt., Op. & Maintenance Officer 1 Secretary/Assistant	CHILE Santiago (Area Office) 1 Network Mgmt., Op. & Maintenance Officer 1 Secretary/Assistant	INDONESIA Jakarta (Area Office) 1 Area Representative 2 Secretaries/Assistants	
SENEGAL Dakar (Area Office) 1 Area Representative 1 Area Project Officer 1 Network Mgmt., Op. & Maintenance Officer 1 HRM/D Officer 2 Secretaries/Assistants	HONDURAS Tegucigalpa (Area Office) 1 Area Representative 1 Network Mgmt., Op. & Maintenance Officer 1 Secretary/Assistant	NEPAL Kathmandu (Area Office) 1 Area Representative 2 Secretaries/Assistants	
ZIMBABWE Harare (Area Office) 1 Area Representative 1 Network Mgmt., Op. & Maintenance Officer (vacant) 1 Secretary/Assistant	BARBADOS Bridgetown (Area Office) 1 ITU Representative 1 Secretary/Assistant		

Total Staff : 44

Professionals: 28 (1 vacant)

As has already been said, the Regional and Area Offices started working only during the second part of 1992 - that is only since 1½ years ago. This period is too short to draw drastic conclusions or allow analysis. However, it is enough to provide some experience and moreover, there have been changes in the telecommunication development environment during the past 5-6 years when the decision on regional presence was taken. Since that date, changes have taken place in deregulation, decentralization, in the financial and administrative policies of UNDP, progress has been made in new technologies, etc. Table 2 clearly shows that the number of projects is decreasing with a consequent decline in delivery year after year. At the same time, Table 3 shows that the assistance provided and missions undertaken at the request of Administrations by HQs and Field Offices has increased dramatically, by 3-5 times, since 1989 when Field Offices were set up.

TABLE 2
(figures for 1994 and 1995 are estimates)

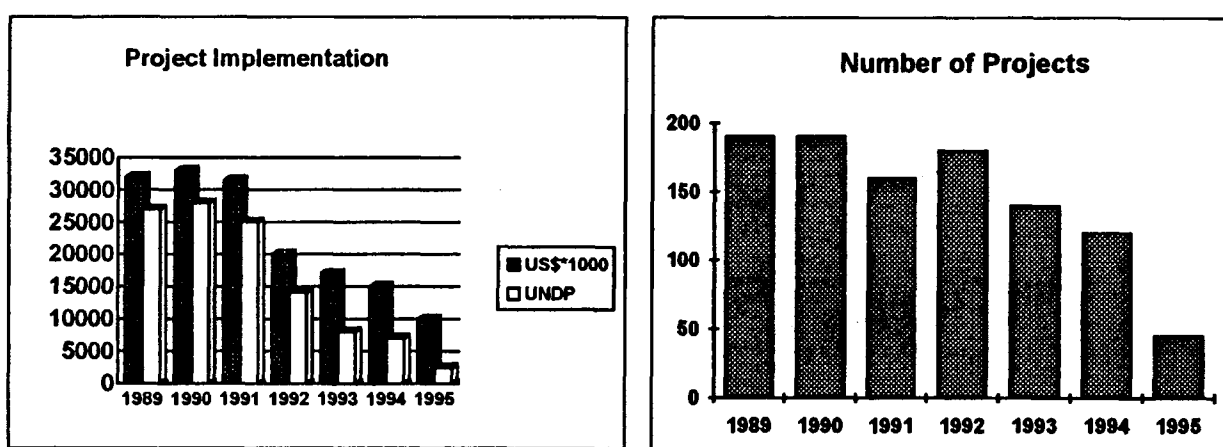
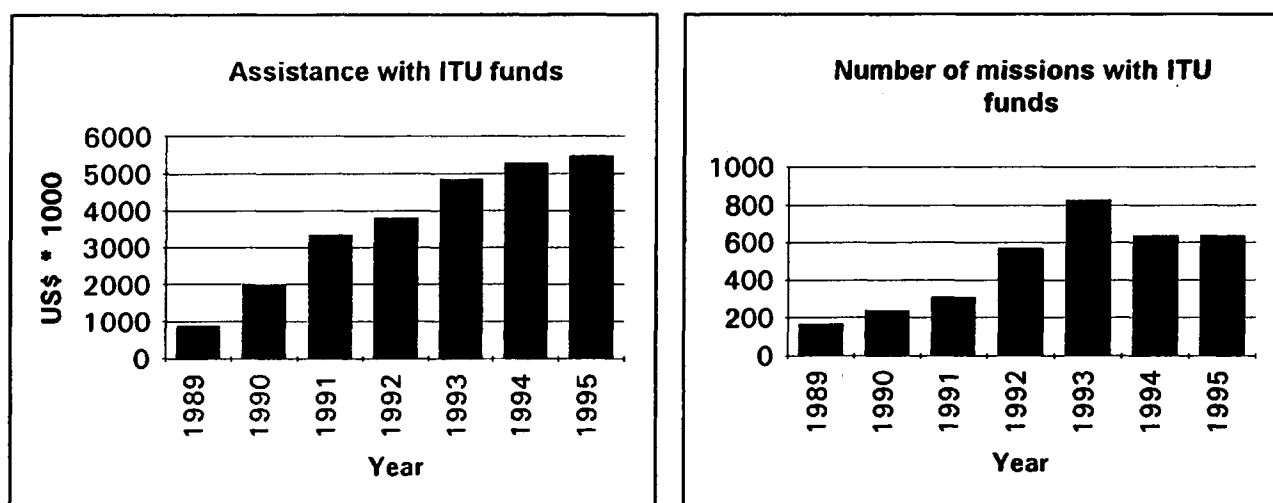


TABLE 3



In 1993, the BDT handled 139 projects; compared to 1992, this is a decrease of 38 projects. Total delivery for 1993 was approximately US\$ 17 million - delivery for 1992 was approximately US\$ 20 million. In 1994 it is foreseen that approximately 110 projects will be handled with an expected delivery of US\$ 15 million. 827 missions were undertaken in 1993, of which 260 were to LDC countries. 92 missions were carried out by the HRD and SSB Units to provide direct assistance to developing countries, 65 TCDC missions and 410 fellowships. Field offices personnel undertook 99 missions. As can be seen from the above, the first priority was given to LDCs.

UNDP financial support has drastically decreased. In the last Inter-Agency Consultative Meeting (8-9 December 1993), the UNDP stated that from June 1994 to 1996, contributions from donor countries to the UNDP fund will decrease by 33%. UNDP is implementing the new regime for its programme by means of national execution and the programme approach, which will automatically lead to a decrease in UNDP activities for all small agencies, including ITU.

Furthermore, as telecommunications are not the first priority in countries' programming, the real decrease of financial contributions in the telecommunications field will in reality become larger and larger. In some countries only a small percentage will be given to the telecommunication sector.

Now, the situation is that the number of projects is decreasing in all Regions, with a consequent decline in the delivery of each Region year after year, especially in the Africa Region. Funds-in-Trust is the only financing source that has maintained its level throughout the period.

For this reason, the policy of the BDT should be changed towards resource mobilization activities to finance the necessary projects in developing countries through sources other than UNDP: from private organizations, funds-in-trust, multilateral organizations, etc.

RESOLUTION 18

Budgetary and organizational aspects of technical cooperation and assistance of the Union

In pursuance of Resolution 18 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, the Union has continued its participation in the programmes of the United Nations system and other programmes, especially Fund-in-Trust projects, i.e. activities financed by the recipient government itself or a bank and executed by the ITU on their behalf. These programmes gain in relative importance within the ITU's activities given the fact that the resources from UNDP for telecommunication projects are declining.

To reinforce its operational capacity to promote and provide technical cooperation and assistance for the benefit of the developing countries, the Council has made appropriate annual provision in the regular budget for the following activities:

- highlighting the role of telecommunications in socio-economic development;
- organization of development conferences;
- technical advisory and support services for developing countries. These services are provided both by ITU staff, especially from the Special Studies and Backstopping Group and by external experts who work under the supervision of ITU staff;
- training services (standards for training and management/development of human resources);
- logistic support for seminars organized by Administrations and the other Bureaux of the Union;
- fellowship programmes to permit participation in training activities, seminars and meetings organized or sponsored by the ITU;
- increasing the Union's regional presence;
- logistic support for the special voluntary programme of technical cooperation;

- special assistance for the Least Developed Countries;
- provision of common services for technical cooperation activities;
- follow-up action on the Recommendations and Decisions taken by conferences and meetings of the Union for the benefit of developing countries;
- resources to promote technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC).

Details of the expenditure incurred during the period 1989-1993 are given in Table 3.

TABLE 3 : ITU resources for technical cooperation and assistance activities
(in Swiss francs)

Description of activities	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	TOTAL
Services of SSB	1'222'650	1'437'441	1'941'964	2'307'985	2'118'600	9'028'640
HRD (Training Division)	1'858'305	1'977'670	1'169'652	1'357'109	1'467'900	7'830'636
Short term missions						
- externally recruited specialists	298'292	428'806	376'778	453'193	643'165	2'200'234
- members of SSB	112'865	97'519	109'889	194'652	226'735	741'660
- training division	41'544	52'105	21'228	58'992	103'220	277'089
Logistic support for Seminars		13'390	128'546	261'736	156'665	560'337
Fellowship programme	246'481	658'015	671'780	956'717	1'220'116	3'753'109
Regional presence	752'558	939'943	1'152'083	2'371'887	2'968'675	8'185'146
Specialized Agency Role						
- Office of the Head of Field Oper.	148'000	256'500	332'300	266'805	383'535	1'387'140
- Regional divisions		3'737'200	4'233'200	3'265'711	2'183'114	13'419'225
- Fellowships service		186'700	212'600	173'349	127'325	699'974
Resource mobilisation	417'698	430'840	283'426	303'839	268'136	1'703'939
LDC's assistance	193'066	732'700	2'055'861	1'856'789	2'229'745	7'068'161
Common services to BDT	408	1'843'947	1'433'037	1'613'600	1'808'528	6'699'520
TCDC programme	16'389	27'078	113'952	297'461	351'598	806'478
Regional Conf. and follow-up		338'874	369'959	864'946	1'294'946	2'868'725
Project evaluation	157'660	266'891	287'615	336'480	354'373	1'403'019
Policies, strategies and Programming			322'712	440'825	363'360	1'126'897
Telecom. policies and Devel. Conferences			538'084	1'153'822	1'406'615	3'098'521
Strategies and programming			199'119	610'608	856'987	1'666'714
Support, organization and methods			374'427	521'424	558'692	1'454'543
Informatic systems			68'173	497'233	599'271	1'164'677
HLC Recommendations			311'000			311'000
Currency fluctuations			164'761	318'336		483'097
	5'465'916	13'425'619	16'872'146	20'483'499	21'691'301	77'938'481

The figures for 1993 are provisional

RESOLUTION 19

Interim arrangements to enable commencement of the work of the BDT

To enable the BDT to begin functioning, an interim structure was defined in a document (6967) presented to the 45th session of the Council (1990). This structure has been implemented within the limits of the allocated budget. Save for the establishment of an enhanced regional structure, which called for recruiting new staff, the staff of the BDT was at that time, on the whole, made up of former Technical Cooperation and Telecommunication Development Centre staff.

RESOLUTION 20

Improvement of Union facilities for rendering technical assistance and advice to developing countries

1. Introduction

Resolution 20 was adopted in Nairobi, 1982, and readopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference of Nice, 1989.

The services of the Group of Engineers are provided in accordance with the respective resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Union, and consist mainly of the response to requests for assistance by Member Countries and of technical support to various activities of other units of the BDT.

The Group provides information and advice on the various aspects of planning and operation of telecommunication facilities including broadcasting to Member administrations. Its work has focused on various aspects of planning, operation and maintenance of telecommunication networks and services, preparation of specifications, evaluation of proposals for equipment and services, contract negotiations, acceptance testing, etc.

The Group of Engineers' internal support to BDT consists mainly in the technical review of telecommunication Master Plans, technical reports and specifications, tender evaluation of equipment and services, and organization of and lecturing in seminars, workshops and conferences.

The Group is also involved in special studies undertaken in various fields of telecommunications such as radio propagation, either by participating in or coordinating this type of activity.

The Group also maintains regular contacts with BR and TSB in various specialized subjects and activities.

Outside experts are recruited to undertake assignments in specialities which cannot be carried out by the members of the Group because of overload or lack of experience in certain specialized techniques.

2. Activities

2.1 General

The annual number of missions remained approximately constant as shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

**Number of missions by the Group of Engineers and externally-recruited experts.
Costs supported by the Group of Engineers budget line (Swiss Francs)**

YEAR	Members GRE		Outside experts		Total	
	Number	Costs	Number	Costs (Incl. salaries)	Number	Costs
1989	44	112 865	20	284 686	64	397 552
1990	30	97 519	39	412 714	69	510 233
1991	21	109 890	43	374 492	63	484 382
1992	46	194 652	38	446 718	84	641 370
1993	38	201 073	48	623 970	86	825 043
TOTAL	179	716 000	188	2 142 580	367	2 858 580

A breakdown of missions according to specialities is given in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Missions of the Group of Engineers and externally-recruited experts by specialities

SPECIALITY	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993	
	GRE	Ext.	GRE	Ext.	GRE	Ext.	GRE	Ext.	GRE	Ext.
Transmission	3	-	4	1	1	4	6	1	3	-
Switching/Signalling	7	5	1	2	1	3	-	5	-	6
Traffic engineering	5	-	9	1	2	1	-	1	-	-
Radiocommunications, Frequency Management	1	2	-	3	-	1	6	2	6	-
Network planning	10	-	4	4	4	4	5	6	5	19
Satellite + Microwave Communications	8	1	6	1	5	1	6	2	4	5
Broadcasting	9	2	6	7	4	9	8	3	10	13
Maritime Communications	1	-	-	-	3	1	6	-	4	1
Outside plant	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-
Organization, regulation	-	1	-	8	-	10	-	9	5	1
Mobile systems	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	3	-	4
Telex, telegraph	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Economics	-	2	-	2	1	1	10	3	1	-
Data transmission	-	1	-	4	-	4	1	2	-	-
TOTAL	44	18	30	39	21	43	48	40	38	48

2.2 Seminars and workshops

The Group of Engineers also was involved in the organization or gave lectures in several seminars or workshops as detailed below:

- 1989: Seminars or workshops on signalling systems, on telecommunications, on digital systems, on radio and TV broadcasting, satellite communications, routing and tariffs and ITU technical cooperation planning;
- 1990: Seminars or workshops on PLANITU, space communications, new technologies in sound and TV broadcasting, cellular radio, fibre optics;
- 1991: Seminars or workshops on maritime communications, optical fibre transmission systems, teletraffic, PLANITU;
- 1992: Seminars or workshops on ISDN, maritime communications, fibre optics, satellite communications, frequency management, broadcasting;
- 1993: Seminars or workshops on fibre optics, radio data systems, PLANITU, television transmission, GMDSS, radiowave propagation, maritime communications, enhanced television, SNG, mobile communications, satellite mobile communications.

2.3 Development of Maritime Radiocommunication Services in Africa

In addition, the 1991/1994 BDT Programme on the Development of Maritime Radiocommunication Services in Africa is being implemented, following a decision taken in Harare, Zimbabwe, by the 1990 African Telecommunication Development Conference (AF-RDC/90).

The objective of this programme is the elaboration of master plans for the development of maritime radiocommunication services for 34 African countries concerned, with the active participation of national officials.

2.4 Radiowave propagation measurement campaign in Africa

Experiments were performed in Burkina Faso between July 1986 and March 1989 in the VHF range including field strength and refractivity measurements in clear atmosphere. The latest activities started in Ghana in 1990 and ended in 1992. Under the support of Japan, they covered the investigation of fading on microwave line of sight links.

The on-going measurements in Senegal started in December 1992 and will continue for two years, this activity being under the support of the German Administration.

2.5 Computerized spectrum management system for developing countries

The introduction of computers in national spectrum management has prompted many developing countries to seek BDT assistance in this field. In 1992, BDT responded to this demand and design guidelines for a Basic Automated Spectrum System (BASMS) were developed. Based upon these design guidelines, specifications are under preparation which may lead to the development of the computer software for a basic automated spectrum management system. The project takes into account training requirements and producing the software in several languages.

2.6 Documentation

The Group is also involved in the elaboration and dissemination of guides and models such as PLANITU, Master Plan guide, Financing Handbook, etc.

2.7 Rehabilitation

The Group of Engineers was also involved in several missions to assess the status of the telecommunication networks in countries newly created or after war damage.

RESOLUTION 21

Participation of the Union in the UNDP, in other programmes of the United Nations system and in other funding arrangements

1. General

1.1 The Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989) decided that the Union should continue to participate fully in the UNDP within the framework of the Constitution and under the conditions established by the UNDP Governing Council or other competent bodies of the United Nations system. It further decided that the administrative and operational service costs of this participation should be included in a separate part of the Union's budget, and that the support costs received from the UNDP should serve as income to that part of the budget.

1.2 In accordance with these decisions the Union has so continued to participate and, indeed, has strengthened the basis of its participation in that the terms of Resolution 21 requiring full participation have been recognized as being convergent with the United Nations' concept of technical cooperation, as a partnership between the UNDP as the funding agency, the executing agency (i.e. the Union in respect of telecommunications), and - of course - the recipient government in the developing country.

1.3 An audited statement is submitted annually to Council which, after examination of the expenditures incurred in the technical cooperation activities of the Union, verifies the appropriate application of all income received from the UNDP.

1.4 The Secretary-General presents annually to Council a detailed report on the technical cooperation activities of the Union, including the Union's participation in the UNDP. Such recommendations as are deemed necessary to improve the efficiency of this participation are also submitted to Council.

1.5 The table below contains details of the financial resources made available to the Union for its technical cooperation activities from all sources, and it may be seen from that table that the Union's participation in UNDP during the period 1989-1993 amounted to US\$ 106,777,219 million. This constitutes 73.97% of the Union's total technical cooperation activity.

Proj. Impl. US\$	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	TOTAL
UNDP	26,461,092	27,267,426	25,177,785	13,793,568	7,290,000	99,989,871
GCCC	74,874	68,641	75,678	2,513	0	221,706
Sub-agency	298,944	167,733	602,276	772,118	4,345,000	6,186,071
Sectoral Support	161,540	34,516	87,922	75,593	20,000	379,571
Sub-Total UNDP	26,996,450	27,538,316	25,943,661	14,643,792	11,655,000	106,777,219
FIT	4,758,855	4,389,019	5,185,713	4,768,782	4,745,000	23,847,369
Assoc. Experts	718,028	937,377	907,200	468,703	325,000	3,356,308
ITU funds	550,329	1,571,828	2,342,299	2,651,251	3,258,389	10,374,095
Total:	33,023,662	34,436,540	34,378,873	22,532,528	19,983,389	144,354,991

% UNDP on Total	81.75	79.97	75.46	64.99	58.32	73.97
% FIT on Total	16.58	15.47	17.72	23.24	25.37	18.84
% ITU on Total	1.67	4.56	6.81	11.77	16.31	7.19

1.6 The Union administered these funds in the interest of telecommunication development in the developing countries throughout the world to provide the services of experts and advisers, to organize and administer training programmes for fellows sponsored by administrations, to procure and deliver a wide range of equipment and, by means of sub-contracts, to furnish a variety of services and assistance which could not be provided directly the Union.

1.7 The decline in project implementation between 1989 and 1993 is mainly due to a sharp decrease in UNDP-funded projects. All projects have always been executed in close collaboration with the recipient countries. This cooperation has avoided any problems with the acceptance of projects. Whenever problems have been encountered they have been solved jointly, as quickly as possible.

Projects are not always implemented according to the original schedule set forth in the first version of the project documents. Changes in the schedule are, under normal circumstances, made at the request of the country concerned, or are caused by changes in funding arrangements or by external circumstances. The ITU has made a point of not delaying any activities that it is called upon to perform when executing projects.

Project execution is an integral part of the BDT's work. The BDT's resources are shared between its roles as executing and specialized agency. The corresponding distribution of cost is reflected in the ITU's accounts insofar as expenses for project execution are shown under Section 21 and those for specialized agency tasks under Section 7 of the Union's accounts.

Projects executed during previous years have probably influenced the structure and content of the Buenos Aires Action Plan. The type of work requested under project arrangements could be understood as an indication of the areas of technical cooperation in which developing countries are interested.

2. Main features of the Union's participation in UNDP

2.1 Development assistance provided through the UNDP is a tripartite operation involving the country in which the project or programme is to be carried out, the UNDP which provides the funding, and - in the case of projects in specialized fields - an executing agency. The ITU is recognized by the United Nations as the specialized agency in the field of telecommunications for the purpose of executing projects and programmes in that field.

2.2 It is the responsibility of the government of the developing country concerned to select the sectors to which it wishes to apply the development assistance received from the UNDP with the budgetary limits set by the Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) established on the basis of a set of criteria developed for that purpose by the Governing Council of the UNDP. The sum total of the IPFs is determined by the total of contributions made to the UNDP.

2.3 The Union, therefore, has no direct decision-making powers in the distribution of the IPF to various sectors of any developing country - a task normally assigned by the government to its Planning Ministry. However, sectoral advice is regularly sought to enable well-considered decisions, and this action necessitates significant inputs from - in particular - small technical agencies like the ITU which are not on the spot for consultation. These decisions, therefore, have had a significant bearing on the proportion of funds allocated to telecommunication projects by a number of countries, as compared with the amounts devoted to other sectors involved in the social and economic development process. This proportion of funds for telecommunication projects were only 1.3% of total UNDP funds in 1992. Development needs, almost without exception, exceed the resources available, and a difficult process of selection is inevitable in allocating the funds to different sectors.

2.4 When a developing country has decided to allocate a portion of its IPF to telecommunications, specific projects are prepared by the administration concerned with the assistance of the ITU. These projects are then processed for approval of funding by UNDP.

2.5 A certain number of development projects are of interest to more than one country. Such projects may be regional or inter-regional in character. The importance of such projects in the field of telecommunications was recognized by the Plenipotentiary Conference in adopting Resolution 23, and the participation of the Union in projects of this nature financed by UNDP is described in the section dealing with that Resolution.

2.6 The period with which this report is concerned covers essentially the 4th UNDP development cycle (1987-1991 and the beginning of the 5th cycle (1992-1996)). Preliminary estimates of IPF for the 4th cycle were given by UNDP prior to the commencement of the cycle, and it is significant that these estimates had to be reduced to 65% of their original levels in the light of the funds actually made available. The assistance provided during the period now being reported upon is less in monetary and real terms than for the two previous periods (1973-1981 and 1982-1988) reported to the Nairobi and Nice Plenipotentiary Conferences.

2.7 The nature of technical cooperation activities carried out by the Union has continued to evolve since 1989.

2.8 The trend towards a requirement for shorter term expert missions remains a prominent feature of the Union's programme. It was reported in 1982 that the proportion of missions which are described as short-term had grown between 1973 and 1981 from 20% to about 80%. By 1986 this proportion had reached 90%, and in 1993 the trend is reaching saturation point.

3. New environment

3.1 New policies of the United Nations General Assembly and decisions of the UNDP Governing Council have to be adopted by the UN system as a whole. One such policy is the introduction of a Programme Approach as opposed to Project Approach employed over the years. The Programme Approach is the pursuit of national development goals through cohesive national programmes as conceived by national authorities and permitting the merging of UN inputs with national and other external inputs.

3.2 Another new policy is the requirement to use National Execution in the implementation of projects. National Execution is a cooperative operational arrangement entailing - inter alia - overall responsibility for the formulation and management of programmes and projects by the recipient country as well as the latter's assumption of accountability for them.

3.3 The use of the Programme Approach and National Execution have both tended to minimize the interaction of the Union and those other technical agencies having regional and global mandates in national programmes, and this has been acknowledged by the UNDP. Less and less of the Union's proposals for projects meet the rigorous criteria for the Programme Approach nor do they easily fall under the priority areas adopted by the UNDP Governing Council. The Union concurs with the use of National Execution insofar as the country has acquired the capacity required for executing the programmes.

3.4 With effect from 1992 the UNDP Governing Council decided to introduce the new Support Costs Successor Arrangements, the so-called TSS-1 and TSS-2 (Technical Support Services), which applied to the larger UN agencies. At the last Inter-Agency Consultative Meeting, held 8-9 December 1993 in New York, where all Specialized Agencies of the UN system participated, the UNDP stated that from June 1994 until 1996, contributions from donor countries will decrease by 33%. Taking into account that UNDP is pushing ahead the new regime for all

Specialized Agencies by means of national execution, programme approach and the new successor arrangements, this will automatically lead to a decrease in UNDP activities for all small agencies, including ITU. Under the new support cost arrangements the ITU will receive not more than 10% (instead of 13%) as support costs for project implementation. Furthermore, as telecommunications are not the first priority in countries' programming, the real decrease in financial contributions in the telecommunications field will, in reality, be of the order of 50%. The issue at hand is that support costs revenue is declining and will continue to fall in the future as the number and value of the UNDP-financed projects implemented by the Union fall. Long-term prospects suggest that the Union should start plotting a future with minimal UNDP support cost revenue.

4. Collaboration with other UN agencies

4.1 The ITU collaborated with UNESCO in the field of broadcasting and in the IPDC activities (also see the report on Resolution 25), as well as in Tariff questions.

4.2 Apart from the UNDP and several regional organizations the ITU collaborated with UNESCO and ECA in the implementation of the RASCOM feasibility study.

4.3 The Union also collaborated with various specialized agencies and organization of the UN system in the work of the UN's ACC Sub-Committee on Rural Development where the interaction of telecommunications is considered essential for the integrated development of rural areas in developing countries.

4.4. The Union also collaborated with the UN's Department of Humanitarian Affairs in promoting the role of telecommunications for disaster-related activities (early warning, forecasting, management, mitigation) and emergencies. The continuum from relief to rehabilitation and development is a new DHA objective to which the Union hopes to contribute.

RESOLUTION 22

Inter-country projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the field of telecommunications

1. General

1.1 Through this Resolution the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference invited the UNDP to consider favourably a sufficient increase of the allocations to inter-country projects of assistance and to sectoral support activities in the telecommunication sector with a view to strengthening technical cooperation in this sector, thereby contributing significantly to an accelerated pace of integration and development. Furthermore, the Conference "invites those Members of the Union which are also Members of the Governing Council of the UNDP to make favourable consideration of this Resolution possible in that Council".

1.2 The development of regional telecommunication networks is a sine qua non for regional political and socio-economic integration and development. During the period under review the level of UNDP assistance - the Regional Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) - was fairly constant during the 4th cycle programming (1987-1991), but then showed a sudden decline at the start of the 5th cycle programme because of a sharp reduction in the Regional IPF.

1.3 New policies adopted by the UN system such as the Programme Approach and to some extent National Execution tended to make it extremely difficult for the ITU and other technical agencies to gain approval of their proposed inter-country projects resulting in a sudden and untimely termination of some on-going projects vital to the countries concerned.

2. Summary of assistance provided

2.1 Africa

The main thrust of the UNDP-assisted inter-country projects in Africa was on the development of a regional telecommunication network and human resource development. The dominant network activity was on the two PANAFTTEL projects, one for Operation and Expansion, and the other complementary one for Rehabilitation and Maintenance. The projects were extended from the 3rd cycle through to the 4th cycle (1987-1991), but were suddenly terminated in January 1992, from which time they should have been under a new project for modernizing the PANAFTTEL network with the introduction of new technologies. The proposed continuation was aborted for want of funds in the 5th cycle.

The two major Human Resources Development projects assisted by the UNDP were the African Advanced Level Training Institute (AFTALI) in Nairobi, and the Ecole Supérieure Multinationale de Télécommunications (ESMT) in Dakar, which were also brusquely terminated in 1992 due to UNDP financing difficulties at the onset of the 5th cycle. The UNDP also contributed to the feasibility study for the Regional African Satellite Communication System for the Development of Africa (RASCOM), which study was successfully completed in 1992. Finally, UNDP financed another feasibility study for the manufacture of telecommunication equipment in Africa, but again no follow-up was possible due to financial constraints.

2.2 Americas

There was no UNDP-financed inter-country project in the Americas during the period under review.

2.3 Arab States

During the period under review, regional activity in the Arab States has been concentrated on one large-scale project: MODARABTEL - Modern Arab Telecommunication Development (Project no. RAB/89/001). The project deals with a variety of networking activities with individual countries taking a lead role in an activity, e.g. Data Communications, New Services, Applied Research in Telecommunications, Management Information Systems in Training, and Statistical Database in Telecommunications.

2.4 Asia and the Pacific

The inter-country projects financed by the UNDP focused on the development of networks, introduction of new technologies, modernization of services, the adoption of improved maintenance practices, and computer-aided management techniques. These projects were: networking of test and development centres, computer software development and training, regional telecommunication planning, telecommunication management development and training, advisory assistance in sound and television planning, Pacific regional telecommunication training, maritime radiocommunications, and cellular radio telephone systems application. These activities were much facilitated by the establishment of the ITU regional office in Bangkok. All these projects were financed under the 4th cycle programme budget (1986-1991) and all have now been terminated except the telecommunication computer software development and training project as well as the telecommunication management and training project.

2.5 Europe

A major regional project (EUROTELDEV) for the development of international telecommunications in the developing countries of Europe was commenced in 1984 and extended with a new phase in 1987 before its termination in 1992. The objective of the project was to promote the modernization of telecommunications within and between the participating telecommunication institutions, each of which took a lead for a particular activity.

RESOLUTION 23

Apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services

Following the publication of a study on cost of providing and operating international telephone services between industrialised and developing countries, further work is now carried out within ITU-T, by the intermediary of Study Group 3, to establish the accounting rate principles.

The ITU study (Geneva, 1990) has shown that the cost of providing telecommunication service is much higher in Developing countries than in Developed ones. In such a case, ITU-T Recommendations allow the division of accounting rate revenue other than 50/50, but for this, we should know at first how much are the exact costs in each country. However, for the moment, there is no common universally accepted method to determine this cost.

This is why the Study Group 3 is now trying to complete the Recommendation D.140, and the study is on a way to establish the method to determine the cost of providing the telecommunication services in each country.

RESOLUTION 24

Special voluntary programme for technical cooperation

Pursuant to Resolution 19 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), the ITU Council at its 38th Session (1983) set up the Special Voluntary Programme for technical cooperation. This programme was set up as a "mechanism" based on voluntary contributions provided through the Union, to meet the telecommunication needs of the developing countries more efficiently. It will be recalled that the Voluntary Programme may comprise "contributions in currency, training services, or in any other form to meet as much of the telecommunication needs of developing countries as possible".

Starting in 1983 a wide range of projects were identified which were considered to be suited to the Voluntary Programme. Regrettably, and in spite of regular appeals for support, the overall contribution to the Voluntary Programme, so far, were substantially lower than expected. The Voluntary Programme, as conceived by the Plenipotentiaries was intended to mobilize large resources, with the ITU playing a significant role not only in bringing together the parties, but also in contributing in particular ways to the evolution of programmes.

With the creation of the BDT at the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989), Resolution 24 was adopted relating to the Special Voluntary Programme that reconfirmed the earlier Resolution 19 by stipulating: "urges Member countries, their recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and other entities and organizations to support the Special Voluntary Programme by making available the required resources in whatever form may be convenient to meet the telecommunications needs of the developing countries more effectively."

During the year 1989 the Special Voluntary Programme negotiated 13 contributions, either in cash or in kind, for a total of US\$3.36 million.

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS			
Donor (s)	Recipient(s)	Type of assistance	US\$
Brazil	Americas and Africa Regions	Funding of short-term missions carried out by Brazilian experts	40,000
Canada (CIDA)	Africa (SATCC)	Funding a telecommunications adviser for SATCC	115,000
Finland	Various countries	Provision of refurbished telecommunications terminal equipment	1,200,000
Finland	Asia & Pacific	Feasibility study for advanced telecommunication training at the Asian Institute of Technology	75,000
Germany (Fed.Rep.of)	Africa	RASCOM feasibility study	270,000
Netherlands	Various countries	Ad-hoc assistance under Voluntary Programme	20,000
Sweden	Mozambique	Chief Technical Adviser and other specialists in 1990-1991	430,000
Switzerland	Zimbabwe	Telecommunications Training	421,000
Switzerland	Rwanda	Rural Telecommunications Network Increase of contribution in Swiss francs - 280,000 due to the dollar exchange rate	
		TOTAL	2,571,000

CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND			
Donor(s)	Recipient(s)	Type of assistance	Estimated value in US\$
Germany (Fed.Rep.of) Wandel & Goltermann	Brazil, Colombia, African countries	Donation of measuring equipment to ITEC (Colombia), Telebras R&D Centre (Brazil), AFRALTI (Kenya) and ESMT (Senegal)	120,000
Norway	Comoros, Malawi, Vietnam and PDR of Korea	Donation of 4 stand alone mobile telephone exchanges (capacity 1,000 lines each)	600,000
USA (Digital)	Uruguay	Donation of two PC and ancillary equipment for radio frequency management applications	12,000
USA (TeleSc.Inc.)	Africa, Americas, TCD/GRE	Four sets of Automatic Data Recording Terminals	60,000
		Total	792,000
		TOTAL VALUE	3,363,000

During the year 1990 the Special Voluntary Programme negotiated 9 contributions, either in cash or in kind, for a total of US\$ 3.24 million.

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS			
Donor (s)	Recipient(s)	Type of assistance	US\$
Canada (CIDA)	Africa (SATCC)	Funding a telecommunications adviser for SATCC	350,000
Finland	Various countries	Provision of refurbished telecommunications terminal equipment	1,900,000
Netherlands	Various countries	Ad-hoc assistance under Voluntary Programme	20,000
Sweden	Mozambique	Chief Technical Adviser and supporting costs in 1990	103,000
Switzerland	Zimbabwe	Telecommunications Training	500,000
		TOTAL	2,873,000

CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND			
Donor(s)	Recipient(s)	Type of assistance	Estimated value in US\$
Italy	Romania	Donation of new terminal equipment	250,000
USA (IBM, COMSAT)	Africa	Contribution to two regional seminars in Kenya and Malawi	60,000
Finland	Africa	Contribution to a regional seminar in Gambia	30,000
France	Africa	Contribution to a regional seminar in Tunis	30,000
		Total	370,000
		TOTAL VALUE	3,243,000

Consequent to implementation of the BDT structure, the RMOB function replaced that of the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation (VP), albeit with a broader approach to fund raising. In addition, the fund-raising activities of the former Centre for Telecommunications Development (CTD) - the body which initiated ITU raising funds from the private sector - were incorporated into the RMOB division.

During 1991 and 1992 the following activities were undertaken:

- participation in the development conferences;
- organization of resource mobilization campaigns;
- submission of proposals for technical assistance projects to donor organizations and participation in the negotiations between the latter and beneficiary countries;
- negotiation of agreements between ITU and its partners under the Voluntary Programme;
- preparation of final reports;
- organization of and participation in the Round Table Meeting on Financing and Investments for Telecommunication Development in Central & Eastern Europe (Budapest, 8-9 October 1992).

Voluntary contributions in cash and kind:

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS			
Donor (s)	Recipient(s)	Type of assistance	US\$
Canada (CIDA)	Africa (SATCC)	Telecommunications Adviser	151,000
E.C.C.	***		6,945
Finland	***		27,778
Finland (FINNIDA)	Various countries	Provision of refurbished equipment	1,818,715
France (ACCT)	Francophone Africa	Seminar on restructuring of Telecom sector	15,322
Germany	European Countries	Round Table Meeting, Budapest	12,500
Germany (GTZ)	Francophone Africa	Seminar on restructuring of Telecom sector	81,160
Italy	***		244,300
Japan	Asia region	Follow-up activities	30,573
Japan (ITU Assoc.of)	***		22,917
Japan (WORC)	Ghana	Propagation studies	48,291
Netherlands	***		43,022
Sweden (SIDA)	Mozambique	Technical Adviser	119,000
Switzerland	Zimbabwe	Telecom. training	237,000
Switzerland (DDA)	***		55,555
Switzerland (Private Sec.)	***		45,930
Switzerland (PTT)	***		55,555
USA	Various countries	RDC/HRM-HRD Activities	106,500
USA	Lithuania	Management Training	18,000
USA	Africa	Maritime Seminar, Benin	10,000
USA	Africa	RDC Activities	10,000
		TOTAL	3,160,063

CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND	
Donor	Estimated value
Brazil (Embratel)	8,000 SF
Germany (PTT)	32,000 SF 100,000 DM
IMO	7,000 SF
INMARSAT	7,000 SF
Korea Telecom.	14,640 US\$
Portugal (AICEP)	58,000 US\$
Portugal (TDC)	10,000 SF 8,000 US\$
Sweden (Televerket)	137,000 US\$
United Kingdom (Cable & Wireless)	41,500 US\$

The incumbent of the post Head of Resource Mobilization retired in February 1993. The post has been vacant until March 1994.

The following contributions were received during 1992 and 1993:

CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND (1992)			
Donor (s)	Recipient(s)	Type of assistance	Estimated value in US\$*
Brazil (Embratel)	Various countries		5,755
Germany (PTT)	Senegal	Provision of two experts for a three-week mission	23,021 64,103
IMO	African countries	Provision of lecturers for seminars	5,036
INMARSAT	African countries	Provision of lecturers for seminars	5,036
Korea Telecom	Morocco	Provision of an expert	14,640
Portugal (AICEP)	African Lusophone countries	Course on Telecom Management	58,000
Portugal (TDC)	African Lusophone countries	Various courses	7,194 8,000
Sweden (Televerket)	Central and Eastern European countries	Course on efficient Telecom management	137,000
Sweden (Ericsson)	Central and Eastern European countries	RGT Seminar Support	30,000
United Kingdom (Cable & Wireless)	Various countries	Technical training courses	41,500

* Estimated value converted into US\$ using average rates for 1992 of US\$ 1 = 1.39 Swiss francs and US\$ 1 = 1.56 DM.

Following a new structure, a distinction is now made between 1) Financial contributions to fund specific activities (also known as "Extra-budgetary Resources"), 2) Financial contributions to the Special Fund of the Voluntary Programme, which is used to finance ad-hoc activities or projects for which no alternative funding can be raised, and 3) Contributions in kind.

1) FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS - EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES

Donor (s)	Recipient(s)	Type of assistance	Amount (US\$)
Germany (GTZ)	East. Eur. & CIS	Seminar on restructuring of Telecom sector	32,083
Germany	BDT/Headquarters	Provision of a project officer for East. Eur. & CIS	106,042
Germany	Africa region	Propagation measurement campaign	23,333
Multi-fund	Africa region	Regional African Satellite Communication System (RASCOR)	176,700
Canada	Africa region	Technical assistance to SATCC	17,102
Japan	Asia region	RDC follow-up activities	33,156
Japan	European region	RDC follow-up activities	19,040
Sweden (SIDA)	Mozambique	Technical adviser	23,500
World Bank	Sri Lanka	Assistance to Sri Lanka Telecom. Authority	16,000
Switzerland (DDA)	Zimbabwe	Final payment Telecommunications training	34,377
Germany (GTZ)	Various countries	Seminars on market systems & economic policy issues	81,773
ADB	Mozambique	Assistance to project coordination unit (TDM)	41,672
USA	Latin American region	Pre-investment & feasibility study for satellites	30,000
		TOTAL	634,778

2) SPECIAL FUND OF THE VOLUNTARY PROGRAMME

A. CONTRIBUTIONS

Donor (s)	Amount (US\$)
Australia (TELSTRA)	6,711
Finland	26,845
Japan (NTT)	7,692
Netherlands	21,193
TOTAL	62,441

B. ACTIVITIES FINANCED

Recipient(s)	Type of assistance	Amount (US\$)
Madagascar	Assistance to telecom. Research National Laboratory	67,356
Zimbabwe	Telecommunications training	9,230
Bangladesh	Equipment purchase	1,430
African region	ITU follow-up to PANAFTEL	15,730
European region	Assistance to T.E.T. network in Europe	17,876
European region	TMN Seminars	8,161
Global	Preparation of ref. documents for WTDC-94	67,500
Global	Seminars on market systems & economic policy issues	11,440
Latin American region	AM-RDC follow-up activities	15,300
Estonia	Wireless local loop technology	11,818
Libya	Master Plan - Centre support to UNDP project	130,439
Romania	Assistance in installation of old ITU telephone exchange	2,692
Peru	Assistance to the Peruvian Government	18,750
Latin American region	Pre-investment & feasibility study for satellites	37,964
	TOTAL	415,686

3) CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND (1993)

Donor (s)	Recipient(s)	Type of assistance	Estimated value in US\$*
IMO	Africa	Contribution to two workshops in Mauritius & Côte d'Ivoire	29,000
INMARSAT	Africa	Provision of an expert to participate in the above-mentioned workshops	29,000
Norway (Regulatory Authority)	Mauritius	Provision of an expert to participate in a workshop	17,000
Belgium (BELGACOM)	Côte d'Ivoire	Provision of an expert to participate in a workshop	14,000
EDA Instruments Inc. Canada	Bangladesh	Donation of equipment and services	56,800
Sweden (Ericsson)	Central & Eastern European countries	TMN Seminar support	30,000

* Estimated value converted into US\$ using average rate for 1993 of US\$ 1 = 1.48 Swiss francs.

RESOLUTION 25

International programme for the development of communications

1. General

1.1 The establishment of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) by the 21st Session of UNESCO's General Conference (Belgrade, 1980) created a certain amount of expectations for an increased cooperation between UNESCO and ITU.

1.2 The Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989) recognized the importance of cooperation between the Union and UNESCO for the effective development and implementation of IPDC activities, and the importance of providing adequate telecommunication infrastructures to meet the objectives of the IPDC. The mandate of the UNESCO and that of the IPDC in particular cover all forms of communication which rely heavily on telecommunication infrastructures, especially radio and television broadcasting. Even the written press must utilize a network of telecommunication facilities to gather and transfer information for publishing. The interaction of Information Technologies (IT) has today enhanced the efficiency of electronic media communication. Therefore the role of the ITU in the IPDC will continue to be significant.

1.3 Regular reports on the collaboration between the ITU and UNESCO for the development and implementation of the IPDC have been submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council.

2. Action taken to liaise with IPDC

2.1 Regular contacts are maintained at all levels between the two secretariats of the Union on the one hand, and the IPDC and related services within the UNESCO secretariat on the other. The two secretariats send representatives to meetings of the other body which are relevant to their respective activities. The ITU is the recognized telecommunication adviser, and examines all project proposals submitted to IPDC for consideration and funding. The Union also participates actively in the Intergovernmental Council of IPDC, and is considered to have a special status because of its particular technical relationship to communications. Funds to facilitate this collaboration have been included annually in the regular budget of the Union. It has not yet been necessary to provide for a full-time official for this liaison.

2.2 In 1992 the ITU and UNESCO signed a cooperation agreement which has formalized the cooperation arrangements between the two organizations. The agreement entered into force on 25 March 1993, pending its approval by the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference.

3. Projects

3.1 The Union contributes in two ways to the establishment of the IPDC's programme of technical cooperation projects. Firstly, the Union submits projects which it considers fit the criteria of the IPDC selection standards, for inclusion in the draft programme to be submitted to the Intergovernmental Council of IPDC. Secondly, the IPDC secretariat forwards the complete package of projects which it has received from all sources, to the ITU for examination and comment on technical aspects, prior to their submission to the Council. These comments by the ITU are associated with the programme put before the Council to assist it in its decision on the validity and value of the projects.

3.2 The funds available to the IPDC have so far proved to fall far short of the cost of the package of projects placed before it (in the order of 15-20 per cent of the cost at best), and there has to be a very rigorous selection process to determine how projects shall be financed. A first category is funded - usually only partially - by the IPDC special fund. A second category is referred to the secretariat who must institute a search for Trust Funds for implementation. Other projects are rejected or are returned to their sponsors for further clarification.

RESOLUTION 26

Special measures for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

1. General

1.1 The Least Developed Countries are defined as low-income countries that are suffering from long-term handicaps to growth, in particular low levels of human resource development and/or severe structural weaknesses. In 1971 the international community recognized the existence of a category of countries whose distinctness lies in the profound poverty of their people and in the weakness of their economic, institutional and human resources, often compounded by geographical handicaps. The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) then grouped 25 countries as LDCs. Over the years, other countries that met the set criteria have been included in the list, and today (1994) there are 47 LDCs of which 29 are in Africa, 13 in Asia and Pacific, four in the Arab States Region (including Sudan, Somalia and Djibouti), and 1 in the Americas.

1.2 The ITU, along with other specialized agencies and organizations of the UN system, continues (since 1973) to devote special efforts to trying to alleviate the very grave problems faced by this group of countries.

1.3 In general, it would be expected that the state of telecommunication development in LDCs would be as poor as that of the rest of the infrastructure in those countries. Studies have shown that this is generally the case although there are some remarkable exceptions where telecommunication networks are better developed and better managed than in some non-LDCs. The telecommunication situation in LDCs is kept under constant review, and every effort is made to identify and develop projects which will assist in the socio-economic development of these countries. It should be noted that during the UNDP 5th cycle programme (1992-1996) the Regional IPF has been reduced in order to increase the national IPFs for LDCs by some 20%. Where the countries so decide, these resources are tapped to finance telecommunication projects.

2. Special measure adopted

2.1 In compliance with Resolution 26, the Union has since 1990 set aside funds devoted specifically to meeting the identified needs of the LDCs. The budgetary allocation (SF 2 million annually) was considerably greater than in the previous reporting periods. These funds have been used for various activities, principally the provision of fellowships for direct training or participation in seminars, conferences or workshops which benefit the administrations of these countries. The funds also supported projects or related activities in LDCs through short duration missions and consultancies.

2.2 With effect from 1992, Council approved a programme approach for utilization of LDC funds whereby LDC funds were to be programmed henceforth in the four identified priority areas of management (including sector reform), maintenance, human resources development (training), and planning. In addition to the programme drawn up, some funds were left for unforeseen ad hoc requests from LDCs to meet any emergent and unforeseen short-term needs of these countries.

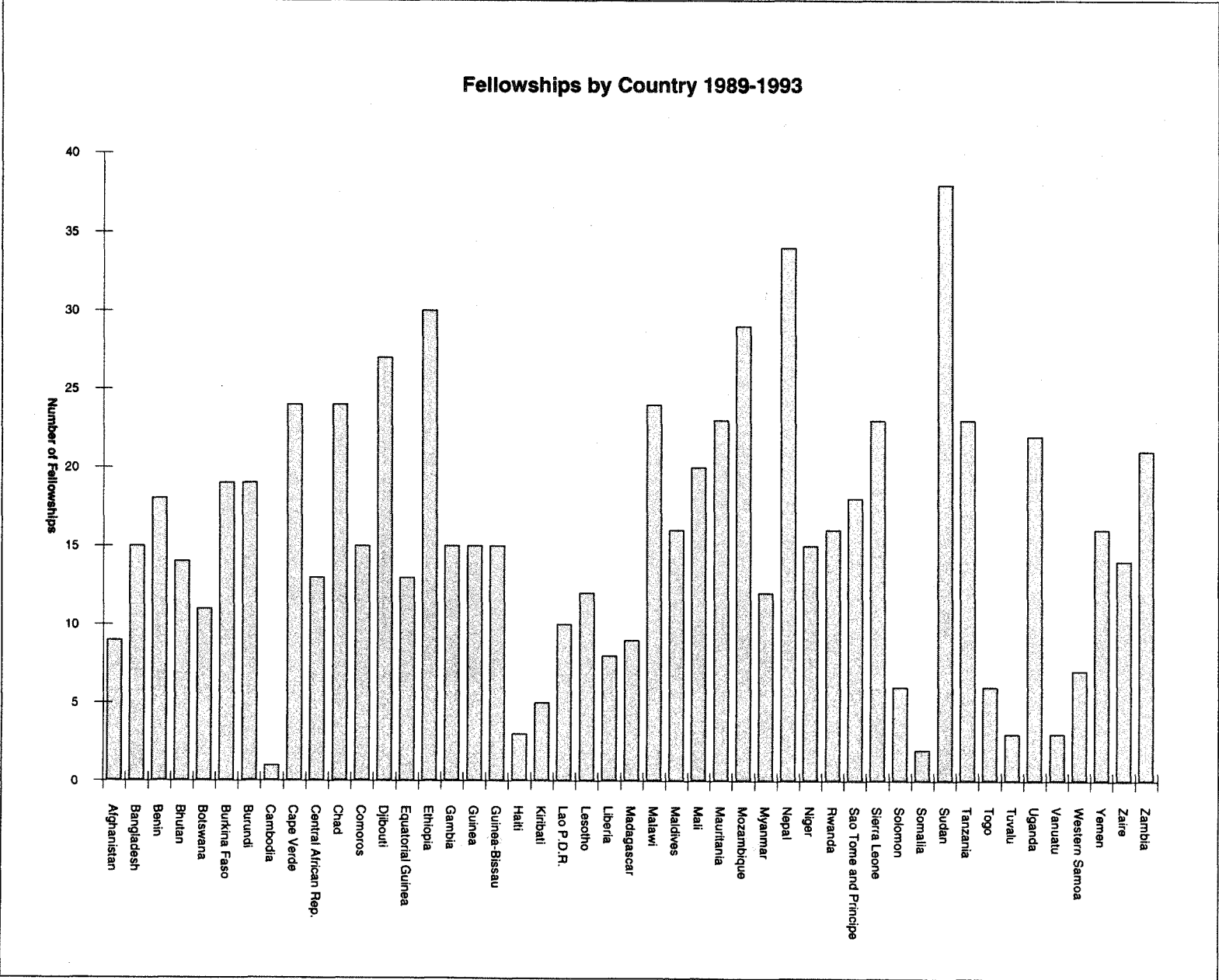
2.3 During the period 1989-1993 a total of 735 fellowships were awarded to LDCs, all these countries benefiting to varying degrees. Africa received 71% of these fellowships, Asia and Pacific 18%, Arab States 11%, and the Americas 3%. Individual fellowships represented 8%, and group fellowships 92%. Please see associated pie charts hereafter.

2.4 The SSB as well as the HRD Divisions also contributed under their programmes to LDCs by fielding specialist and training missions to some LDCs and by organizing seminars and workshops which benefited LDCs. Please see also the reports on the implementation of Resolutions 20, 30, 32 and 33, from which LDCs benefited in this regard.

Fellowship Statistics for LDCs 1989-1993

Fellowships by Country 1989-1993

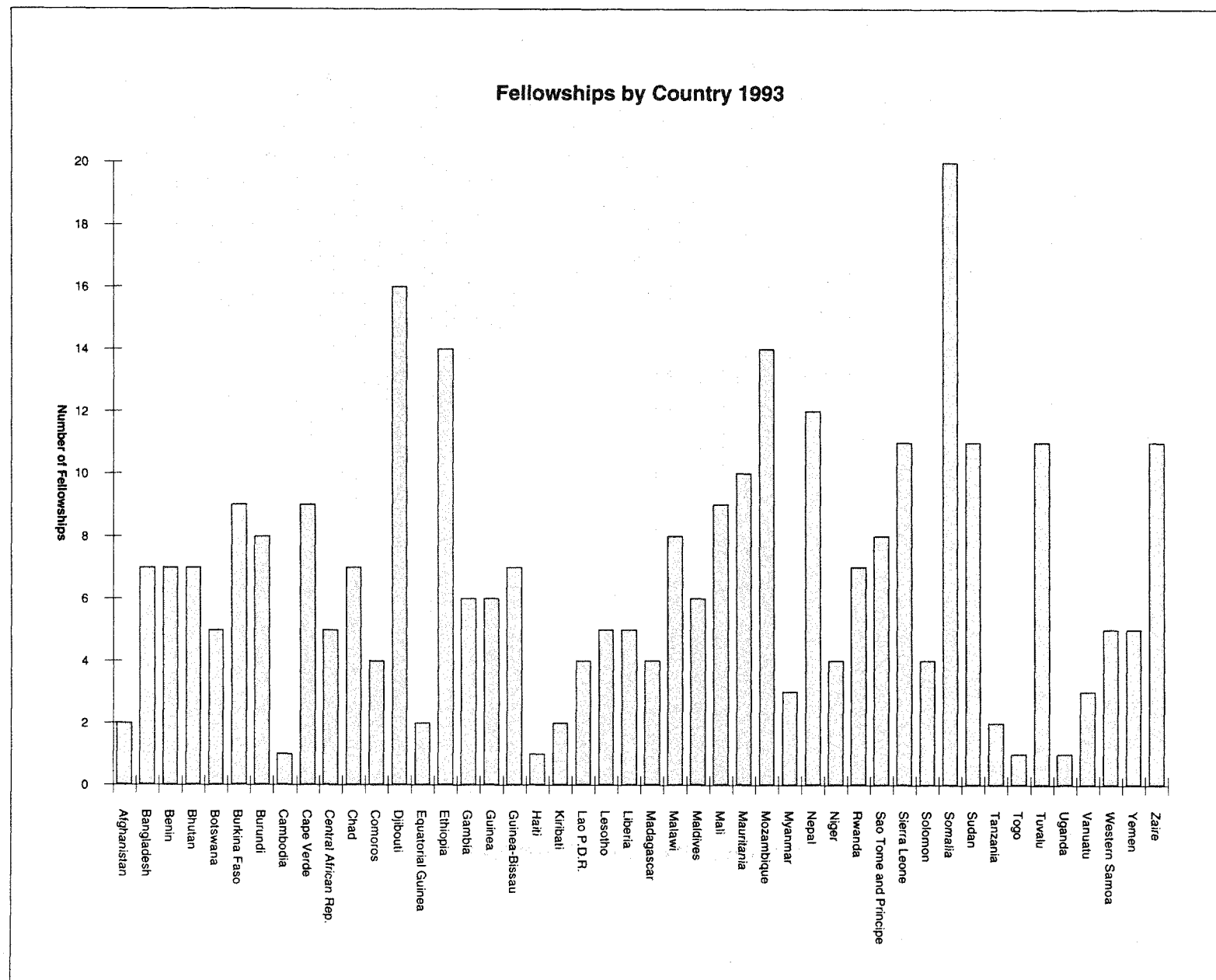
Afghanistan	9
Bangladesh	15
Benin	18
Bhutan	14
Botswana	11
Burkina Faso	19
Burundi	19
Cambodia	1
Cape Verde	24
Central African Rep.	13
Chad	24
Comoros	15
Djibouti	27
Equatorial Guinea	13
Ethiopia	30
Gambia	15
Guinea	15
Guinea-Bissau	15
Haiti	3
Kiribati	5
Lao P.D.R.	10
Lesotho	12
Liberia	8
Madagascar	9
Malawi	24
Maldives	16
Mali	20
Mauritania	23
Mozambique	29
Myanmar	12
Nepal	34
Niger	15
Rwanda	16
Sao Tome and Principe	18
Sierra Leone	23
Solomon	6
Somalia	2
Sudan	38
Tanzania	23
Togo	6
Tuvalu	3
Uganda	22
Vanuatu	3
Western Samoa	7
Yemen	16
Zaire	14
Zambia	21
Total	735



Fellowship Statistics for LDCs

Fellowships by Country 1993

Afghanistan	2
Bangladesh	7
Benin	7
Bhutan	7
Botswana	5
Burkina Faso	9
Burundi	8
Cambodia	1
Cape Verde	9
Central African Rep.	5
Chad	7
Comoros	4
Djibouti	16
Equatorial Guinea	2
Ethiopia	14
Gambia	6
Guinea	6
Guinea-Bissau	7
Haiti	1
Kiribati	2
Lao P.D.R.	4
Lesotho	5
Liberia	5
Madagascar	4
Malawi	8
Maldives	6
Mali	9
Mauritania	10
Mozambique	14
Myanmar	3
Nepal	12
Niger	4
Rwanda	7
Sao Tome and Principe	8
Sierra Leone	11
Solomon	4
Somalia	20
Sudan	11
Tanzania	2
Togo	1
Tuvalu	11
Uganda	1
Vanuatu	3
Western Samoa	5
Yemen	5
Zaire	11
Total	309

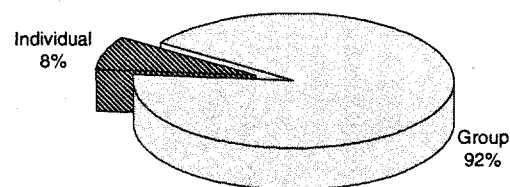


Fellowship Statistics for LDCs 1989-1993

Fellowships by Type of Training 1989-1993

Individual	61
Group	674
Total	735

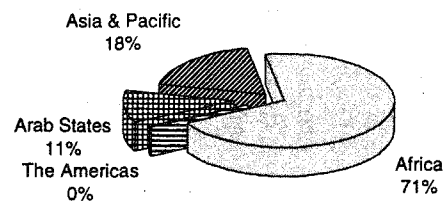
Fellowships by Type of Training 1989-1993



Fellowships by Region 1989-1993

Africa	514
The Americas	3
Arab States	83
Asia & Pacific	135
Total	735

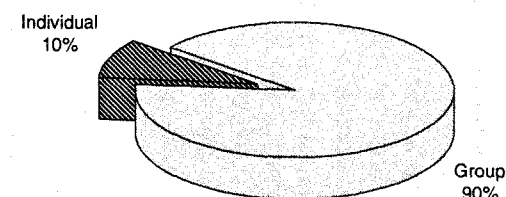
Fellowships by Region 1989-1993



Fellowships by Type of Training 1993

Individual	30
Group	279
Total	309

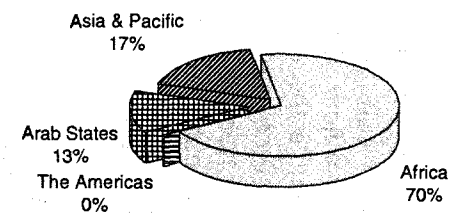
Fellowships by Type of Training 1993



Fellowships by Region 1989

Africa	214
The Americas	1
Arab States	41
Asia & Pacific	53
Total	309

Fellowships by Region 1989



RESOLUTION 27

Application of science and telecommunication technology in the interest of developing countries

1. Technology transfer

1.1 The need for transfer of technological telecommunication know-how has continually been taken into consideration in all the activities of technical coordination and assistance of the Union. Furthermore, all Regional Development Conferences have favoured technology transfer. They have approved resolutions requesting the ITU - in cooperation with other international, regional and sub-regional organizations concerned - to continue to hold seminars and given training in the field of telecommunication to raise the technological level in developing countries, and to promote the exchange of information among international organizations, donor countries and recipient countries on the transfer of technology by assisting them, *inter alia*, in setting up cooperative networks between telecommunication research institutes in developing as well as developed countries. The Regional Development Conferences also requested the ITU to review, update and improve handbooks which deal with technical questions of particular concern to developing countries.

1.2 All technical assistance projects contain an element of technology transfer, and all ITU experts serving in the field on national, regional or inter-regional projects have - as part of their mandate - the duty to train one or more counterparts whose task it will be to carry on the work after the formal international project has come to an end, which tend to increase the recipient administration's fund of self-reliance.

1.3 The many seminars run by the ITU, or by member administrations in conjunction with the ITU, form a significant contribution to the transfer of telecommunication technology, and serve to expose engineers from the developing countries to the latest trends in technological development. Some details of these seminars are given in the section corresponding to Resolution 33.

2. Specific projects of particular interest

2.1 In addition to the general thrust of technology transfer in all projects, certain specific projects are very heavily based upon the most up-to-date technology, and special mention should be made of these.

2.2 A good example is project BRA/87/003 *Research and development in applied telecommunication technology*, which is the third phase of a cooperation programme between the Government of Brazil and the United Nations. The ITU was acting as an executing agency.

As a result of the first phase (project BRA/74/009, June 1975 - December 1982) a Research and Development Centre was established and an infrastructure provided. The second phase of the programme (project BRA/82/032, January 1983 - December 1986) can be viewed as the phase that demonstrated the capability of the Research and Development Centre to enter into the development of a family of state-of-the-art competitive telecommunication systems and components. A small-capacity telephone exchange was developed and is now being produced locally. Similar work in optical fibre cables has resulted in the transfer of technology to the domestic industry.

The third phase is the culmination of much of the basic R&D efforts which have taken place to date. The medium-capacity digital exchange was developed and transferred to industry. Similar positive outputs were also achieved in optical fibre systems, and digital microwave radio and satellite communication systems. Brazil is becoming more and more independent from foreign suppliers.

It is also interesting to note that in terms of financial resources, the participation of the Brazilian Telecommunication Administration was increased in proportion to the UNDP contribution. For project BRA/87/003 the contribution from Brazil is significantly larger than the UNDP part. This is convincing evidence of the importance the Brazilian Government attaches to the project.

2.3. Several other projects were also devoted to new telecommunication technology and new telecommunication services, namely:

Algeria (ALG-81-023)	New techniques in telecommunication at the Telecommunications Institute
Asia Region (RAS-86-165)	Software development and computer application
Burundi (BDI-89-003)	Introduction of new telecommunication services
India (IND-86-034)	New technologies for the national telecommunication network
Morocco (MOR-89-001)	Strengthening of training capacities and application of new techniques
Vietnam (VIE-86-047)	Strengthening the digital technology laboratory

2.4 The ITU continued the Radio Propagation Measurement Campaign in Africa. With the aid provided from the World Communication Development Organization (WORC Japan) several missions were undertaken to Ghana (1990-1992). The ITU experts, together with counterparts of P&T Corporation in Ghana, have investigated fading problems on the coastal microwave routes for low altitude countries. The result of this study is very useful for the design of an effective and economical microwave radio system.

2.5 The Radiocommunication Bureau (former IFRB) has also contributed significantly by organizing, on a regular basis, seminars on frequency management covering all regions. The participants have been able to learn about, and observe, the use of the latest technology for handling their frequency management problems.

2.6 The ITU is continuing the development of new handbooks in the area of transfer of technology and know-how. These activities were endorsed recently by decisions of the WTSC, Helsinki, March 1993, and by Resolution 7 (Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, December 1992).

RESOLUTION 28

Telecommunication infrastructure and socio-economic and cultural development

1. General

A good telecommunication infrastructure is a basic requirement in any economy. Investments in telecommunications entail significant economic and social benefits, and contribute to increased Gross National Product. Telecommunications also help agricultural units, industrial firms and public services to function more efficiently and to provide better and cheaper services to their customers. Furthermore, telecommunications confer personal and social benefits to the users in the form of reduced transportation costs, better social contacts, and higher quality of life. Telecommunication technologies are used to improve and extend health services. They contribute to cultural and educational development (radio and TV broadcasting services).

Pursuant to Resolution 28, the Union continues to emphasize, in a different and changing context, the importance of the contribution of telecommunications to socio-economic and cultural development, and to act as a clearing house for information on the basis of a variety of studies in this field.

2. Consideration in development conferences

The role of telecommunications in socio-economic and cultural development, and specifically in the ongoing process of regional and global integration, formed one of the fundamental topics of regional development conferences. The conferences offered a forum to exchange views as well as to decide on future activities for the appropriate development in telecommunications at country, regional and global level. The working documents from the following conferences provided an overview of the findings of studies in this field: Harare (1990), Geneva (1991), Prague (1991), Acapulco (1992), Budapest (1992), Cairo (1992), Singapore (1993), Buenos Aires (1994)

3. World Telecommunication Indicators Database

In order to study the role of telecommunications in socio-economic and cultural development, detailed information is needed. The Information System Unit was established in the BDT in January 1992. The unit is charged with maintaining the World Telecommunication Indicators Database, which contains information on the telecommunication services sector. The available data shows not only the relation among GNP and telephone density, but also most of the other aspects of the public telecommunication sector. A number of regional and global reports highlighting trends and developments in the telecommunication sector have been prepared on the basis of the available data in the database. The database has also been disseminated widely to administrations, regional and international organizations, and academic and research centres to be used as a basis for their development studies.

4. The Union strengthened its capacity to organize and conduct studies to bring out the contribution of telecommunications to overall development, as a result of Resolution 28, by creating the post of a Senior Economist in 1992. The post was filled in 1993.

RESOLUTION 29

Recruitment of experts for technical cooperation projects

1. General

1.1 As stipulated during the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice 1989, the Secretary-General has taken careful note of the instructions contained in the above-mentioned Resolution in regard to the recruitment of experts for technical cooperation projects.

2. Selection of candidates

2.1 Candidatures for expert posts have continued to receive the most careful and thorough technical scrutiny by a Selection Panel, which examines candidates' technical capability and draws up short-lists of qualified candidates.

3. Age limit

3.1 The Union continues the practice of imposing no age limit for expert posts, ensuring only each candidate's physical fitness for the post in question.

4. Dissemination of vacancy notices

4.1 Vacancy notices for field posts are advertized in the monthly "List of Vacant Posts" which is sent to all telecommunication Administrations, members of the Union, telecommunication enterprises and organizations in a position to provide expertise, as well as to all UNDP field offices and ITU experts in the field holding contracts of six-month or longer duration. In the case of very urgent missions, individual contacts or roster searches are made.

4.2 Telecommunication Administrations and enterprises are kept informed of the status of the recruitment with the inclusion of the status of recruitment in the "List of Vacant Posts", as also the notification of "Departures on Mission" in The Newsletter of the International Telecommunication Union.

4.3 The time limit for application is 6-8 weeks, excepting for the very urgent missions where the time available between the receipt of the request for expertise and entry on duty might be a few days only.

4.4 The Union continued to call upon its Member Administrations to make increasing efforts to provide expertise and to respond favourably to the demand for specialists in highly sophisticated and scarce technologies, in order to permit timely implementation of missions to support developing countries. The very tight schedules and prior commitments of high-level specialists renders their availability increasingly difficult. The Union counts on the further efforts of its Member administrations to identify expertise of the highest professional competence.

4.5 The trend towards short-term missions already reported on at the Nairobi and Nice Plenipotentiary Conferences has persisted and modified into very short-term missions of a few days or a few weeks, all being very urgent and requested at short notice.

Year	Total number of Experts appointed	Length of assignments		
		Up to 6 months	6-12 months	Over 12 months
1982	372	75.8%	15.9%	8.3%
1988	459	79.5%	8.9%	11.6%
1993	278	91.4%	4.3%	4.3%

4.6 In the light of the continual decrease in duration of missions and the increasing urgency of appointments, it was decided to engage specialists for assignments of up to three months under Special Service Agreements in as far as possible. This has permitted the ITU to accelerate the formalities of appointment for a number of missions (SSA appointments represented 45% of all new appointments in 1982, and 83% in 1993). The daily salaries thus offered are based on the UN gross salary scale.

5. The roster

5.1 The computerized roster comprised more than 2,400 specialists in 1993 from around 115 countries.

5.2 While the computerized roster permits the ITU to identify potential candidates, it does not preclude the possibility of non-availability of the concerned specialists. Nevertheless, every candidate contacted might be a source of information on qualified candidates in the same field of expertise.

5.3 In order to remain a useful tool, the computerized roster must be maintained and updated. This process requires a workload of at least six man months per year to ensure a complete review in a two-year time-frame. The curricula vitae of all applicants new to the ITU are evaluated by the roster coding panel. The increasing workload put on the Headquarters personnel makes it difficult to spare the engineers time, otherwise already very committed, for coding sessions.

6. Time required for recruitment

6.1 Time required for recruitment also comprises such factors as acceptance by the beneficiary countries, a lengthy procedure which results sometimes in the unavailability of the once selected candidate, or funding problems, or modification in the original requests. Wherever possible vacancies are advertized well in advance of the implementation foreseen.

7. Reporting to the Council

7.1 A report on the measures adopted in pursuance of Resolution 29 and the evolution of expert recruitment in general is incorporated each year in the Secretary-General's Report to the Council.

RESOLUTION 30

ITU Training Fellowship Programme

1. Whenever possible fellows are grouped to take advantage of the same training programme. However, as individual needs and availability vary considerably, consolidation is often difficult.

2. The HRD Division prepared and published the guidelines for manpower and training needs determination, with the standardized procedures to identify requirements and appropriate skill levels that will meet the typical needs of developing countries. Also the ITU Job/Training Classification Code was developed, validated and published with the aim of helping countries in the identification of their training requirements by levels.

3. In addition to a large number of training catalogues, produced and supplied by commercial suppliers of training and received by ITU, detailed information about available training is requested from donor countries and compiled in the data base called TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES.

This data base is part of the International Sharing System, information system on training resources that may be shared and used by telecommunications organizations. This information system includes:

- Traditional Training Materials
- CBT/TBT materials (Computer Based Training/Technology Based Training)
- Training Opportunities
- Directory of Training Centres

In the report of activities performed under Resolution 32, items 5 and 7, it is possible to see the results of the operation of the mentioned information system. The training opportunities data base is updated every year, and the number of recorded courses is very variable. As an example, during 1993 the data base had 659 records.

The training opportunities recorded in the database are listed (together with the traditional training material and the CBT/TBT material) in the Human Resource Development Quarterly (HRDQ), widely disseminated to Member countries. Dissemination of information from donor countries however, does not necessarily mean that there are adequate opportunities to meet training needs. In many cases candidates do not meet entry requirements or the scheduled period of courses does not coincide with the availability of the fellow(s).

4. Requests for fellowship programmes are sent to host administrations, as far as possible, within a reasonable time to allow preparation of appropriate training for the period requested. However, the Union is very often requested to arrange training programmes at short notice which limits the possibility of giving advance notice to host countries.

During the period 1989-93, **6,759 fellowships** were implemented; 72% of these were awarded under UNDP, 23% from ITU funds and 5% from other sources (FIT). However, the trend is changing. In 1993, 46% of the fellowships awarded were under ITU financing, 46% under UNDP and 8% from other sources.

The following charts provide a breakdown of the number, type and percentage of fellowships (both individual and group) awarded as well as the geographical distribution of the fellowship-holders.

The major host countries for individual training programmes during the period 1989-1993 were: Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Fellowships by Country of Origin 1989-1993

By Fund Source

UNDP	4,898
ITU	1,539
Other	322
Total	6,759

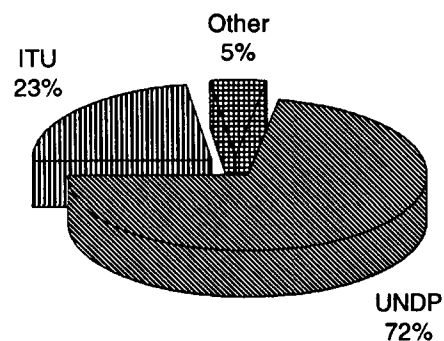
By Type of Training

Individual	2,256
Group	4,503
Total	6,759

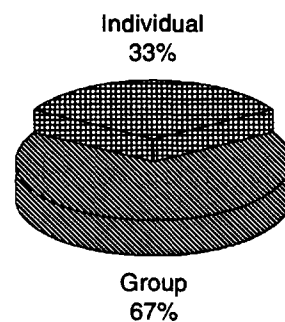
By Region

Africa	1,737
Americas	906
Arab States	781
Asia & Pacific	2,318
Europe	1,017
Total	6,759

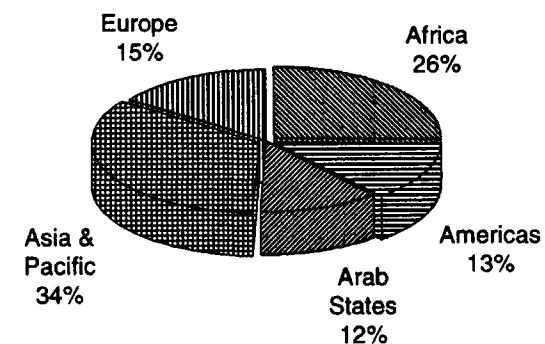
By Fund Source



By Type of Training



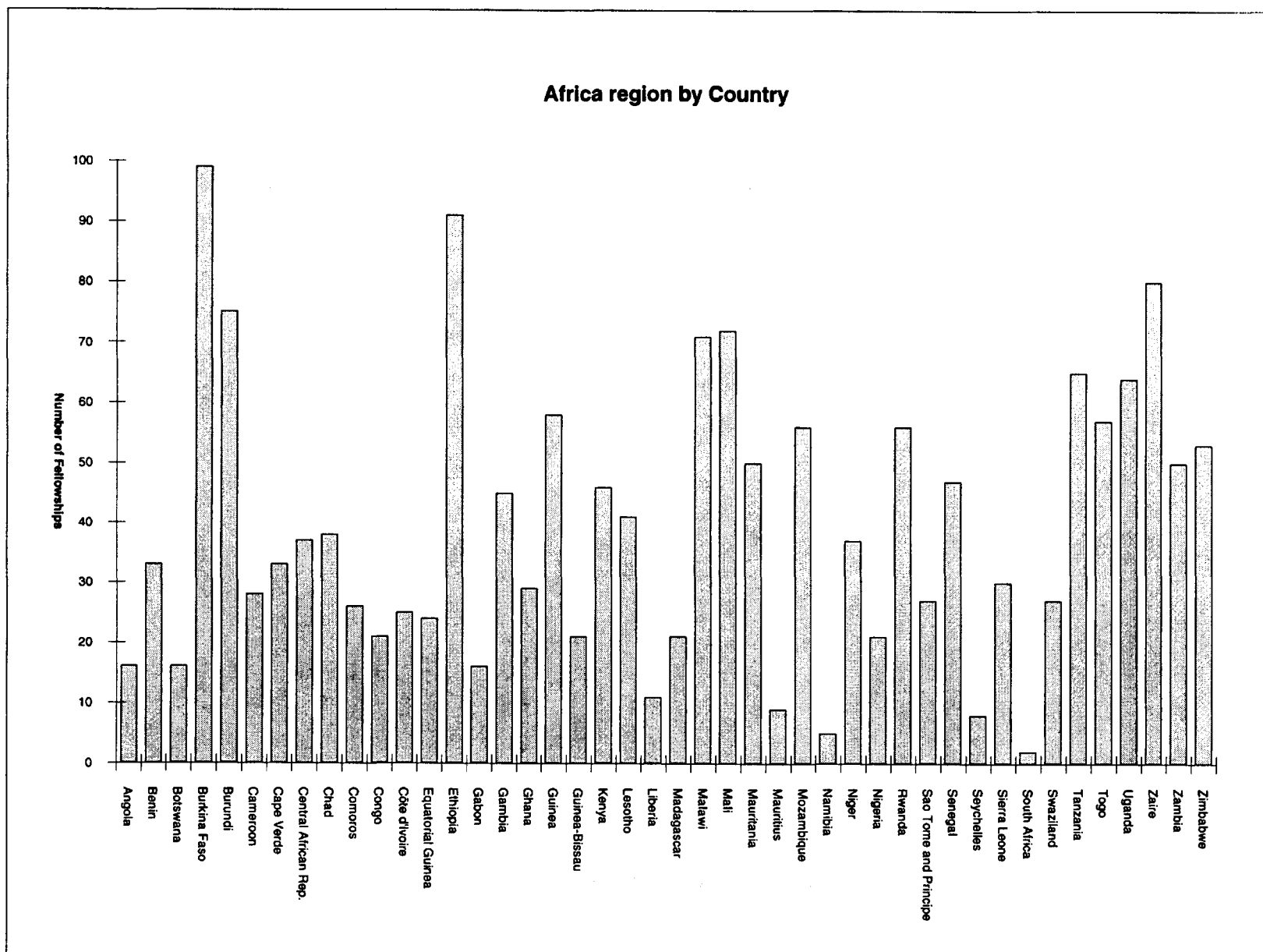
By Region



Fellowships by Country of Origin 1989-1993

Africa region by Country

Angola	16
Benin	33
Botswana	16
Burkina Faso	99
Burundi	75
Cameroon	28
Cape Verde	33
Central African Rep.	37
Chad	38
Comoros	26
Congo	21
Côte d'Ivoire	25
Equatorial Guinea	24
Ethiopia	91
Gabon	16
Gambia	45
Ghana	29
Guinea	58
Guinea-Bissau	21
Kenya	46
Lesotho	41
Liberia	11
Madagascar	21
Malawi	71
Mali	72
Mauritania	50
Mauritius	9
Mozambique	56
Namibia	5
Niger	37
Nigeria	21
Rwanda	56
Sao Tome and Principe	27
Senegal	47
Seychelles	8
Sierra Leone	30
South Africa	2
Swaziland	27
Tanzania	65
Togo	57
Uganda	64
Zaire	80
Zambia	50
Zimbabwe	53
Total	1,737

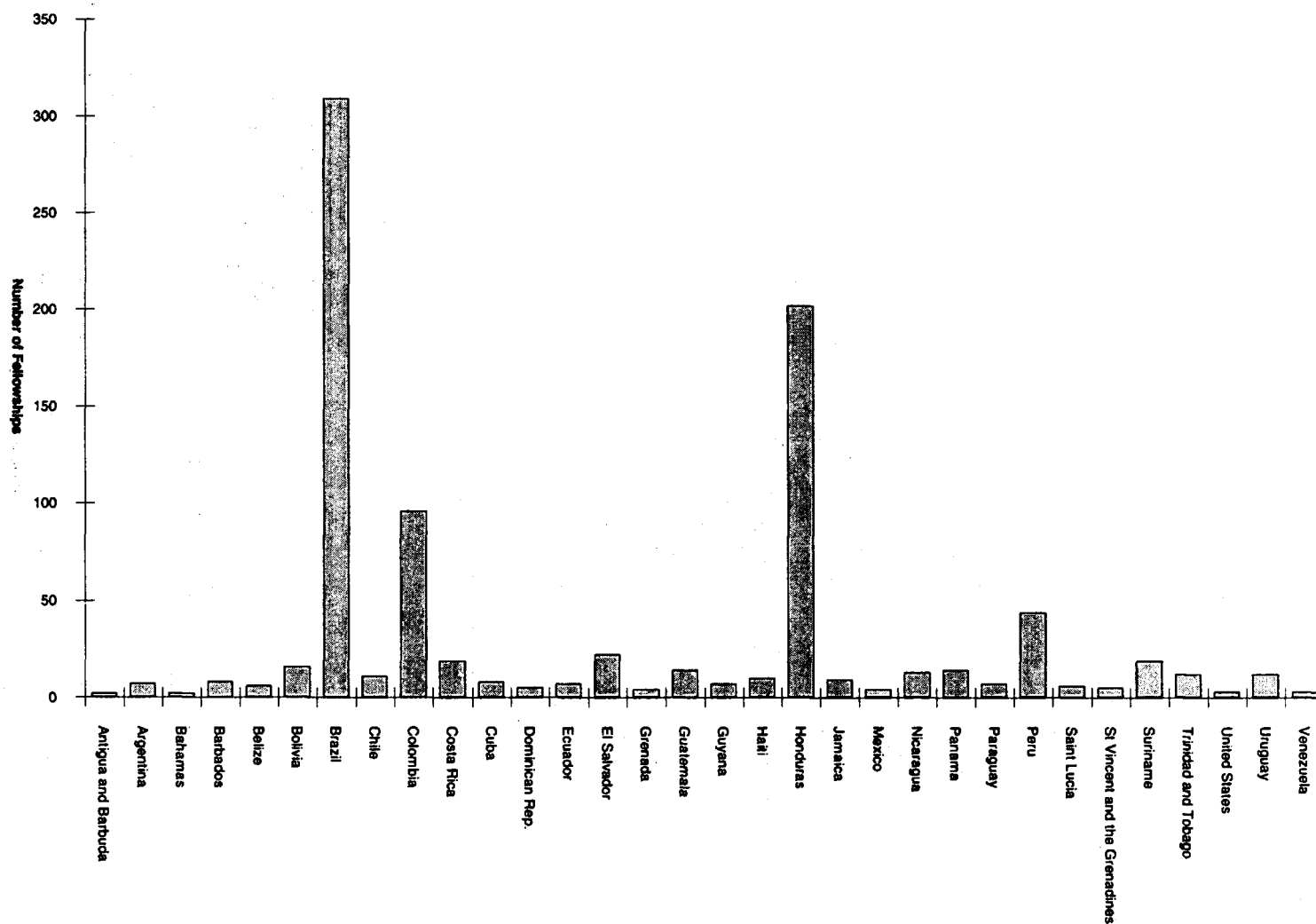


Fellowships by Country of Origin 1989-1993

Americas region by Country

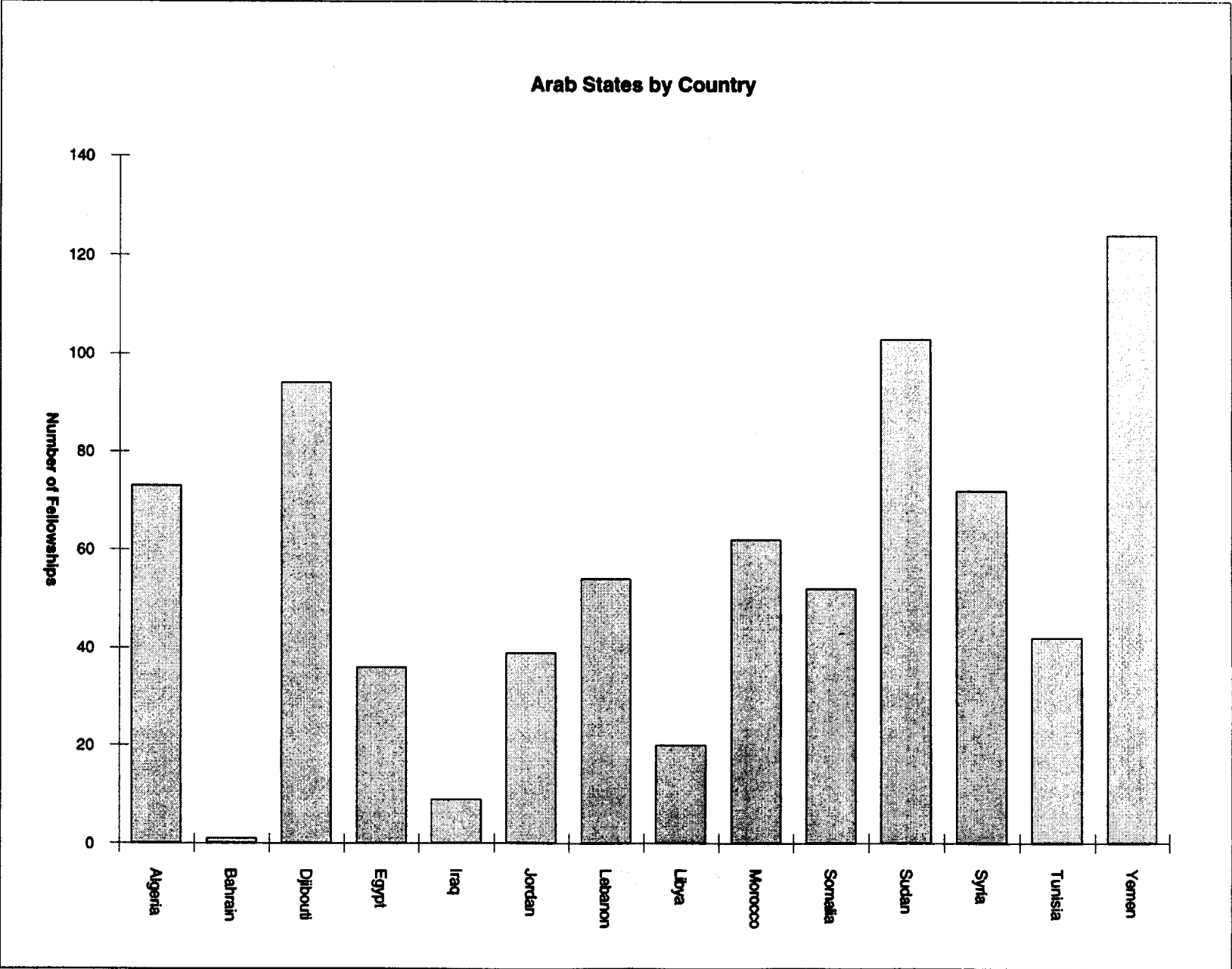
Antigua and Barbuda	2
Argentina	7
Bahamas	2
Barbados	8
Belize	6
Bolivia	16
Brazil	309
Chile	11
Colombia	96
Costa Rica	19
Cuba	8
Dominican Rep.	5
Ecuador	7
El Salvador	22
Grenada	4
Guatemala	14
Guyana	7
Haiti	10
Honduras	202
Jamaica	9
Mexico	4
Nicaragua	13
Panama	14
Paraguay	7
Peru	44
Saint Lucia	6
St Vincent and the Grenadines	5
Suriname	19
Trinidad and Tobago	12
United States	3
Uruguay	12
Venezuela	3
Total	906

Americas region by Country



Fellowships by Country of Origin 1989-1993

Arab States by Country	
Algeria	73
Bahrain	1
Djibouti	94
Egypt	36
Iraq	9
Jordan	39
Lebanon	54
Libya	20
Morocco	62
Somalia	52
Sudan	103
Syria	72
Tunisia	42
Yemen	124
Total	781

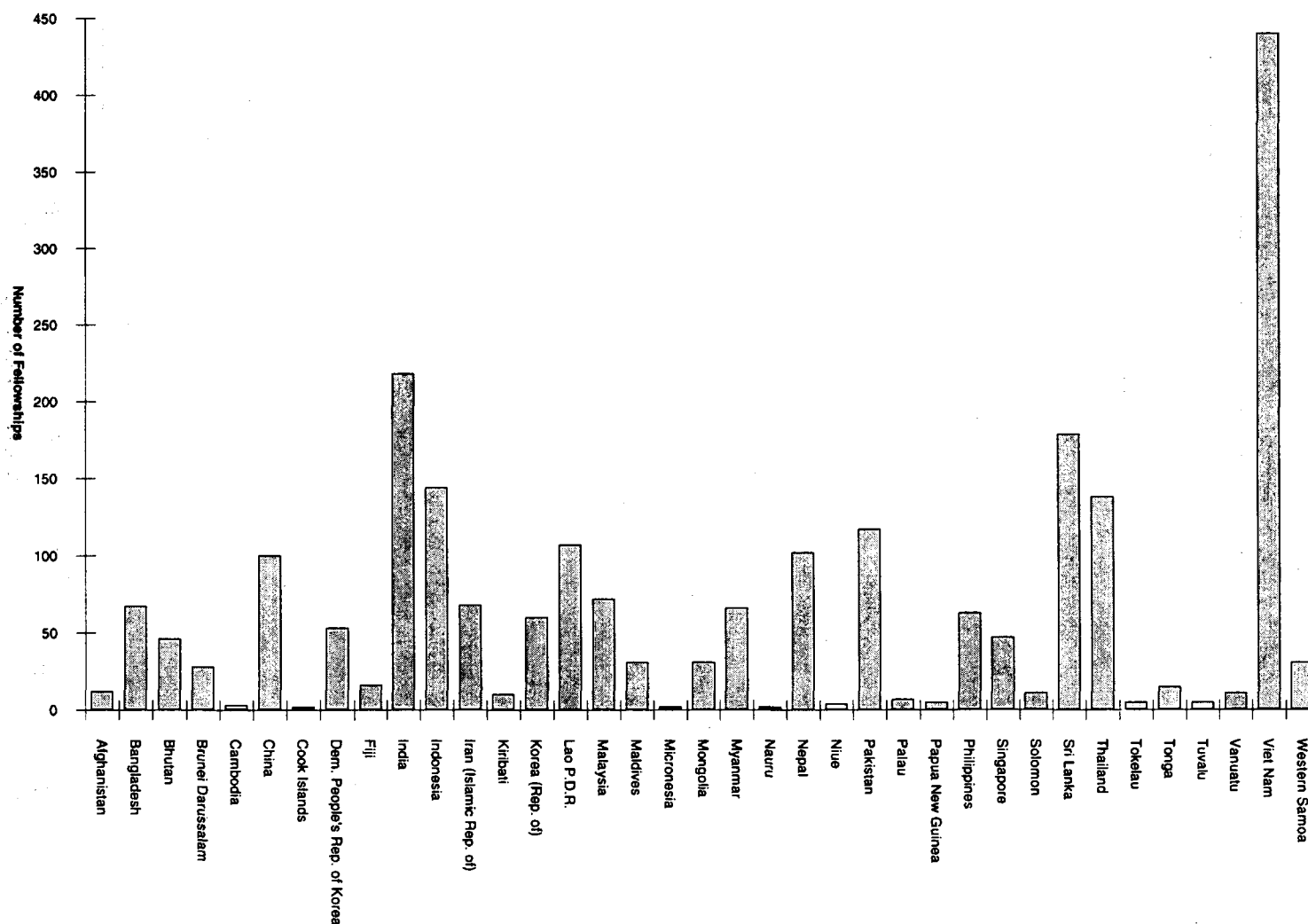


Fellowships by Country of Origin 1989-1993

Asia & Pacific by Country

Afghanistan	12
Bangladesh	67
Bhutan	46
Brunei Darussalam	28
Cambodia	3
China	100
Cook Islands	2
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	53
Fiji	16
India	218
Indonesia	144
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	68
Kiribati	10
Korea (Rep. of)	60
Lao P.D.R.	107
Malaysia	72
Maldives	31
Micronesia	2
Mongolia	31
Myanmar	66
Nauru	2
Nepal	102
Niue	4
Pakistan	117
Palau	7
Papua New Guinea	5
Philippines	63
Singapore	47
Solomon	11
Sri Lanka	179
Thailand	138
Tokelau	5
Tonga	15
Tuvalu	5
Vanuatu	11
Viet Nam	440
Western Samoa	31
Total	2,318

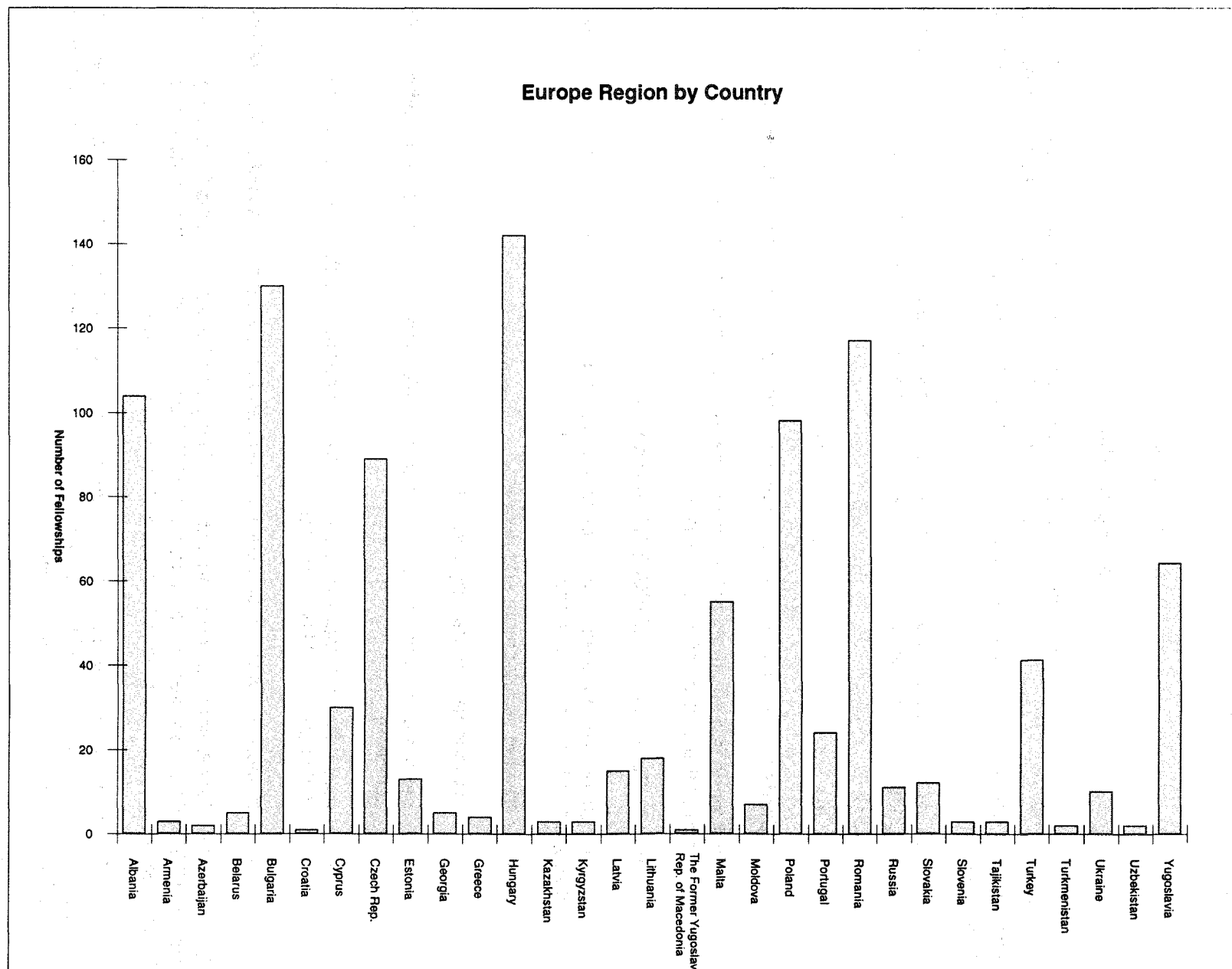
Asia & Pacific by Country



Fellowships by Country of Origin 1989-1993

Europe Region by Country

Albania	104
Armenia	3
Azerbaijan	2
Belarus	5
Bulgaria	130
Croatia	1
Cyprus	30
Czech Rep.	89
Estonia	13
Georgia	5
Greece	4
Hungary	142
Kazakhstan	3
Kyrgyzstan	3
Latvia	15
Lithuania	18
The Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	1
Malta	55
Moldova	7
Poland	98
Portugal	24
Romania	117
Russia	11
Slovakia	12
Slovenia	3
Tajikistan	3
Turkey	41
Turkmenistan	2
Ukraine	10
Uzbekistan	2
Yugoslavia	64
Total	1,017



RESOLUTION 31

Training of refugees

Throughout the period under review, the Secretary-General has been ready to cooperate fully in order to comply with the relevant United Nations General Assembly Resolution concerning the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and other relevant assistance to refugees.

However, during this period, no organization concerned with the above, either within or outside the United Nations system has requested any training in telecommunications from the ITU.

RESOLUTION 32

Standards for Human Resources Management / Development (HRM/HRD)

This report is a summary of the actions taken to implement HRM/D activities (including training) for each of the 8 items of the Resolution.

1. Item 1: Development of HRM/HRD standards

1.1 The Union has updated and/or developed new training standards, models, guidelines, tools and support training material in the following areas:

- training development and delivery,
- management of training centres,
- performance indicators (to enable evaluation of training and other HRM activities),
- methods for manpower planning (for a diagnosis of the training situation and a definition of HRM/HRD strategies),
- models on Organization Development and on definition of a HRM/HRD Strategy.

1.2 The TeleProject, a pilot project on Computer-Based Training/Technology-Based Training (CBT/TBT), was set up to introduce CBT/TBT as well as the "distance learning", "distance working" and "virtual office" concepts in developing countries.

From the latter, this requires introduction of new methods to train their staff and modification of the ways of working, using electronic mail, file transfer, computer conferencing, on-line information retrieval techniques, etc.

The ITU is working in cooperation with the European Community (Delta Project), the European Telecommunication Administrations, through a TBT Task Force, AT&T-USA and other organizations like AHCIET (Americas Region). Many other countries have expressed their interest to join the TeleProject and this experiment.

At the end of 1992, the BDT set up a pilot research project on Management Training, to produce practical telecommunication management manuals. In 1993, the BDT obtained confirmation of the participation in "joint-venture" activities, from the Swiss Government and PTT, the Netherlands PTT, Swedtel Academy, the "Centre Universitaire et de Recherche, Geneva/Archamps", GTE (USA), the University of Reading (UK) and AHCIET (Spain).

The project includes the development of management models and the production of CBT/TBT courseware on the latest management techniques, to manage companies in a market-oriented economy with a rapidly evolving technological environment.

For many years, the HRD staff have participated in the Inter-Agency working group on education and training of technical personnel. A few years ago, another group was organized, called "Train-X". ITU actively participates in this group with other participants from the UNDP-funded projects TRAIN-MAR, TRAIN-AIR and TRAIN FOR TRADE. ITU has taken the initiative to establish a mechanism to assist countries to set up cross-sectoral cooperation at the country level.

The HRD staff investigated (in cooperation with the countries in the different regions, and with inputs from ILO publications) new approaches to introduce changes in a planned and controlled manner. The output of this research is in the "Organization Development Model".

The situations related with HRM/HRD objectives and strategies in telecommunication organizations were investigated and a "Model to Establish a Human Resource Management and Development Strategy" was produced.

1.3 The ITU has organized Task Forces in the different regions on possibilities offered by CBT.

Some manuals and software prototype application packages for support of HRM/HRD activities have been developed or are being developed, such as:

- GIFT - Computerized Management of Telecommunication Training.
- MANPLAN - Manpower Planning simulator to forecast manpower needs, now available on commercial software (Multiplan, Lotus 1.2.3 and Excel).
- Tools to develop CBT courseware and to prepare interactive presentations, multiple test, case studies, and others using, for example, "empty structures" (applications that can be used several times independently of the content of the course) currently available for DOS and being developed/adapted to be used through Windows.

The ITU has investigated the possibilities offered by telecommunication networks and TIES with the aim to establish a "virtual office" to work together, thus reducing the number of missions.

1.4 **Interregional training meetings** were held in Nynashamn, Sweden, 1990 (107 participants from 66 organizations) and in Brasilia, Brazil, 1993 (192 participants from 76 organizations).

Regional training meetings for coordination of HRD activities for each region were held in: Dakar, Senegal (1988); Darmstadt, Germany (1989); Nairobi, Kenya (1989); Zruc, Czechoslovakia (1989); Guadeloupe, Caribbean (1990); Czechoslovakia (1990); Harare, Zimbabwe (1991); La Paz, Bolivia (1991); Madrid, Spain (1991); Delhi, India (1992); Conakry, Guinea (1992); Maputo, Mozambique (1993).

Regional CBT/TBT meetings for some regions were held in: Brasilia, Brazil (1988); ITU, Geneva (1989); Nynasham, Sweden (1990); Madrid, Spain (1991); Amman, Jordan (1992); Lisboa, Portugal (1992); Suva, Fiji (1992); Bogota, Colombia (1993).

1.5 The HRD staff updated and/or produced the following materials:

- ITU Training Development Guidelines (TDG).
- Services, Standards and Guidelines offered by the ITU in the Area of Human Resource Management and Development (to replace the former Guide to the ITU ISS).
- ITU Job/Training classification code.
- Manual for the MANPLAN (includes also the Excel version of Manplan).
- Practical Guide for Training Analysts.
- Study of the HRM/HRD situation and an aide-memoire for HR Analysts to define a HRM/HRD strategy.
- Strategic Planning - Organizational Development and Human Resource Management and Development Strategy Models.
- Directory of Telecommunication Training Centres.

2. Item 2: Task-oriented training

The HRD staff promoted task-oriented training especially with the senior and top authorities in telecommunication organizations. During some of the missions, the HRD staff also assisted in the organization of programs based on modular, task-oriented training to meet national training needs.

The national staff was trained in course development through the ITU course development workshops. A total of 918 course developers from national and/or regional training centres have been trained in the use of the ITU Training Development standards (see attached graph on HRD statistics).

3. Item 3: Direct training of telecom staff

1579 managers of human resources in telecommunication entities (including broadcasting organizations) were trained in general management, HRM/HRD, organization development, manpower planning, use of computers in training, CBT/TBT techniques. 560 instructors were trained in instructional techniques. A total of 1057 persons were trained in the different fields of HRM/HRD. See attached graphs on HRD statistics.

In order to meet the need for improvement of management and organization development, the ITU HRD staff had to update the existing workshops and to develop new ones.

The available workshops with training material in English, French and Spanish are:

- Management for Senior Executives: new workshop.
- New Approaches for Success - Telecom Top managers: new workshop in joint-venture with the PTT of the Netherlands.
- Organization Development: new workshop.
- Nature and Purpose of HRM/HRD: new workshop.

- Training Management: updated workshop.
- Manpower Planning: updated workshop.
- Course Development (Part I and Part II): updated workshop.
- Instructor Training: updated workshop.
- Instructor/Administrator Training: updated workshop.
- CBT/TBT Techniques: new workshop.
- Job Description workshop: new workshop (will be ready in 1994).

The ITU field experts are normally briefed on ITU HRM/HRD and Training Standards by the HRD staff at Headquarters and/or the HRD Regional Officers in the different Regions of the world.

4. Item 4: Coordination of inter-regional activities

The Union participated in different activities in the regions (sectorial studies on HRM/HRD, training needs analysis, manpower planning, running workshops) in cooperation with other organizations. Such activities are often co-financed by the organization concerned. A valuable cooperation has been established with:

- Forum Secretariat, in the South Pacific Region.
- APT (Asia-Pacific Telecommunity) in Asia.
- CITEI (Comisión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones) in Americas Region.
- AHCIET (Asociación Hispanoamericana de Centros de Investigación y Capacitación) in Americas Region.
- CARICOM y CANTO in the Caribbean.
- PATU (Pan African Telecommunication Union) in Africa.
- UAPT (Union Africaine de Postes et Télécommunications) in Africa.
- Broadcasting Organization in Asia.
- Broadcasting Organization in Africa.
- ULCRA (Unión Latinoamericana y del Caribe de Radiocomunicación) in Americas Region.
- FES (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung) based in Germany.
- INTELSAT
- CABLE & WIRELESS

The Union supported activities of AFRALTI, ESMT and MCTC, as well as of INCATEL training institution in the Central America sub-region.

The Union assisted in the preparation of a project for a "model" training centre for Hungary, that may be enhanced to cover some of the needs of East-European countries. The creation of a training centre in Vilnius, Lithuania, is now being discussed, that could be enhanced to cover the needs of the three Baltic states. ITU promotes the establishment of regional training centres in the Americas Region, for example, in Brazil and Colombia.

The exchange of information and experience on HRM/HRD is achieved through:

- Regional and inter-regional meetings, task-force meetings and regional/sub-regional forums.
- The International Sharing System (ISS).
- The Human Resource Development Quarterly (HRDQ), published by the HRD division. Articles written by telecommunication organizations specialists, as well as, by the ITU HRD experts reflect the experience gathered in all regions. In different meetings, countries requested that ITU/BDT should continue publishing and distributing HRDQ free-of-charge.

5. Item 5: The International Sharing System (ISS)

The ISS information is basically managed in different data bases containing information on:

- Traditional Training Material, which are packages in paper and other printed materials, developed by different organizations.
- CBT/TBT courseware, also developed by different organizations.
- Training Opportunities, which are courses scheduled by different entities in the world, where telecommunication organizations can send students.

For the time being, ITU publishes the list of resources every six months as an annex to the HRDQ.

6. Item 6: Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (TCDC)

The Union facilitated the exchange of instructors and other specialized staff, to run ITU workshops (Instructor Training workshop, Course Development workshop, Management of Training workshop and Manpower Planning workshop), to perform consultancy missions in other telecommunication organizations of their and other regions in different aspects of HRM/HRD and Training, through the TCDC program. Several specialists in Americas and Africa Regions, who were trained by ITU Regional Experts, can perform these tasks.

7. Item 7: Maintenance of the ISS

ITU sends the course(s) description(s) from the ISS databases at the request of organizations, indicating the contact person in charge. That means that ITU have to maintain the databases updated. The interested organization and the supplier then decide bilaterally how to share the resources. Information on ITU/ISS activities is given in attached graph on ISS.

The results of the ISS performance evaluation showed that the countries agreed that the ISS was valuable and that it should continue to be operated (with a few improvements to be introduced).

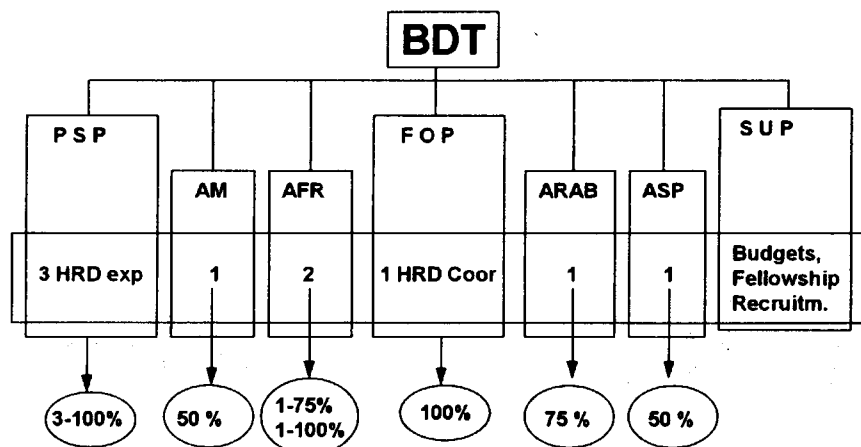
The countries requested ITU to develop further a "free" access to ISS databases so that they can be updated directly by the interested parties and consulted electronically at distance. A first attempt was made and a CBT/TBT courseware database may be consulted through TIES - Gopher server. At a later stage, the countries using TIES will consult and directly update the ISS databases.

8. Item 8: Organization of the HRM/HRD function in the BDT

After Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, the former Training Division was renamed Human Resource Development Division. The HRD Division, through its Head, had the control of both the HRD staff at Headquarters and the staff in the different Regions.

Later, in the new BDT structure approved by the Council, the HRD field staff were assigned formally to the Chief of each Regional Office, and the staff at Headquarters were assigned to two Departments. The former Head of the Division was assigned as HRD Coordinator to FOP.

To be able to use the HRM/HRD Regional Officers and Headquarters staff to implement a coherent program, the HRD group was managed as a matrix organization. That provided the unique opportunity to test the real work of the matrix system in the BDT. The following diagram shows the organization and the constraints in the use of the HRD staff:



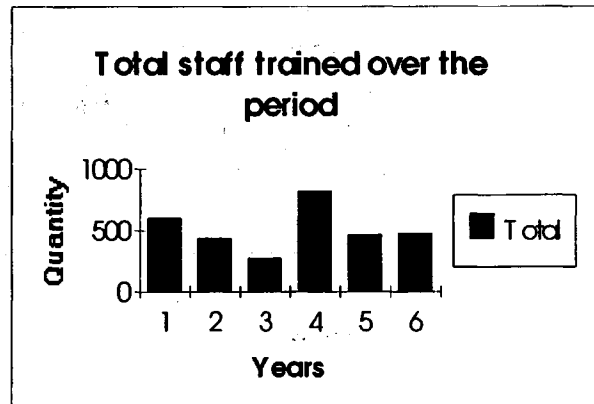
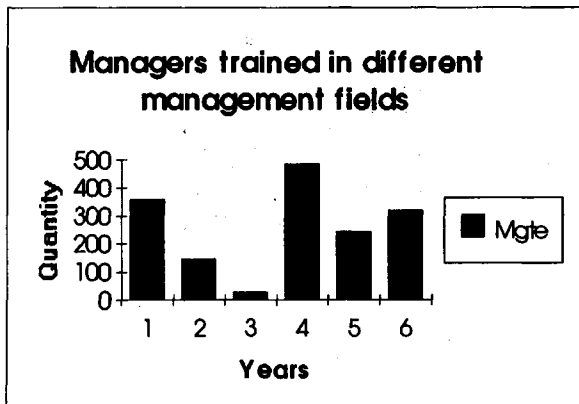
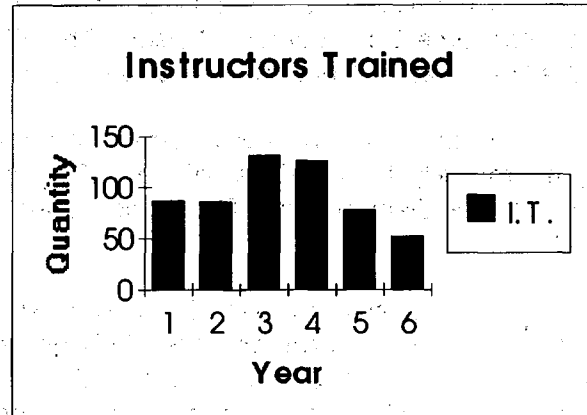
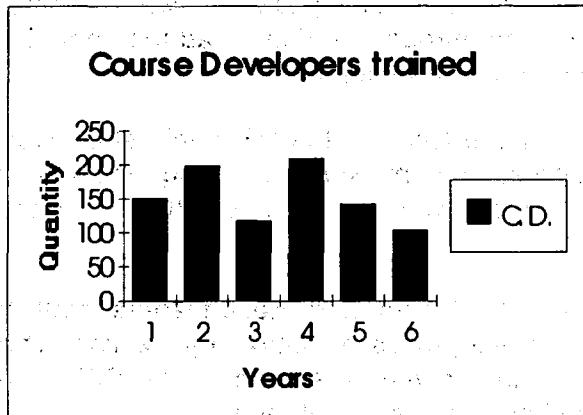
Note - The HRD Regional Officer post in Asia and Pacific Region is frozen and the Area Representative in Jakarta spends approximately 50% of his time attending HRD activities. The HRD Regional Officer in Americas Region dedicates only 50% of his time to HRD and the rest to other administrative matters.

The HRD group has already applied the Management By Objectives (MBO) approach during the last four or five years, with very satisfactory experience and results. This way to manage HRD program in a matrix organization is now in line with the general effort of the ITU to introduce MBO as a tool for management in all the Union's sectors.

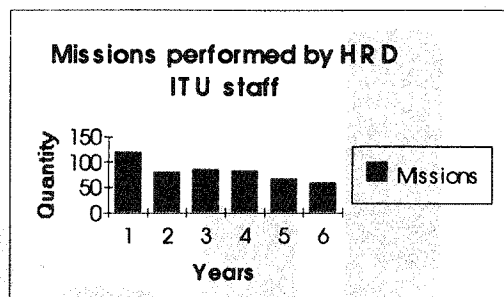
The unification of the HRD staff at Headquarters under FOP Department in October 1993 facilitated very much the implementation of activities, however the matrix organization and MBO should continue to be applied to manage HRM/HRD experts in the field.

HRD STATISTICS

Period 1988 - 1993



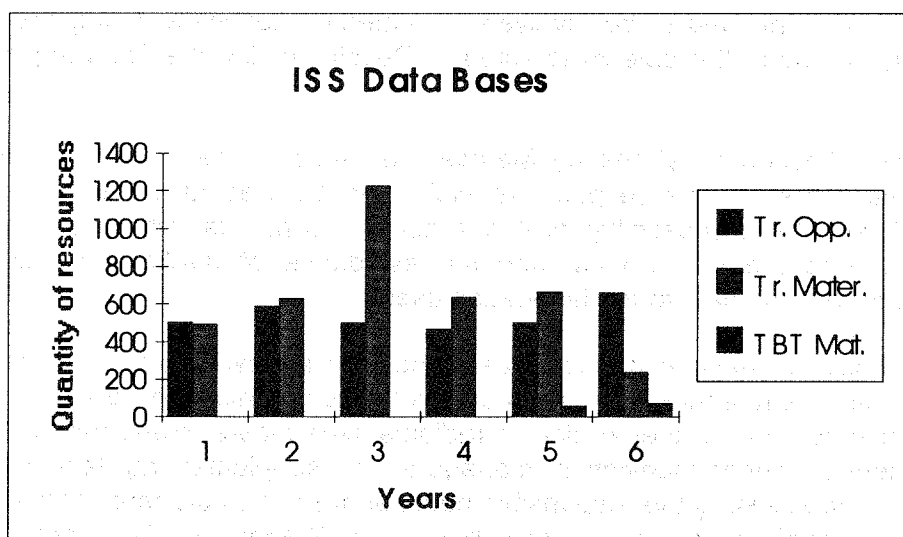
Year	I. T.	C. D.	Mgte	Total	Missions
1 = 1988	87	150	360	597	119
2 = 1989	86	198	145	429	80
3 = 1990	131	117	25	273	86
4 = 1991	126	208	485	819	83
5 = 1992	78	142	245	465	66
6 = 1993	52	103	319	474	59
TOTALS	560	918	1579	3057	493



INTERNATIONAL SHARING SYSTEM

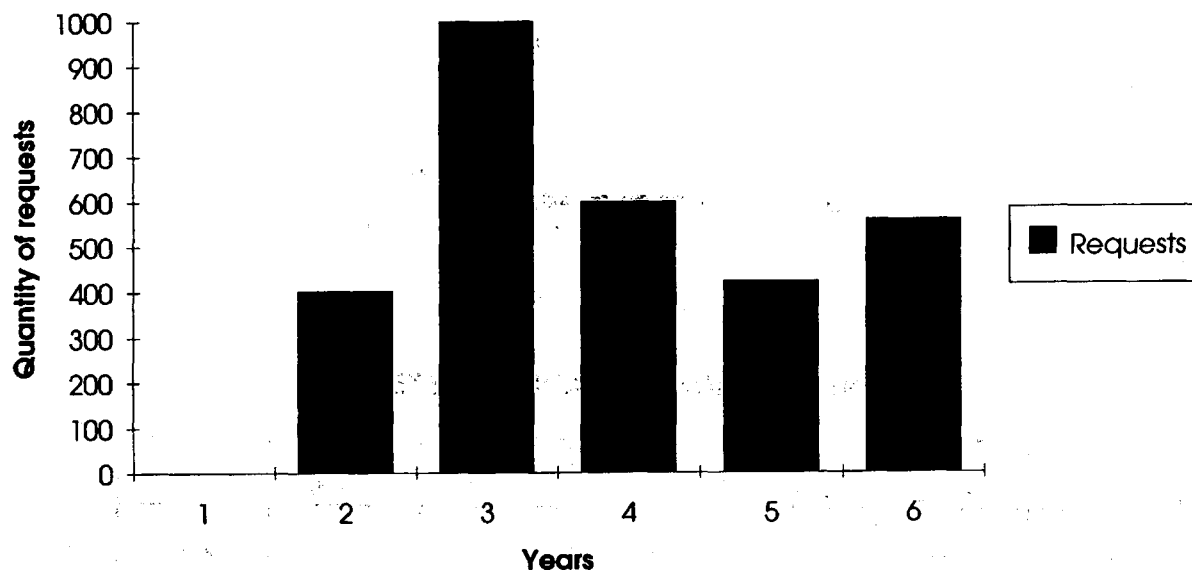
Year	1 = 1988	2 = 1989	3 = 1990	4 = 1991	5 = 1992	6 = 1993
Tr. Opp.	503	589	501	465	500	659
Tr. Mater.	492	630	1227	636	662	238
TBT Mat.	0	0	0	0	54	70
Requests		402	1000	600	423	559

Available Resources



Activity performed by ITU HQ's to answer the requests for information

Processed requests for information



RESOLUTION 33

Seminars

The Union continued to be involved in numerous seminars during the period 1990-1994, and in order to attain the objectives listed in Resolution 33, the following activities were supported:

1. The coordination of efforts by Member countries of the Union with regard to the organization of seminars; in this respect, special attention was given to the needs of the developing countries, the compatibility of the proposed seminars with the overall technical assistance provided to these countries, and the avoidance of duplication and overlapping. Particular attention was also paid to the languages used.

2. The choice of seminar themes was made with a view to assuring the follow-up of regional development conferences (e.g. seminars on telecommunication policies, regulation and restructuring, workshops on the preparation of radiomaritime master plans for African countries, workshops for senior telecommunication managers), to supplementing technical assistance already provided, or to assisting the responsible national officials to prepare for their participation in world and regional conferences on specific subjects (e.g. Preparatory Seminar to WARC-92).

3. The Union organized seminars with financial support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), several governments, international development institutions, and the private sector. In addition, seminars were also organized with the funds allocated by the Council under sections 7.145, 7.150 and partly 7.190 of the ITU regular budget with the aim to promote the organization of seminars. The services of lecturers were in almost all cases provided free of charge by their employing administrations or organizations, thus consolidating their interest in ITU activities in this field.

4. Special attention was given to constantly improving the effectiveness of these seminars in the light of the experience gained.

5. The documentation supplied to the seminars is widely used by administrations for training and consultation purposed. In the case of seminars on subjects of universal interest, the documents were published in book form, and disseminated to the participants and to administrations.

6. Information about seminars was regularly presented to the Council in the *"Report on the activities of the Union"* since November 1993 on TIES.

The following main items were dealt with in seminars organized during the period 1990-1994:

- **Computerized Telecommunication Applications** (e.g. China, Kenya, Malaysia)
- **Data Communications** (e.g. Kenya, United Kingdom: Cable & Wireless)
- **Digital Transmissions** (e.g. United Kingdom: Cable & Wireless)
- **Frequency Management** (e.g. China, Greece, Trinidad & Tobago, Venezuela)
- **ISDN and Signalling System No. 7** (e.g. China, Cyprus, Kenya, Yugoslavia)
- **Management Information System** (e.g. Kenya, Senegal)
- **Manpower Planning** (e.g. Bolivia, Colombia, Egypt, Kenya)
- **Maritime Radiocommunications** (e.g. Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Mauritius, Mozambique)
- **Mobile Radio** (e.g. Costa Rica, Gambia, Indonesia, Jordan, Mexico, Pakistan, Singapore)
- **Network Management** (e.g. Australia, Kenya, Korea, Sweden)
- **Optical Fibres** (e.g. Bangladesh, India, Singapore, Tunis)
- **PLANITU** (e.g. Brazil, China, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco, Uzbekistan)
- **Rural Telecommunications** (e.g. China, Germany, India, Italy)
- **Satellite Communications** (e.g. Egypt, Malawi, United Kingdom: Cable & Wireless, Zambia)
- **Sound and TV Broadcasting** (e.g. Benin, Cyprus, Italy, Malaysia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand, USA)
- **Tariff and Traffic** (e.g. Cameroon, China, Ethiopia, Kenya)
- **Telecommunication Financing** (e.g. Mali, Pakistan, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Thailand)
- **Telecommunication Maintenance** (e.g. Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gambia, India, Malaysia, Zaire)
- **Telecommunication Management** (e.g. China, Costa Rica, Fiji, Finland, Indonesia, Malta, Mozambique, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia)
- **Training Development** (e.g. Cyprus, Fiji, Senegal, Syria, Zambia)

4.5.3 Appraisal of the technical cooperation activities carried out by the Union during the period 1989-1993

4.5.3.1 General remarks

Full accounts of the work accomplished by the Union in the field of technical cooperation since the last Plenipotentiary Conference have been published annually in the report on the activities of the International Telecommunication Union. A summary of the trends and principal features of this work during the years 1989-1993 is given in the paragraphs which follow. Many aspects have been dealt with in section 5.2 describing how the Union has responded to the Resolutions relating to technical cooperation adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989).

The Union's technical cooperation activities are carried out in conformity with Article 1 of the ITU Convention (Nice, 1989) which calls upon the Union to "foster international cooperation in the delivery of technical assistance to the developing countries and the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in developing countries by every means at its disposal, including through its participation in the relevant programmes of the United Nations and the use of its own resources, as appropriate". More precise instructions are given in the Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) and in the decisions of the Council.

An analysis of the financial resources made available to the Union for technical cooperation activities from all sources is given in § 5.3.5 which also shows the cumulative projects expenditure and the percentage of the total expenditure incurred in each region.

It is difficult to suggest a general yardstick by which to measure the impact of the technical cooperation programme. There are only a few cases where the benefit of the ITU's technical assistance can be measured in financial terms, for instance when very similar projects are implemented with and without the involvement of the ITU or when the ITU can obtain better conditions from a supplier than those offered to a developing country. It is our conviction that with its well targeted actions the BDT amply produces opportunities for project implementation as well as savings (as in the case of human resources management) which are more than ten times the allocated budget.

4.5.3.2 Principal objectives

The Union's telecommunication development activities were reoriented to assure the transition from the main function of technical cooperation project implementation towards the enlarged function responding to the global concept of telecommunication development. The activities can be regrouped into four main areas of activities as presented below:

The promotion of the development of the regional telecommunication networks

The Union continued its efforts to promote the development of telecommunication networks at the regional level in Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East and Europe, with a view to their integration into the world-wide telecommunication system.

The Union has endeavoured to maintain and strengthen its collaboration with the UNDP, the UN Regional Economic Commissions, the World Bank as well as with a wide variety of regional and sub-regional organizations. It has established and maintained close ties with many economic and financial institutions dealing with development.

a) Africa

Until 31 January 1992 the regional activities in Africa continued to be centred around two PANAFTTEL projects, namely Operation and Extension, and Rehabilitation and Maintenance. The PANAFTTEL network objective was to enable 45 African countries to communicate directly with one another without transiting through switching centres located outside Africa. As of now, PANAFTTEL radio-relay systems on routes totalling some 40,000 km in length have either been or are in the process of being installed. To complement these transmission routes, 39 international telephone switching centres have also been or are in the process of being installed. Moreover, nearly 8 000 km of submarine cables have been installed, and 42 of the 45 countries participating in the project have earth stations for satellite communications.

The Steering Committee of the two PANAFTTEL projects decided to end the two projects on 31 January 1992, and to propose the preparation of a preparatory assistance project in consultation with the Pan African Telecommunications Union (PATU). This project was intended to ensure continuity between the two PANAFTTEL projects and the new project designed to assist African telecommunication administrations in developing and modernizing their telecommunications, particularly through the introduction of new technologies and services, and the continued improvement of telecommunication network efficiency. Unfortunately, the considerable reductions decided by the UNDP Governing Council with regard to resources for regional programmes mean that this preparatory assistance project cannot be followed up.

Before the closure of the two projects, preparation of a guide on maintenance planning and a handbook on the specifications for Signalling System No. 7 for African countries was completed.

However, two new projects have been prepared, and their implementation will start as soon as their funding is secured. The first project concerns improvement of network efficiency and introduction of new technologies in the telecommunication networks of African countries, and the second one is related to the establishment of a Management Information System for African countries at national and regional levels.

As to the other major regional project for Africa, the Regional African Satellite Communication System (RASCOM), the Conference of African Ministers of Telecommunications (Abuja, 4-6 February 1991) decided that the ITU should continue to be the executing agency for the transition phase of the project, under the supervision of a Committee of Experts from 15 African countries.

The second Conference of African Ministers of Telecommunications, which met in Abidjan from 25-27 May 1992 under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) decided to set up the RASCOM organization with its headquarters in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), and to move on to the operational states, beginning immediately with the pre-operational stage. The Conference of Ministers also adopted the Convention and the Operating Agreement setting up the RASCOM organization. During its meeting in Abidjan (27-28 November 1993), the RASCOM Interim Assembly of Parties established the first Board of Directors which is composed of twenty countries: fifteen countries which are the largest holders of investment shares in the organization, and five countries representing the signatories of an African region not otherwise represented. During its meeting of 29 September-2 October 1993, the Board appointed the first Director General of the RASCOM organization. The new African satellite organization started its activities on 1 November 1993 in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire).

The development of the regional network has also been fostered by the contacts maintained with many regional and sub-regional organizations, notably PATU, for which ITU sub-contracted some PANAFTTEL activities. One of the objective of the implementation of regional

projects is to build up the institutional capability of regional/subregional organizations having specific responsibility in telecommunications so that they would be in a better position to coordinate the development of the regional network.

b) Latin America and the Caribbean

Following the American Regional Telecommunication Development Conference (AM-RDC) held in Acapulco, 1992, the coordination and implementation with the Inter-American Telecommunication Conference of CITELE has increased.

As a big part of the recommendations made by the Conference referred to regional and sub-regional subjects, many activities related to these subjects have been developed between ITU and CITELE. Additionally, ITU, through its Regional Office in Brasilia and the Area Offices in Santiago and Tegucigalpa, has participated and collaborated with all the meetings of the permanent committees of CITELE.

Another important activity undertaken in the sub-region is the development of SAT (Andean System of Telecommunications) through the implementation of a Project with the countries of the Andean Pact (ASETA). ITU made a considerable contribution for the implementation of this project, around a half million of dollars. The objective was the elaboration of both a strategic and technical planning to digitalize the sub-regional network. The five countries of the sub-region, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, contributed to the realization of the work with a lot of national experts.

The second part of this project is the execution of the plan and this should be implemented during 1994 and 1995.

Regarding the Caribbean region, there were many activities which have been carried out together with the Caribbean Telecommunication Union (CTU). These activities were specially oriented to the modernization of the regulatory framework as well as the laws and rules of the telecommunication sector. A big effort has also been made for the planning of the sub-regional network, in order to allow the direct communication among the different countries of the region.

In addition, other important activities have been also carried out with the Caribbean Association of National Telecommunication Organization (CANTO) and with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

ITU also participates in all the activities related to the regional technical commission for telecommunications in Central America (COMTELCA), responsible for planning, operation and maintenance of the international network, and of the Central American Telecommunications Institute (INCALEL), responsible for the high-level training for all Central American Administrations.

Referring to the Latin American Association of Telecommunication Research and Study Centres (ALCIET), activities continue in a very positive way and the work is developing and increasing every year.

c) Asia and the Pacific

The work focused on the development of networks, introduction of new technologies, modernization of services, the adoption of improved maintenance practices, and computer-aided management techniques.

At the intercountry level, the main activities were undertaken within the framework of a series of UNDP-funded projects, e.g. networking of test and development centres, computer software development and training, regional telecommunication planning, telecommunications management development and training, advisory assistance in sound and television planning, Pacific regional telecommunications training, and cellular radio telephone systems application.

The ITU maintained close collaboration with the region's administrations and regional and sub-regional organizations, and participated in many of their meetings. ITU now participates actively in the UN coordinating process of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and, in addition, the ITU field staff actively participated in and supported the work of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), the ASEAN Subcommittee on Post and Telecommunications (ASEAN/Postel), the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU), the Asian Institute for Broadcast Development (AIBD), the South Pacific Forum Secretariat. Joint development projects were completed during the period with the APT, the ASEAN/Postel, and the ABU and further joint development project collaboration has been planned with ABU, APT, ASEAN/Postel, and the Forum Secretariat.

d) Europe

Some 12 countries of Eastern and Southern Europe have been assisted by the project European Telecommunication Development (EUROTELDEV). Its main objectives were to provide their economic sectors with a more effective international telecommunication infrastructure through the introduction of new and appropriate technologies, and modern tools and methods for management and operations. Before the end of the project (1991), the feasibility study in the framework of Regional Backbone Network (TET) was endorsed, and a memorandum of understanding was signed between the nine countries concerned, which undertook to proceed with the defined implementation strategy.

The ITU maintained contact and cooperation with funding organizations such as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the World Bank (WB) and the European Union (EU), as well as cooperation and coordination organizations - the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Regional Commonwealth in the Field of Communications (RCC).

e) Arab States

Assistance in developing the regional telecommunication networks in the Arab States is provided by a regional project, MODARABTEL - Modern Arab Telecommunication Development, which is assisted in creating cooperation networks between Arab States and helping in the implementation of National Networks for data communications, new services (digital mobile radio and telematic services), elaborate a programme of applied research, introduction of computer application in the training process and creation of a statistical data base.

The regional cooperation networks achieved through MODARABTEL project, together with completed operational networks achieved, from the previous regional project MEDARABTEL and the satellite network ARABSAT which provided additional high quality facilities diversifying the terrestrial networks, brought the Arab Telecommunication Regional Network, to the reliable and developed one which consists of a complete panoply of transmission media, including satellite earth stations, high-grade microwave systems, submarine cables and land cable systems, together with the international switching centres in the countries of the region. Computer techniques were used for traffic engineering, network planning, maintenance and management. The transition from analogue to digital techniques was also covered.

The strengthening of national telecommunication technical and administrative services in development countries

The aim of strengthening national telecommunication technical and administrative services has been realized largely by means of the many country projects funded by the UNDP from its IPF of Special Funds, or by funds-in-trust provided by the recipient country or a third party. In addition, the catalytic fund for telecommunication development from the ITU budget provided contribution to this effect.

Many administrations now clearly recognize how essential it is for successful development to have a well defined master plan with the basic parameters of development prepared for the coming 20-25 years, and backed-up by investment plans for 5-7 years in conformity with the long-term targets. This not only prevents expensive and troublesome changes of pattern in the network, but also facilitates the acquisition of development funding from international banks and lending institutions to whom clear guidelines signal a worthwhile investment. Many of the national projects carried out with the aid of the Union in all regions have, therefore, dealt with the preparation of master plans (e.g. Bhutan, Bolivia, Lesotho, Libya, Mauritania, Paraguay).

No less important to the successful development of telecommunication networks and services is efficient maintenance. For many years this was an aspect which tended to be neglected in favour of new installations, which were often easier to finance from external sources. Administrations and funding institutions and even suppliers and manufacturers now recognize that this approach is wasteful and, in the long term, counter-productive. Emphasis has, therefore, been given in a number of projects to the improvement of the maintenance organization and budgeting of the necessary resources to ensure efficient maintenance of installed equipment, including the incorporation in tender specification documents of provisions facilitating the subsequent maintenance. As examples we could mention assistance to Lesotho (implementation of NPIM), Cameroon (installation and acceptance testing of telecommunication equipment), Myanmar (Telecommunication Test and Development Centre), Nepal (quality assurance), Libya (consultancy in maintenance and operation), St. Lucia (O&M for monitoring system).

A third major thrust of efforts to improve telecommunications is that which aims at improving the management structure of the administration, and a number of projects in all regions have had one or other facet of management as principal objective (El Salvador: organizational strengthening; Honduras: improvement of institutional management; Sri Lanka: telecommunication management development; Dominican Republic: regulatory aspects; etc.).

In several administrations this has often taken the form of introducing modern computerized techniques to planning, project supervision, billing and accounting, and general management information activities of the administration (e.g. introduction of a Management Information System in Kuwait).

In addition to the above activities, projects have been executed covering research and development (notably in Brazil where a large-scale R&D project has been funded by Brazil itself as a cost-sharing project through the UNDP), frequency management, traffic engineering, operations, tariffs, and many others. Full details of all country projects under implementation during the period covered by this report, funded both by UNDP (which includes cost-sharing) and by Funds-In-Trust, are given in the annex to the annual report on the activities of the Union.

The development of human resources for telecommunications

The development of human resources (HRD) is an important facet of all technical cooperation activities provided by ITU. This cooperation is provided by two means: either direct

assistance to requesting countries, or assistance through project organization and implementation. Resolution 32 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference deals with direct assistance: Standards for Human Resources Management/Development (HRM/HRD). A detailed report of activities implemented is included in the report related to the afore-mentioned Resolution. Another activity consists of organizing projects which can take many forms such as the establishment of training centres in the administrations concerned, establishment of human resources management units, definition of strategies and objectives for administrations in the area of HRM/HRD, establishment of Master Plans in HRM/HRD, sector studies with manpower planning and forecast definitions, management development programmes, etc.

Fellowship training, allowing officials of the recipient administration to be trained abroad, is another significant method of HRD. This training may come in the guise of an individual fellowship and formal training in an existing training centre, or it may take the form of participation in a seminar or workshop where matters of importance to a number of administrations with similar problems are discussed, information and ideas are exchanged, and common proposals for solutions are suggested. In the past years, the private sector and other organizations have participated jointly with ITU in fellowships programmes. Through special agreement, they finance part of the study costs, and ITU bears the remaining costs.

All projects including those which do not provide either of these HRD forms nevertheless invariably include provisions for counterpart training which will allow the staff of the administration to continue the work initiated within the framework of the project.

A major boost to all forms of HRD has, however, come from the ITU HRD standardization process, through which HRD standards and guidelines have been produced (i.e. CODEVEL (Course Development Standards), Manpower Planning standards and procedures, Organization Development Model, HRM/HRD Strategy model, etc.), and its International Sharing System (ISS) for resource materials, has facilitated human resource and training activities over a wide range of specialities on a world-wide basis.

The traditional training project, consisting of the establishment of a training centre for telecommunications in a developing country, has continued to be executed in a number of countries. Many administrations which have, in the past, benefited from such projects are now autonomous and are even able to provide expertise to contribute to similar activities.

In addition to the traditional project for the setting up of a training centre, the period in question has seen an increase in the number of projects, of comparatively short duration, to provide a specific form of advanced-technology expertise to establish a training course in a given technology in an existing training centre or institute. Favourite subjects have been the introduction of computer techniques and computer communications, satellite communications, the introduction of digital techniques - both at equipment level and for the planning of the conversion from an analogue to a digital environment -, the introduction of fibre optic equipment and technology into the network, and tariffs and accounting system.

The long list of seminars, workshops and meetings which are organized every year indicates the progress made in the transfer of know-how, the dissemination of information, and the general development of human resources by this technique. These seminars cover all types of operational problems encountered and also deal with the methodology of HRD such as course development, manpower planning, and technology-based training.

Major projects such as those for the preparation of master plans contribute significantly to HRD in that they contain an objective requiring the setting up of a planning cell within the administration to follow up on the initial planning, and ensure regular updating of the plans in the light of changing social and economic circumstances. Furthermore, the master plan

comprises a section dealing with manpower needs within the administration which the planners see as necessary to support the network development.

The meetings held in prosecution of the large regional projects such as PANAFTTEL also served as a useful forum for the interchange of expertise between the representatives of different administrations. Several meetings focused on manpower planning and forecast of training needs took place in the framework of the EUROTTELDEV-project (end December 1991).

Under the regional project a series of seminars/workshops were organized and conducted in Asia and the Pacific region. The collaboration with the Pacific Island's FORUM Secretariat plays an important role in these activities.

Strengthening of the regional presence

The year 1990 has to be considered as a transitional year. In 1989, the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, in Articles 7 and 14 of the Constitution, created the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) as a new permanent organ of the ITU, and defined its mandate. Officially, the BDT started its activities 1 January 1990.

For the BDT, 1991 must be seen as the turning point between the final phase of Technical Cooperation Department and Centre for Telecommunications Development staff redeployment on the one hand, and the first phase of the strengthening of the regional presence on the other.

The reinforced regional presence manifested itself in 1991 by the establishment of two Regional Offices, at Addis Ababa and Cairo respectively, as well as an Area Office at Bridgetown.

1992 was the year during which the final steps were taken to fully implement the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference Resolution 17 concerning the BDT's regional presence. All professional posts in the regions were filled. The Regional Divisions at headquarters were dismantled as they have been replaced by the Regional Offices in the field. The part of the functions of the former Regional Divisions, which had to be kept in headquarters, was distributed to the Coordinators of the appropriate regions in the FOP Department. The problems arising from the implementation of the regional presence are under study at headquarters.

a) Africa

The field representation of the ITU/BDT in Africa was deployed so that by the end of 1991 the manpower situation comprised:

- four Area Representatives at Dakar (2), Harare and Yaounde
- three Area Officers for Network Management, Operation and Maintenance at Dakar, Harare and Yaounde
- two Area Officers for Human Resources Development at Addis Ababa and Dakar.

At the end of 1992, field representation in the Africa region was as follows:

- five Area Representatives at Addis Ababa, Dakar, Harare and Yaounde
- three experts for Network Management, Operation and Maintenance at Dakar, Harare and Yaounde
- two Area Officers for Human Resources Development at Addis Ababa and Dakar
- one Head of Regional Office at Addis Ababa.

The Area Representatives carried out several missions, participated in various meetings and conferences in their respective areas, and proposed 27 new projects. The Area Officers for Human Resources Development organized several seminars in different countries.

The Area Experts for Network Management, Operation and Maintenance prepared a document on telecommunication quality of service indicators aimed at improving network efficiency.

b) Americas

The 1991 ITU/BDT field representation in the region included:

- two Area Representatives in Santiago and Tegucigalpa
- two Area Officers for Network Management, Operation and Maintenance at Santiago and Tegucigalpa
- one Area Officer for Human Resources Development at Santiago.

In 1992 ITU/BDT staff in the field were as follows:

- one Head of Regional office for Latin America and the Caribbean in Brasilia
- one Area Representative in Tegucigalpa
- two Experts for Network Management, Operation and Maintenance in Santiago and Tegucigalpa
- one Area Officer for Human Resources Management and Development in Brasilia.

Under the guidance, supervision and participation of headquarters through the staff of the Department of Field Operations, Area Representatives carried out more than 100 missions, prepared some 36 new projects, and supervised 58 projects, the greater part of which received financing from public funds.

c) Asia and Pacific

The Area Office for West and South Asia was strengthened by the posting of an Associate Expert and of an Area Officer for Network Management, Operation and Maintenance in June and July respectively.

The Area Office for South-East Asia also benefited from the posting of an Associate Expert as of October 1991.

The main activities undertaken by the Area Office for South-East Asia included sectoral review support for Cambodia and Lao PDR, preparation of submissions and follow-up on the fifth UNDP Inter-Country Programme (ICP 5), a programme review for Myanmar, project document preparations for Cambodia, training support for the Pacific Islands in collaboration with the Forum Secretariat, and support for ongoing projects. The Area Office also benefited from the posting of a new Area Representative, a Network Management Officer, and an Associate Expert near the end of the year.

The main activities undertaken by the Area Office for West and South Asia included monitoring and support for ongoing projects, and sectoral support to identify areas for assistance in the context of national planning objectives and formulation and follow-up on project proposals.

The field office staff of the region carried out 98 missions, supervised 40 projects, prepared 25 new project documents and proposals, undertook 10 sectoral and other studies, and held regular consultations with the UNDP field offices.

d) Arab States

Support was provided through a number of country and inter-country projects financed by the UNDP to promote the development of the regional telecommunication networks. At the inter-country level, the main activities were undertaken in the framework of MODARABTEL - Modern Arab Telecommunication Development.

The Fourth Steering Committee Meeting (Rabat, October 1993) assessed and approved all implemented activities, together with the work plan, for the remaining period of the project, i.e. until the end of June 1994.

The ITU maintained special and close collaboration with the Arab Permanent Telecommunication Committee of the League of Arab States by attending all its meetings and coordinating common activities to avoid duplication or repetition. It also maintained close collaboration with the other Regional Organizations such as the Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU), the Arab Satellite Organization (ARABSAT), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), with a view to promoting the development of telecommunications in the Region.

e) Europe and CIS

During the 47th session of the Council (July 1992), the structural implementation of the BDT was examined in detail, more particularly the strengthening of field activities and the resources allocated to headquarters (Summary Records of the Second and Third Meetings of Committee 3). The previous year's decision that Eastern & Central European issues be coordinated from Geneva, through the Europe and Middle East Division, was recalled. Since then, the situation had changed, the number of countries in the region had grown, and they were increasingly in need of ITU projects to promote their economic development. The Council decided that the activities should be coordinated through a full-time focal point at headquarters, assisted by expert fact-finding missions. The Focal Point for Europe and the CIS Region was nominated as from 1 October 1992.

4.5.3.3 Project components

a) Field personnel services

The provision of expertise to developing countries continues to be the backbone of the efficient implementation of technical cooperation projects in the field. In order to obtain the necessary expertise, the Union has been guided by Resolution 29 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference.

The trend towards an increasing proportion of short-term missions, reflected in the report of the Council to the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, has continued and short-term missions now represent more than 85% of all new appointments. The overall average duration of all missions was 5.1 man-months in 1982, but then decreased to 3.13 in 1988 and 2.4 in 1993. However, the provision of expertise has remained fairly constant at just under 60% of total project expenditure.

While the time required for recruitment has decreased over the period under review, the Union encounters increasing difficulties in securing expertise in the highly sophisticated and scarce technologies. The computerized Roster provides rapid reference to the curricula vitae already submitted to the Union but cannot perform ensure the availability of a candidate for a given mission nor respond to requests for specialists in new fields where expertise is furthermore very restricted on a world-wide basis.

b) Associate Experts

During the period 1989-1993, ten countries financed 36 individual associate experts: nine from the Netherlands, seven from Germany, five from Italy, three each from Denmark, Norway and Sweden, two each from Finland and Japan, one each from France and Rep. of Korea. These are young professionals assigned normally for a two-year period which helps them to become familiar with the UN environment.

c) Volunteers

Under the United Nations Volunteer Programme (UNV), 12 UN volunteers served at UNDP/ITU projects during the period 1989-1993.

Technical college or university graduates, UNVs are assigned for a two-year period, which may be extended. Whereas the associate expert must be assigned to work with a full ITU expert, the UNV may work alone or in association with other UNVs, should no higher level expertise be required for a given project. However, due to the high technicality of telecommunication projects, it is not easy to identify UNV candidates with the right qualifications and experience.

d) Administrative support personnel

Throughout the period under review, locally-recruited administrative support staff (administrative assistants, secretaries, clerks, draftsmen, librarians and drivers) were employed in telecommunication projects and ITU offices each year. They provided necessary administrative/clerical support and their number varied annually in accordance with requirements.

e) Fellowships

A high rate of fellowship implementation has continued during the period covered by this report. Although the UNDP financed fellowships have markedly decreased in the last year, the inclusion of funds for fellowships in the regular budget of the Union has stabilized the level of overall implementation. ITU fellowship funds have mainly been used to provide assistance to developing countries for participation in seminars, workshops and meetings.

Individual training programmes have continued to be of short duration. The average duration is one month. This is due to budgetary constraints in part and that training is required in more specialized fields. Consequently, host countries are requesting higher fees and offering training of shorter duration.

During the period 1989-1993, the Union implemented 6,759 fellowships awarded to nationals of developing countries for studies in one or more host countries. Approximately 72% of these were awarded under UNDP, 23% from ITU funds and 5% from other sources (FIT). However, in 1993 alone, 46% were under UNDP financing, 46% through ITU funds and 8% from other funds.

The geographical distribution of the fellowship holders and other relevant details are given in the response to Resolution 30.

f) Procurement of equipment

1989-1993 Totals for the period	Total Number	Value (in US\$)
Purchase Orders	3,063	33,431,143
Subcontracts ¹⁾	46	15,540,503
Countries for which equipment was provided	94	-----
Regional Projects for which equipment was provided	20	-----
Countries from which equipment was procured	49	-----
Administrative Agreements (drafted & reviewed)	58	-----
Suppliers registered in the Computerized Roster	4502)	-----

- 1) Specially drafted subcontracts are normally drawn up for the supply of unusually costly and complex equipment or systems for which provision of related services such as installation, commissioning, training, etc., is required. Subcontracts are also used for the engagement of consultancy companies.
- 2) The Computerized Roster of suppliers was established in June 1993.

The increasing number of Fund-in-Trust Projects signed during the period under review with equipment procurement as their main component (i.e., Honduras, Brazil, Colombia, Peru) attests to the value placed by developing countries in entrusting the ITU with the purchase of equipment necessary for the development of their telecommunication sector.

4.5.3.4 Participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme and other voluntary programmes

The participation of the Union in technical cooperation activities is funded principally from external financial sources and, to a limited extent, from its own budget for purposes defined in Resolution 18.

The Union's participation in the UNDP and in other voluntary programmes managed by the UNDP is described in the response to Resolution 21.

The Union has played a prominent role in the UNESCO International Programme for the Development of Communications (IPDC). This action is reported upon in the response to Resolution 25.

The Union has acted as executing agency for a number of trust fund projects and these are incorporated in the Union's own special voluntary programme for technical cooperation and reported on in the response to Resolution 24.

Finally, the ITU participates with donor countries in the associate expert scheme for the provision of this additional form of input to technical cooperation projects by countries willing to fund their nationals as associate experts.

4.5.3.5 Financial resources

Financial resources for the Union's technical cooperation programme for the period 1989-1993 are given in Table 3. As can be seen, 79.5% came from the UNDP, while funds-in-trust represent only 17.9%. The UNDP total includes projects financed on a cost-sharing basis, that is to say, projects in which the beneficiary country participates in the financing, sometimes contributing up to 90%.

Although the UNDP continues to be the main source of project financing, it must be noted that the decrease in project expenditure during 1992 and 1993 (first years of the 5th Programming Cycle) is in the region of 47% compared to 1991.

The forecast for the execution of UNDP-financed projects in coming years is not optimistic. Indeed, the decrease in contributions to the UNDP has resulted in a reduction by UNDP of 34% of its foreseen allocations for the 5th cycle. To this must be added the increase in the level of national execution of projects, calculated by the UNDP to be around 30% of available resources and which in fact reached 40% in 1993.

4.5.3.6 ITU resources for technical cooperation and assistance activities

See Section 4.5.2.1 (Resolution 18 - Table 3).

4.5.3.7 Regional African Satellite Communication System (RASCOM)

Insofar as the Regional African Satellite Communication System (RASCOM) project is concerned, the Conference of African Ministers of Telecommunications (Abidjan, May 1992) decided that the ITU should continue to be the Executing Agency for the pre-operational stage of the project until the interim Director-General assumes office.

The Project Director's general report was considered and approved by the first meetings of the interim Assembly of Parties and the interim Board of Directors, held in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), in September/October 1993.

The Board of Directors of the RASCOM Organization, with its headquarters based in Abidjan, met and appointed its interim Director-General who assumed duties on 2 November 1993. The organization has started its operations by the pooling of transponders of countries which operate or plan to operate domestic satellite networks.

4.5.3.8 Priority of the telecommunications sector in national development - economic studies

Telecommunications is a vital priority for economic development. This simple truth was established a long time ago in cost benefit studies which looked at the economic impact of telecommunications investment in developing countries. Those studies often only looked at the direct effect of telecommunications and its profitability in terms of resources used, and not at the indirect effect with respect to creating wider markets, easier communication and therefore more choice and options for consumers, and more market opportunities for producers. In spite of these clearly demonstrated benefits, the telecommunications sector is often neglected.

In many developing countries the telecommunication sector continues to be underdeveloped. Infrastructure is inadequate, service quality is low and the provision of new and modern telecommunication services is often lacking or restricted to a few urban areas. All of the Regional Telecommunication Development Conferences adopted Resolutions and Recommendations which recognized the critical role of telecommunications as an engine for national economic growth, and the important link between regulatory and institutional arrangements and access to financing for infrastructure development.

One of the BDT's aims is to "assist members in analysing the impact and challenges of the changing telecom environment on national telecommunication structures and policies" as called for by Resolution 14 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference. One of the activities of the BDT is therefore to show in a number of studies, the role which telecommunications plays in economic development and which tools can be used to further telecommunications penetration.

The most important question of strategy is how to channel more resources into the sector and how to spur network development and increase its efficiency. Financial resources will come only when adequate regulatory structures are established. In order to analyse the role of telecommunications policies and national experiences in telecommunication restructuring around the world, a set of background studies and information tools is essential. Some of the new approaches, which are taken by some countries, need to be better understood by others before they can be implemented in national strategy plans. The role of the BDT is to serve as a forum for the exchange of experiences and expertise.

With these objectives in mind, the Union continues to support economic studies in this area and to invite experts to participate in the various ITU conferences, workshops and round tables. Furthermore, it assists administrations in the economic training of its officials and, where necessary, the regulatory authorities.

4.5.3.9 Centre for Telecommunications Development (CTD)

1. Introduction

Although the purpose of this report to inform about the activities of the CTD between the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference and the CTD's end in 1991, it is certainly useful to give a short overview of the CTD's beginning to put things in context.

The Report of the Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development, *"The Missing Link"* (December 1984), recommended the establishment of a Centre for Telecommunications Development. This recommendation was considered by the ITU Council during its session in July 1985 which, pursuant to its Resolution 929, decided to establish the Centre for Telecommunications Development within the framework of the ITU, on the basis of voluntary funding, with a separate and identifiable budget and under the supervision of an Advisory Board comprising resource providers and beneficiaries from governmental as well as non-governmental entities in order to provide an opportunity for new partners to join the development process.

In a long-term perspective, the Independent Commission stressed that "in the interest of making best use of contributions to the Centre and bearing in mind its foreseen merger with the TCD, the existing facilities of the ITU should be drawn upon as much as possible".

The Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, having examined the Report on the CTD and bearing in mind its decision to create the Telecommunications Development Bureau (BDT) on the same level as the other organs of the Union had concluded that "... the Centre should be given more time (at least two years) to pursue its catalytic role and to prove itself".

2. Structure of the Centre

In line with the views of the Independent Commission, the Centre was organized to carry out the following main functions:

a) Development policy

To collect information about telecommunications policies and experience, including experience of the role of telecommunications in economic and social development throughout the world, and to make the results available to developing countries to help them formulate policies for the evolution of their own networks.

b) Telecommunications development

To offer advice at the pre-investment stage on organization and structure, planning, maintenance, training and personnel policy, procurement policy, tariff policy, integration of telecommunications with general development programmes, financing of investments.

c) Operations support

To provide specific assistance including preparation of plans, preparation of specifications for projects, assistance with manpower planning and training, management assistance, assistance in research and development.

3. Work of the Centre

The Centre became operational in April 1987, after the adoption of its plan of action and related budget. The field implementation phase of projects started in September 1988 following evaluation/identification missions, the preparation and approval of project documents by the authorities concerned, as well as the appeals for complementary contributions for these projects and the expert recruitment process.

The CTD received contributions from 38 countries plus four global and regional organizations. Contributors included governments, PTTs operators, industry and service providers, including developing countries. Contributions were made in about equal shares of 45% by the private sector (excluding telecommunications operators) and by PTTs/operators/governments, and the remaining 10% by development aid agencies. By country: Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United States and the ex-USSR account for over 70 percent of total contributions. Japan was the leading donor with a share of close to one-third.

The CTD's dealt with a wide spectrum of requirements - identification and specific support missions, projects, preparation of Master Plans, fellowships, seminars and training workshops. The summary of all CTD field activities is presented in the Table below.

Summary of field activities

Regional activities	Africa	Americas	Asia and Pacific	Europe and Middle East	Global/Regional	Total
Projects	7	2	3	4	1	17
Short missions	36	17	20	10	1	84
Studies	-	-	-	-	6	6
Seminars	2	1	2	2	4	11
Total number of activities	45	20	25	16	12	118

Instead of the Independent Commission forecast of US\$ 10 million per year, the Centre's funding remained far below that level. In the best two years, 1988 and 1989, it was possible to collect about SF 5.5 million for each year.

The prolonged discussions (since 1988) about a merger of the CTD and the TCD/BDT had a confusing and adverse effect on the contributors, the result of which was that the resources pledged for 1991 were only 37% of the previous year 1990.

The proportion of utilized in-kind contributions had risen from 11% in 1986-1987 to 32% in 1988-1989, and to 51% in 1990. Over the years, the CTD had applied ingenious solutions to the coordination of in-kind contributions for projects and missions, using limited resources effectively.

4. Merge of the CTD with the BDT

The CTD terminated its activities on 31 December 1991. The 46th session of the ITU Council in May/June 1991 accepted the HLC recommendations and decided that the CTD should best be merged with the new Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT).

Projects for ASETA (the Association of State Telecommunication Undertakings of the Andean Subregional Agreement), Libya, the Maldives and Tunisia which could not be completed by end 1991 were transferred (with the associated resources) to the BDT. The remaining CTD assets were transferred and reallocated to the ex-Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, now Resource Mobilization.

In mid 1991, the CTD comprised 11 staff members, both professional and secretaries; of the ten who applied for other posts at ITU, eight were selected. Two staff members whose applications were unsuccessful left the ITU on 31 December 1991.

It is generally agreed that the CTD has managed its limited resources effectively and produced good field work in response to many requests that would otherwise not have been satisfied. In addition, the CTD provided some learning experience for further improvements and extensions of the ITU development function.

The positive experiences of the CTD were incorporated in the BDT. The 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference in Nice, when defining the mandate of the BDT, actually integrated the mandate of the Centre.

4.5.4 Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D)

In Article 21, the Geneva Constitution stipulates the functions and structure of the Development Sector. Most of the functions have already been pursued by the Technical Cooperation Department of the General Secretariat up to 1989 and by the BDT since 1990 to varying degrees. For ease of reference, the functions as listed in Article 21 are summarized below. Each of them is accompanied by a condensed overview of the BDT activities in the respective area.

a) Raise the level of awareness of decision-makers concerning the important role of telecommunications.

An Economist was appointed charged with showing the socio-economic importance of telecommunications in any national economic and social development programme and advising countries on economic and financial aspects of telecommunication development.

b) Provide information and advice on policy and structural options.

A special effort was made to provide information and advice on telecommunication policy and structural options. Several workshops were held on the subject, partly in collaboration with the World Bank, and a special report entitled *"Restructuring of Telecommunications - Evolution, Policies and Trends"* was prepared for the WTDC-94.

c) Promote telecommunication networks and services, particularly in developing countries.

The promotion of the development, expansion and operation of telecommunication networks and services is a normal, all-encompassing activity in which the BDT field staff as well as the majority of the professionals at headquarters are involved in one way or another. Continuing contact was made with other relevant bodies active in this area.

d) Reinforce human resource planning/management, resource mobilization and research and development.

The Human Resources Development/Management team of the BDT held numerous workshops and produced several guidelines - the most important ones being : *Training Development Guideline*;, *Guidelines for Establishing Training Specifications and Contracts*; *Guidelines for Establishing a Management Improvement Plan for Telecommunications Enterprises*; *Practical Guide for Training Analysts*; *Guide to Diagnostic Study of the Human Resource Management and Development Situation in a Country and within Telecommunication Agencies*; *Strategic Planning, Organizational Development and Human Resource Management and Development Strategy Models - A Guideline for Managers and Consultants*. Resource mobilization has been of special interest for a long time and was strengthened with the arrival of a Resource Mobilization Officer in early 1994.

e) Cooperate with regional telecommunication organizations and development-financing institutions.

Cooperation with regional telecommunication organizations took the form of exchange of relevant information and ensuring that there was no duplication of effort. Contact was maintained with development banks to organize joint seminars and to obtain project financing.

f) Monitor the status of projects and ensure their proper execution.

The status of projects has always been monitored on a monthly basis. Since 1993, expanded computer support has been available to carry-out this task. Selected projects are evaluated to make sure that these and all others are properly executed.

g) Promote preferential lines of credit for telecommunications.

It has not so far been possible to obtain preferential lines of credit for telecommunication projects. If the concept of WorldTel, as pursued by the World Telecommunication Advisory Council, is successful, it is hoped that special financial conditions for telecommunication loans can then be obtained.

h) Accelerate the transfer of appropriate technology to developing countries.

Nearly every project has something to do with the transfer of appropriate technology to developing countries, usually in the form of a transfer of know-how. The BDT does its best to find the right level of expertise when proposing experts for missions to developing countries or the right type of training for the fellows from developing countries sent abroad, to assure that the technology transfer takes place at the appropriate level.

i) Encourage participation by industry in telecommunication development in developing countries.

Industry is especially invited to participate in telecommunication development and the BDT encourages their membership in the Telecommunication Development Sector.

j) Offer advice and carry-out or sponsor studies as necessary on all aspects of telecommunications.

The BDT Special Studies and Backstopping Division, since its creation (albeit under a different name) by the Montreux Plenipotentiary, has been charged with offering advice and carrying out or sponsoring studies as necessary on all aspects of telecommunication. Numerous studies have been conducted as this is one of the areas where the demands on BDT always exceed the available resources.

k) Collaborate with the other Sectors of the ITU and other concerned bodies in developing a general plan for international networks.

It is intended to develop a General Plan of national and regional telecommunication networks to facilitate coordination of their development through a study group. As such a study group was set-up by the WTDC-94, no progress in this area can be reported except that budgetary and manpower provisions have been made by the BDT to support such a study group. The traditional cooperation between the Development Sector, the other ITU Sectors and the General Secretariat will undoubtedly bear fruit in providing the best possible support for and cooperation with this envisaged study group.

l) Pay special attention to the requirements of the Least Developed Countries for all of the above functions.

To assure a continuous focus on the needs of the Least Development Countries, a special office has been created within the BDT. Special LDC programmes have been executed during the past years and a new programme is under preparation for 1995 to be ready for the Kyoto Plenipotentiary should it decide to continue its special support for telecommunication development in the LDCs.

It is specifically mentioned in Article 21 of the Geneva Constitution that the Telecommunication Development Sector shall discharge the Union's dual responsibility as a United Nations Specialized Agency and as a United Nations Executing Agency for implementing projects, by offering, organizing and coordinating technical cooperation.

According to the Geneva Constitution, the members of the Sector shall be: the Administrations of all Members of the Union and any entity or organization authorized according to the relevant provisions of the Convention.

As foreseen in the Geneva Constitution, the Telecommunication Development Sector works through:

- i) Telecommunication Development Conferences - one of which has been held for each Region with one World Telecommunication Development Conference.
- ii) The Telecommunication Development Bureau, headed since 1 February 1993 by the elected Director.
- iii) Telecommunication Development Study Groups. Two such groups were established by the WTDC to study institutional, technical, commercial, regulatory and economic issues of the sector.

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**REVIEW OF THE STRUCTURE AND
FUNCTIONING OF THE UNION**

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5. Fifth part - REVIEW OF THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONING OF THE UNION (see also 1.4)

5.1 Drafting Group of Experts to elaborate draft texts for the revision of the Nice Instruments (Resolution 1021 of the Council)

This Resolution was adopted by the Council at its 1991 session after it had considered the final report of the High Level Committee (see section 1.4 of the present report) and had decided (by Resolution 1020) to convene an Additional Plenipotentiary Conference to revise the Constitution and Convention (Nice, 1989). By Resolution 1021, the Council established a Drafting Group of Experts from Administrations with the following mandate: "to elaborate draft texts for the revision of the Nice Instruments based on the relevant Recommendations of the HLC final report".

The Drafting Group, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. Warren (Canada) and the vice-chairmanship of Mr. S. Regueros Swonkin (Colombia), Mr. R.M.J. Shingirah (Kenya) and Mr. M. Thué (France), met on two occasions, from 9 to 13 December 1991 and from 16 to 20 March 1992. Experts from 32 administrations participated in its work, which was carried out on the basis of preliminary drafts of the revised Constitution and Convention drawn up by the Chairman of the Drafting Group and a small group set up for that purpose and assisted by members of the Legal Affairs Unit. This work led to the production on 1 May 1992, of a "Final Draft for a revised CONSTITUTION of the International Telecommunication Union" and a "Final Draft for a revised CONVENTION of the International Telecommunication Union". These two draft texts, together with a significant volume of supporting documentation, were distributed, in accordance with the relevant provisions of Council Resolution 1021, to all Members of the Union on 8 May 1992, the latter being invited to use them as the basis for formulating their proposals for the work of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (7-22 December 1992) - a measure which certainly helped a great deal to expedite the work of this major conference, thereby enabling it to carry out a task of fundamental importance for the future of the Union (in this connection, see paragraph 5.2 of the present report).

5.2 Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992)

The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP-92) took place in Geneva from 7 to 22 December, 1992. It was attended by 801 delegates from 140 ITU Member States, as well as by observers from the United Nations, its specialized agencies, regional telecommunication organizations, and recognized liberation movements. Under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Bernard de Riedmatten (Switzerland), APP-92 revised the Constitution and Convention adopted at the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989) in light of recommendations made by the High Level Committee and proposals submitted by the Members of the Union.

The new structure of the Union, as reflected in its basic instruments, is as follows:

- the Plenipotentiary Conference, which remains the supreme organ of the Union;
- the Council, which acts on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- World Conferences on International Telecommunications, which replace the former World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conferences;

- the Radiocommunication Sector, which groups the regulatory responsibilities of the former International Frequency Registration Board and the responsibilities of the former CCIR for studying the use of the radio frequency spectrum and the technical characteristics of radio systems;
- the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, which groups the standardization responsibilities of the former CCITT and CCIR;
- the Telecommunication Development Sector.

APP-92 also adopted measures designed to improve the functioning of the Union through: the introduction of strategic planning; the creation of sectoral advisory groups; cooperation between the new sectors; and enhanced participation by entities and organizations other than administrations in the activities of the ITU.

The conference decided that the provisions of the Geneva Constitution and Convention relating to the new structure and working methods of the Union should be applied provisionally as of 1 March 1993, pending its coming into force on 1 July 1994.

APP-92 also elected Mr. Arnold Ph. Djiwatampu, of Indonesia, as the first Director of the BDT.

5.3 Implementation of the Resolutions and Recommendation of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992)

RESOLUTION 1

Provisional Application of Certain Parts of the Constitution and the Convention of the ITU (Geneva, 1992)

The provisions of this Resolution in *resolves* 1 to 8 have been implemented. *Resolves* 9 will be taken into account when electing the Directors of the Bureaus at the Kyoto (1994) Plenipotentiary Conference. A progress report has been submitted by the Secretary-General to the 1994 session of the Council and circulated, as instructed by this Resolution, to all Members of the Union.

RESOLUTION 2

Allocation of Work to the Radiocommunication Sector and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector

The Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau jointly prepared a proposed initial allocation of work between the Sectors that was examined in detail by the 1993 World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (WTSC-93, Helsinki) which adopted Resolution 18, "Principles and procedures for the allocation of work to, and coordination between, the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors", and Resolution 19, "Inclusion of appropriate work from the Radiocommunication Sector into the programme of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector".

In the light of these two Resolutions, the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) has looked further into the matter and, at its October 1993 meeting, adopted a preliminary document giving details of the transfer of Questions or parts of Questions. Interim review of the proposed allocation was also done during the meeting of the ad hoc Advisory Group

meeting (Resolution 106) of the former CCIR in June 1993. The results of the Resolution 106 group and TSAG reviews were formally presented to the 1993 Radiocommunication Assembly (Geneva, November 1993) which fully endorsed the proposals.

As a result, certain studies in the mobile services, in the fixed service, in the fixed-satellite service and in television and sound broadcasting were transferred from the Radiocommunication Sector to the Telecommunication Standardization Sector. Two inter-sector coordination groups (ICGs) were also set up to coordinate studies in the two Sectors related to the Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunication Systems (FPLMTS) and to satellite communications in the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN-SAT). Most of the studies carried out by the former joint CCIR/CCITT Study Group on television and sound transmission (CMTT) were transferred to new Telecommunication Standardization Study Group 9, with the exception of studies on satellite news gathering and outside broadcasts via satellite, which remain in the Radiocommunication Sector.

The transfer to other activities from the Radiocommunication Sector to the programme of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector will be continued at the joint meetings of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) and the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG).

Resolution 2 may be modified. In this connection, a text will be submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994).

RESOLUTION 3

Establishment of Advisory Groups for the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors

In conformity with Resolution 3 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on the "Establishment of Advisory Groups for the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors", and in the light of the proposals made by the ad hoc Group - Resolution 18, the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993) set up the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG).

Since the Helsinki Conference, the Group has held two meetings and has made substantial progress with the planning and harmonization of studies and preliminary proposals with regard to the priorities for the drafting of Recommendations, in accordance with the needs of users and of the market.

With the same background the 1993 Radiocommunication Assembly (see Resolution ITU-R 3) has established the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG). In its advice to the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau, the Group shall, among others, review priorities and provide guidelines relating to the Radiocommunication Assembly, the Study Groups, the Conference Preparatory Meeting and the related functions of the Bureau, recommend measures to improve cooperation and coordination within the ITU and with other relevant international and regional organizations and standardization bodies; and provide advice on strategic planning for the Radiocommunication Sector.

The Radiocommunication Advisory Group has held one meeting, part of it jointly with the TSAG.

RESOLUTION 4

Participation of Entities and Organizations other than Administrations in the Activities of the Union

Resolution 4 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), inter alia, instructs the Council :

- 1) to study, develop, and recommend, at the earliest opportunity, the criteria and procedures that govern participation in Union activities by entities and organizations in Nos 230 and 231 of the Convention;
- 2) to make its recommendation available to Members for comment;
- 3) to make its final recommendations to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994).

The Resolution further instructs the Secretary-General to assist the Council in its study by preparing a report on relevant issues together with recommendations and any other information the Council may request.

In accordance with the above provisions, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council, at its 1993 session, the relevant contribution (Document C93/49) which consisted of two parts:

- The first part recommended criteria and procedures to govern admission to ITU activities for the new categories of Members identified in Art. 19 of the Geneva Convention.
- The second part of the Document considered issues relating to the rights and obligations applicable to all categories of organizations and entities other than Administrations which may be authorized to participate in the work of the Union.

In approving the Part 1 of the above mentioned document, the Council decided that the second part of the Document would be considered by its Working Group on Strategic Policies and Plans.

The Working Group on Strategic Planning Policies that met in Madrid in December 1993 has taken its position on this issue and recommends the Council to consider it further (see Document C94/18(Rev.2)).

RESOLUTION 5

Management of the Union

Resolution 5 from the 1992 Additional Plenipotentiary Conference calls upon the Secretary-General of the Union and the Council to implement the proposals of the High Level Committee concerning the improved management of the Union. In particular, the resolution requests the preparation of a report to Council on the ITU's Strategic Policy and Plans and the development of a two-year budget cycle based on the budgets and work programmes of the sectors.

The first part of this resolution has already been implemented. The new Strategic Planning Unit (SPU) was established in 1992 and was fully staffed by the Spring of 1993. The first report by the Secretary-General to Council concerning the Strategic Policy and Plans of the

Union was submitted to the 1993 Council (document C93/30) and was accompanied by Sectoral Strategy Plans submitted by Development (C93/17), Radiocommunication (C93/52), Standardization (C93/53) Sectors and by TELECOM (C93/48). Since the 1993 Council, these strategy documents been elaborated through two main processes:

- The 1993 Council established a "Council Working Group on Strategic Policies and Plans" which met during 1993 and 1994 to present a revised document to the 1994 Council;
- The Sectoral Strategic Plans were further developed by the respective Advisory Groups (TSAG, RSAG, TDAB) and the Board of Directors for TELECOM.

These two processes culminated in the preparation of the background documents on strategic planning for the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference.

The second part of the resolution is in the process of being implemented. The first biennial budget will run from 1996-97. However, as from 1995, the Union has adopted a new financial management system which is presented by Sector. The devolved financial management system is based around specific cost centres. In this way, it is possible to gain a much clearer idea of the true costs of the different activities of the Union and this should assist the Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference in setting priorities and in determining resource allocation between activities. In particular, the new financial management system responds to the HLC recommendations on financial management, including decentralisation (Recommendation 70), forward planning (71), control of expenditures (72), resource reallocation (73), greater transparency in financial reporting (74), transfer pricing for common services (75) and a separate publications sales and marketing unit (76).

In addition to the requirements of the resolution, the ITU has taken a number of other steps to improve the management of the Union. Some of these are discussed in more detail elsewhere in the report, but it is sufficient here to pick out a number of themes:

- **Improved customer service** in responding to the changing requirements of ITU Members, customers and to the wider telecommunications community. The adoption of a service-oriented mentality can only be achieved by a top-to-bottom change in the culture of the organization. Nevertheless, there are some signs that this is being achieved. For instance, the development of on-line access to ITU documents and databases together with the associated help desk and inquiry function; the reduction in the time taken from the finalisation of recommendations to their publication; the expansion of the press and public relations function; the provision of sector newsletters and the development of new publications concerning the status of the telecommunication industry worldwide all provide evidence of the efforts of the ITU Secretariat to respond more directly to customer needs.
- **Decentralisation to the Sectors.** The structure put into place following APP-92 has enabled the Secretariat to delegate responsibility to the Sectors, where most of the work and customer contact takes place. An important aspect of this is that the Sectors now have control of their own budgets and publication programmes, as described above. Consequently, many of the services currently provided by the General Secretariat will be "invoiced" to the cost centres managed by the Sectors via the ITU internal market. This will enable the Sectors to choose whether they continue to buy the services internally or from outside specialists. In addition, several functions previously carried out within the General Secretariat have been transferred to the Sectors: for instance, technical cooperation activities are now part of the Development Sector; telecommunication service information is now part of the Standardization

Sector and maritime and radio service information is now part of the Radiocommunication Sector. The TELECOM Secretariat now functions as an independent unit rather than forming part of the External Affairs Unit. Further decentralisation should be possible once the new financial management system is implemented.

- **Cooperation and coordination between sectors.** The counter-balance to the process of decentralisation described above is the need for more cooperation and coordination between the sectors. The main forum for this is the Coordination Committee of elected officials, but three other committees established since the Nice Plenipotentiary also fulfil an inter-Sectoral coordination role:

- The High Level Committee Implementation Group (HIG)
- The Information System Steering Committee (ISSC)
- The ITU Publications Policy Committee (IPPC).

In addition, other task forces and working groups of a more transitional nature have been formed to respond to particular demands, for instance for in-service training strategies, for preparations for Kyoto, and for the future of the Journal.

- A Union-wide programme of training and implementation of **Management by Objectives** was carried out during 1993 and 1994 by an internal ITU team in conjunction with the consultancy firm, MANNET. It is intended that the setting of objectives at different levels of the organization - from individuals, through sections and departments, to Sectors - should become a regular feature of the operational planning process in the ITU. Thus the objectives defined should help in defining priorities and allocating resources between activities.
- An **Operations Analysis** Section was established in 1993 as part of the Strategic Planning Unit. Its activities are threefold:
 - the development of an operational planning system to forge a link between the strategic planning, objective-setting and budgetary planning systems as described above;
 - a series of operations reviews of different parts of the Union's activities. During 1993, reviews of ITU Publications and TELECOM were successfully completed and are being implemented. During 1994, a number of operations reviews are being carried out in different Sectors.
 - the development of a framework for performance monitoring through the definition of key management indicators of performance.

The work of the Operations Analysis Section should help to identify cost-savings and opportunities for providing better customer service. As part of this programme, a survey of customer perception of ITU products and services in Administrations and in private sector members was carried out during 1994 as an input to the strategic planning process.

These steps described above are part of an on-going process aimed at improving the management of the Union, in particular its accountability, its strategic direction and its responsiveness. Clearly there is still a long way to go but a "new ITU" is beginning to emerge. The recommendations of the High Level Committee are being implemented in spirit as well as in structure, and the ITU is proving to be a model for management change within the United Nations family as a whole.

RESOLUTION 6

Priority Tasks of the BDT

ITU Members were informed that the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-94) was planned to be held in Buenos Aires 21-29 March 1994 by a letter dated 6 April 1993. The same letter invited Members and development partners to submit their comments and suggestions with reference to the proposed agenda and to attend a Consultative Meeting, held in Geneva 18-19 June 1993, to finalize the draft agenda. The agenda, endorsed by the Consultative Meeting was submitted to the 1993 Session of the ITU Council and was approved thereafter with some minor modifications. In accordance with this Resolution, the Council decision, the Conference was officially convened, BDT prepared guidelines for the preparation of the WTDC and a Support Group was set up to assist in the preparation of the Conference.

In accordance with Articles 3 and 16 of the Geneva Convention (1992), all Members of the Union were invited to indicate their concurrence with the agenda, data and place of the Conference by Circular telegram of 6 July 1993. Also by Circular telegram of 6 August 1993, ITU Members and development partners were invited to the Coordination Meeting organized in Geneva, 27-28 September 1993, and to submit proposals for contributions to the WTDC.

The Coordination Meeting mandated the Support Group to coordinate the preparation of draft Resolutions and a draft action plan on the basis of proposals received from Members. The Support Group met twice in Geneva (29 September - 1 October and 22-25 November 1993). It split up into three sub-groups - one on policy, strategy and financial issues, a second sub-group on harmonization of networks, frequency management and other more technical issues and a third sub-group on a Special Programme for the Least Developed Countries. The report of the first meeting with a set of preliminary proposals were sent to all Members of the Union for comments. The report of the last meeting of the Support Group, including preliminary draft proposals for Resolutions were sent to all ITU Members on 24 December 1993 with an invitation to make comments and proposals.

The World Telecommunication Advisory Board (WTAC) the Telecommunication Development Advisory Board (TDAB) were invited to prepare messages for the WTDC-94.

It should be noted that the nature of the Development Conferences are somewhat different from the nature of Administrative Conferences. Firstly, there are no final acts; Resolutions, Recommendations and action plans are adopted by consensus. Secondly, the target audience includes, besides representatives of the Telecommunication Development Sector, representatives of other Sectors and in particular, national financial and planning authorities. It also includes a number of potential partners, involved in development issues which are wider than just telecommunications, e.g. rural development, environmental issues, education, etc. Therefore the rules and procedures for Administrative Conferences are not always applicable to Development Conferences. The relevant articles of the ITU Convention and Constitution therefore need to be revised to better reflect the specific requirements of the Development Sector.

RESOLUTION 7

Immediate Action by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)

Resolution APP 7 assigns to the BDT a major responsibility in ensuring the maximum possible involvement of developing countries in the activities of the three sectors. This means that appropriate mechanisms must be found for the divulagation of important results of the ITU-T and ITU-R activities bearing in mind that the active participation of developing countries in these activities is hampered by both the lack of financial resources and the limited availability of expertise.

On the occasion of the first cycle of regional telecommunication development conferences, high-ranking officials and specialists of the Standardization and Radiocommunication Sectors have held information sessions on the status and progress of their respective sectors' activities. These meetings, certainly very useful, have revealed the need for a more regular and streamlined process by which developing countries can be kept abreast of main developments in telecommunications.

Resolution APP 7 endorses the views of the High Level Committee which, in studying the new structure of the ITU, found it quite appropriate to transfer the responsibility of GAS activities to the BDT with the obvious aim of distributing responsibilities more effectively among the three functional sectors and making optimum use of the resources.

A coordination meeting called by the GAS Coordinator took place in Geneva from 31 January to 2 February 1994 with the participation of former GAS Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, representatives of ITU-T and ITU-R Sectors and the BDT. The meeting prepared a proposal to the WTDC concerning the modalities for the continuation of GAS activities and submitted it to the Conference as annex to the BDT Director's report.

The creation of Development Study Groups has been another key element in the implementation of APP Resolution 7. The continuation of GAS activities must in any way be pursued in synergy with Development Study Groups.

RESOLUTION 8

Voluntary Group of Experts to Study the Allocation and Improved Use of the Radio-Frequency Spectrum and the Simplification of the Radio Regulations

(See section 3.1.1, Resolution 8 (Nice, 1989)).

RESOLUTION 9

World Radiocommunication Conference, 1993

This Resolution has been implemented.

RESOLUTION 10

Approval of Recommendations

The IXth CCITT Plenary Assembly (Melbourne, 1988) took the view that rapid changes in technology and telecommunication services made it desirable for an accelerated procedure to be used for the approval of new and revised Recommendations between Plenary Assemblies.

It was with this purpose in mind that the ad hoc Groups - Resolution 18, when revising Resolution 1 (Rules of procedure and working methods of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector), proposed a detailed procedure for the approval of new or revised Recommendations.

For the Radiocommunication Sector, the first Radiocommunication Assembly approved a similar procedure in its Resolution ITU-R 1, in particular under §10.4.3, where it indicates that the Recommendations for approval by correspondence are approved if 70% or more of the replies from Members indicate approval.

This Resolution also stipulates that "Any Members considering themselves to be adversely affected by a Recommendation approved in the course of a study period may refer their case to the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau who shall submit it to the relevant Study Group for prompt attention" (§10.2.5). Resolution ITU-R 1 also indicates that the Director of the BR shall inform the next Assembly of all cases notified (§10.2.6).

For these reasons and in the light of Resolution 10 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993) and the Radiocommunication Assembly (Geneva, 1993) adopted the procedures for adopting new or revised Recommendations. In these procedures, the Conference and the Assembly have taken into account the concerns of countries which are unable to participate continuously in meetings by allowing them to give their approval by correspondence within a reasonable time and in the light of documentation which is circulated without delay.

RESOLUTION 11

Duration of Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Union

The provisions of this Resolution, part of which refer essentially to Plenipotentiary Conferences to be held after the Kyoto (1994) Plenipotentiary Conference, are being observed by the Union.

RESOLUTION 12

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Meetings of the ITU

Resolution 12, adopted by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP), originated in a draft Resolution submitted by Argentina. A document relating to the implementation of APP Resolution 12 was submitted by the Secretary-General to the 1993 session of the Council (Document C93/58). Having considered that document, the Council instructed the Secretary-General to prepare a preliminary document. This contained draft rules of procedure, provisions relating to the adoption and entry into force of future amendments to the rules of procedure, and a list of those provisions of the Geneva Constitution and Convention which would need to be amended if a new form of rules of procedure or a separate instrument (for example, a resolution containing the said rules of procedure in annex) were to be adopted. In accordance with the wishes expressed by the Council at its 1993 session, the document was transmitted to the Members of the Union for their comments and then submitted to the Council at its 1994 session. In so far as it was instructed by Resolution 12 "to submit a report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) for consideration and to obtain any instructions or guidelines for the continuation of the work" (emphasis added), the Council at its 1994 session considered the comments made by administrations and also the draft Rules of Procedure submitted by the Secretary-General. It was of the view, however, that there was not sufficient time to set up the group of experts referred to in APP Resolution 12 and confined itself to noting the document presented by the General Secretariat and to inviting administrations to submit their views on the subject to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference.

RESOLUTION 13

Improved Use of the Technical and Data Storage/Dissemination Facilities of the Radiocommunication Bureau

As requested by this Resolution, a costing project was initiated to estimate the costs of the outputs and services provided by the Bureau. Each staff member was requested to evaluate, over the year 1993, the percentage of time spent on the various tasks necessary to produce these outputs and services. The information was collected in an Access data base in order to generate the required reports. These reports will be the subject of a separate document for the Plenipotentiary Conference.

RESOLUTION 14

Electronic Access to Documents and Publications of the Union

(See section 2.2.7.1, Resolution 62 (Nice, 1989)).

RESOLUTION 15

Consideration of the Need to Establish a Forum to Discuss Strategies and Policies in the Changing Telecommunications Environment

In accordance with Resolution 15 adopted by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), the Secretary-General prepared a report, on the basis of which the Council, at its ordinary session in 1994, considered the need to establish a forum in which administrations can discuss their telecommunication strategies and policies.

Recommendations will be submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), which will take the necessary action on this matter.

RESOLUTION 16

Strengthening of Relationships with Regional Telecommunication Organizations

The Resolution instructs the Secretary General to consult with regional telecommunication organizations on the possibility of cooperation and submit a report to the Council. It further instructs the Council to consider the Secretary-General's report and take appropriate measures and to report on the results to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The ITU has maintained close cooperative relationship with regional telecommunication organizations. Follow-up activities and implementation of the resolutions of the Regional Development Conferences are being carried out in cooperation with the concerned regional organizations through appropriate coordinating mechanisms associating also other concerned regional bodies. It has been recognised that timely exchange of information and regular consultation is essential to avoid duplication and working synergetically in achieving development goals. In order to establish mechanisms for identification of regional priorities and ITU inputs in development activities coordination and monitoring, modalities have been agreed to between the ITU and APT. Consultation with other Regional Telecommunication Organizations is under way in view of developing similar arrangements. It is expected that like APT and CTU, the other regional organizations will join the membership of the Development Sector.

RECOMMENDATION 1

Deposit of Instruments and Entry Into Force of the Constitution and Convention of the ITU (Geneva, 1992)

The provisions of this Recommendation are being observed by the Union.

ANNEXES

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNION

(Position on 31 May 1994)

MEMBERS (In the alphabetical order of the French version of Member names)	Situation with respect to the International Telecommunication Convention Nairobi, 1982				Situation with respect to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, Nice, 1989				Situation with respect to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 1992				Class of contribution Number of units
	S	R	A	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession	S	R	A	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession	S	R	A	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Afghanistan (Islamic State of)	X	X		26.10.84	X	X		5.6.91	X				1/16
Albania (Republic of)			X	2.11.84					X				1/4
Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of)	X	X		14.1.86	X	X		5.8.92	X				1
Germany (Federal Republic of)	X	X		6.12.85	X	X		24.5.94	X				30
Andorra (Principality of)			X	12.11.93							X	24.1.94	1/4
Angola (Republic of)	X	X		10.6.89	X								1/4
Antigua and Barbuda			X	4.2.87	X								1/16
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	X	X		25.4.86	X				X				10
Argentine Republic	X	X		2.2.87	X				X				1/4
Armenia (Republic of)			X	30.6.92									1/4
Australia	X	X		12.1.84	X				X				15
Austria	X	X		30.3.89	X				X				1
Azerbaijani Republic			X	10.4.92									1/4
Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)			X	5.2.88	X				X				1/2
Bahrain (State of)			X	13.1.84	X				X				1/2
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	X	X		12.4.89	X								1/8
Barbados	X	X		22.5.86	X	X		5.10.90	X				1/4
Belarus (Republic of)	X	X		13.1.86	X				X				1/2
Belgium	X	X		9.10.86	X				X				5
Belize	X	X		20.12.85							X	9.11.93	1/8
Benin (Republic of)	X	X		4.7.86	X				X				1/4
Bhutan (Kingdom of)			X	15.9.88	X				X				1/8
Bolivia (Republic of)			X	30.1.84							X	30.12.93	1/4
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republic of)			X	20.10.92									1/16

ANNEX 1

- 249 -

Annex 1
Membership of the Union

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Botswana (Republic of)	X	X		11.4.86	X				X				1/2
Brazil (Federative Republic of)	X	X		31.1.90	X	X		18.1.93	X				3
Brunei Darussalam			X	19.11.84	X				X				1/2
Bulgaria (Republic of)	X	X		21.5.86	X				X				1/4
Burkina Faso	X	X		30.4.86	X				X				1/8
Burundi (Republic of)	X	X		17.5.88	X				X				1/8
Cambodia (Kingdom of)													1/2
Cameroon (Republic of)	X	X		17.6.86	X	X		24.7.91	X				1
Canada	X	X		11.10.83	X	X		20.2.91	X	X		21.6.93	18
Cape Verde (Republic of)	X	X		9.6.89	X				X				1/8
Central African Republic	X	X		28.11.88	X				X				1/8
Chile	X	X		12.12.85	X				X				1
China (People's Republic of)	X	X		19.8.85	X				X				10
Cyprus (Republic of)	X	X		22.8.86	X				X				1/4
Vatican City State	X	X		30.12.85	X				X				1/4
Colombia (Republic of)	X	X		19.9.85	X				X				1
Comoros (Islamic Federal Republic of the)			X	5.10.92	X				X				1/16
Congo (Republic of the)	X	X		27.4.88	X								1/2
Korea (Republic of)	X	X		26.11.85	X				X				5
Costa Rica	X				X								1/4
Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of)	X	X		17.9.86	X	X		30.4.93	X				1
Croatia (Republic of)			X	3.6.92					X				1/4
Cuba	X	X		28.1.86	X				X				1/4
Denmark	X	X		14.3.85	X	X		14.5.92	X	X		18.6.93	5
Djibouti (Republic of)			X	21.4.87	X				X				1/8
Dominican Republic													1/2
Egypt (Arab Republic of)	X	X		16.9.85	X				X				1/2
El Salvador (Republic of)	X	X		28.3.85					X				1/4
United Arab Emirates			X	22.5.86	X	X		7.10.91	X				1
Ecuador	X	X		13.4.88	X								1/2
Eritrea			X	6.8.93							X	31.1.94	1/8
Spain	X	X		17.12.85	X	X		27.4.92	X				8
Estonia (Republic of)			X	22.4.92					X				1/4
United States of America	X	X		10.1.86	X				X				30
Ethiopia	X	X		3.7.84	X				X				1/8
Fiji (Republic of)	X	X		25.9.86					X				1/4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Finland	X	X		3.1.86	X	X		6.5.92	X				5
France	X	X		1.10.84	X				X	X		18.5.94	30
Gabonese Republic	X	X		28.4.88	X	X		8.4.91	X				1/2
Gambia (Republic of the)	X	X		8.3.89	X				X				1/8
Georgia (Republic of)			X	7.1.93									1/4
Ghana	X	X		19.2.87	X	X		31.7.91	X				1/4
Greece	X	X		15.5.85	X				X				1
Grenada	X								X				1/16
Guatemala (Republic of)	X	X		21.11.86	X								1/4
Guinea (Republic of)	X	X		11.1.88	X	X		10.12.91	X				1/8
Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)													1/8
Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)	X	X		11.6.86									1/8
Guyana	X	X		30.12.85									1/4
Haiti (Republic of)			X	27.9.84									1/8
Honduras (Republic of)			X	11.9.85					X				1/4
Hungary (Republic of)	X	X		4.7.85	X				X				1
India (Republic of)	X	X		8.1.86	X				X				5
Indonesia (Republic of)	X	X		30.12.85	X				X				1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	X	X		8.1.86	X				X				1
Iraq (Republic of)	X	X		16.10.86	X								1/4
Ireland	X	X		3.11.88	X				X				2
Iceland	X	X		3.7.86	X				X				1/4
Israel (State of)	X	X		19.7.84	X				X				1
Italy	X	X		13.5.86	X				X				20
Jamaica	X	X		12.6.85	X				X				1/4
Japan	X	X		12.7.84	X				X				30
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	X	X		14.3.84	X	X		29.1.92	X				1/2
Kazakhstan (Republic of)			X	23.2.93									1/4
Kenya (Republic of)	X	X		29.11.85	X				X				1/4
Kiribati (Republic of)			X	3.11.86	X								1/8
Kuwait (State of)	X	X		9.10.86	X				X				3
Lao People's Democratic Republic			X	8.8.84							X	24.1.94	1/16
Lesotho (Kingdom of)	X	X		18.9.86	X				X				1/16
Latvia (Republic of)			X	11.11.91					X				1/4
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia			X	4.5.93									1/8
Lebanon	X	X		13.2.86	X				X				1/4
Liberia (Republic of)			X	9.3.87	X				X				1/4

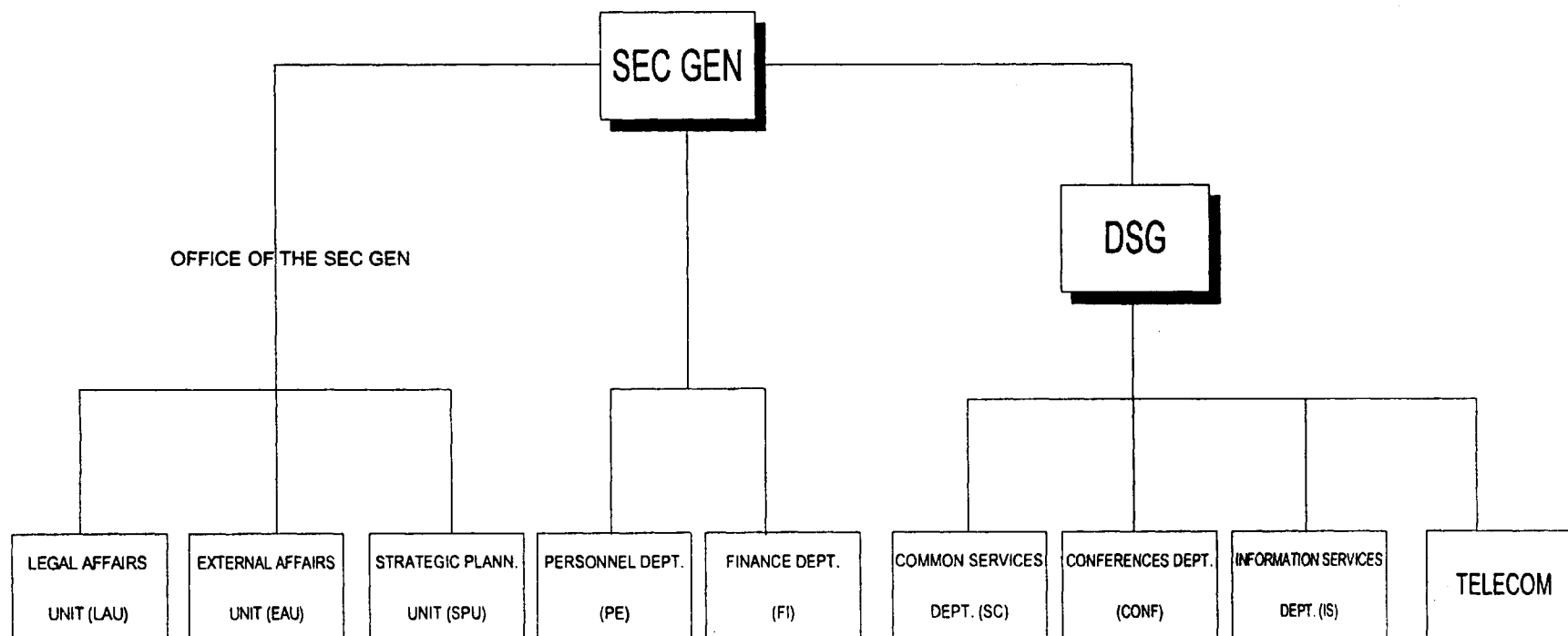
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	X	X		15.12.86	X								1
Liechtenstein (Principality of)	X	X		1.4.85	X				X				1/2
Lithuania (Republic of)			X	12.10.91					X				1
Luxembourg	X	X		1.11.84	X				X				1/2
Madagascar (Republic of)	X	X		22.1.87	X				X				1/8
Malaysia	X	X		15.4.86	X				X	X		11.4.94	1
Malawi	X	X		1.4.85	X				X				1/8
Maldives (Republic of)	X	X		1.4.85	X								1/8
Mali (Republic of)	X	X		8.5.87	X				X				1/8
Malta			X	11.4.84	X				X				1/4
Morocco (Kingdom of)	X	X		8.6.89	X				X				1
Mauritius (Republic of)			X	24.7.85	X						X	6.12.93	1/4
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	X	X		11.10.88					X				1/4
Mexico	X	X		15.3.84	X	X		24.4.91	X	X		27.9.93	1
Micronesia (Federated States of)			X	18.3.93									1/4
Moldova (Republic of)			X	20.10.92					X				1/4
Monaco (Principality of)	X	X		30.12.85	X				X				1/4
Mongolia	X	X		17.3.86	X				X				1/4
Mozambique (Republic of)	X	X		31.10.88									1/16
Myanmar (Union of)			X	24.10.86	X				X				1/8
Namibia (Republic of)			X	25.1.84									1/4
Nauru (Republic of)													1/8
Nepal	X	X		4.1.88	X	X		11.4.91	X				1/8
Nicaragua	X	X		17.2.88									1/4
Niger (Republic of the)	X	X		6.2.84	X				X				1/8
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)	X	X		26.8.86	X				X				2
Norway	X	X		6.3.86	X				X				5
New Zealand	X	X		3.1.86	X				X				2
Oman (Sultanate of)	X	X		23.1.86	X	X		18.5.94	X				1/2
Uganda (Republic of)	X	X		2.11.92	X								1/16
Uzbekistan (Republic of)			X	10.7.92									
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)	X	X		6.3.86	X				X				2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Panama (Republic of)			X	23.10.86					X				1/2
Papua New Guinea	X	X		25.1.84	X				X				1/2
Paraguay (Republic of)	X	X		30.12.85	X								1/2
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	X	X		31.8.84	X	X		8.1.93	X				8
Peru	X	X		19.3.86	X								1/4
Philippines (Republic of the)	X	X		23.7.86	X				X				1
Poland (Republic of)	X	X		25.3.86	X				X				1
Portugal	X	X		11.2.87	X				X				1
Qatar (State of)	X	X		2.5.85	X				X				1/2
Syrian Arab Republic	X	X		15.1.87	X						X	25.11.93	1/2
Kyrgyz Republic			X	20.1.94									1/4
Democratic People's Republic of Korea			X	9.1.84	X	X		9.1.91	X				1/4
Slovak Republic			X	23.2.93									1/4
Czech Republic			X	1.1.93									1
Romania	X	X		1.7.86	X				X	X		30.11.93	1/2
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	X	X		15.11.84	X				X				15
Russian Federation	X	X		16.12.85	X				X				28
Rwandese Republic	X	X		5.9.86	X								1/8
San Marino (Republic of)	X	X		3.7.85	X				X				1/4
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			X	15.12.86	X								1/16
Solomon Islands			X	27.7.87	X								1/16
Western Samoa (Independent State of)			X	7.10.88									1/16
Sao Tome and Principe (Democratic Republic of)			X	6.2.84									1/16
Senegal (Republic of)	X	X		13.11.84	X				X				1
Sierra Leone			X	2.9.85									1/8
Singapore (Republic of)	X	X		23.12.85	X				X				1
Slovenia (Republic of)			X	16.6.92					X				1/4
Somali Democratic Republic	X	X		25.6.84	X								1/8
Sudan (Republic of the)	X	X		17.2.89	X				X				1/16
Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)	X	X		1.9.86	X				X				1/2
South Africa (Republic of)			X	14.11.84									1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sweden	X	X		3.10.85	X				X				10
Switzerland (Confederation of)	X	X		1.4.85	X				X				10
Suriname (Republic of)	X	X		7.1.85	X				X				1/4
Swaziland (Kingdom of)	X	X		23.5.85	X	X		8.7.91	X				1/8
Tajikistan (Republic of)			X	28.4.94									1/4
Tanzania (United Republic of)	X	X		5.1.87	X				X				1/8
Chad (Republic of)			X	12.12.84	X				X				1/16
Thailand	X	X		13.11.85	X				X				1 1/2
Togolese Republic	X	X		17.3.86	X								1/16
Tonga (Kingdom of)	X	X		11.1.88	X								1/16
Trinidad and Tobago			X	1.10.84	X								1/2
Tunisia	X	X		10.2.87	X	X		2.5.91	X				1/2
Turkmenistan			X	7.5.93							X	27.4.94	1/4
Turkey	X	X		10.3.86	X				X				1
Ukraine	X	X		13.1.86	X				X				1/2
Uruguay (Eastern Republic of)	X	X		24.9.84	X	X		23.10.92	X				1/2
Vanuatu (Republic of)			X	30.3.88									1/8
Venezuela (Republic of)	X	X		23.6.86	X				X				1 1/2
Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)	X	X		23.1.86	X				X				1/2
Yemen (Republic of)	X	X		11.3.87	X				X				1/4
Yugoslavia (Federal Republic of)	X	X		9.5.86	X	X		13.11.92					1
Zaire (Republic of)	X	X		8.6.89	X								1/2
Zambia (Republic of)	X	X		29.5.86	X				X				1/16
Zimbabwe (Republic of)	X	X		4.7.86	X				X				1/2

ANNEX 2

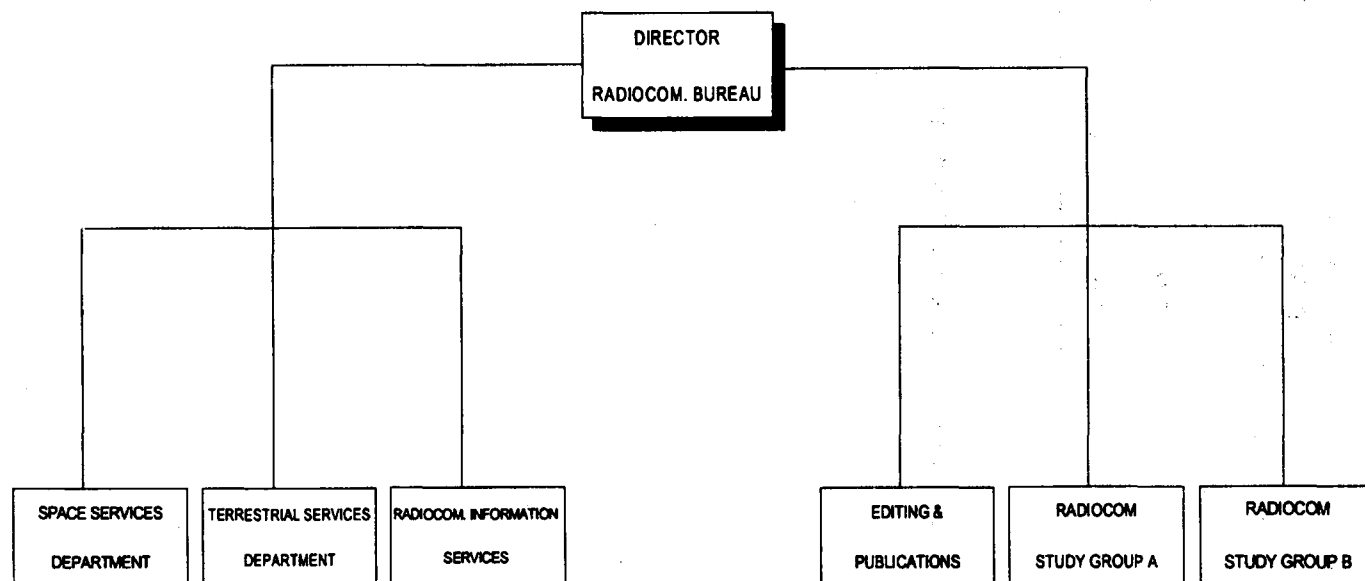
Evolution of the manning table



Evolution of staff in the General Secretariat
(figures as on 31 December of the year concerned)

	1989*	1990	1991	1992	1993
<u>Contracts in force</u>					
Permanent contracts	427	408	401	368	366
Fixed-term contracts	116	53	52	43	55

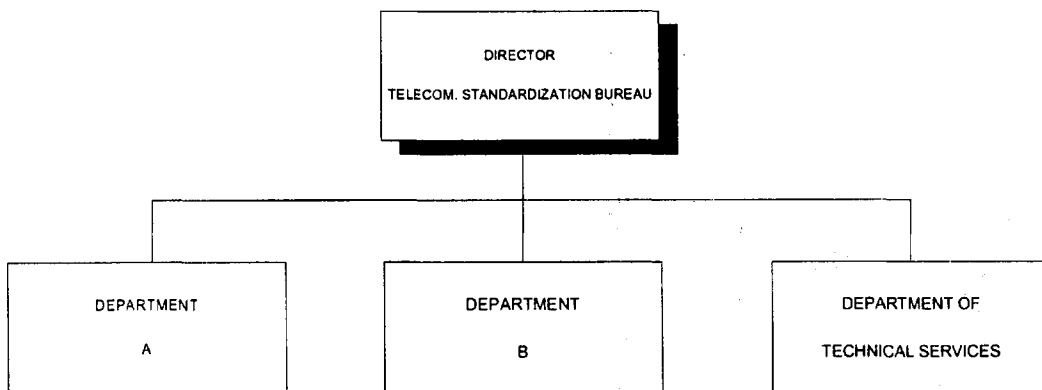
* Including the Technical Cooperation Department contracts.



Evolution of staff in the BR
(figures as on 31 December of the year concerned)

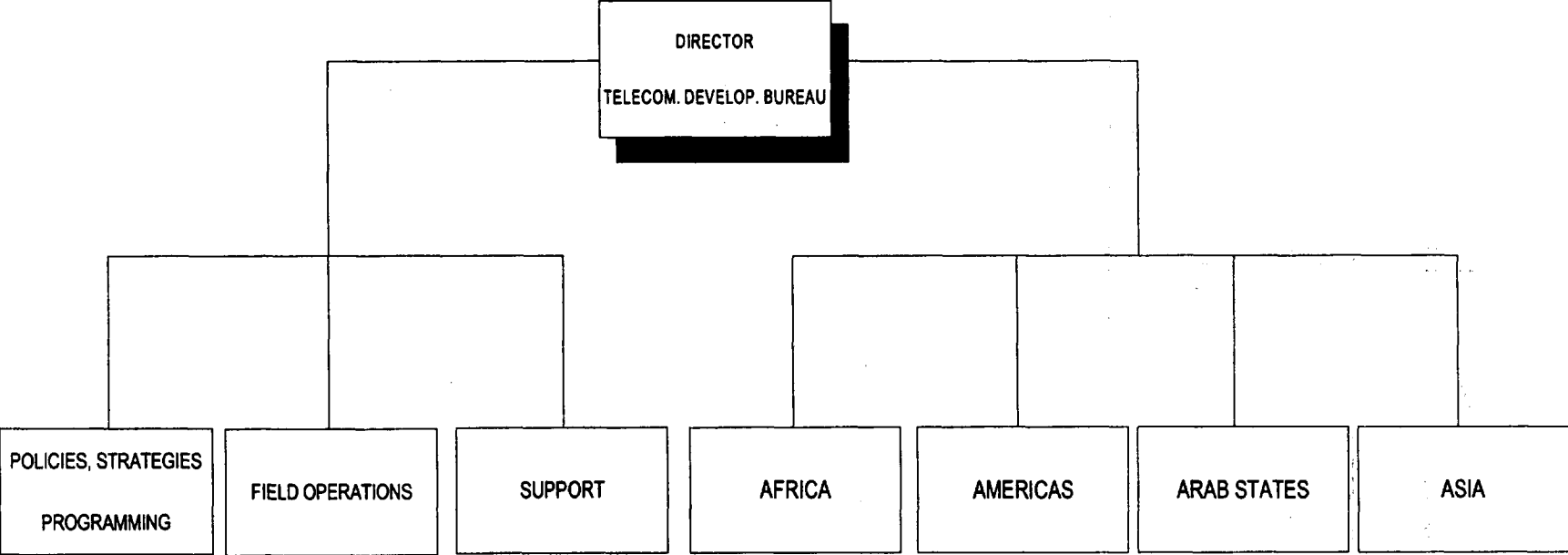
	1989*	1990*	1991*	1992*	1993
<u>Contracts in force</u>					
Permanent contracts	122	119	124	138	134
Fixed-term contracts	39	22	16	18	16

* 1989 to 1992 figures include contracts for the IFRB and the CCIR.



Evolution of staff in the TSB
(figures as on 31 December of the year concerned)

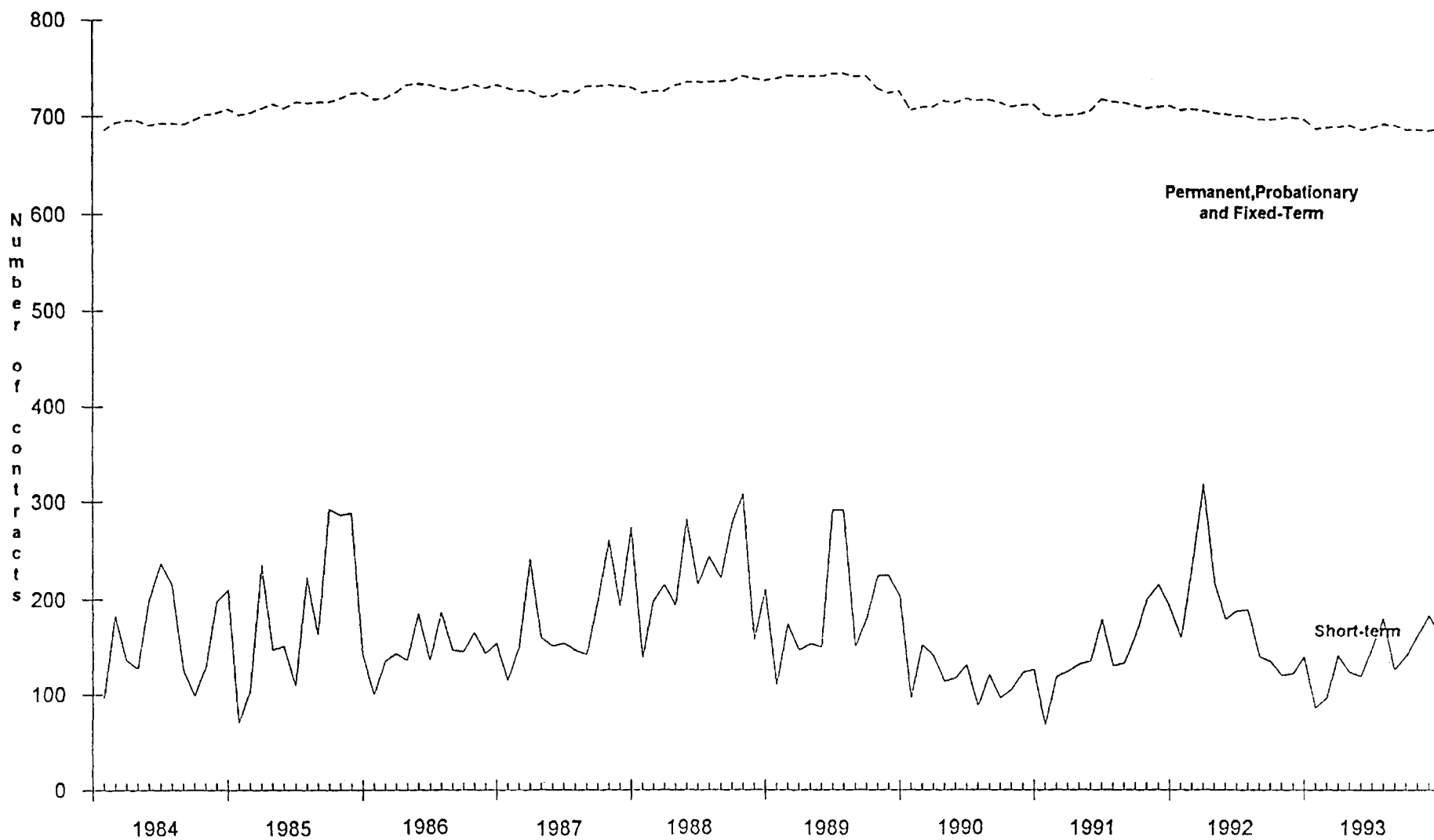
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
<u>Contracts in force</u>					
Permanent contracts	40	38	35	41	40
Fixed-term contracts	1	2	4	3	2

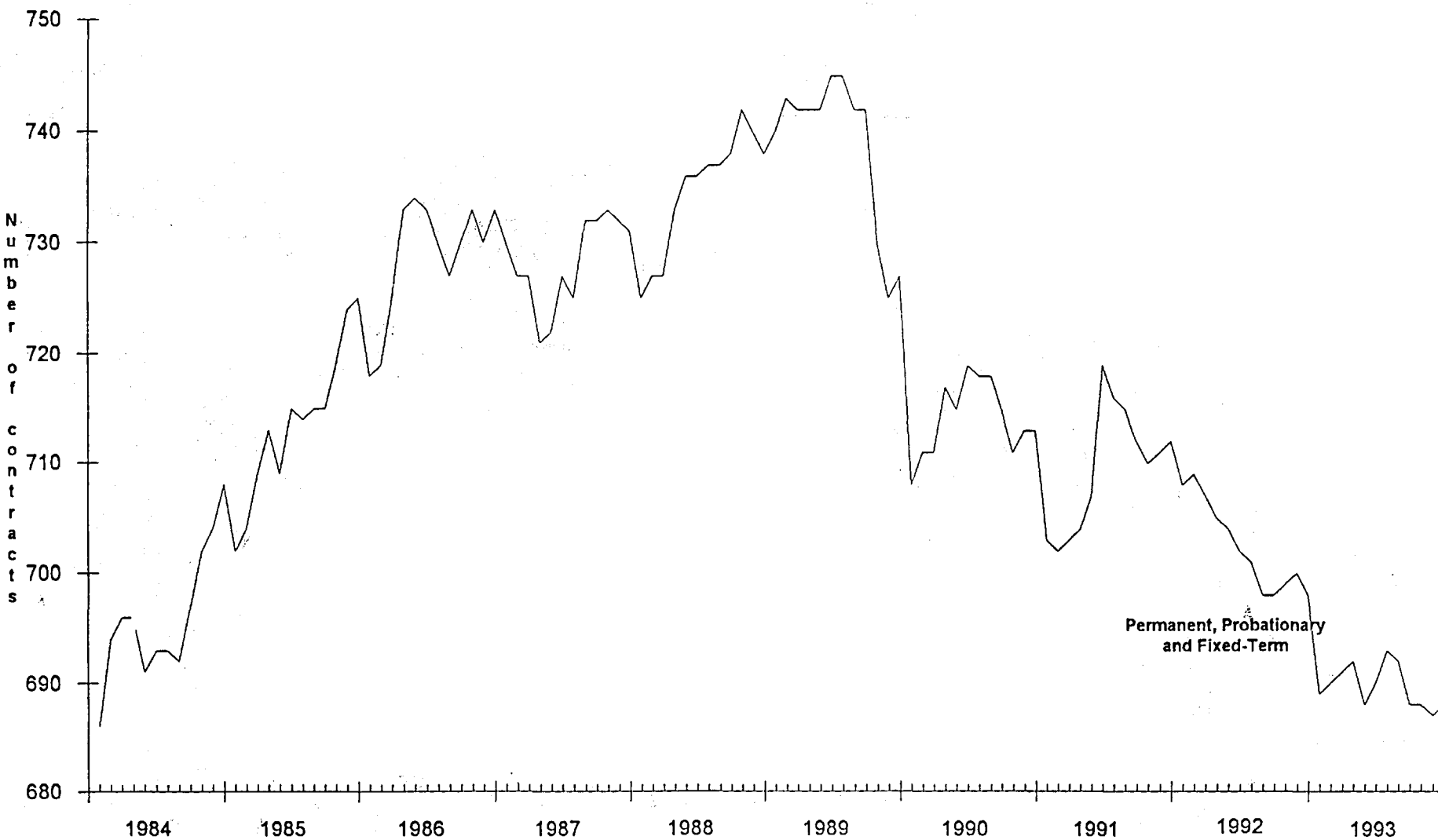


Evolution of staff in the BDT
(figures as on 31 December of the year concerned)

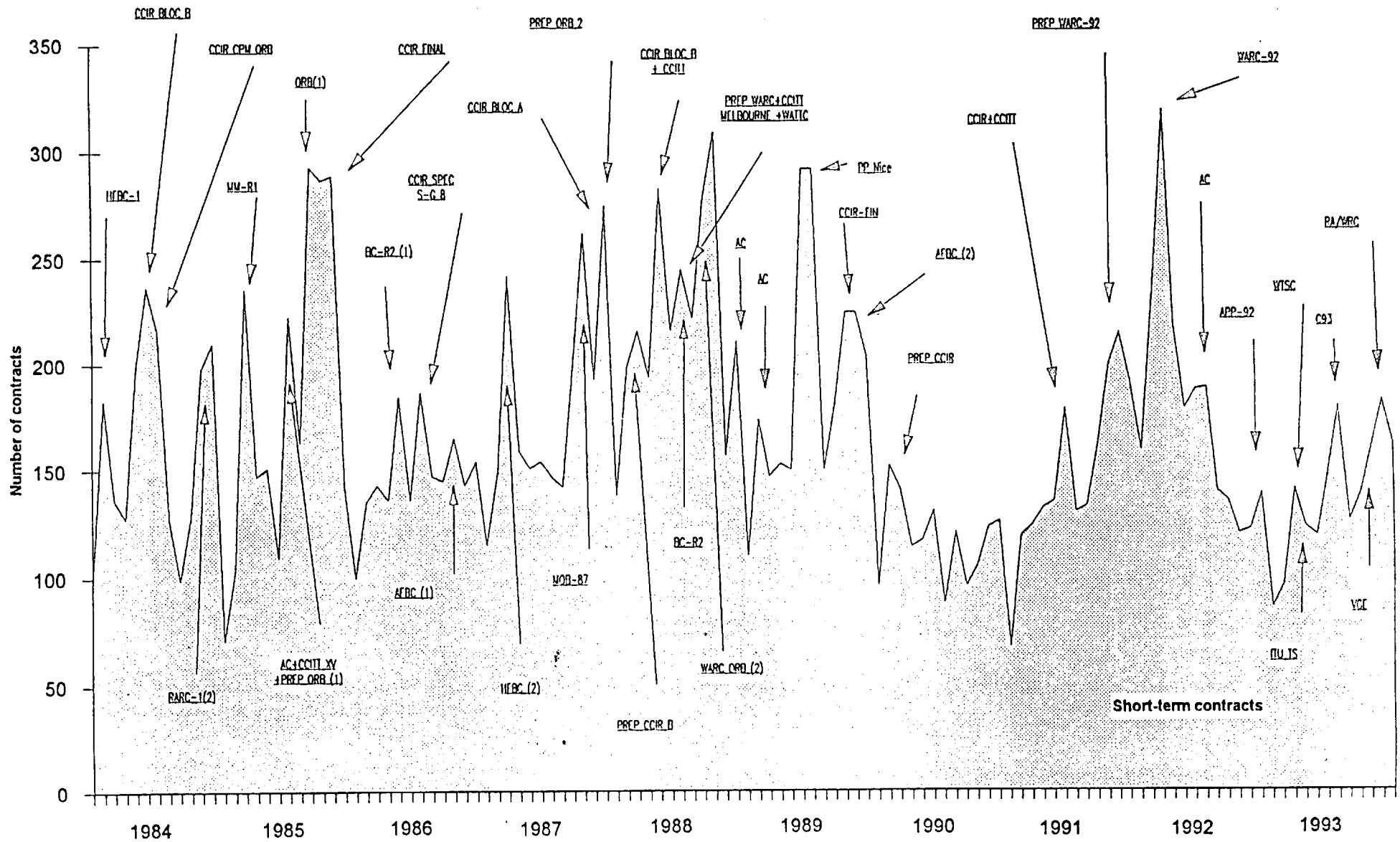
	1989*	1990	1991	1992	1993
<u>Contracts in force</u>					
Permanent contracts	-	33	31	34	28
Fixed-term contracts	-	60	70	84	78

- * Technical Cooperation Department contracts are included in the General Secretariat figures for 1989.





Permanent, Probationary
and Fixed-Term



ANNEX 3
Provisional Budget for 1995

TABLE 1
EXPENDITURE PER SECTOR

Expenditure per Sector	Expenditure 1993 CHF (000)	Budget 1994 CHF (000)	Budget 1995 CHF (000)
1. General Secretariat	67,411	66,784	62,830
2. Radiocommunication Sector	28,539	29,675	37,875
3. Telecommunication Standardization Sector	14,678	18,520	19,092
4. Telecommunication Development Sector	28,245	30,209	29,816
Sub-Total	138,873	145,188	149,613
5. Payments into the ITU Reserve Account	6,446		
TOTAL	145,319	145,188	149,613

TABLE 2
INCOME BY SOURCE

	Income 1993 CHF (000)	Budget 1994 CHF (000)	Budget 1995 CHF (000)
A. Assessed Contributions			
A.1 Members Contributions	117,776	119,560	123,873
A.2 Contributions from Other Entities and Organizations			
- Radiocommunication Sector	5,575	5,522	6,072
- Telecommunication Standardization Sector	9,967	9,736	10,560
- Telecommunication Development Sector	145		1,122
Total Contributions from Other Entities and Organizations	<u>15,687</u>	<u>15,258</u>	<u>17,754</u>
A.3 Contributions for World Conferences			
- Radiocommunication Sector	8		
A.4 Contributions for Regional Conferences			
- Telecommunication Development Sector	22		
Total Assessed Contributions	133,493	134,818	141,627
B. Project Support cost Income			
- General Secretariat			
- Radiocommunication Sector			
- Telecommunication Standardization Sector			
- Telecommunication Development Sector	4,058	4,898	2,872
Total Project Support cost Income	<u>4,058</u>	<u>4,898</u>	<u>2,872</u>
C. Other Income	1,107	372	14
Sub-Total	138,658	140,088	144,513
D. Withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account	6,661	5,100	5,100
Total	145,319	145,188	149,613

ITU ESTABLISHED POSTS INCLUDED IN THE BUDGETS 1993 1994 1995

Ordinary Budget

	General Secretariat			Radiocommunication Sector			Telecommunication Standardization Sector			Telecommunication Development Sector			Total		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
Elected officials	2	2	2	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	5
Appointed officials															
D2															
D1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P5	9	9	9	6	6	6	3	3	3	7	7	7	25	25	25
P4	19	19	19	16	16	15	7	7	8	44	44	44	86	86	86
P3	40	38	39	34	36	38	4	6	7	19	19	20	97	99	104
P2	48	51	45	11	14	15	2	0	3	4	4	3	65	69	66
P1	14	12	11	10	3	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	28	18	19
G7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6	32	29	30	11	7	9	1	1	1	17	18	15	61	55	55
G5	63	63	50	28	28	34	19	18	21	23	23	23	133	132	128
G4	81	84	71	17	21	24	2	3	2	39	35	34	139	143	131
G3	56	56	42	12	8	8	1	1	1	2	2	2	71	67	53
G2	56	51	53	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	52	54
G1	13	11	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	11	16
	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
	438	430	387	152	146	155	42	41	49	158	155	151	790	772	742
Permanent posts	437	429	386	148	142	151	42	41	49	89	84	80	716	696	666
Fixed-term posts	1	1	1	4	4	4	0	0	0	69	71	71	74	76	76

Publications Budget

	Overhead established posts			Posts funded by the Publications Budget			Total Publications		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
Elected officials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appointed officials									
D2									
D1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
P1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
G7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
G5	1	1	1	3	3	4	4	4	5
G4	4	4	5	1	1	12	5	5	17
G3	3	3	3	0	0	13	3	3	16
G2	6	6	0	0	0	4	6	6	4
G1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16	16	11	4	4	33	20	20	44
Permanent posts	16	16	11	4	4	33	20	20	44
Fixed-term posts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total

General Total			
1993	1994	1995	
10	10	5	
0	0	0	
25	25	25	
86	86	86	
97	99	104	
66	70	67	
29	19	19	
0	0	0	
61	55	56	
137	136	133	
144	148	148	
74	70	69	
63	58	58	
13	11	16	
5	5	0	
810	792	786	
736	716	710	
74	76	76	

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ORDINARY BUDGET

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TABLE 3

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

EXPENDITURE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Section	Expenditure per Section	Expenditure 1993 CHF (000)	Budget 1994 CHF (000)	Budget 1995 CHF (000)
Section 1	Plenipotentiary Conference	222	5,673	
Section 2.1	Council	1,319	1,744	1,458
Section 2.2	Voluntary Group of Experts	638		
Section 5	World Telecommunication Advisory Council		20	40
Section 9	Bureau	65,232	59,347	61,332
	TOTAL	67,411	66,784	62,830

TABLE 4
GENERAL SECRETARIAT
EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENTS

Expenditure per Department	Expenditure 1993 CHF (000)	Budget 1994 CHF (000)	Budget 1995 CHF (000)
1. Office of the Secretary-General	5,606	6,460	6,441
2. Department of Conferences	10,670	9,704	11,602
3. Department of Common Services	20,595	20,483	19,547
4. Department of Personnel & Social Protection	8,553	8,544	9,075
5. Department of Finance	4,926	4,363	4,195
6. Department of Information Services	14,882	12,847	13,526
Less : Global cut		-3,054	-3,054
TOTAL	65,232	59,347	61,332

TABLE 5
GENERAL SECRETARIAT
Expenditure by Section and Category for 1995

	Conferences and Council	General Secretariat						Total Swiss Francs (000)
		Office of the Secretary General	Dept. of Conferences	Dept. of Common Services	Dept. of Personnel & Social Protection	Dept. of Finance	Dept. of Inform. Services	
Staff costs	274	3,934	18,809	15,836	3,340	3,150	7,027	52,370
Other staff costs	60	1,050	3,832	4,390	1,733	839	2,398	14,302
Travel on duty	417	132	52	26	43	10	10	690
Contractual services	3	291	2,478	78	400		100	3,350
Rental & maintenance of premises and equipment				3,664			5,290	8,954
Materials and supplies	25	106	105	2,177	25	13	185	2,636
Acquisition of premises, furniture and equipment				2,439			475	2,914
Public and internal service utilities	48	34	90	1,400			150	1,722
Audit & Interagency fees & Miscellaneous	10	500	16	40	11	4		581
Retired staff costs					3,174			3,174
Sub-Total Direct costs	837	6,047	25,382	30,050	8,726	4,016	15,635	90,693
Budgeted invoiced costs			-14,717	-11,091		-485	-2,246	-28,538
Add back to the General Secretariat	661	394	937	588	349	664	137	3,730*
Total budgeted invoiced costs	661	394	-13,780	-10,503	349	179	-2,109	-24,808
TOTAL	1,498	6,441	11,602	19,547	9,075	4,195	13,526	62,830
Global cut								-3,054
Total Departments								61,332

* See Table 26

TABLE 6
GENERAL SECRETARIAT
ESTABLISHED POSTS

Elected officials
Appointed officials

D2
D1
P5
P4
P3
P2
P1
G7
G6
G5
G4
G3
G2
G1

Permanent posts
Fixed-term posts

1993	1994	1995
2	2	2
0	0	0
9	9	9
19	19	19
40	38	39
48	51	45
14	12	11
0	0	0
32	29	30
63	63	50
81	84	71
56	56	42
56	51	53
13	11	16
5	5	0
438	430	387
437	429	386
1	1	1

TABLE 7
EXPENDITURE OF THE RADIOCOMMUNICATION SECTOR
(Direct and budgeted invoiced costs)

Section	Expenditure per Section	Expenditure 1993 CHF (000)	Budget 1994 CHF (000)	Budget 1995 CHF (000)
Section 3.1	World Radiocommunication Conferences	609	201	3,983
Section 3.2	Radiocommunication Assemblies	522	100	1,847
Section 4	Regional Radiocommunication Conferences			
Section 5.1	Radio Regulations Board	2,258	1,681	646
Section 5.2	Radiocommunication Advisory Group			284
Section 6	Study Group Meetings	3,602	4,819	4,913
Section 8	Seminars (Incl. activities resulting from the work of the Voluntary Group of Experts)	134	670	305
Section 9	Bureau	21,414	22,204	25,897
	TOTAL	28,539	29,675	37,875

TABLE 8
RADIOCOMMUNICATION SECTOR
EXPENDITURE OF THE BUREAU

Expenditure of the Bureau	Expenditure 1993 CHF (000)	Budget 1994 CHF (000)	Budget 1995 CHF (000)
1. Office of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau	1,314	3,611	3,748
2. Total Departments	20,100	19,519	23,075
Less : Global cut		-926	-926
TOTAL	21,414	22,204	25,897

TABLE 9
RADIOCOMMUNICATION SECTOR
Expenditure by Section and Category for 1995

	Conferences and Assemblies	VGE and Seminars	Radio Regulations Board	Radio Advisory Group	Study Group Meetings	Bureau		Total Swiss Francs (000)
						Office of the Director	Departments	
Staff costs	2,026	51	266	33	2,380	2,337	16,011	23,204
Other staff costs	112	37	49	41	241	585	4,210	5,275
Travel on duty		212	160		80	32	63	547
Contractual services						768		768
Rental & maintenance of premises and equipment	127		20	5	80			232
Materials and supplies	178		12	4	100			294
Acquisition of premises, furniture and equipment								
Public and internal service utilities	196			15	152			363
Audit & Interagency fees & Miscellaneous	26		4	2	15	13		60
Sub-Total Direct costs	2,665	300	511	200	3,048	3,735	20,284	30,743
Budgeted invoiced costs	3,165	5	135	84	1,865	13	2,791	8,058*
TOTAL	5,830	305	646	284	4,913	3,748	23,075	37,875
						Global cut	-926	
						Total Bureau	25,897	

* See Table 26

TABLE 10

RADIOCOMMUNICATION SECTOR

ESTABLISHED POSTS

Elected officials
Appointed officials

D2

D1

P5

P4

P3

P2

P1

G7

G6

G5

G4

G3

G2

G1

Permanent posts

Fixed-term posts

	1993	1994	1995
	6	6	1
	0	0	0
	6	6	6
	16	16	15
	34	36	38
	11	14	15
	10	3	4
	0	0	0
	11	7	9
	28	28	34
	17	21	24
	12	8	8
	1	1	1
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	152	146	155
	148	142	151
	4	4	4

TABLE 11

TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR

EXPENDITURE OF THE SECTOR

Section	Expenditure per Section	Expenditure 1993 CHF (000)	Budget 1994 CHF (000)	Budget 1995 CHF (000)
Section 3	World Telecommunication Standardization Conferences	934		
Section 5	Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG)			
Section 6	Study Group Meetings	7,043	11,097	11,333*
Section 9	Bureau	6,701	7,423	7,759
	TOTAL	14,678	18,520	19,092

* Including expenditure for the TSAG and ICG meetings

TABLE 12
TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
EXPENDITURE OF THE BUREAU

Expenditure of the Bureau	Expenditure 1993 CHF (000)	Budget 1994 CHF (000)	Budget 1995 CHF (000)
1. Office of the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau	560	641	670
2. Study Groups Secretariat	6,141	6,946	7,253
Less : Global cut		-164	-164
TOTAL	6,701	7,423	7,759

TABLE 13
TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR

Expenditure by Section and Category for 1995

	Conferences	Study Group Meetings	<i>Bureau</i>		Total Swiss Francs (000)
			Office of the Director	Study Groups Secretariat	
Staff costs		1,263	402	5,633	7,298
Other staff costs		125	97	1,470	1,692
Travel on duty			44		44
Contractual services			113		113
Rental & maintenance of premises and equipment		200			200
Materials and supplies		160			160
Acquisition of premises, furniture and equipment					
Public and internal service utilities		505			505
Audit & Interagency fees & Miscellaneous		10	12		22
Sub-Total Direct costs		2,263	668	7,103	10,034
Budgeted invoiced costs		9,070	2	150	9,222*
TOTAL		11,333	670	7,253	19,092
			Global cut	-164	
			Total Bureau	7,759	

* See Table 26

TABLE 14

TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR

ESTABLISHED POSTS

	1993	1994	1995
Elected officials	1	1	1
Appointed officials			
D2	0	0	0
D1	3	3	3
P5	7	7	8
P4	4	6	7
P3	2	0	3
P2	2	1	2
P1	0	0	0
G7	1	1	1
G6	19	18	21
G5	2	3	2
G4	1	1	1
G3	0	0	0
G2	0	0	0
G1	0	0	0
	42	41	49
Permanent posts	42	41	49
Fixed-term posts	0	0	0

TABLE 15

TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

EXPENDITURE OF THE SECTOR

Section	Expenditure per Section	Expenditure 1993 CHF (000)	Budget 1994 CHF (000)	Budget 1995 CHF (000)
Section 3	World Telecommunication Development Conferences	108	754	
Section 4	Regional Telecommunication Development Conferences	1,403	250	
Section 5	Development Advisory Board	24		25
Section 6	Study Group Meetings		100	500
Section 7	Telecommunication Development Activities & Programmes	9,696	10,943	11,478
Section 9	Bureau	17,014	18,162	19,492
	Reduction in relation to the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan			-1,679*
	TOTAL	28,245	30,209	29,816

*) See footnote on page 21

TABLE 16

TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

EXPENDITURE OF THE BUREAU

Expenditure of the Bureau	Expenditure 1993 CHF (000)	Budget 1994 CHF (000)	Budget 1995 CHF (000)
1. Office of the Director / Management and Administrations	1,464	1,479	4,347
2. Staff cost in support of programmes / Departments	17,050	16,683	15,445
Less : Additional global cut			-300
TOTAL	18,514	18,162	19,492

TABLE 17**TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT SECTOR****Expenditure by Section and Category for 1995**

	<i>Program of Cooperation</i>			<i>Buenos Aires Action Plan</i>			<i>Bureau</i>		Total Swiss Francs (000)
	Conferences	Study Group Meetings	Telecom. Development Advisory Board	BDT Activities	Special programme for LDC	Subsector for the implementation of UNDP & trust fund projects	Office of the Director / management and administrations	Staff cost in support of programmes / Departments	
Staff costs		168	10			2,065	2,508	10,136	14,887
Other staff costs		82				604	712	2,716	4,114
Travel on duty			15	3,321	2,865	133	373	1,167	7,874
Contractual services				1,540		54	443	174	2,211
Rental & maintenance of premises and equipment						10		85	95
Materials and supplies						57	54	259	370
Acquisition of premises, furniture and equipment						36	67	222	325
Public and internal service utilities		26				20	52	193	291
Audit & Interagency fees & Miscellaneous						16	55	58	129
Sub-Total Direct costs		276	25	4,861	2,865	2,995	4,264	15,010	30,296
Budgeted invoiced costs		224		264		493	83	435	1,499
TOTAL		500	25	5,125	2,865	3,488	4,347	15,445	31,495*

*) Reduction of 1, 679,000 Sw. frs. in order to remain within the 1994 expenditure limits for the BDT. Subject to the adoption of the financial plan 1995/1999 by the Kyoto Conference, the amount of 1,679,000 Sw. frs. would be drawn from the Reserve Fund. The provisional 1995 budget for the Development Sector amounts to 29,816,000 Sw. frs.

Additional global cut	-300
Total Bureau	19,492

TABLE 18

Subsector of the Telecommunication Development Sector

I) Support Costs Expenditure

Activities	Total Costs	Total Men/Month	of which percentage for the UNDP & trust fund projects implementation	Expenditure for the UNDP & trust fund implementation
<i>Swiss Francs (000)</i>				
Africa Field Offices	2,530	204	10%	253
America Field Offices	1,500	120	10%	150
Asia and Pacific Field Offices	1,470	120	10%	147
Arab States Field Offices	1,110	84	10%	111
Prog. support-org. & methods	420	24	20%	84
Budget Coordination Service	586	48	50%	293
Equipment Procurement Service	831	60	60%	499
Field Personnel Service	1,412	144	65%	917
Fellowships	473	36	30%	142
Organization & Methods	666	36	20%	133
Coordination	2,660	180	10%	266
Finances	704	60	70%	493
Total Expenditure	14,362	1,116		3,488

II) Support Costs Income

Support costs Income for the implementation of UNDP & trust funds projects			13,000,000US\$ 15.34% sup. cost Inc. Exch. Rate \$/CHF 1.44	2,872
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III) Anticipated difference between Support Cost expenditure and income

Anticipated Difference				616
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TABLE 19

TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

ESTABLISHED POSTS

	1993	1994	1995
Elected officials	1	1	1
Appointed officials			
D2	0	0	0
D1	7	7	7
P5	44	44	44
P4	19	19	20
P3	4	4	3
P2	2	2	2
P1	0	0	0
G7	17	18	15
G6	23	23	23
G5	39	35	34
G4	2	2	2
G3	0	0	0
G2	0	0	0
G1	0	0	0
	158*	155*	151*
Permanent posts	89	84	80
Fixed-term posts	69	71	71

** of which 21 are frozen posts*

TABLE 20

**DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS BY CLASS AND BY
CONTRIBUTORY UNITS**

Unit Class	Number of Members	Total units	Amount of unit	Amount of class	Total per class
+40	-	-	330,000	-	-
40	-	-		-	-
35	-	-		-	-
30	4	120		9,900,000	39,600,000
28	1	28		9,240,000	9,240,000
25	-	-		-	-
20	1	20		6,600,000	6,600,000
18	1	18		5,940,000	5,940,000
15	2	30		4,950,000	9,900,000
13	-	-		-	-
10	4	40		3,300,000	13,200,000
8	2	16		2,640,000	5,280,000
5	6	30		1,650,000	9,900,000
4	-	-		-	-
3	2	6		990,000	1,980,000
2	4	8		660,000	2,640,000
1.5	2	3		495,000	990,000
1	25	25		330,000	8,250,000
0.5	29	15		165,000	4,785,000
0.25	48	12		82,500	3,960,000
0.125	30	3.8		41,250	1,237,500
0.0625	18	1.1250		20,625	371,250
Total		375.3750			123,873,750

TABLE 21
CONTRIBUTIONS OF OTHER ENTITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Unit Class	Number of participants	Total units	Amount of unit	Amount of class	Total per class
RADIOCOMMUNICATION SECTOR :					
40 - 8	-	-		-	-
5	1	5		330,000	330,000
4	-	-		-	-
3	-	-		-	-
2	7	14		132,000	924,000
1.5	-	-	66,000	99,000	-
1	23	23		66,000	1,518,000
0.5	100	50.0		33,000	3,300,000
Total for 92 units (86.5 in 1994)					6,072,000
TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR :					
40 - 8	-	-		-	-
5	1	5		330,000	330,000
4	-	-		-	-
3	8	24		198,000	1,584,000
2	3	6		132,000	396,000
1.5	2	3.0	66,000	99,000	198,000
1	26	26		66,000	1,716,000
0.5	192	96.0		33,000	6,336,000
Total for 160 units (152.5 in 1994)					10,560,000
TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT SECTOR :					
40 - 8	-	-		-	-
5	-	-		-	-
4	-	-		-	-
3	-	-		-	-
2	-	-		-	-
1.5	-	-	66,000	-	-
1	10	10		66,000	660,000
0.5	8	4.0		33,000	264,000
0.25	5	1.25		16,500	82,500
0.125	4	0.500		8,250	33,000
0.0625	20	1.2500		4,125	82,500
Total for 17 units (0 in 1994)					1,122,000
GENERAL TOTAL : 269 units (239 in 1994)					17,754,000

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PUBLICATIONS BUDGET

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TABLE 22
PUBLICATIONS BUDGET
EXPENDITURE PER SECTOR

Expenditure per Sector	Expenditure 1993 CHF (000)	Budget 1994 CHF (000)	Budget 1995 CHF (000)
A. Production Costs (Incl. mailing and dispatch)			
1. General Secretariat	724	432	61
2. Radiocommunication Sector	2,451	4,527	3,847
3. Telecommunication Standardization Sector	2,524	1,752	4,379
4. Telecommunication Development Sector			111
Total Production Costs	5,699	6,711	8,398
B. Overhead costs	2,108	2,473	1,681
C. Other Costs	138	240	100
Sub-Total	7,945	9,424	10,179
D. Surplus Income	1,341	156	
Total	9,286	9,580	10,179

TABLE 23
PUBLICATIONS BUDGET
INCOME BY SOURCE

Publications Budget	Income 1993 CHF (000)	Budget 1994 CHF (000)	Budget 1995 CHF (000)
A. Sales of Publications			
1. General Secretariat	539	47	130
2. Radiocommunication Sector	4,349	6,700	5,300
3. Telecommunication Standardization Sector	4,168	2,593	4,700
4. Telecommunication Development Sector			
Total Sales of Publications	9,056	9,340	10,130
B. Other Income	230	240	49
Total	9,286	9,580	10,179

TABLE 24

PUBLICATIONS BUDGET

OVERHEAD ESTABLISHED POSTS

	1993	1994	1995
Elected officials	0	0	0
Appointed officials			
D2	0	0	0
D1	0	0	0
P5	0	0	0
P4	0	0	0
P3	1	1	1
P2	1	1	0
P1	0	0	0
G7	0	0	1
G6	1	1	1
G5	4	4	5
G4	3	3	3
G3	6	6	0
G2	0	0	0
G1	0	0	0
	16	16	11
Permanent posts	16	16	11
Fixed-term posts	0	0	0

POSTS FUNDED BY THE PUBLICATIONS BUDGET

	1993	1994	1995
Elected officials	0	0	0
Appointed officials			
D2	0	0	0
D1	0	0	0
P5	0	0	0
P4	0	0	0
P3	0	0	0
P2	0	0	0
P1	0	0	0
G7	0	0	0
G6	3	3	4
G5	1	1	12
G4	0	0	13
G3	0	0	4
G2	0	0	0
G1	0	0	0
	4	4	33
Permanent posts	4	4	33
Fixed-term posts	0	0	0

TOTAL

20	20	44
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TABLE 25
ORDINARY PUBLICATIONS TO BE ISSUED IN 1995

TITLE OF PUBLICATIONS	Edition	Production costs	Postage	Packing	TOTAL
Swiss Francs					
GENERAL SECRETARIAT :					
Final Acts	1 edition	48,000	10,000	3,000	61,000
RADIOCOMMUNICATION SECTOR :					
RR Appendices	update	39,000	8,000	2,000	49,000
List of coast stations	1 edition + 1 supplement	552,000	80,000	23,000	655,000
List of ship stations	1 edition + 3 supplements	867,000	115,000	20,000	1,002,000
List of radiodetermination stations and special services	2 supplements	69,000	13,000	3,000	85,000
List of Internat. Monitor. Stations	1 issue	25,000	1,000	500	26,500
Alphabetical List of Call Signs VII A	1 edition + 3 supplements	295,000	65,000	18,000	378,000
Alphabetical List of Call Signs VII B	1 edition + 1 supplement	59,000	6,000	2,000	67,000
BR Weekly Circulars	52 issues	38,000	5,000	2,000	45,000
BR Quarterly Summaries	4 issues	8,000	500	500	9,000
International Frequency List (microfiches + CD-ROM)	2 issues	354,000	4,000	1,000	359,000
IFL Preface + WIC	2 issues	49,000	3,000	1,500	53,500
ITU-R Recommendations	3000 pages	375,000	20,000	6,000	401,000
Various handbooks	6150 pages	680,000	30,000	7,000	717,000
TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR					
Operational Bulletin	26 issues	221,000	13,000	9,000	243,000
List of telephone routes	1 edition	22,000	1,500	500	24,000
List of indicators for tg. and telex codes	1 supplement	6,000	1,000	500	7,500
Gentex Table	1 supplement	8,000	1,000	500	9,500
Information international telegraph services	1 edition	25,000	6,000	1,000	32,000
T.A. Table	1 supplement	14,000	1,500	500	16,000
Yearbook of Telecommunication Statistics	1 edition	22,000	2,000	1,000	25,000
T.A. Booklet	1 edition	24,000	2,000	1,000	27,000
Directory of Programme Booking Centres	1 edition	11,000	1,500	500	13,000
ITU-T Recommendations	250 fascicles	3,457,000	350,000	175,000	3,982,000
TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT SECTOR :					
Report on World Telecommunications	1 edition	65,000	3,000	2,000	70,000
Report on World Telecommunications Regulations	1 edition	36,000	3,000	2,000	41,000
Total		7,369,000	746,000	283,000	8,398,000
Overhead					1,681,000
Other costs					100,000
Total Publications Budget					10,179,000

<i>Item</i>	Internal invoicing								Other transfers			Total Swiss Francs (000)
	Translation		Document composition		Reproduction		Information Service		Photocopiers, papers, furnitures	Finances accounting	Publications production	
	Pages	Swiss Francs (000)	Pages	Swiss Francs (000)	Pages (000)	Swiss Francs (000)	No of days	Swiss Francs (000)	Swiss Francs (000)	Swiss Francs (000)	Swiss Francs (000)	
1. General Secretariat												
ITU Council	2,580	328	3,670	195	2,287	118						641
World Telecommunication Advisory Council	100	11	140	8	11	1						20
Office of the Secretary-General	1,863	234	465	25	1,723	89	79	25	21			394
Conferences Department	1,530	194	680	35	5,547	285	545	341	82			937
Common Services Department	540	67	450	25	1,016	52	529	335	109			588
Personnel & Social Protection Department	595	77	373	19	1,058	54	258	178	21			349
Finance Department	150	20	460	23	260	13	830	584	24			664
Information Services Department	480	60	720	37	36	2			38			137
TOTAL	7,838	991	6,958	367	11,937	614	2,240	1,463	295			3,730
2. Radiocommunication Sector												
World Radiocommunication Conference	6,000	760	15,000	759	8,500	438						1,957
Radiocommunication Assembly	2,800	354	13,000	658	3,800	196						1,208
Seminars			100	4	20	1						5
RRB	490	62	1,400	71	35	2						135
Radiocommunication Advisory Group	260	33	1,000	50	15	1						84
Radiocommunication Study Group Meeting	4,085	511	16,480	836	10,070	518						1,865
Radiocommunication Bureau	11,010	1,422	14,010	716			814	564	102			2,804
TOTAL	24,645	3,142	60,990	3,094	22,440	1,156	814	564	102			8,058
3. Telecommunication Standardization Sector												
Telecom. Standardization Study Group Meeting	25,000	3,139	66,780	3,350	50,149	2,581						9,070
Standardization Bureau							189	119	33			152
TOTAL	25,000	3,139	66,780	3,350	50,149	2,581	189	119	33			9,222
4. Telecommunication Development Sector												
Sub-Sector relating to the implementation of technical cooperation programmes and projects										493		493
BDT Activities	1,500	192	1,150	56	310	16						264
Study Groups	720	92	900	46	1,470	76			10			224
Development Bureau	1,500	192	1,150	56	1,750	90	395	100	80			518
TOTAL	3,720	476	3,200	158	3,530	182	395	100	90	493		1,499
5. Publications budget					16,934	872					5,157	6,029
Total	61,203	7,748	137,928	6,969	104,990	5,405	3,637	2,246	520	493	5,157	28,538

TABLE 26
INTERNAL INVOICING

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LIMITS ON ANNUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 1995

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89.

1) Limit on annual expenditure of the General Secretariat, the Radiocommunication Sector and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector excluding expenditure on conferences and meetings and expenditure for working languages under Resolution No. 59

- Swiss francs -

1) Limit on expenditure set for 1995 under Decision No. 1, paragraph 1.1		81,800,000
2) - Estimated expenditure in the draft budget for 1995 in the General Secretariat, the Radiocommunication Sector and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector	119,797,000	
- Less expenditure on conferences and meetings and expenditure for working languages under Resolution No. 59	<u>-19,284,000</u>	100,513,000
3) Differences referred to in paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2 of Decision No. 1 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) to take into account increases in salary scales, pension contributions and allowances, including post adjustments established by the United Nations Common System for application to its staff employed in Geneva, changes in the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the United States dollar in so far as this affects the costs of staff on United Nations scales		-14,648,000
4) Differences referred to in paragraph 5.3 of Decision No. 1 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), to take into account changes in the purchasing power of the Swiss franc in relation to non-staff items of expenditure		<u>-3,947,000</u>
5) Annual expenditure for the three Sectors Limit value		<u>81,918,000</u>
6) Excess in relation to the limit set (1 - 5)		<u>-118,000</u>

90. **2) Limit on the annual expenditure of the Telecommunication Development Sector excluding expenditure of the subsector for the implementation of UNDP and trust funds projects**

- Swiss francs -

1) Limit on expenditure set for 1995 under Decision No. 1, paragraph 2	22,500,000
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2) - Estimated expenditure in the draft budget for 1995	31,495,000	
- Less expenditure of the Subsector for the implementation of UNDP and Trust Fund projects	-3,488,000	
- Less additional expenditure in relation to the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan	<u>- 1,679,000</u>	26,328,000

3) Differences referred to in paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2 of Decision No. 1 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) to take into account increases in salary scales, pension contributions and allowances, including post adjustments established by the United Nations Common System for application to its staff employed in Geneva, changes in the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the United States dollar in so far as this affects the costs of staff on United Nations scales	-2,023,000
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4) Differences referred to in paragraph 5.3 of Decision No. 1 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), to take into account changes in the purchasing power of the Swiss franc in relation to non-staff items of expenditure	<u>-1,805,000</u>
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5) Annual expenditure for 1995 - Limit value	<u>22,500,000</u>
---	-------------------

6) Margin in relation to the limit set (1 - 5)	<u>0</u>
--	----------

91.

3) Limit on the annual expenditure for working languages
(Arabic, Chinese and Russian) - Resolution No. 59

- Swiss francs -

1) Annual limit authorized for 1995 for translation into Arabic, Chinese and Russian under Decision No. 1, paragraph 3	3,000,000
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2) Estimated expenditure in the draft budget for 1995	3,685,000
---	-----------

3) Differences referred to in paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2 of Decision No. 1 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) to take into account increases in salary scales, pension contributions and allowances, including post adjustments established by the United Nations Common System for application to its staff employed in Geneva, changes in the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the United States dollar in so far as this affects the costs of staff on United Nations scales	-207,000
--	----------

4) Differences referred to in paragraph 5.3 of Decision No. 1 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), to take into account changes in the purchasing power of the Swiss franc in relation to non-staff items of expenditure	<u>-478,000</u>
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5) Annual expenditure for Arabic, Chinese and Russian working languages Limit value	<u>3,000,000</u>
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6) Margin in relation to the limit set (1 - 5)	<u><u>0</u></u>
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ANNEX 4

The Architectural Competition

Programme of Requirements

As stated in Document 7239 considered at the 1992 session of Council, a draft programme of requirements was prepared, as follows:

BDT *	1 600 m ²	
Library	500 m ²	
Archives	1 000 m ²	
Meeting rooms	800 m ²	
(two with 100 seats and two with 60 seats)		
Associated offices	250 m ²	
Computer room	<u>350 m²</u>	
Total	4 500 m ²	net surface area
	8 000 m ²	gross surface area
Underground car park	160 spaces	

A first "request for information" submitted to the Department of Public Works of the State of Geneva in 1990 was turned down. In order to have the best chances of success, and in the light of the specific character of the Place des Nations, the Department of Public Works recommended the ITU to launch an architectural competition in close collaboration with the local authorities.

The Council having approved the requisite expenditure for the competition, all the necessary arrangements were made.

Evaluation of Proposals

A jury was formed, comprising two representatives from the ITU, the architect recruited as a consultant to prepare the specifications, a representative of the Department of Public Works, a representative of the Town of Geneva, the cantonal architect from Basel and two independent architects. The jury was chaired by the Chief of the Department of Conferences and Common Services.

* The office-space allocation for the use of BDT was made on a provisional basis subject to review in due course.

An announcement inviting candidates to register for the architectural competition was published in February and March 1992. Sixty-two firms of architects came forward, from whom six candidates were selected by the ITU Buildings Committee.

By the deadline set for the submission of projects (15 February 1993), projects had been received from all six competitors. The jury met on 22 and 23 March 1993 to assess the projects (all the requisite precautions having been taken to ensure anonymity in line with the rules of the competition) and to draw up its report.

By unanimous decision, the project entitled "Atmosphere" came first. However, the project in its current form does not respect the requisite distance for a building of its height on rue Varembe and cannot therefore be constructed as it stands. The jury nevertheless considered "... that it may either be constructed in its present form by refining the local plan for the area or be constructed with some modifications which would not affect the overall design of the building".

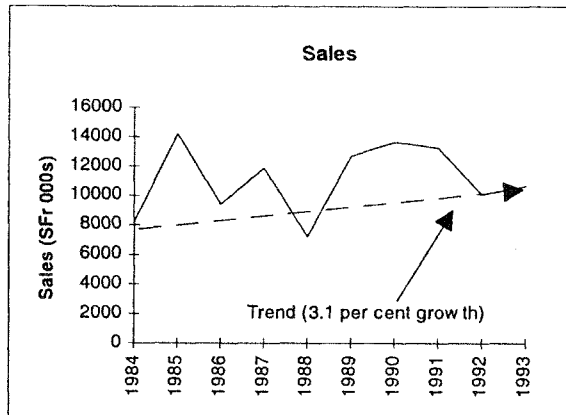
The jury's report goes on to say: "Accordingly, in view of the high standard of the Atmosphere project, ... the jury unanimously recommends that the project architect be asked to pursue studies with a view to implementing the project."

The project has been purchased by the ITU (for an amount set at 7 000 Swiss francs by the jury). Three other projects were awarded prizes, representing a total of 16 000 Swiss francs. Furthermore, each of the six candidates received a participation allowance of 7 000 Swiss francs in line with the rules of the competition.

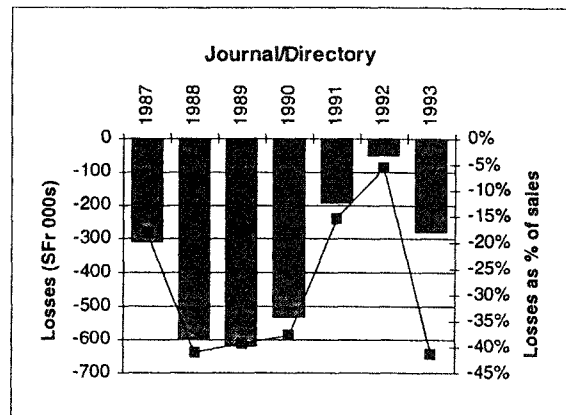
ANNEX 5

Publications overview 1993

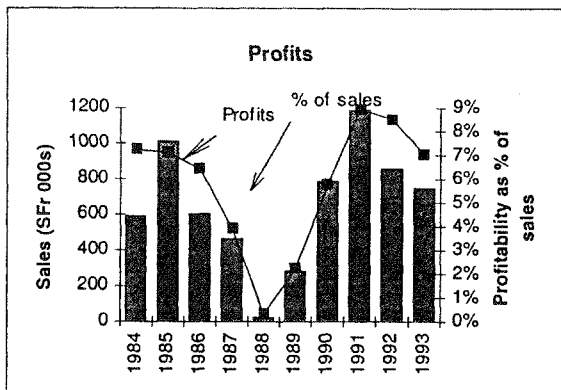
Publication sales have increased slightly over time but remain highly cyclical. The 1993 result was slightly higher than 1992, but well below the peak of 1985.



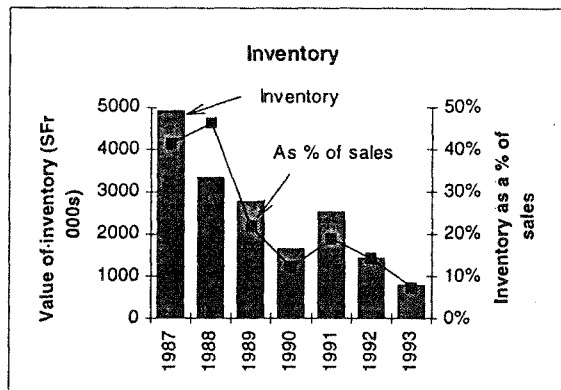
Losses on the Telecommunications Journal grew again during 1993 following earlier improvements. This was mainly due to poor advertising sales. The Global Directory is now nominally profitable.



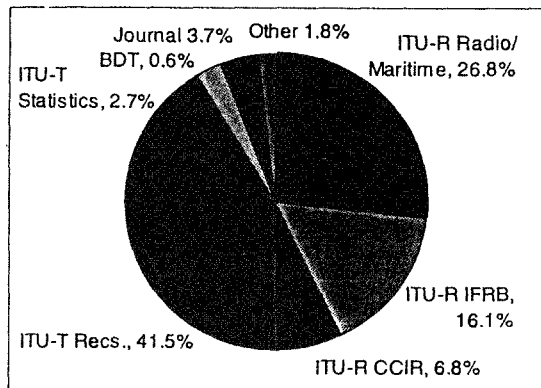
Nominal profitability has increased substantially since 1986 but is also affected by publication cycles. In 1993, both nominal profits and profitability fell slightly.



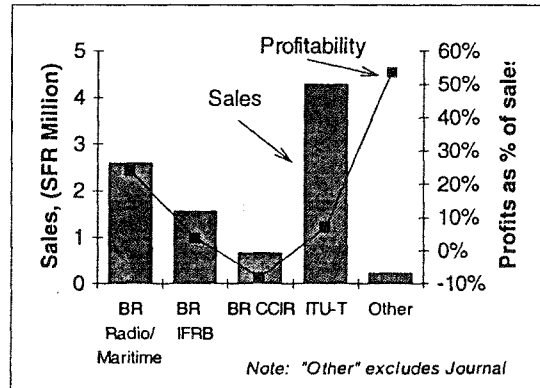
The inventory has successfully been cut from the unrealistically high levels of the mid 1980s. At the end of 1993 it stood at SFr 0.8 million. This is around 8 per cent of 1993 sales.



In 1993, ITU-R provided half of ITU publication sales and ITU-T provided most of the rest. ITU-T Recommendations were the single most important family of products.



In 1993, ITU-T Recommendations outsold all other publication series but it was ITU-R Maritime publications that produced most of the profits. ITU-R CCIR publications are produced at a loss.



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List of Resolutions of the Radiocommunication Assembly, 1993

Number	Title		Remark
ITU-R	1	Working methods for the Radiocommunication Assembly and Radiocommunication Study Groups	New
ITU-R	2	Conference Preparatory Meeting	New
ITU-R	3	Establishment of the Radiocommunication Advisory Group	New
ITU-R	4	Structure of the Radiocommunication Study Groups	New
ITU-R	5	Work programme of the Radiocommunication Study Groups for 1993-1995	New
ITU-R	6	Liaison and collaboration with the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	New
ITU-R	7	Telecommunication development including liaison and collaboration with the ITU Development Sector	New
ITU-R	8	Radiowave propagation studies and measurement campaigns in developing countries	New
ITU-R	9	Liaison and collaboration with other international and regional organizations	New
ITU-R	10	Electronic spectrum management information exchange	New
ITU-R	11	Development of automated spectrum management systems	New
ITU-R	12	Handbooks and special publications for development of radiocommunication services	New
ITU-R	13	Guidance for preparation of handbooks and special publications	New
ITU-R	14	Clarification of adoption process for draft Recommendations	New
ITU-R	15	Maximum term of office for the Radiocommunication Study Group Chairmen	New
ITU-R	16	Contribution from the Radiocommunication Assembly to the first World Telecommunication Development Conference	New
ITU-R	17	Integration of Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunication Systems (FPLMTS) into existing networks	New
ITU-R	18	List of provisions of Radio Regulations which include references to relevant ITU-R Recommendations	Rev. CCIR Res 87-3
ITU-R	19	Dissemination of ITU-R texts	Rev. CCIR Res 105
ITU-R	20	Access to and exchange of computer programs	Rev. CCIR Res 104
ITU-R	21	Computer programs for radio-frequency management	Rev. CCIR Res 88-1
ITU-R	22	Improvement of national radio spectrum management practices and techniques	Rev. CCIR Res 110
ITU-R	23	Extension of the international monitoring system to a world-wide scale	Rev. CCIR Res 15-1
ITU-R	24	Dissemination of basic indices for ionospheric propagation	Rev. CCIR Res 4-4
ITU-R	25	Computer programs for the prediction of ionospheric characteristics, sky-wave transmission loss and noise	Rev. CCIR Res 63-3
ITU-R	26	Dissemination of sunspot numbers	Rev. CCIR Res 74-1
ITU-R	27	HF field-strength measurement campaign	Rev. CCIR Res 111
ITU-R	28	Standard-frequency and time-signal emissions	Rev. CCIR Res 14-4
ITU-R	29	Characteristics of equipment and principles governing the allocation of frequency channels between 25 and 3000 MHz in the land mobile service	Rev. CCIR Res 20-5
ITU-R	30	Determination of noise level for sound broadcasting in the Tropical Zone	Rev. CCIR Res 64
ITU-R	31	Presentation of antenna diagrams	Rev. CCIR Res 76-1
ITU-R	32	Collaboration with International Electrotechnical Commission on graphical symbols and documentation used in telecommunications	Rev. CCIR Res 23-3
ITU-R	33	Presentation of texts on terminology	Rev. CCIR Res 78-1
ITU-R	34	Guidelines for the selection of terms and preparation of definitions	Rev. CCIR Res 89-1
ITU-R	35	The organization of vocabulary work	Rev. CCIR Res 113
ITU-R	36	The coordination of vocabulary and related subjects	Rev. CCIR Res 114

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ANNEX 7

Table of correspondence between Recommendations numbers and Series

Rec. No.	ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	ITU-R Series
48-2	BS	355-4	SF	419-3	BT
80-3	BS	356-4	SF	428-3	M
106-1	F	357-3	SF	430-3	V
139-3	BS	358-4	SF	431-6	V
162-3	F	362-2	SA	433-5	SM
182-4	SM	363-5	SA	434-5	PI
215-2	BS	364-5	SA	435-7	PI
216-2	BS	367	SA	436-2	F
218-2	M	368-7	PN	441-1	M
219-1	M	369-5	PN	443-1	SM
239-2	SM	370-5	PN	444-3	F
240-6	F	371-6	PI	446-4	S
246-3	F	372-5	PI	450-1	BS
257-2	M	373-6	PI	452-5	PN
265-7	BR	374-3	TF	453-3	PN
266-1	BT	375-2	TF	454-1	F
268-1	F	376-1	TF	455-2	F
270-2	F	377-2	SM	456	F
275-3	F	378-5	SM	457-1	TF
276-2	F	380-4	F	458-2	TF
283-5	F	381-2	F	460-4	TF
290-3	F	382-6	F	461-5	V
302-2	F	383-5	F	463-1	F
305	F	384-5	F	464-2	S
306	F	385-5	F	465-5	S
310-8	PN	386-4	F	466-6	S
311-6	PN	387-6	F	467	BS
313-7	PI	388	F	468-4	BS
314-8	RA	389-2	F	469-6	BR
326-6	SM	390-4	F	470-3	BT
328-7	SM	391	F	471-1	BT
329-6	SM	392	F	472-3	BT
331-4	SM	393-4	F	476-4	M
332-4	SM	395-2	F	478-4	M
335-2	F	396-1	F	479-3	RA
336-2	F	397-3	F	480	F
337-3	SM	398-3	F	481-2	S
338-2	F	399-3	F	482-2	S
339-6	F	400-2	F	483-2	S
341-2	PN	401-2	F	484-3	S
342-2	F	402-2	F	485-2	TF
343-1	F	403-3	F	486-1	TF
344-2	F	404-2	F	488-1	M
345	F	405-1	F	489-1	M
346-1	F	406-8	SF	490	M
347	F	407-4	BR	491-1	M
348-4	F	408-6	BR	492-5	M
349-4	F	411-4	BS	493-5	M
352-4	S	412-5	BS	494	M
353-7	S	415-2	BS	496-3	M
354-2	S	417-4	BT	497-4	F

Rec. No.	ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	ITU-R Series
498-2	BS	574-3	V	636-2	F
500-5	BT	575	SM	637-1	F
501-2	BR	577-3	SA	638	BS
508	SM	578	SA	639	BS
509-1	SA	579-2	S	640-1	BS
510-1	SA	580-4	S	641	BS
513-1	SA	581-2	PN	642-1	BS
514-2	SA	582-1	TF	643-1	BS
515-2	SA	583-2	TF	644-1	BS
516-1	SA	584-1	M	645-2	BS
517-2	RA	585-2	M	646-1	BS
518	F	586-1	M	647-2	BS
519	F	587-1	M	648	BR
520-2	F	588	M	649-1	BR
521-2	S	589-2	M	650-2	BO
522-4	S	592-2	F	651	BO
523-4	S	593	F	652-1	BO
524-4	S	594-3	F	653-2	BT
525-1	PN	595-3	F	654	BT
526-2	PN	596	F	655-2	BT
527-3	PN	597-1	BS	656-1	BT
528-2	PN	598-1	BS	657-2	BR
529-1	PN	599	BS	662-2	V
530-4	PN	600-1	BO	663-1	V
531-2	PI	601-3	BT	664	V
532-1	PI	602-2	BR	665-1	V
533-3	PI	607-2	V	666-2	V
534-3	PI	608-2	V	667	SM
535-1	TF	609-1	SA	668	SM
536	TF	610-1	SA	669	SM
537	TF	611-2	RA	670-1	S
538-3	TF	612	F	671-2	S
539-2	M	613	F	672-2	S
540-2	M	614-2	S	673	S
541-4	M	615	SF	674	SF
542-1	M	616	PN	675-2	SF
546-2	M	617-1	PN	676-1	PN
547	M	618-2	PN	677	PN
548	M	619-1	PN	678-1	PN
549-1	M	620-1	PN	679-1	PN
550-1	M	622	M	680-1	PN
552	M	623	M	681	PN
553	M	624	M	682-1	PN
555	F	625-2	M	683	PI
556-1	F	626	M	684	PI
557-3	F	627	M	685	TF
558-2	SF	628-2	M	686	TF
559-2	BS	629	M	687-1	M
560-3	BS	630	M	688	M
561-2	BS	631-1	M	689-1	M
562-3	BS	632-1	M	690	M
565	BT	633-1	M	691-1	M
566-3	BO	634-2	F	692	M
573-3	V	635-2	F	693	M

Rec. No.	ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	ITU-R Series
694	M	755	F	810	BT
695	F	756	F	811	BT
696-1	F	757	F	812	BT
697-1	F	758	F	813	BT
698-1	F	759	F	814	BT
699-1	F	760	F	815	BT
700-1	F	761	F	816	M
701	F	762	F	817	M
702-1	BS	763	F	818	M
703	BS	764	F	819	M
704	BS	765	SF	820	M
705	BS	766	SF	821	M
706-1	BS	767	TF	822	M
707	BS	768-1	TF	823	M
708	BS	769	RA	824	M
709-1	BT	770	SNG	825	M
710-1	BT	771-1	SNG	826	M
711-1	BT	773	BS	827	M
712-1	BO	774	BS	828	M
713	BR	775	BS	829	M
714	BR	776	BS	830	M
715	BR	777	BR	831	M
716-1	BR	778	BR	832	PN
722-1	SNG	779	BR	833	PN
725	S	780	BR	834	PN
726-1	S	781	BR	835	PN
727	S	782	BR	836	PN
728	S	783	BR	837	PN
729	S	784	BR	838	PN
730	S	785	BR	839	PN
731	S	786	BO	840	PN
732	S	787	BO	841	PN
733-1	S	788	BO	842	PI
734	S	789	BO	843	PI
735-1	S	790	BO	844	PI
736	S	791	BO	845	PI
737	S	792	BO	846	PI
738	S	793	BO	847-1	IS
739	S	794	BO	848-1	IS
740	S	795	BO	849-1	IS
741-1	S	796	BT	850	IS
742-1	S	797	BT	851-1	IS
743	S	798	BT	852	SM
744	S	799	BT	853	SM
745	F	800	BT	854	SM
746	F	801	BT	855	SM
747	F	802	BT	856	SM
748	F	803	BT	1001	S
749	F	804	BT	1002	S
750	F	805	BT	1003	S
751	F	806	BT	1004	SF
752	F	807	BT	1005	SF
753	F	808	BT	1006	SF
754	F	809	BT	1007	SNG

Rec. No.	ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	ITU-R Series
1008	SF	1021	SA	1034	M
1009	IS	1022	SA	1035	M
1010	TF	1023	SA	1036	M
1011	TF	1024	SA	1037	M
1012	SA	1025	SA	1038	M
1013	SA	1026	SA	1039	M
1014	SA	1027	SA	1040	M
1015	SA	1028	SA	1041	M
1016	SA	1029	SA	1042	M
1017	SA	1030	SA	1043	M
1018	SA	1031	RA	1044	M
1019	SA	1032	M		
1020	SA	1033	M		

List of ITU-R Recommendations in force as of 2 March 1994

SM SERIES

ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	Title	Volume or Fascicle	Year of pub.
SM	182-4	Automatic monitoring of occupancy of the radio-frequency spectrum	RSM	1992
SM	239-2	Spurious emissions from sound and television broadcast receivers	I	1990
SM	326-6	Determination and measurement of the power of radio transmitters	I	1990
SM	328-7	Spectra and bandwidth of emissions	I	1990
SM	329-6	Spurious emissions	I	1990
SM	331-4	Noise and sensitivity of receivers	I	1990
SM	332-4	Selectivity of receivers	I	1990
SM	337-3	Frequency and distance separations	RSM	1992
SM	377-2	Accuracy of frequency measurements at stations for international monitoring	I	1990
SM	378-5	Field-strength measurements at monitoring stations	RSM	1992
SM	433-5	Methods for the measurement of radio interference and the determination of tolerable levels of interference	RSM	1992
SM	443-1	Bandwidth measurements at monitoring stations	I	1990
SM	508	Use of radio-noise data in spectrum utilization studies	I	1990
SM	575	Protection of fixed monitoring stations against radio-frequency interference	I	1990
SM	667	National spectrum management data	I	1990
SM	668	Methods of exchanging computer programs and data for spectrum management purposes	I	1990
SM	669	Protection ratios for spectrum sharing investigations	I	1990
SM	852	Sensitivity of radio receivers for class of emissions F3E	RSM	1992
SM	853	Necessary bandwidth	RSM	1992
SM	854	Direction finding at monitoring stations of signals below 30 MHz	RSM	1992
SM	855	Multi-service telecommunication systems	RSM	1992
SM	856	Use of interference cancellers, screens and adaptive antennas	RSM	1992

IS SERIES

ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	Title	Volume or Fascicle	Year of pub.
IS	847-1	Determination of the coordination area of an earth station operating with a geostationary space station and using the same frequency band as a system in a terrestrial service	IS	1994
IS	848-1	Determination of the coordination area of a transmitting earth station using the same frequency band as receiving earth stations in bidirectionally allocated frequency bands	IS	1994
IS	849-1	Determination of coordination area for earth stations operating with non-geostationary spacecraft in bands shared with terrestrial services	IS	1994

IS	850	Coordination areas using predetermined coordination distances	IS	1994
IS	851-1	Sharing between the broadcasting service and the fixed and/or mobile services in the VHF and UHF bands	IS	1994
IS	1009	Compatibility between the sound-broadcasting service in the band of about 87-108 MHz and the aeronautical services in the band 108-137 MHz	*	1994

PN SERIES

ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	Title	Volume or Fascicle	Year of pub.
PN	310-8	Definitions of terms relating to propagation in non-ionized media	RPN	1992
PN	311-6	Acquisition, presentation and analysis of data in studies of tropospheric propagation	RPN	1992
PN	341-2	The concept of transmission loss for radio links	V	1990
PN	368-7	Ground-wave propagation curves for frequencies between 10 kHz and 30 MHz	RPN	1992
PN	369-5	Reference atmosphere for refraction	RPN	1992
PN	370-5	VHF and UHF propagation curves for the frequency range from 30 MHz to 1000 MHz. <i>Broadcasting services</i>	V	1990
PN	452-5	Prediction procedure for the evaluation of microwave interference between stations on the surface of the Earth at frequencies above about 0.7 GHz	RPN	1992
PN	453-3	The formula for the radio refractive index	RPN	1992
PN	525-1	Calculation of free-space attenuation	V	1990
PN	526-2	Propagation by diffraction	RPN	1992
PN	527-3	Electrical characteristics of the surface of the Earth	RPN	1992
PN	528-2	Propagation curves for aeronautical mobile and radionavigation services using the VHF, UHF and SHF bands	V	1990
PN	529-1	VHF and UHF propagation data and prediction methods required for the terrestrial band mobile services	V	1990
PN	530-4	Propagation data and prediction methods required for the design of terrestrial line-of-sight systems	RPN	1992
PN	581-2	The concept of worst month	V	1990
PN	616	Propagation data for terrestrial maritime mobile services operating at frequencies above 30 MHz	V	1990
PN	617-1	Propagation prediction techniques and data required for the design of trans-horizon radio-relay systems	RPN	1992
PN	618-2	Propagation data and prediction methods required for the design of Earth-space telecommunications systems	RPN	1992
PN	619-1	Propagation data required for the evaluation of interference between stations in space and those on the surface of the Earth	RPN	1992
PN	620-1	Propagation data required for the calculation of coordination distances in the frequency range 1-40 GHz	RPN	1992
PN	676-1	Attenuation by atmospheric gases in the frequency range 1-350 GHz	RPN	1992
PN	677	Radio emission from natural sources at frequencies above 50 MHz	V	1990
PN	678-1	Characterization of the natural variability of propagation phenomena	RPN	1992
PN	679-1	Propagation data required for the design of broadcasting-satellite systems	RPN	1992
PN	680-1	Propagation data required for the design of Earth-space maritime-mobile telecommunication systems	RPN	1992

* Published separately.

PN	681	Propagation data required for the design of Earth-space land mobile telecommunication systems	V	1990
PN	682-1	Propagation data required for the design of Earth-space aeronautical mobile telecommunication systems	RPN	1992
PN	832	World atlas of ground conductivities	RPN	1992
PN	833	Attenuation in vegetation	RPN	1992
PN	834	Effects of tropospheric refraction on radio-wave propagation	RPN	1992
PN	835	Reference standard atmosphere for gaseous attenuation	RPN	1992
PN	836	Surface water vapour density	RPN	1992
PN	837	Characteristics of precipitation for propagation modelling	RPN	1992
PN	838	Specific attenuation model for rain for use in prediction methods	RPN	1992
PN	839	Rain height model for prediction methods	RPN	1992
PN	840	Attenuation due to clouds and fog	RPN	1992
PN	841	Conversion of annual statistics to worst-months statistics	RPN	1992

PI SERIES

ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	Title	Volume or Fascicle	Year of pub.
PI	313-7	Exchange of information for short-term forecasts and transmission of ionospheric disturbance warnings	RPI	1992
PI	371-6	Choice of indices for long-term ionospheric predictions	VI	1990
PI	372-5	Use of data on radio noise	VI	1990
PI	373-6	Definitions of maximum and minimum transmission frequencies	VI	1990
PI	434-5	CCIR reference ionospheric characteristics and methods of basic MUF, operational MUF and ray-path prediction	RPI	1992
PI	435-7	Sky-wave field-strength prediction method for the broadcasting service in the frequency range 150 to 1600 kHz	RPI	1992
PI	531-2	Ionospheric effects influencing radio systems involving spacecraft	RPI	1992
PI	532-1	Ionospheric effects and operational considerations associated with artificial modification of the ionosphere and the radio-wave channel	RPI	1992
PI	533-3	CCIR HF propagation prediction method	RPI	1992
PI	534-3	Method for calculating sporadic-E field strength	VI	1990
PI	683	Sky-wave field strength prediction method for propagation to aircraft at about 500 kHz	VI	1990
PI	684	Prediction of field strength at frequencies below about 500 kHz	VI	1990
PI	842	Computation of reliability of HF radio systems	RPI	1992
PI	843	Communication by meteor-burst propagation	RPI	1992
PI	844	Ionospheric factors affecting frequency sharing in the VHF (30-300 MHz) band	RPI	1992
PI	845	HF field strength measurement	RPI	1992
PI	846	Measurements of ionospheric and related characteristics	RPI	1992

S SERIES

ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	Title	Volume or Fascicle	Year of pub.
S	352-4	Hypothetical reference circuit for systems using analogue transmission in the fixed-satellite service	IV-1	1990
S	353-7	Allowable noise power in the hypothetical reference circuit for frequency-division multiplex telephony in the fixed-satellite service	RS	1992
S	354-2	Video bandwidth and permissible noise level in the hypothetical reference circuit for the fixed-satellite service	IV-1	1990
S	446-4	Carrier energy dispersal for systems employing angle modulation by analogue signals or digital modulation in the fixed-satellite service	S	1993
S	464-2	Pre-emphasis characteristics for frequency-modulation systems for frequency-division multiplex telephony in the fixed-satellite service	RS	1992
S	465-5	Reference earth-station radiation pattern for use in coordination and interference assessment in the frequency range from 2 to about 30 GHz	S	1993
S	466-6	Maximum permissible level of interference in a telephone channel of a geostationary-satellite network in the fixed-satellite service employing frequency modulation with frequency-division multiplex, caused by other networks of this service	RS	1992
S	481-2	Measurement of noise in actual traffic for systems in the fixed-satellite service for telephony using frequency-division multiplex	IV-1	1990
S	482-2	Measurement of performance by means of a signal of a uniform spectrum for systems using frequency-division multiplex telephony in the fixed-satellite service	IV-1	1990
S	483-2	Maximum permissible level of interference in a television channel of a geostationary-satellite network in the fixed-satellite service employing frequency modulation, caused by other networks of this service	RS	1992
S	484-3	Station-keeping in longitude of geostationary satellites in the fixed-satellite service	RS	1992
S	521-2	Hypothetical reference digital path for systems using digital transmission in the fixed-satellite service	IV-1	1990
S	522-4	Allowable bit error ratios at the output of the hypothetical reference digital path for systems in the fixed-satellite service using pulse-code modulation for telephony	RS	1992
S	523-4	Maximum permissible levels of interference in a geostationary-satellite network in the fixed-satellite service using 8-bit PCM encoded telephony, caused by other networks of this service	RS	1992
S	524-4	Maximum permissible levels of off-axis e.i.r.p density from earth stations in the fixed-satellite service transmitting in the 6 and 14 GHz frequency band	RS	1992
S	579-2	Availability objectives for a HRC and a HRDP when used for telephony using pulse-code modulation, or as part of an integrated services digital network hypothetical reference connection, in the fixed-satellite service	RS	1992
S	580-4	Radiation diagrams for use as design objectives for antennas of earth stations operating with geostationary satellites	S	1993
S	614-2	Allowable error performance for a hypothetical reference digital path in the fixed-satellite service operating below 15 GHz when forming part of an international connection in an integrated services digital network	RS	1992
S	670-1	Flexibility in the positioning of satellites as a design objective	RS	1992
S	671-2	Necessary protection ratios for narrow-band single channel-per-carrier transmissions interfered with by analogue television carriers	S	1993

S	672-2	Satellite antenna radiation pattern for use as a design objective in the fixed-satellite service employing geostationary satellites	S	1993
S	673	Terms and definitions relating to space radiocommunications	IV-1	1990
S	725	Technical characteristics for very small aperture terminals (VSATs)	RS	1992
S	726-1	Maximum permissible level of spurious emissions from very small aperture terminals (VSATs)	S	1993
S	727	Cross-polarization isolation from very small aperture terminals	RS	1992
S	728	Maximum permissible level of off-axis e.i.r.p. density from very small aperture terminals (VSATs)	RS	1992
S	729	Control and monitoring function of very small aperture terminals (VSATs)	RS	1992
S	730	Compensation of the effects of switching discontinuities for voice band data and of Doppler frequency-shifts in the fixed-satellite service	RS	1992
S	731	Reference earth-station cross-polarized radiation pattern for use in frequency coordination and interference assessment in the frequency range from 2 to about 30 GHz	RS	1992
S	732	Method for statistical processing of earth-station antenna side-lobe peaks	RS	1992
S	733-1	Determination of the G/T ratio for earth stations operating in the fixed-satellite service	S	1993
S	734	The application of interference cancellers in the fixed-satellite service	RS	1992
S	735-1	Maximum permissible levels of interference in a geostationary-satellite network for an HRDP when forming part of the ISDN in the fixed-satellite service caused by other networks of this service below 15 GHz	S	1993
S	736	Estimation of polarization discrimination in the interference calculations between geostationary-satellite networks in the fixed- satellite service	RS	1992
S	737	Relationship of technical coordination methods within the fixed-satellite service	RS	1992
S	738	Procedure for determining if coordination is required between geostationary-satellite networks sharing the same frequency bands	RS	1992
S	739	Additional methods for determining if detailed coordination is necessary between geostationary-satellite networks in the fixed-satellite service sharing the same frequency bands	RS	1992
S	740	Technical coordination methods for fixed-satellite networks	RS	1992
S	741-1	Carrier-to-interference calculations between networks in the fixed- satellite service	S	1993
S	742-1	Spectrum utilization methodologies	S	1993
S	743	The coordination of satellite networks using slightly inclined geostationary-satellite orbits and between such networks and satellite networks using non-inclined GSO satellites	RS	1992
S	744	Orbit/spectrum improvement measures for satellite networks having more than one service in one or more frequency bands	RS	1992
S	1001	Use of systems in the fixed-satellite service in the event of natural disasters and similar emergencies for warning and relief operations	S	1993
S	1002	Orbit management techniques for the fixed-satellite service	S	1993
S	1003	Environmental protection of the geostationary orbit	S	1993

SNG SERIES

ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	Title	Volume or Fascicle	Year of pub.
SNG	722-1	Uniform technical standards (analogue) for Satellite News Gathering (SNG)	SNG	1994
SNG	770	Uniform operational and control procedures for satellite news gathering (SNG)	SNG	1994
SNG	771-1	Auxiliary coordination satellite circuits for SNG terminals	SNG	1994
SNG	1007	Uniform technical standards (digital) for satellite news gathering (SNG)	SNG	1994

TF SERIES

ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	Title	Volume or Fascicle	Year of pub.
TF	374-3	Standard-frequency and time-signal emissions	VII	1990
TF	375-2	Standard-frequency and time-signal emissions in additional frequency bands	VII	1990
TF	376-1	Avoidance of external interference with emissions of the standard-frequency service in the bands allocated to that service	VII	1990
TF	457-1	Use of the modified Julian date by standard-frequency and time-signal services	VII	1990
TF	458-2	International comparisons of atomic time scales	VII	1990
TF	460-4	Standard-frequency and time-signal emissions	VII	1990
TF	485-2	Use of time scales in the field of standard-frequency and time services	VII	1990
TF	486-1	Reference of precisely controlled frequency generators and emissions to the international atomic time scale	VII	1990
TF	535-1	Use of the term UTC	VII	1990
TF	536	Time-scale notations	VII	1990
TF	537	Reduction of mutual interference between emissions of the standard-frequency and time-signal service on the allocated frequencies in bands 6 and 7	VII	1990
TF	538-3	Measures for random instabilities in frequency and time (phase)	TF	*
TF	582-1	Time and frequency reference signal dissemination and coordination using satellite methods	VII	1990
TF	583-2	Time codes	TF	*
TF	685	International synchronization of UTC time scale	VII	1990
TF	686	Glossary	VII	1990
TF	767	Use of the global positioning system (GPS) and the global navigation satellite system (GLONASS) for high-accuracy time transfer	RTF	1992
TF	768-1	Standard frequencies and time signals	TF	*
TF	1010	Relativistic effects in a coordinate time system in the vicinity of the Earth	TF	*
TF	1011	Systems, techniques and services for time and frequency transfer	TF	*

* To be published.

SA SERIES

ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	Title	Volume or Fascicle	Year of pub.
SA	362-2	Frequencies technically suitable for meteorological satellites	II	1990
SA	363-5	Space operation systems. <i>Frequencies, bandwidths and protection criteria</i>	SA	*
SA	364-5	Preferred frequencies and bandwidths for manned and unmanned near-Earth research satellites	RSA	1992
SA	367	Frequency bands for re-entry communications	II	1990
SA	509-1	Generalized space research earth station antenna radiation pattern for use in interference calculations, including coordination procedures	II	1990
SA	510-1	Feasibility of frequency sharing between the space research service and other services in band 10. <i>Potential interference from data relay satellite systems</i>	II	1990
SA	513-1	Preferred frequency bands for spacecraft transmitters used as beacons	II	1990
SA	514-2	Interference criteria for command and data transmission systems operating in the Earth exploration-satellite and meteorological-satellite services	SA	*
SA	515-2	Frequency bands and bandwidths used for satellite passive sensing	SA	*
SA	516-1	Feasibility of sharing between active sensors used on Earth exploration and meteorological satellites and the radiolocation service	SA	*
SA	577-3	Preferred frequencies and necessary bandwidths for spaceborne active remote sensing	SA	*
SA	578	Protection criteria and sharing considerations relating to deep-space research	II	1990
SA	609-1	Protection criteria for telecommunication links for manned and unmanned near-Earth research satellites	RSA	1992
SA	610-1	Protection of allocations for deep-space research	II	1990
SA	1012	Preferred frequency bands for deep-space research in the 1-40 GHz range	SA	*
SA	1013	Preferred frequency bands for deep-space research in the 40-120 GHz range	SA	*
SA	1014	Telecommunication requirements for manned and unmanned deep-space research	SA	*
SA	1015	Bandwidth requirements for deep-space research	SA	*
SA	1016	Sharing considerations relating to deep-space research	SA	*
SA	1017	Preferred method for calculating link performance in the space research service	SA	*
SA	1018	Hypothetical reference system for systems comprising data relay satellites in the geostationary orbit and user spacecraft in low Earth-orbits	SA	*
SA	1019	Preferred frequency bands and transmission directions for data relay satellite systems	SA	*
SA	1020	Hypothetical reference system for the Earth exploration-satellite and meteorological satellite services	SA	*
SA	1021	Methodology for determining performance objectives for systems in the Earth exploration-satellite and meteorological-satellite services	SA	*

* To be published.

SA	1022	Methodology for determining interference criteria for systems in the Earth exploration-satellite and meteorological-satellite services	SA	*
SA	1023	Methodology for determining sharing and coordination criteria for systems in the Earth exploration-satellite and meteorological-satellite services	SA	*
SA	1024	Necessary bandwidths and preferred frequency bands for data transmission from Earth exploration-satellites (not including meteorological-satellites)	SA	*
SA	1025	Performance criteria for space-to-Earth data transmission systems in the Earth exploration-satellite and meteorological-satellite services using satellites in low-Earth orbit	SA	*
SA	1026	Interference criteria for space-to-Earth data transmission systems operating in the Earth exploration-satellite and meteorological-satellite services using satellites in low-Earth orbit	SA	*
SA	1027	Sharing and coordination criteria for space-to-Earth data transmission systems in the Earth exploration-satellite and meteorological-satellite services using satellites in low-Earth orbit	SA	*
SA	1028	Performance criteria for satellite passive remote sensing	SA	*
SA	1029	Interference criteria for satellite passive remote sensing	SA	*
SA	1030	Telecommunication requirements of satellite systems for geodesy and geodynamics	SA	*

RA SERIES

ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	Title	Volume or Fascicle	Year of pub.
RA	314-8	Preferred frequency bands for radioastronomical measurements	RRA	1992
RA	479-3	Protection of frequencies for radioastronomical measurements in the shielded zone of the Moon	II	1990
RA	517-2	Protection of the radioastronomy service from transmitters in adjacent bands	RRA	1992
RA	611-2	Protection of the radioastronomy service from spurious emissions	RRA	1992
RA	769	Protection criteria used for radioastronomical measurements	RRA	1992
RA	1031	Protection of the radioastronomy service in frequency bands shared with other services	RA	*

M SERIES

ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	Title	Volume or Fascicle	Year of pub.
M	218-2	Prevention of interference to radio reception on board ships	VIII	1990
M	219-1	Alarm signal for use on the maritime radiotelephony distress frequency of 2182 kHz	VIII	1990
M	257-2	Selective-calling system for use in the maritime mobile service	VIII	1990
M	428-3	Direction-finding and/or homing in the 2 MHz band on board ships	VIII	1990
M	441-1	Signal-to-interference ratios and minimum field strengths required in the aeronautical mobile (R) service above 30 MHz	VIII	1990

* To be published.

M	476-4	Direct-printing telegraph equipment in the maritime mobile service	VIII	1990
M	478-4	Technical characteristics of equipment and principles governing the allocation of frequency channels between 25 and 1000 MHz for the land mobile service	VIII	1990
M	488-1	Equivalent powers of double-sideband and single-sideband radio telephone emissions in the maritime mobile service	VIII	1990
M	489-1	Technical characteristics of VHF radiotelephone equipment operating in the maritime mobile service in channels spaced by 25 kHz	VIII	1990
M	490	The introduction of direct-printing telegraph equipment in the maritime mobile service. <i>Equivalence of terms</i>	VIII	1990
M	491-1	Translation between an identity number and identities for direct-printing telegraphy in the maritime mobile service	VIII	1990
M	492-5	Operational procedures for the use of direct-printing telegraph equipment in the maritime mobile service	RM	1992
M	493-5	Digital selective-calling system for use in the maritime mobile service	RM	1992
M	494	Technical characteristics of single-sideband equipment in the MF and HF land mobile radiotelephone service	VIII	1990
M	496-3	Limits of power flux-density of radionavigation transmitters to protect space station receivers in the fixed-satellite service in the 14 GHz band	RM	1992
M	539-2	Technical and operational characteristics of future international radio-paging systems	VIII	1990
M	540-2	Operational and technical characteristics for an automated direct-printing telegraph system for promulgation of navigational and meteorological warnings and urgent information to ships	VIII	1990
M	541-4	Operational procedures for the use of digital selective-calling (DSC) equipment in the maritime mobile service	RM	1992
M	542-1	On-board communications by means of portable radiotelephone equipment	VIII	1990
M	546-2	Hypothetical telephone reference circuit in the aeronautical, land and maritime mobile-satellite services	VIII	1990
M	547	Noise objectives in the hypothetical reference circuit for systems in the maritime mobile-satellite service	VIII	1990
M	548	Overall transmission characteristics of telephone circuits in the maritime mobile-satellite service	VIII	1990
M	549-1	Side tone reference equivalent of handset used on board a ship in the maritime mobile-satellite service and in automated VHF/UHF maritime mobile radiotelephone systems	VIII	1990
M	550-1	Use of echo suppressors in the maritime mobile-satellite service	VIII	1990
M	552	Quality objectives for 50-baud start-stop telegraph transmission in the maritime mobile-satellite service	VIII	1990
M	553	Interface requirements for 50-baud start-stop telegraph transmission in the maritime mobile-satellite service	VIII	1990
M	584-1	Standard codes and formats for international radio paging	VIII	1990
M	585-2	Assignment and use of maritime mobile service identities	VIII	1990
M	586-1	Automated VHF/UHF maritime mobile telephone system	VIII	1990
M	587-1	Coast station identities and initiation of location registration in an automated VHF/UHF maritime mobile telephone system	VIII	1990
M	588	Characteristics of maritime radio beacons (Region 1)	VIII	1990
M	589-2	Interference to radionavigation services from other services in the frequency bands between 70 kHz and 130 kHz	RM	1992
M	622	Technical and operational characteristics of analogue cellular systems for public land mobile telephone use	VIII	1990
M	623	Data transmission bit rates and modulation techniques in the land mobile service	VIII	1990
M	624	Public land mobile communication systems location registration	VIII	1990
M	625-2	Direct-printing telegraph equipment employing automatic identification in the maritime mobile service	RM	1992
M	626	Evaluation of the quality of digital channels in the maritime mobile service	VIII	1990

M	627	Technical characteristics for HF maritime radio equipment using narrow-band phase-shift keying (NBPSK) telegraphy	VIII	1990
M	628-2	Technical characteristics for search and rescue radar transponders	RM	1992
M	629	Use of the radionavigation service of the frequency bands 2900-3100 MHz, 5470-5650 MHz 9200-9300 MHz, 9300-9500 MHz and 9500-9800 MHz	VIII	1990
M	630	Main characteristics of two frequency shipborne interrogator transponders (SIT)	VIII	1990
M	631-1	Use of hyperbolic maritime radionavigation systems in the band 283.5-315 kHz	RM	1992
M	632-1	Transmission characteristics of a satellite emergency position-indicating radiobeacon (satellite EPIRB) system operating through geostationary satellites in the 1.6 GHz band	VIII	1990
M	633-1	Transmission characteristics of a satellite emergency position-indicating radiobeacon (satellite EPIRB) system operating through a low polar-orbiting satellite system in the 406 MHz band	VIII	1990
M	687-1	Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunication Systems (FPLMTS)	RM	1992
M	688	Technical characteristics for a high frequency direct-printing telegraph system for promulgation of high seas and NAVTEX-type maritime safety information	VIII	1990
M	689-1	Operational procedures for an international maritime VHF radiotelephone system with automatic facilities based on DSC signalling format	RM	1992
M	690	Transmission characteristics of emergency position-indicating radio beacons (EPIRBs) operating on carrier frequencies of 121.5 MHz and 243 MHz	VIII	1990
M	691-1	Technical characteristics and compatibility criteria of maritime radiolocation systems operating in the medium frequency band and using spread-spectrum techniques	RM	1992
M	692	Narrow-band direct-printing telegraph equipment using a single-frequency channel	VIII	1990
M	693	Technical characteristics of VHF emergency position-indicating radio beacons using digital selective calling (DSC VHF EPIRB)	VIII	1990
M	694	Reference radiation pattern for ship earth station antennas	VIII	1990
M	816	Framework for services supported on future public land mobile telecommunication systems (FPLMTS)	RM	1992
M	817	Future public land mobile telecommunication systems (FPLMTS). <i>Network architectures</i>	RM	1992
M	818	Satellite operation within future public land mobile telecommunication systems (FPLMTS)	RM	1992
M	819	Adaptation of future public land mobile telecommunication systems (FPLMTS) to the needs of developing countries	RM	1992
M	820	Use of 9-digit identities for narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy in the maritime mobile service	RM	1992
M	821	Optional expansion of the digital selective calling system for use in the maritime mobile service	RM	1992
M	822	Calling-channel loading for digital selective calling (DSC) for the maritime mobile service	RM	1992
M	823	Technical characteristics of differential transmissions for Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) from maritime radio beacons in the frequency band 285-325 kHz (283.5-315 kHz in Region 1)	RM	1992
M	824	Technical parameters of radar beacons (RACONS)	RM	1992
M	825	Characteristics of a transponder system using digital selective calling techniques for use with vessel traffic services and ship-to-ship identification	RM	1992
M	826	Transmission of information for updating electronic chart display and information systems (ECDIS)	RM	1992
M	827	Hypothetical reference digital path for systems in the mobile-satellite service using feeder links	RM	1992
M	828	Definition of availability for communication circuits in the mobile-satellite services	RM	1992

M	829	Frequency sharing in the 1660-1660.5 MHz band between the mobile-satellite service and the radioastronomy service	RM	1992
M	830	Operational procedures for mobile-satellite networks or systems in the bands 1530-1544 MHz and 1626.5-1645.5 MHz which are used for distress and safety purposes as specified for GMDSS	RM	1992
M	831	Frequency sharing between services in the band 4-30 MHz	RM	1992
M	1032	Technical and operational characteristics of land mobile systems using multi-channel access techniques without a central controller	M	*
M	1033	Technical and operational characteristics of cordless telephones and cordless telecommunication systems	M	*
M	1034	Requirements for the radio interface(s) for Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunication Systems (FPLMTS)	M	*
M	1035	Framework for the radio interface(s) and radio subsystem functionality for Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunication Systems (FPLMTS)	M	*
M	1036	Spectrum considerations for implementation of Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunication Systems (FPLMTS) in the bands 1 885-2 025 MHz and 2 110-2 200 MHz	M	*
M	1037	Bit error performance objectives for aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service (AMS(R)S) radio link	M	*
M	1038	Efficient use of the geostationary-satellite orbit and spectrum in the 1-3 GHz frequency range by mobile-satellite systems	M	*
M	1039	Method for evaluating sharing between stations in the mobile service below 1 GHz and FDMA non-geostationary-satellite orbit (non-GSO) mobile earth stations	M	*
M	1040	Public mobile telecommunication service with aircraft using the bands 1 670-1 675 MHz and 1 800-1 805 MHz	M	*
M	1041	Future amateur radio systems (FARS)	M	*
M	1042	Disaster communications in the amateur and amateur-satellite services	M	*
M	1043	Use of the amateur and amateur-satellite services in developing countries	M	*
M	1044	Frequency sharing criteria in the amateur and amateur-satellite services	M	*

F SERIES

ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	Title	Volume or Fascicle	Year of pub.
F	106-1	Voice-frequency telegraphy on radio circuits	III	1990
F	162-3	Use of directional antennas in the fixed service operating in bands below about 30 MHz	RF	1992
F	240-6	Signal-to-interference protection ratios for various classes of emission in the fixed service below about 30 MHz	RF	1992
F	246-3	Frequency-shift keying	III	1990
F	268-1	Interconnection at audio frequencies of radio-relay systems for telephony	IX-I	1990

* To be published.

F	270-2	Interconnection at video signal frequencies of radio-relay systems for television	IX-I	1990
F	275-3	Pre-emphasis characteristic for frequency modulation radio-relay systems for telephony using frequency-division multiplex	IX-1	1990
F	276-2	Frequency deviation and the sense of modulation for analogue radio-relay systems for television	IX-1	1990
F	283-5	Radio-frequency channel arrangements for low and medium capacity analogue or digital radio-relay systems operating in the 2 GHz band	IX-1	1990
F	290-3	Maintenance measurements on radio-relay systems for telephony using frequency-division multiplex	IX-1	1990
F	302-2	Limitation of interference from trans-horizon radio-relay systems	IX-1	1990
F	305	Stand-by arrangements for radio-relay systems for television and telephony	IX-1	1990
F	306	Procedure for the international connection of radio-relay systems with different characteristics	IX-1	1990
F	335-2	Use of radio links in international telephone circuits	III	1990
F	336-2	Principles of the devices used to achieve privacy in radiotelephone conversations	III	1990
F	338-2	Bandwidth required at the output of a telegraph or telephone receiver	III	1990
F	339-6	Bandwidths, signal-to-noise ratios and fading allowances in complete systems	III	1990
F	342-2	Automatic error-correcting system for telegraph signals transmitted over radio circuits	III	1990
F	343-1	Facsimile transmission of meteorological charts over radio circuits	III	1990
F	344-2	Standardization of phototelegraph systems for use on combined radio and metallic circuits	III	1990
F	345	Telegraph distortion	III	1990
F	346-1	Four-frequency duplex systems	III	1990
F	347	Classification of multi-channel radiotelegraph systems for long-range circuits operating at frequencies below about 30 MHz and the designation of the channels in these systems	III	1990
F	348-4	Arrangement of channels in multi-channel single-sideband and independent-sideband transmitters for long-range circuits operating at frequencies below about 30 MHz	III	1990
F	349-4	Frequency stability required for systems operating in the HF fixed service to make the use of automatic frequency control superfluous	III	1990
F	380-4	Interconnection at baseband frequencies of radio-relay systems for telephony using frequency-division multiplex	IX-1	1990
F	381-2	Conditions relating to line regulating and other pilots and to limits for the residues of signals outside the baseband in the interconnection of radio-relay and line systems for telephony	IX-1	1990
F	382-6	Radio-frequency channel arrangements for radio-relay systems operating in the 2 and 4 GHz bands	RF	1992
F	383-5	Radio-frequency channel arrangements for high capacity radio-relay systems operating in the lower 6 GHz band	RF	1992
F	384-5	Radio-frequency channel arrangements for medium and high capacity analogue or high capacity digital radio-relay systems operating in the upper 6 GHz band	IX-1	1990
F	385-5	Radio-frequency channel arrangements for radio-relay systems operating in the 7 GHz band	RF	1992
F	386-4	Radio-frequency channel arrangements for radio-relay systems operating in the 8 GHz band	RF	1992
F	387-6	Radio-frequency channel arrangements for radio-relay systems operating in the 11 GHz band	RF	1992
F	388	Radio-frequency channel arrangements for trans-horizon radio-relay systems	IX-I	1990
F	389-2	Preferred characteristics of auxiliary radio-relay systems operating in the 2, 4, 6 or 11 GHz bands	IX-I	1990
F	390-4	Definitions of terms and references concerning hypothetical reference circuits and hypothetical reference digital paths for radio-relay systems	IX-I	1990

F	391	Hypothetical reference circuit for radio-relay systems for telephony using frequency-division multiplex with a capacity of 12 to 60 telephone channels	IX-1	1990
F	392	Hypothetical reference circuit for radio-relay systems for telephony using frequency-division multiplex with a capacity of more than 60 telephone channels	IX-1	1990
F	393-4	Allowable noise power in the hypothetical reference circuit for radio-relay systems for telephony using frequency-division multiplex	IX-1	1990
F	395-2	Noise in the radio portion of circuits to be established over real radio-relay links for FDM telephony	IX-1	1990
F	396-1	Hypothetical reference circuit for trans-horizon radio-relay systems for telephony using frequency-division multiplex	IX-1	1990
F	397-3	Allowable noise power in the hypothetical reference circuit of trans-horizon radio-relay systems for telephony using frequency-division multiplex	IX-1	1990
F	398-3	Measurements of noise in actual traffic over radio-relay systems for telephony using frequency-division multiplex	IX-1	1990
F	399-3	Measurement of noise using a continuous uniform spectrum signal on frequency-division multiplex telephony radio-relay systems	IX-1	1990
F	400-2	Service channels to be provided for the operation and maintenance of radio-relay systems	IX-1	1990
F	401-2	Frequencies and deviations of continuity pilots for frequency modulation radio-relay systems for television and telephony	IX-1	1990
F	402-2	The preferred characteristics of a single sound channel simultaneously transmitted with a television signal on an analogue radio-relay system	IX-1	1990
F	403-3	Intermediate-frequency characteristics for the interconnection of analogue radio-relay systems	IX-1	1990
F	404-2	Frequency deviation for analogue radio-relay systems for telephony using frequency-division multiplex	IX-1	1990
F	405-1	Pre-emphasis characteristics for frequency modulation radio-relay systems for television	IX-1	1990
F	436-2	Arrangement of voice-frequency telegraph channels working at a modulation rate of about 100 bauds over HF radio circuits	III	1990
F	444-3	Preferred characteristics for multi-line switching arrangements of analogue radio-relay systems	IX-1	1990
F	454-1	Pilot carrier level for HF single-sideband and independent-sideband reduced-carrier systems	III	1990
F	455-2	Improved transmission system for HF radiotelephone circuits	RF	1992
F	456	Data transmission of 1200/600 bit/s over HF circuits when using multi-channel voice-frequency telegraph systems and frequency-shift keying	III	1990
F	463-1	Limits for the residues of signals outside the baseband of radio-relay systems for television	IX-1	1990
F	480	Semi-automatic operation on HF radiotelephone circuits. <i>Devices for remote connection to an automatic exchange by radiotelephone circuits</i>	III	1990
F	497-4	Radio-frequency channel arrangements for radio-relay systems operating in the 13 GHz frequency band	RF	1992
F	518	Single-channel simplex ARQ telegraph system	III	1990
F	519	Single-channel duplex ARQ telegraph system	III	1990
F	520-2	Use of high frequency ionospheric channel simulators	RF	1992
F	555	Permissible noise in the hypothetical reference circuit of radio-relay systems for television	IX-1	1990
F	556-1	Hypothetical reference digital path for radio-relay systems which may form part of an integrated services digital network with a capacity above the second hierarchical level	IX-1	1990
F	557-3	Availability objective for radio-relay systems over a hypothetical reference circuit and a hypothetical reference digital path	RF	1992

F	592-2	Terminology used for radio-relay systems	IX-1	1990
F	593	Noise in real circuits of multi-channel trans-horizon FM radio-relay systems of less than 2500 km	IX-1	1990
F	594-3	Allowable bit error ratios at the output of the hypothetical reference digital path for radio-relay systems which may form part of an integrated services digital network	RF	1992
F	595-3	Radio-frequency channel arrangements for radio-relay systems operating in the 18 GHz frequency band	RF	1992
F	596	Interconnection of digital radio-relay systems	IX-1	1990
F	612	Measurement of reciprocal mixing in HF communication receivers in the fixed service	III	1990
F	613	The use of ionospheric channel sounding systems operating in the fixed service at frequencies below about 30 MHz	III	1990
F	634-2	Error performance objectives for real digital radio-relay links forming part of a high-grade circuit within an integrated service digital network	RF	1992
F	635-2	Radio-frequency channel arrangements based on a homogeneous pattern for radio-relay systems operating in the 4 GHz band	RF	1992
F	636-2	Radio-frequency channel arrangements for radio-relay systems operating in the 15 GHz frequency band	RF	1992
F	637-1	Radio-frequency channel arrangements for radio-relay systems operating in the 23 GHz band	RF	1992
F	695	Availability objectives for real digital radio-relay links forming part of a high-grade circuit within an integrated services digital network	IX-1	1990
F	696-1	Error performance and availability objectives for hypothetical reference digital sections utilizing digital radio-relay systems forming part of all of the medium-grade portion of an ISDN connection	RF	1992
F	697-1	Error performance and availability objectives for the local-grade portion at each end of an ISDN connection utilizing digital radio-relay systems	RF	1992
F	698-1	Preferred frequency bands for trans-horizon radio-relay systems	RF	1992
F	699-1	Reference radiation patterns for line-of-sight radio-relay system antennas for use in coordination studies and interference assessment in the frequency range from 1 to about 40 GHz	RF	1992
F	700-1	Error performance and availability measurement algorithm for digital radio-relay links at the system bit rate interface	RF	1992
F	701	Radio-frequency channel arrangements for analogue and digital point-to-multipoint radio systems operating in frequency bands in the range 1.427 to 2.690 GHz (1.5, 1.8, 2.0, 2.2, 2.4 and 2.6 GHz)	IX-I	1990
F	745	CCIR Recommendations for analogue radio-relay systems	RF	1992
F	746	Radio-frequency channel arrangements for radio-relay systems	RF	1992
F	747	Radio-frequency channel arrangements for radio-relay systems operating in the 10 GHz band	RF	1992
F	748	Radio-frequency channel arrangements for radio-relay systems operating in the 25.25 to 27.5 GHz and 27.5 to 29.5 GHz bands	RF	1992
F	749	Radio-frequency channel arrangements for radio-relay systems in the 36.0 to 40.5 GHz band	RF	1992
F	750	Architectures and functional aspects of radio-relay systems for SDH-based networks	RF	1992
F	751	Transmission characteristics and performance requirements of radio-relay systems for SDH-based networks	RF	1992
F	752	Diversity techniques for radio-relay systems	RF	1992
F	753	Preferred methods and characteristics for the supervision and protection of digital radio-relay systems	RF	1992
F	754	Radio-relay systems in bands 8 and 9 for the provision of telephone trunk connections in rural areas	RF	1992
F	755	Point-to-multipoint systems used in the fixed service	RF	1992
F	756	TDMA point-to-multipoint systems used as radio concentrators	RF	1992
F	757	Basic system requirements and performance objectives for cellular type mobile systems	RF	1992

F	758	Considerations in the development of criteria for sharing between the terrestrial fixed service and other services	RF	1992
F	759	The use of frequencies in the band 500 to 3000 MHz for radio-relay systems	RF	1992
F	760	Protection of terrestrial line-of-sight radio-relay systems against interference from the broadcasting-satellite service in the band 22.5 to 23 GHz	RF	1992
F	761	Frequency sharing between the fixed service and passive sensors in the band 18.6 to 18.8 GHz	RF	1992
F	762	Main characteristics of remote control and monitoring systems for HF receiving and transmitting stations	RF	1992
F	763	Data transmission at 2400/1200/600/300/150/75 bit/s over HF circuits using multi-channel voice-frequency telegraphy and phase-shift keying	RF	1992
F	764	Minimum requirements for HF radio systems using a packet transmission protocol	RF	1992

SF SERIES

ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	Title	Volume or Fascicle	Year of pub.
SF	355-4	Frequency sharing between systems in the fixed-satellite service and radio-relay systems in the same frequency bands	RSF	1992
SF	356-4	Maximum allowable values of interference from line-of-sight radio-relay systems in a telephone channel of a system in the fixed-satellite service employing frequency modulation, when the same frequency bands are shared by both systems	IV/IX-2	1990
SF	357-3	Maximum allowable values of interference in a telephone channel of an analogue angle-modulated radio-relay system sharing the same frequency bands as systems in the fixed-satellite service	IV/IX-2	1990
SF	358-4	Maximum permissible values of power flux-density at the surface of the Earth produced by satellites in the fixed-satellite service using the same frequency bands above 1 GHz as line-of-sight radio-relay systems	SF	1993
SF	406-8	Maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power of radio-relay system transmitters operating in the frequency bands shared with the fixed-satellite service	SF	1993
SF	558-2	Maximum allowable values of interference from terrestrial radio links to systems in the fixed-satellite service employing 8-bit PCM encoded telephony and sharing the same frequency bands	IV/IX-2	1990
SF	615	Maximum allowable values of interference from the fixed-satellite service into terrestrial radio-relay systems which may form part of an ISDN and share the same frequency band below 15 GHz	IV/IX-2	1990
SF	674	Power flux-density values to facilitate the application of Article 14 for FSS in relation to the fixed-satellite service in the 11.7-12.2 GHz band in Region 2	IV/IX-2	1990
SF	675-2	Calculation of the maximum power density (averaged over 4 kHz) of an angle modulated carrier	SF	1993
SF	765	Intersection of radio-relay antenna beams with orbits used by space stations in the fixed-satellite service	RSF	1992
SF	766	Methods for determining the effects of interference on the performance and the availability of terrestrial radio-relay systems and systems in the fixed-satellite service	RSF	1992
SF	1004	Maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power transmitted towards the horizon by earth stations of the fixed-satellite service sharing frequency bands with the fixed service	SF	1993
SF	1005	Sharing between the fixed service and the fixed-satellite service with bidirectional usage in bands above 10 GHz currently unidirectionally allocated	SF	1993

SF	1006	Determination of the interference potential between earth stations of the fixed-satellite service and stations in the fixed service	SF	1993
SF	1008	Possible use by space stations in the fixed-satellite service of orbits slightly inclined with respect to the geostationary-satellite orbit in bands shared with the fixed service	SF	*

BS SERIES

ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	Title	Volume or Fascicle	Year of pub.
BS	48-2	Choice of frequency for sound-broadcasting in the Tropical Zone	X-1	1990
BS	80-3	Transmitting antennas in HF broadcasting	X-1	1990
BS	139-3	Transmitting antennas for sound broadcasting in the Tropical Zone	X-1	1990
BS	215-2	Maximum transmitter powers for broadcasting in the Tropical Zone	X-1	1990
BS	216-2	Protection ratio for sound broadcasting in the Tropical Zone	X-1	1990
BS	411-4	Fading allowances in HF broadcasting	X-1	1990
BS	412-5	Planning standards for FM sound broadcasting at VHF	X-1	1990
BS	415-2	Minimum performance specifications for low-cost sound-broadcasting receivers	X-1	1990
BS	450-1	Transmission standards for FM sound broadcasting at VHF	X-1	1990
BS	467	Technical characteristics to be checked for frequency-modulation stereophonic broadcasting. <i>Pilot-tone system</i>	X-1	1990
BS	468-4	Measurement of audio-frequency noise voltage level in sound broadcasting	X-1	1990
BS	498-2	Ionospheric cross-modulation in the LF and MF broadcasting bands	X-1	1990
BS	559-2	Objective measurement of radio-frequency protection ratios in LF, MF and HF broadcasting	X-1	1990
BS	560-3	Radio-frequency protection ratios in LF, MF, and HF broadcasting	X-1	1990
BS	561-2	Definitions of radiation in LF, MF and HF broadcasting bands	X-1	1990
BS	562-3	Subjective assessment of sound quality	X-1	1990
BS	597-1	Channel spacing for sound broadcasting in band 7 (HF)	X-1	1990
BS	598-1	Factors influencing the limits of amplitude-modulation sound-broadcasting coverage in band 6 (MF)	X-1	1990
BS	599	Directivity of antennas for the reception of sound broadcasting in band 8 (VHF)	X-1	1990
BS	638	Terms and definitions used in frequency planning for sound broadcasting	X-1	1990
BS	639	Necessary bandwidth of emission in LF, MF and HF broadcasting	X-1	1990
BS	640-1	Single-sideband (SSB) system for HF broadcasting	X-1	1990
BS	641	Determination of radio-frequency protection ratios for frequency-modulated sound broadcasting	X-1	1990
BS	642-1	Limiters for high-quality sound-programme signals	X-1	1990
BS	643-1	System for automatic tuning and other applications in FM radio receivers for use with the pilot-tone system	X-1	1990
BS	644-1	Audio quality parameters for the performance of a high-quality sound-programme transmission chain	X-1	1990

* Published separately.

BS	645-2*	Test signals and metering to be used on international sound-programme connections	RBS	1992
BS	646-1	Source encoding for digital sound signals in broadcasting studios	RBS	1992
BS	647-2	A digital audio interface for broadcasting studios	RBS	1992
BS	702-1	Synchronization and multiple frequency use per programme in HF broadcasting	RBS	1992
BS	703	Characteristics of AM sound broadcasting reference receivers for planning purposes	X-1	1990
BS	704	Characteristics of FM sound broadcasting reference receivers for planning purposes	X-1	1990
BS	705	HF transmitting antennas characteristics and diagrams	**	1990
BS	706-1	Data system in monophonic AM sound broadcasting (AMDS)	RBS	1992
BS	707	Transmission of multisound in terrestrial PAL television systems B, G, H and I	X-1	1990
BS	708	Determination of the electro-acoustical properties of studio monitor headphones	X-1	1990
BS	773	Radio-frequency protection ratios required by FM sound broadcasting in the band between 87.5 MHz and 108 MHz against interference from D/SECAM television transmissions	RBS	1992
BS	774	Digital sound broadcasting to vehicular, portable and fixed receivers using terrestrial transmitters in the VHF/UHF bands	RBS	1992
BS	775	Multi-channel stereophonic sound system with and without accompanying picture	RBS	1992
BS	776	Format for user data channel of the digital audio interface	RBS	1992

BT SERIES

ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	Title	Volume or Fascicle	Year of pub.
BT	266-1	Phase pre-correction of television transmitters	RBT	1992
BT	417-4	Minimum field strengths for which protection may be sought in planning a television service	RBT	1992
BT	419-3	Directivity and polarization discrimination of antennas in the reception of television broadcasting	RBT	1992
BT	470-3	Television systems	BT	***
BT	471-1	Nomenclature and description of colour bar signals	XI-1	1990
BT	472-3	Video-frequency characteristics of a television system to be used for the international exchange of programmes between countries that have adopted 625-line colour or monochrome systems	XI-1	1990
BT	500-5	Method for the subjective assessment of the quality of television pictures	RBT	1992
BT	565	Protection ratios for 625-line television against radionavigation transmitters operating in the shared bands between 582 and 606 MHz	XI-1	1990
BT	601-3	Encoding parameters of digital television for studios	RBT	1992
BT	653-2	Teletext systems	BT	***

* Radiocommunication Study Group 10 and Telecommunication Standardization Study Group 9 will coordinate the future development of this Recommendation.

** Published separately, with diskette computer program.

*** To be published.

BT	654	Subjective quality of television pictures in relation to the main impairments of the analogue composite television signal	XI-1	1990
BT	655-2	Radio-frequency protection ratios for AM vestigial sideband television systems	RBT	1992
BT	656-1	Interfaces for digital component video signals in 525-line and 625-line television systems operating at the 4:2:2 level of Recommendation 601	RBT	1992
BT	709-1	Basic parameter values for the HDTV standard for the studio and for international programme exchange	BT	*
BT	710-1	Subjective assessment methods for image quality in high definition television	RBT	1992
BT	711-1	Synchronizing reference signals for the component digital studio	RBT	1992
BT	796	Parameters for enhanced compatible coding systems based on 625-line PAL and SECAM television systems	RBT	1992
BT	797	Parameters for wide aspect and 4:3 enhanced television systems that are NTSC-compatible	RBT	1992
BT	798	Digital television terrestrial broadcasting in the VHF/UHF bands	RBT	1992
BT	799	Interfaces for digital component video signals in 525-line and 625-line television systems operating at the 4:4:4 level of Recommendation 601	RBT	1992
BT	800	User requirements for the transmission through contribution and primary distribution networks of digital television signals defined according to the 4:2:2 standard of Recommendation 601	RBT	1992
BT	801	Test signals for digitally encoded colour television signals conforming with Recommendations 601 and 656	RBT	1992
BT	802	Test pictures and sequences for subjective assessments of digital codecs conveying signals produced according to Recommendation 601	RBT	1992
BT	803	The avoidance of interference generated by digital television studio equipment	RBT	1992
BT	804	Characteristics of TV receivers essential for frequency planning with PAL/SECAM/NTSC television systems	RBT	1992
BT	805	Assessment of impairment caused to television reception by a wind turbine	RBT	1992
BT	806	Common channel raster for the distribution of D-MAC, D2-MAC and HD-MAC signals in collective antenna and cable distribution systems	RBT	1992
BT	807	Reference model for data broadcasting	RBT	1992
BT	808	The broadcasting of time and date information in coded form	RBT	1992
BT	809	Programme delivery control (PDC) system for video recording	RBT	1992
BT	810	Conditional-access broadcasting systems	RBT	1992
BT	811	The subjective assessment of enhanced PAL and SECAM systems	RBT	1992
BT	812	Subjective assessment of the quality of alphanumeric and graphic pictures in teletext and similar services	RBT	1992
BT	813	Methods for objective picture quality assessment in relation to impairments from digital coding of television signals	RBT	1992
BT	814	Specifications and alignment procedures for setting of brightness and contrast of displays	RBT	1992
BT	815	Specification of a signal for measurement of the contrast ratio of displays	RBT	1992

BO SERIES

ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	Title	Volume or Fascicle	Year of pub.
BO	566-3	Terminology relating to the use of space communication techniques for broadcasting	X/XI-2	1990
BO	600-1	Standardized set of test conditions and measurement procedures for the subjective and objective determination of protection ratios for television in the terrestrial broadcasting and the broadcasting-satellite services	X/XI-2	1990
BO	650-2	Standards for conventional television systems for satellite broadcasting in the channels defined by appendix 30 of the Radio Regulations	RBO	1992
BO	651	Digital PCM coding for the emission of high-quality sound signals in satellite broadcasting (15 kHz nominal bandwidth)	X/XI-2	1990
BO	652-1	Reference patterns for earth-station and satellite antennas for the broadcasting-satellite service in the 12 GHz band and for the associated feeder links in the 14 GHz and 17 GHz bands	RBO	1992
BO	712-1	High-quality sound/data standards for the broadcasting-satellite service in the 12 GHz band	RBO	1992
BO	786	MUSE system for HDTV broadcasting-satellite services	RBO	1992
BO	787	MAC/packet based system for HDTV broadcasting-satellite services	RBO	1992
BO	788	Coding rate for the wide RF-band HDTV broadcasting-satellite service	RBO	1992
BO	789	Digital sound broadcasting to vehicular, portable and fixed receivers for BSS (sound) in the frequency range 500-3000 MHz	RBO	1992
BO	790	Characteristics of receiving equipment and calculation of receiver figure-of-merit (G/T) for the broadcasting-satellite service	RBO	1992
BO	791	Choice of polarization for the broadcasting-satellite service	RBO	1992
BO	792	Interference protection ratios for the broadcasting-satellite service (television) in the 12 GHz band	RBO	1992
BO	793	Partitioning of noise between feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service (BSS) and BSS down links	RBO	1992
BO	794	Techniques for minimizing the impact on the overall BSS system performance due to rain along the feeder-link path	RBO	1992
BO	795	Techniques for alleviating mutual interference between feeder links to the BSS	RBO	1992

BR SERIES

ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	Title	Volume or Fascicle	Year of pub.
BR	265-7	Standards for the international exchange of programmes on film for television use	RBR	1992
BR	407-4	International exchange of sound programmes recorded in analogue form	X/XI-3	1990
BR	408-6	Standards of sound recording on magnetic tape for the international exchange of programmes	RBR	1992
BR	469-6	Analogue composite television tape recording. <i>Standards for the international exchange of television programmes on magnetic tape</i>	RBR	1992
BR	501-2	Appraisal of programmes on colour film intended for television use	X/XI-3	1990
BR	602-2	Exchange of television recordings for programme evaluation	RBR	1992
BR	648	Digital recording of audio signals	X/XI-3	1990

BR	649-1	Measuring methods for analogue audio tape recordings	RBR	1992
BR	657-2	Digital television tape recording. <i>Standards for the international exchange of television programmes on magnetic tape</i>	RBR	1992
BR	713	Recording of HDTV images on film	X/XI-3	1990
BR	714	International exchange of programmes electronically produced by means of high-definition television	X/XI-3	1990
BR	715	International exchange of ENG recordings	X/XI-3	1990
BR	716-1	Area of 35 mm motion picture film used in HDTV telecines	RBR	1992
BR	777	International exchange of digital audio recordings	RBR	1992
BR	778	Analogue component television tape recording. <i>Standards for the international exchange of television programmes on magnetic tapes</i>	RBR	1992
BR	779	Operating practices for 4:2:2 digital television recording	RBR	1992
BR	780	Time and control code standards for the international exchange of television programmes on magnetic tapes	RBR	1992
BR	781	HDTV telecine colour balance for film programmes	RBR	1992
BR	782	Area of 35 mm release print film used for 4:3 conventional television systems	RBR	1992
BR	783	Area of 35 mm release print film used for 16:9 conventional television systems	RBR	1992
BR	784	Exchange of television programmes on 16-mm film with two synchronous sound tracks on a separate support	RBR	1992
BR	785	The release of programmes in a multimedia environment	RBR	1992

V SERIES

ITU-R Series	Rec. No.	Title	Volume or Fascicle	Year of pub.
V	430-3	Use of the international system of units (SI)	XIII	1990
V	431-6	Nomenclature of the frequency and wavelength bands used in telecommunications	V	*
V	461-5	Graphical symbols and rules for the preparation of documentation in telecommunications	V	*
V	573-3	Radiocommunication vocabulary	XIII	1990
V	574-3	Use of the decibel and the neper in telecommunications	XIII	1990
V	607-2	Terms and symbols for information quantities in telecommunications	XIII	1990
V	608-2	Letter symbols for telecommunications	V	*
V	662-2	Terms and definitions	V	*
V	663-1	Use of certain terms linked with physical quantities	XIII	1990
V	664	Adoption of the CCITT Specification and Description Language (SDL)	XIII	1990
V	665-1	Traffic intensity unit	XIII	1990
V	666-2	Abbreviations and initials used in telecommunications	V	*

* To be published.

ANNEX 8
Radiocommunication Bureau
List of Outputs and Services

Terrestrial Services

Art.12 notices below 28 MHz - SSIIA (except RR1218)
Art. 12 - terrestrial services above 28 MHz (except BS and TS in shared bands)
RR 1218 cases Art. 12
Selection of replacement frequency - Res 8, Res 21
Coast radiotelephone plan (Ap 25) - Art. 16
Coast radiotelephone (duplex) notices - Art. 12, SSIIIB
Coast narrow-band direct-printing telegraph (paired frequencies) - Res. 300
Oceanographic data transmission - Res. 314
NAVTEX - Art. 14A
Procedures of the GE85-MM Agreement
Procedures of the GE85-EMA Agreement
Aeronautical (R) (Ap27) - Art. 12 - SSIIIC
Aeronautical (OR) (Ap26) - Art. 12 - SSIIIC
Aeronautical (R) - coordination of worldwide frequencies (Rec. 402)
RJ88 procedure for the non-planned services
GE89 procedure for the non-planned services
GE75 Plan
RJ81 Plan
RJ88 Plan
ST61 Plan
GE84 Plan
GE89 Plan
Art. 12 for LF/MF BC
Art. 12 for VHF/UHF BC and BT
HFBC - Art. 12
HFBC - Art. 1
Call Sign Series (Art. 25, Res. 13), Sel.Call. Num (Ap38), MID (Ap43, ITU-R585,633)

Space Services

Plan modification procedures (Article 4 of AP30/AP30A)
Notification procedures (Article 5 of AP30/AP30A)
Implementation of the Plan AP30B (Articles 6, 7)
Notification (Article 8 of AP30B and maintenance of the List)
Advance publication procedure (Art. 11, Sect. I)
Coordination (RR 1060) procedure (Art. 11, Sect. II)

Coordination (RR 1107/RR 1113) procedure (Art. 11, Sect. III)

Notification, Examination, Recording (Art. 13)

Art. 12 - SSIIA

Art. 12 - SSII E

Coordination (assistance) (Art. 11, Sect. IV)

Coordination Res. 46

Coordination Res. 33

Publications

Radio Regulations Volumes 1, 2 and 3

Weekly Circular

Weekly Circular on diskette

Preface to International Frequency List

International Frequency List (IFL)

IFL on CD-ROM

HFBC Tentative Schedule

List of stations in the Space Services and in the Radio Astronomy (List VIIIA)

Space Radiocommunication Stations on CD-ROM

List of geostationary and non-geostationary space stations

Frequency assignment/allotment plans

Plans of CD-ROM

List of Coast stations and supplements (List IV)

Map of Coast Stations

List of ship stations and supplements (List V)

List of Radiodetermination and special service stations and supplements (List VI)

List of call-signs and numerical identities and supplements (List VIIA)

Alphabetical list of call signs and supplements (List VIIB)

List of International Monitoring Services (List VIII)

Summary of Monitoring information received by the BR

Appendix 25 to the Radio Regulations

AP26 , Frequency allotment plan for the aeronautical mobile service (OR)

AP27 , Freq allot. plan for aeronautical mobile (R)

Manual for use by the Maritime Mobile and Maritime-Mobile satellite services

Fascicles of ITU-R Recommendations

Handbooks of Radiocommunication Study Groups and Supplements

Publication of data base extracts

Circulars and multi-address letters, incl. subscription letters (all services)

List of Country symbols

Master List of station IDs

ITUDOC

Other publications (Operational Bulletin and Notification, Info Bulletin, Brochures, etc.)

Servicing the Study Groups

Support for Study Group/Working Party/Task Group meetings

Documents for Study Group activities and meetings

Final Draft Recommendations and Questions (Blue and Pink doc.)

Final technical manuscript for Study Group publications

Documents for Radiocommunication Advisory Group

Documents for Radiocommunicaton Assemblies

Lists of Recommendations / Questions

Other Services

End user support (electronic publications)

Special studies (infringements, contravention or non-observance of Radio Regulations)

Rules of Procedure

Harmful interference

Support VGE meetings

Special assistance to administrations

Application of Article 14 procedure

Reply to generalized inquiries

Advice and assistance to other ITU Sectors (BDT, TSB, linguistic, etc.)

Speeches and technical papers for officials

Reports (Annual, semestrial, Chairman, meeting, etc.)

Preparations and support for PP, WRC, RRC, RA

Seminars and information meetings

In-service training

Liaison and coordination with international and regional organizations

Keeping special agreements concluded between Administrations

Participation in external conferences and symposia

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ANNEX 9

Meetings of the Radiocommunication Sector in the period June 1989 - October 1994

SG: Study Group
IWP: Interim Working Party
JIWP: Joint Interim Working Party
WP: Working Party
TG: Task Group

Former Study Group structure

Period June 1989-1990

	SG	IWP	JIWP
Number of meetings	14	29	7
Number of days of meeting	179	168	31

New Study Group Structure

Study Group 2 (former Study Group 12) effective as of 16 November 1993
CMTT transferred to ITU-T Study Group 9, in 1993
Study Group 3 (former Study groups 5 and 6) effective as of March 1994

Number of meetings (1990-1994)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	CMTT	TOT
SG	2			3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	25
WP	8			9	8	11	9	10	14	14	15		5	103
TG	4	3		10			6	10	2	11	14	11	16	87
TOT	14	3		22	10	13	18	23	18	27	31	13	23	215

Number of days of meetings (1990-1994)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	CMTT	TOT
SG	9			17	9	7	8	16	12	12	9	6	11	116
WP	67			70	93	65	81	100	115	69	161		41	862
TG	14	15		38			19	77	17	63	77	74	67	461
TOT	90	15	0	125	102	72	108	193	144	144	247	80	119	1439

Number of organizations members of the Radiocommunication Sector

		1982	1986	1990	1993
Recognized Operating Agencies	ROA	55	54	59	76
Scientific and Industrial Organizations	SIO	45	43	44	45
International Organizations	IO	38	38	46	47
UN Specialized Institutions	UN	3	3	3	3

Conclusion:

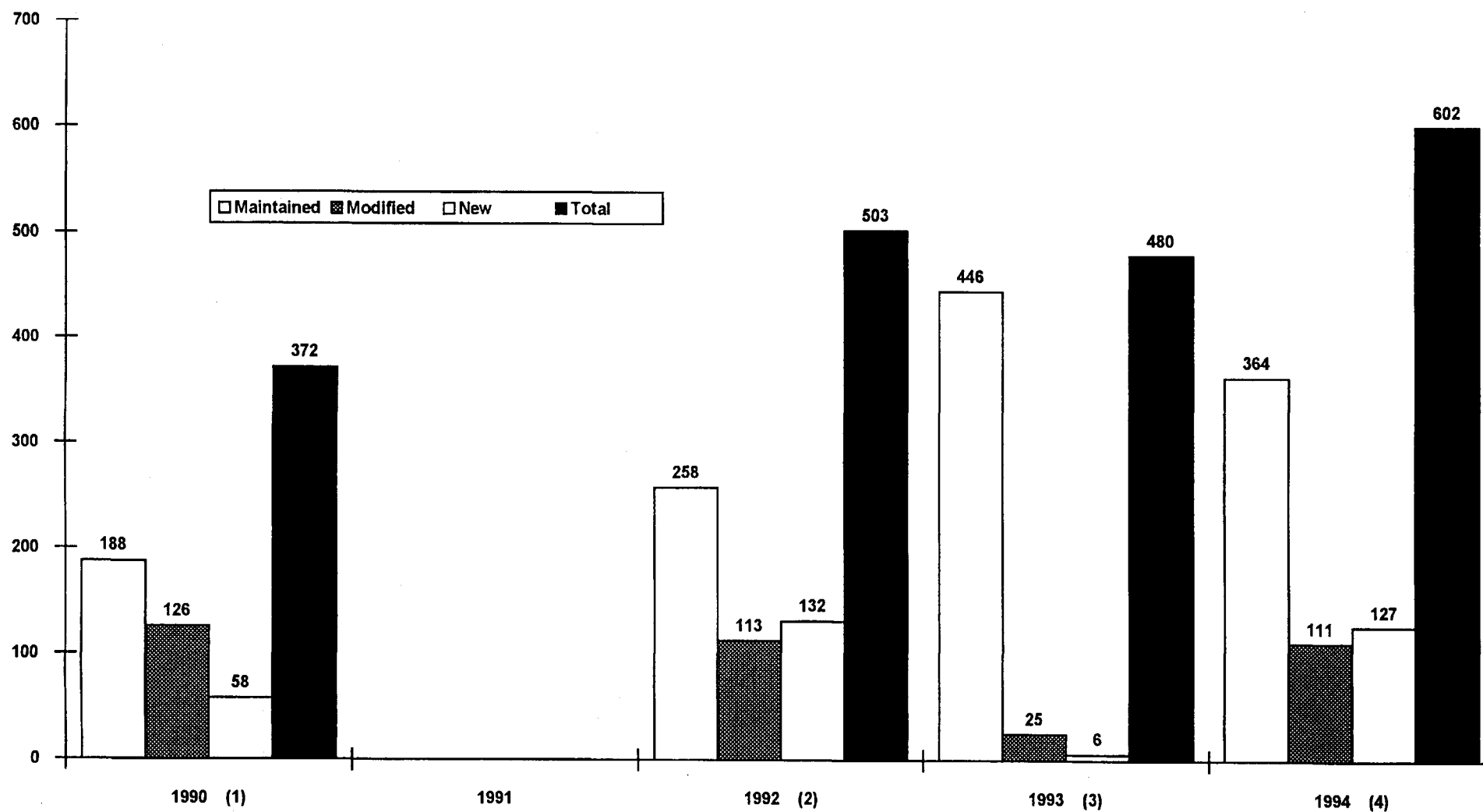
Total number of Study Group meetings of the Radiocommunication Sector
in the period June 1989 - October 1994: **265**

Total number of days of Study Group meetings of the Radiocommunication Sector
in the period June 1989 - October 1994: **1817**

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Growth Trend in ITU-R Recommendations 1990-94 (est.)



1) XVIIth Plenary Assembly

2) Approved by correspondence

3) 1st Radiocommunication Assembly. 4 Recs of the M Series have been deleted and 28 Recs of the CMTT Series have been transferred to ITU-T

4) Approved by correspondence (projected)

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ANNEX 11

Recommendations produced by the ITU-T Study Groups

Study Group 1 – Service definition

Responsible for studies relating to service definitions, service operation, principles of service interworking, user quality of service (QoS) and human factors

a) Recommendations adopted between 1989 and 1992

- International telephone service
- Computerized information service for telephone subscriber numbers in foreign countries (directory assistance), reserved for operators
- International telecommunication charge card service
- The international telecommunication charge cards
- Operator-assisted telephone service
- Telephone conference calls
- Chargeable duration of calls
- Minimum user-terminal interface for a human user entering address information into an ISDN terminal
- Operational provisions for the international public telegram service
- Continued availability of traditional services
- General provisions for one-stop-shopping arrangements
- Evaluating the success of new services
- Operational aspects of service telecommunications
- International public telemessage service
- Interworking between the telemessage service and the international public telegram service
- General characteristics of the international telex service
- Operational provisions for the international telex service
- Operational principles for communication between terminals on telex networks and data terminal equipment on packet switched public data networks
- Intermediate storage devices accessed from the international telex service using single stage selection - Answerback format
- Basic requirements for interworking relations between the international telex service and other services
- Operational provisions to permit interworking between the international telex service and the Intex service
- Interworking between the international telex service and the videotex service
- Operational principles for the transfer of messages from terminals of the international telex service to Group 3 facsimile terminals connected to the public switched telephone network
- Status enquiry function in international telex service
- International leased circuit services - Customer circuit designations
- Principles of service for mobile systems
- Service provisions for aeronautical passenger communications supported by mobile satellite systems
- Operational procedures for interworking between the telex service and the service offered by INMARSAT Standard-C system

- Service and operational provision for the Intex service
- Service and operational requirements of store-and-forward facsimile service (Comfax)
- Operational requirements of the interconnection of facsimile store-and-forward units
- Operational provisions for the international public facsimile service between public bureaux (Bureaufax)
- Operational provisions for the international facsimile service between public bureaux and subscriber stations and vice versa (bureaufax, telefax and vice-versa)
- Teletex service
- Message handling system and service overview
- Message handling services: Naming and addressing for public message handling services
- Message handling services: The public message transfer service
- Message handling services: The public interpersonal messaging service
- Intercommunication between the IPM service and the teletex services
- Message Handling: electronic data interchange messaging service
- Message handling services: The voice messaging service
- International public directory services
- General principles for audiographic conference services
- Videotelephony services - General
- Videotelephony teleservice for ISDN
- Videoconference service - General
- Broadband connection oriented bearer service
- Broadband connectionless data bearer service
- Circuit-mode bearer service categories
 - Multirate circuit-mode 8 kHz unrestricted bearer service category*
- Number identification supplementary services
 - Direct-Dialling-In (DDI)*
 - Multiple Subscriber Number (MSN)*
 - Calling Line Identification Presentation (CLIP)*
 - Calling Line Identification Restriction (CLIR)*
 - Malicious Call Identification (MCID)*
 - Sub-addressing (SUB)*
- Call offering supplementary services
 - Call Forwarding Busy (CFB)*
 - Call Forwarding No Reply (CFNR)*
 - Call Forwarding Unconditional (CFU)*
 - Call Deflection (CD)*
- Call completion supplementary services
 - Call waiting (CW) supplementary service*
 - Call Hold (CH)*
- Multiparty supplementary services
 - Three-Party Supplementary Service (3PTY)*
- Community of interest supplementary services
 - Closed User Group (CUG)*
 - Multi-level precedence and preemption service (MLPP) - Description preference service*

Priority service

Outgoing call barring (OCB)

- Charging supplementary services

Reverse Charging (REV)

- Additional information transfer

User-to-User Signalling (UUS)

b) Recommendations adopted in Helsinki in 1993

- Collection and publication of official service information
- Instructions for international telecommunication services
- Validation procedures for an automated international telephone credit card system
- Computerized information service for telephone subscriber numbers in foreign countries (directory assistance), reserved for operators
- Human factors aspects of public terminals: general operating procedures
- Instructions for operators on the operator assisted international telephone service
- Arrangement of digits, letters and symbols on telephones and other devices that can be used for gaining access to a telephone network
- Use of various sequences of combinations for special purposes
- Additional facilities in the international telex service
- International telex store and forward - general principles and operational aspects
- Point-to-multipoint telecommunication service via satellite
- General operational provisions for the international public facsimile services
- General operational provisions for the international public facsimile service between subscribers' stations (telefax)
- Operational provisions for the international public facsimile service between subscriber stations with group 3 facsimile machines (telefax 3)
- Operational provisions for the international public facsimile service between subscriber stations with group 4 facsimile machines (telefax 4)
- Interworking between teletex service and telex service - General principles
- Service requirements unique to the processable mode number one (PM1) used within the teletex service
- Videotex service
- Service Recommendation for telematic file transfer within telefax 3, telefax 4, teletex and message handling services
- Guidelines for programming communication interfaces definition (service Recommendation)
- Service and operational principles for public data transmission services
- Principles of universal personal telecommunication
- Usability evaluation of telecommunication services
- Circuit-mode bearer service categories
 - Circuit mode 64 kbit/s 8 kHz structured multi-use bearer service category*
- Packet-mode bearer services categories
 - User signalling bearer service category*
- Teleservices supported by an ISDN
 - Telephony 7 kHz*
- Charging supplementary services
 - Advice of charge: charging information at call set-up time*

Advice of charge: charging information during the call

Advice of charge: charging information at the end of the call

- Plan for telex destination codes
- International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2
- Special use of certain characters of the International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2
- Intercontinental standardization of the modulation rate of start-stop apparatus and of the use of combination No. 4 in figure case
- Connection to the telex network of an automatic terminal using a V.24 DCE/DTE interface
- Automatic clearing procedure for a telex terminal
- Use of display screens in telex machines
- Conversation impossible and or pre-recorded message in response to J/BELL signals from a telex terminal
- Automatic request of the answerback of the terminal of the calling party, by the telex terminal of the called party or by the International Network
- Alphabets and presentation characteristics for the intex service
- Intex terminals - Requirements to effect interworking with the international telex service
- Answerback coding for the intex service
- Signalling conditions to be applied in the international telex service
- Numbering schemes for automatic switching networks
- Equipment of an international telex position
- Telex and gentex signalling on intercontinental circuits used for intercontinental automatic transit traffic (type C signalling)
- Terminal and transit control signalling system for telex and similar services on international circuits (type D signalling)
- Interworking rules for international signalling systems according to Recommendations U.1, U.11 and U.12
- Reactions by automatic terminals connected to the telex network in the event of ineffective call attempts or signalling incidents
- Response to the not-ready condition of the telex terminal
- Interruption of automatic transmission and flow control in the international telex service
- Detailed requirements to be met in interfacing the international telex network with maritime satellite systems
- General requirements to be met in interfacing the international telex network with the fully automated maritime VHF/UHF radio system
- Automatic called telex answerback check
- International telex store and forward access from telex
- International telex store and forward - Delivery to telex
- Signalling systems for the intex service (types E and F signalling)
- The international telex service - General technical requirements for interworking
- Interworking between the teletex service and the telex service
- Requirements to be met in providing the telex service within the ISDN
- Technical requirements to be met when providing real-time bothway communications between terminals of the international telex service and data terminal equipments on a PSPDN or via the PSTN
- Interworking between the telex service and the public interpersonal messaging service

- Store-and-retrieve facility for the delivery of messages from a telex terminal to a data terminal equipment which connects to a packet-switched public data network over the public switched telephone network
- Technical requirements for interworking between the international telex service and the videotex service
- Technical requirements to be met for the transfer of messages between terminals of the international telex service and group 3 facsimile terminals connected to the PSTN
- International telex service - Interworking with the INMARSAT standard-C system using one-stage selection
- Intex service - Network requirements to effect interworking with the international telex service
- International telex service - Technical requirements for a status inquiry function in an interworking scenario

Study Group 2 – Network operation

Responsible for studies relating to network operations including routing, numbering, network management and service quality of networks (traffic engineering, operational performance and service measurements).

a) Recommendations adopted between 1989 and 1992

- Numbering plan for the ISDN era
- Numbering plan interworking for the E.164 and X.121 numbering plans
- Traffic routing
- ISDN numbering plan
- Routing Plan for interconnection between public land mobile networks and fixed terminal networks
- Reference recommendation for mobile services
- Network operational principles for future public mobile systems and services
- Interconnection of public land mobile networks
- International network management - General information
- International network management - Operational guidance
- Network management controls
- International Network Management Guidance for Common Signalling System No. 7
- Test calls
- Internal automatic observations
- General guide to the percentage of effective attempts which should be observed for international telephone calls
- Connection retention
- Quality of service framework
- Service quality assessment for connection set-up and release delays
- Connection quality
- Billing integrity
- Subscriber-to-subscriber measurement of the public switched telephone network
- Traffic measurement and evaluation - General survey
- Traffic measurement by destination
- Traffic intensity measurement principles
- Estimation of traffic offered in the network

- Traffic measurement requirements for digital telecommunication exchanges
- Traffic measurement data analysis
- Measurements of the performance of common channel signalling network
- Forecasting international traffic
- Forecasting new telecommunication services
- Overflow approximations for non-random inputs
- Designing networks to control grade of service
- Framework of the E.700 Series of Recommendations
- Reference connections for traffic engineering
- ISDN traffic modeling overview
- User demand modelling
- User demand modelling
- User plane traffic modelling
- Control plane traffic modelling
- Network grade of service parameters and target values for circuit-switched services in the evolving ISDN
- Grade of service parameters for S.S. No.7 networks
- ISDN dimensioning methods description
- Methods for dimensioning resources operating in circuit-switching mode
- Methods for dimensioning resources in Signalling System No. 7 networks
- Framework of the Recommendations on the serviceability performance and integrity for telecommunication services
- Model for the serviceability performance on a basic call in the telephone network
- Models for the specification, the evaluation and the allocation of serviceability and service integrity
- Connection retainability objective for the international telephone service
- Dependability planning of telecommunication networks

b) Recommendations adopted in Helsinki in 1993

- Traffic intensity unit
- Definitions relating to national and international numbering plans
- Application of Recommendation E.164 numbering plan for universal personal telecommunications
- Telephone/ISDN numbering plan for the mobile-satellite services of INMARSAT
- Selection procedures for the INMARSAT mobile-satellite telephone and ISDN services
- Impact of non-voice applications on the telephone network
- Facsimile quality of service on PSTN - General aspects
- Facsimile call cut-off performance
- Facsimile modem speed reductions and transaction time
- Dimensioning a circuit group with multi-slot bearer services and no overflow inputs
- Grade-of-service and new performance criteria under failure conditions in international telephone exchanges
- Terms and definitions of traffic engineering
- Introduction to the E.750-Series of Recommendations on traffic engineering aspects of mobile networks
- Reference connections for traffic engineering of land mobile networks

- Land mobile and fixed network interconnection traffic grade of service concept
- Network grade of service parameters and target values for circuit switched terrestrial mobile services
- Accessibility for 64 kbit/s circuit-switched international end-to-end ISDN connection types

Study Group 3 – Tariff and accounting principles

Responsible for studies relating to tariff and accounting principles for international telecommunications services.

a) Recommendations adopted between 1989 and 1992

- General principles for the lease of international (continental and intercontinental) private telecommunication circuits and networks
- Principles for the lease of analogue international circuits for private service
- Special conditions for the lease of international (continental and intercontinental) sound- and television-programme circuits for private service
- Concept and implementation of one-stop shopping for international private leased telecommunication circuits
- General tariff principles for international public data communication services
- Special tariff principles for international packet-switched public data communication services by means of the virtual call facility
- General charging principles in the international public message handling services and associated applications
- General accounting principles applicable to message handling services
- General tariff principles applicable to telegrams exchanged in the international public telegram service
- Charging and accounting principles for the international telemessage service
- Guiding principles to govern the apportionment of accounting rates in intercontinental telex relations
- Charging and accounting in the international telex service
- General tariff principles for the international public facsimile service between public bureaux (bureaufax service)
- General tariff principles for the public facsimile service between subscriber stations (telefax service)
- General tariff and international accounting principles for interworking between the international bureaufax and telefax services
- Charging and accounting principles for the international videotex service
- Charging, accounting and refunds in the maritime mobile service
- Transmission in encoded form of maritime telecommunications accounting information
- Charging, billing and accounting principles for international aeronautical mobile service, and international aeronautical mobile-satellite service
- Charging, billing, accounting and refunds in the data messaging land/maritime mobile-satellite service
- Charging in automatic service for calls terminating on a recorded announcement stating the reason for the call not being completed
- Charging and accounting for conference calls
- Charging and accounting principles relating to the home country direct telephone service
- Accounting rate principles for international telephone services
- New system for accounting in international telephony

- New system for accounting in international telephony
- Guiding principles governing the apportionment of accounting rates in intercontinental telephone relations
- Guiding principles governing the apportionment of accounting rates in intercontinental telephone relations
- Transmission in encoded form of telephone reversed charge billing and accounting information
- General tariff and accounting principles for international videoconference service
- Principles for charging and accounting of service telecommunications
- Principles for charging and accounting of service telecommunications
- Clearing of international telecommunication balances of accounts
- Notification of change of address(es) for accounting and settlement purposes
- Charging and accounting principles to be applied to international circuit mode demand bearer services provided over the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)
- Specific tariff and accounting principles applicable to ISDN supplementary services
- Specific tariff and accounting principles applicable to ISDN supplementary services
- Charging and accounting principles for teleservices supported by the ISDN
- General charging and accounting principles for non-voice services provided by interworking between the ISDN and existing public data networks
- Charging and accounting capabilities to be applied on the ISDN
- Determination of accounting rate shares in telephone relations between countries in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin
- Determination of accounting rate shares in telephone relations between countries in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin
- Remuneration of public packet-switched data transmission networks between the countries of Europe and the Mediterranean Basin
- Remuneration of digital systems and channels used in telecommunication relations between the countries of Europe and the Mediterranean Basin

b) Recommendations adopted in Helsinki in 1993

- Year-book of ITU statistics
- Terms and definitions for the Series D Recommendations
- Charging and accounting provisions relating to the transferred account telegraph and telematic services
- Collection charges applied to automated telephone credit cards
- Monthly telephone and telex accounts
- Monthly accounts for semi-automatic telephone calls (ordinary and urgent calls, with or without special facilities)
- Occasional provision of circuits for international sound- and television- programme transmissions

Study Group 4 – Network maintenance

Responsible for studies relating to maintenance of networks, including their constituent parts, identifying needed maintenance mechanisms and for applications of specific maintenance mechanisms provided by other study groups.

a) Recommendations adopted between 1989 and 1992

- Scope and application of Recommendations for maintenance of telecommunication services and networks

- Maintenance philosophy for telecommunications networks
- Maintenance philosophy for telecommunication services
- Technical service
- Fault report points
- General definitions and general principles of the operation/maintenance procedures to be used in satellite mobile systems
- Maritime mobile telecommunication services via satellite
- Maritime mobile telecommunication store-and-forward services (packet mode) via satellite
- Aeronautical mobile telecommunication service via satellite
- International data transmission systems operating at in the range 2.4 kbit/s to 2048 kbit/s
- Designations of international circuits, groups, group and line links, digital blocks, digital paths, data transmission systems and related information
- Exchange of contact point information for the maintenance of international services and the international network
- Standardized information exchange between Administrations
- Network maintenance information
- Escalation procedure
- Escalation procedure for international leased circuit
- Performance limits for bringing-into-service and maintenance of international digital paths, sections and line sections
- Bringing international digital paths, section and line sections into service
- Digital path, section and transmission system fault detection and localization procedures
- Operational procedures in locating and clearing transmission faults
- Principles for a telecommunications management network
- TMN interface specification methodology
- Generic network information model
- Catalogue of TMN management information
- TMN management service: overview
- TMN management facilities presented at the F interface
- TMN management functions
- Principles for the management of ISDNs
- Application of maintenance principles to ISDN subscriber installations
- Application of maintenance principles to ISDN basic accesses
- Application of maintenance principles to ISDN primary rate accesses
- Application of maintenance principles to static multiplexed ISDN basic accesses
- Principles for ISDN test systems and test calls
- Management of the data link and network layers of the D-channel
- ISDN interface management services
- Inter-Administration agreements on common channel Signalling System No. 6
- Transmission characteristics for setting up and lining up a transfer link for common channel Signalling System No. 6 (analogue version)
- Inter-Administration agreements on common channel Signalling System No. 7
- Climatic conditions and relevant tests for measuring equipment
- Maintenance access lines
- CCITT automatic transmission measuring and signalling testing equipment ATME No. 2

- Digital test patterns for performance measurements on digital transmission equipment
- Error performance measuring equipment operating at the primary bit rate and above
- Error performance measuring equipment for bit rates of 64 kbit/s and Nx64 kbit/s
- Basic parameters for the measurement of error performance at bit rates below the primary rate
- Equipment to perform in-service monitoring on 2048, 8448, 34 368 and 139 264 kbit/s signals
- Timing jitter measuring equipment for digital systems

b) Recommendations adopted in Helsinki in 1993

- Maintenance terminology and definitions
- Characteristics of special quality international leased circuits with special bandwidth conditioning
- Characteristics of special quality international leased circuits with basic bandwidth conditioning
- Preliminary exchange of information for the provision of international leased circuits
- Lining up an international point-to-point leased circuit
- Performance allocation and limits for international data transmission links and systems
- Setting up and lining up of international data transmission systems
- Maintenance of international data transmission systems
- Bringing into service of international leased circuits that are supported by international data transmission systems
- Maintenance of international leased circuits that are supported by international data transmission systems
- Maintenance of common Signalling System No. 7
- Definitions for application to international sound-programme transmissions
- Limits for the lining-up of international sound-programme links and connections
- Organization, responsibilities and functions of control and sub-control ITCs and control and sub-control stations for international television connections, links, circuits and circuit sections
- Nominal amplitude of video signals at video interconnection points
- Tests to be made during the line-up period that precedes a television transmission
- Monitoring television transmissions. Use of the field blanking interval
- Line-up and service commissioning of international videoconference systems operating at transmission bit rates of 1544 and 2048 kbit/s
- Maintenance of international videoconference systems operating at transmission bit rates of 1544 and 2048 kbit/s
- Psophometer for use on telephone-type circuits
- Equipment for measuring the performance of PCM encoders and decoders

Study Group 5 – Protection against electromagnetic environment effects

***Responsible for studies relating to electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)
of telecommunications systems that includes precautions to avoid
hazard to human beings.***

a) Recommendations adopted between 1989 and 1992

- Principles of protection against overvoltages and overcurrents
- Resistibility of telecommunication switching equipment to overvoltages and overcurrents

- Bonding configurations and earthing inside a telecommunication building
- Characteristics of semi-conductor arrester assemblies for the protection of telecommunications installations
- Coordinated protection schemes for telecommunications cables below ground

b) Recommendations adopted in Helsinki in 1993

- Unbalance about earth of telecommunication installations
- Principles of protection against overvoltages and overcurrents
- Resistibility of telecommunication switching equipment to overvoltages and overcurrents
- Characteristics of semi-conductor arrester assemblies for the protection of telecommunications installations
- Bonding configurations and earthing of telecommunication installations in a subscriber's building
- Positive temperature coefficient thermistors

Study Group 6 – Outside plant

Responsible for studies relating to outside plant such as the construction, installation, jointing, terminating, protection from corrosion and other forms of damage from environment impact, except electromagnetic processes, of all types of cable for public telecommunications and associated structures.

a) Recommendations adopted between 1989 and 1992

- Optical fibre joints
- Sheath joints and organizers of optical fibre cables in the outside plant
- Measurement method to determine the tensile performance of optical fibre cables under load

b) Recommendations adopted in Helsinki in 1993

- Optical local distribution networks - Factors to be considered for their construction
- Conductive plastic material as protective covering for metal cable sheaths

Study Group 7 – Data networks and open system communications

Responsible for studies relating to data communication networks, and for studies relating to the development of Open Systems Interconnection and to the application of Open Systems Interconnection including networking, message handling, directory, security and management (except telematic aspects). Has overall responsibility for technical collaborative work with ISO/IEC JTC 1.

a) Recommendations adopted between 1989 and 1992

- Facsimile packet assembly/disassembly facility (FPAD) in a public data network
- Interface between data terminal equipment and data circuit-terminating equipment for synchronous operation on public data networks
- G3 facsimile equipment/DCE interface for G3 facsimile equipment accessing the facsimile packet assembly/disassembly facility (FPAD) in a public data network situated in the same country
- Procedures for the exchange of control information and user data between a facsimile packet assembly/disassembly (FPAD) facility and a packet mode data terminal equipment (DTE) or another FPAD
- International numbering plan for public data networks
- Numbering plan interworking for the E.164 and X.121 numbering plans

- Portion boundaries and packet layer reference events: basis for defining packet-switched performance parameters
- Speed of service (delay and throughput) performance values for public data networks when providing international packet-switched services
- Accuracy and dependability performance values for public data networks when providing international packet-switched services
- Availability performance values for public data networks when providing international packet-switched services
- Measurement of the performance values for public data networks when providing international packet-switched services
- Echo, collector, source and test DTE for the measuring of the performance values for public data networks when providing international packet-switched services
- General quality of service parameters for communication via public data networks
- Information technology - Network service definition for Open Systems Interconnection
- Association control service definition for Open Systems Interconnection for CCITT applications
- Association control protocol specification for Open Systems Interconnection for CCITT applications
- Information technology - Open systems interconnection - Connexionless protocol specification for the association control service element
- Reliable transfer service element Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma
- Remote operations service element Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma
- OSI conformance testing methodology and framework for protocol Recommendations for CCITT Applications - General concepts
- OSI conformance testing methodology and framework for protocol Recommendations for CCITT applications - Abstract test suite specification
- OSI Conformance Testing Methodology and Framework for Protocol Recommendations for CCITT applications - The Tree and Tabular Combined Notation (TTCN)
- OSI conformance testing methodology and framework for protocol Recommendations for CCITT applications - Test realization
- OSI conformance testing methodology and framework for protocol Recommendations for CCITT applications - Requirements on test laboratories and clients for the conformance assessment process
- Message handling systems: Overall architecture
- Message handling systems: Message transfer system: abstract service definition and procedures
- Message handling systems: Message store: Abstract-service definition
- Message handling systems: Protocol specifications
- Message handling systems: Interpersonal messaging system
- Message handling systems: Electronic data interchange messaging system
- Message handling systems: Voice messaging system
- Message handling systems and directory services conformance testing
- P2 Protocol: Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma
- P1 Protocol: Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma
- P3 Protocol: Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma
- P7 protocol: Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma

- Message handling systems: Voice messaging system - Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma
- Directory Access Protocol - Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma
- Directory Systems Protocol - Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma
- Provision and support of the OSI connection-mode network service
- Provision of the OSI connection-mode network service by packet mode terminal equipment connected to an integrated services digital network (ISDN) for CCITT applications
- Provision of the OSI connection-mode network service by packet mode terminal equipment connected to an integrated services digital network (ISDN) for CCITT applications
- Information technology - Use of X.25 packet layer protocol in conjunction with X.21/X.21 bis to provide the OSI connection-mode network service
- Information technology - Use of X.25 packet layer protocol to provide the OSI connection-mode network service over the telephone network
- Open systems interconnection (OSI) - Reference model for naming and addressing
- Information technology - Open systems interconnection - Procedures for the operation of OSI Registration Authorities - General procedures
- Information technology - Open systems interconnection - Procedures for the operation of OSI Registration Authorities: AP-Titles and AE-Titles
- Management framework definition for open systems interconnection (OSI) for CCITT applications
- Information technology - Open systems interconnection - Systems management overview
- Common management information service definition for CCITT applications
- Common management information protocol specification for CCITT applications
- Common management information protocol: Protocol Implementation Conformity Statement (PICS)
- Information technology - Open systems interconnection - Structure of management informations: management information model
- Information technology - Open systems interconnection - Structure of management information: definition of management information
- Information technology - Open systems interconnection - Structure of management information: guidelines for the definition of managed objects
- Information technology - Open systems interconnection - Systems management: object management function
- Information technology - Open systems interconnection - Systems management: state management function
- Information technology - Open systems interconnection - Systems management: attributes for representing relationships
- Information technology - Open systems interconnection - Systems management: alarm reporting function
- Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - System management: Event report management function
- Information technology - Open systems interconnection - System management: Log control function

- Information technology - Open systems interconnection - Systems management: security alarm reporting function
- Information technology - Open systems interconnection - System management: Security control log function
- Security architecture for Open Systems Interconnection for CCITT applications
- Information technology - Open systems interconnection - Distributed transactions handling: Model
- Information technology - Open systems interconnection - Distributed transactions handling: Service specification

b) Recommendations adopted in Helsinki in 1993

- International user classes of service in public data networks and integrated services digital networks
- International data transmission services and optional user facilities in public data networks and ISDNs
- Packet assembly disassembly facility (PAD) in a public data network
- Multicast service definition
- Technical characteristics of data transmission services
- Categories of access for data terminal equipment (DTE) to public data transmission services
- Interface between data terminal equipment (DTE) and data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) for terminals operating in the packet mode and connected to public data networks by dedicated circuit
- DTE/DCE interface for a start-stop mode data terminal equipment accessing the packet assembly/disassembly facility (PAD) in a public data network situated in the same country
- Procedures for the exchange of control information and user data between a packet assembly/disassembly (PAD) facility and a packet mode DTE or another PAD
- Support of X.21, X.21 bis and X.20 bis based data terminal equipments (DTEs) by an integrated services digital network (ISDN)
- Support of packet mode terminal equipment by an ISDN
- Interface between DTE and DCE for terminals operating in the packet mode and accessing a packet switched public data network through a public switched telephone network or an ISDN or a circuit switched public data network
- Packet-switched signalling system between public networks providing data transmission services
- Call progress signals in public data networks
- Reliable transfer: model and service definition
- Use of X.200-Series protocols in CCITT Applications
- Description of the general arrangements for call control within a subnetwork and between subnetworks for the provision of data transmission services
- General arrangements for interworking between packet switched public data networks and international public telex network
- Message handling system and service overview
- Numbering of channels on international multiplex links at 64 kbit/s

Study Group 8 – Terminals for telematic services

***Responsible for studies relating to terminal characteristics and higher layer protocols for telematic services, including document architecture for general application.
Responsible for the appropriate liaisons with ISO.***

a) Recommendations adopted between 1989 and 1992

- Standardization of group 3 facsimile apparatus for document transmission
- Standardization of group 3 facsimile apparatus for document transmission
- Procedures for document facsimile transmission in the general switched telephone network
- Procedures for document facsimile transmission in the general switched telephone network
- Procedure for the allocation of CCITT defined codes for non-standard facilities
- International Reference Alphabet
- Latin based coded character sets for telematic services
- Common components for image compression and communication basic principles
- Digital compression and encoding of continuous-tone still images
- Characteristics and protocols for terminals for telematic services in ISDN
- First extension of the T.410 Series Recommendations
- Revision of the T.410-Series of Recommendations on the subject of colour
- Document application profile proforma and notation
- Open document architecture (ODA) and interchange format - Document structures
- Open document architecture (ODA) and interchange format - Raster graphics content architectures
- Document transfer and manipulation (DTAM) - Services and protocols - Introduction and general principles
- Document transfer and manipulation (DTAM) - Services and protocols - Service definition
- Document transfer and manipulation (DTAM) - Services and protocols - Protocol specification
- Protocol for the transfer of binary files for telematics services
- Document application profile PM-11 for the interchange of character content documents in processable and formatted forms
- A document application profile for the interchange of Group 4 facsimile documents
- Document application profile PM-26 for the interchange of mixed content documents in processable and formatted forms
- Communication application profile BT0 for document bulk transfer based on the session service (according to the rules defined in T.62 bis)
- Communication application profile BT1 for document bulk transfer
- Terminal characteristics for Group 4 facsimile apparatus
- Terminal characteristics for the telematic file transfer within the facsimile G4 and teletex services
- Programming communication interface (PCI) APPLI/COM for facsimile Group 3, facsimile Group 4, teletex and telex services

b) Recommendations adopted in Helsinki in 1993

- Standardization of group 3 facsimile apparatus for document transmission
- Standardized test charts for document facsimile transmissions
- Procedures for document facsimile transmission in the general switched telephone network

- Non-Latin coded character sets for telematic services
- Terminal equipment for use in the teletex service
- Character repertoire and coded character sets for the international teletex service
- Control procedures for teletex and Group 4 facsimile services
- Control procedures for teletex and G4 facsimile services based on Recommendations X.215 and X.225
- Provisions for verification of teletex terminal compliance
- Conformance testing procedures for the teletex Recommendations
- Network-independent basic transport service for the telematic services
- Coded representation of picture and audio information - Progressive bi-level image compression
- International interworking for videotex services
- Protocols for syntax-based videotex using ISDN circuit mode
- Protocols for syntax-based videotex using ISDN packet mode
- Packet mode access for syntax-based videotex via PSTN
- Syntax-based videotex application layer protocol
- Framework for videotex terminal protocols
- Multipoint communications service
- Protocol stacks for audiographic and audiovisual teleconference applications
- A document application profile MM for the interchange of formatted mixed mode documents
- Document application profile PM-11 for the interchange of character content documents in processable and formatted forms
- Document application profile for videotex interworking
- Overview of sub-series T.510 Recommendations
- Communication application profile DM-1 for videotex interworking
- Operational application profile for videotex interworking
- Terminal characteristics for group 4 facsimile apparatus
- Gateway characteristics for videotex interworking

Study Group 9 (formerly CMTT) – Television and sound transmission

Responsible for studies, in cooperation with the Study Groups of the Radiocommunication Sector and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, of the specifications to be satisfied by telecommunications systems to permit the transmission of sound and television broadcasting programmes.

Study Group administered by the Radiocommunication Sector until the end of November 1993.

Study Group 10 – Languages for telecommunication applications

Responsible for studies relating to technical languages and methods for telecommunication applications.

Recommendations adopted in Helsinki in 1993

- Specification and description language (SDL)
- Messages sequence charts
- CCITT High Level Language (CHILL)
- Data-oriented human-machine interface specification techniques - Part 1: Introduction

- Data-oriented human-machine interface specification techniques - Part 2: Scope, approach and reference model
- Structure and format of quality manuals for telecommunication software

Study Group 11 – Switching and signalling

Responsible for studies relating to switching and signalling.

a) Recommendations adopted between 1989 and 1992

- Stage 2 description for number identification supplementary services
 - Multiple subscriber number*
 - Calling Line Identification Presentation (CLIP) and Calling Line Identification Restriction (CLIR)*
 - Connected Line Identification Presentation (COLP) and Connected Line Identification Restriction (COLR)*
 - Sub-addressing (SUB)*
- Stage 2 description for call completion supplementary services
 - Call waiting (CW)*
 - Call hold*
 - Terminal portability*
- Stage 2 description for multiparty supplementary services
 - Three-party service*
- Stage 2 description for community of interest supplementary services
 - Closed user group (CUG)*
 - Multi-level precedence and preemption (MLPP)*
- Stage 3 description for number identification supplementary services using Signalling System No. 7
 - Direct-Dialling-In (DDI)*
 - Sub-addressing (SUB)*
- Stage 3 description for call completion supplementary services using Signalling System No. 7
 - Call waiting (CW)*
- Application of the ISDN user part of CCITT Signalling System No. 7 for international ISDN interconnections
- ISUP basic call test specification
- ISUP protocol test specification for supplementary services
- ISDN data link layer specification for frame mode bearer services
- Stage 3 description for number identification supplementary services using digital subscriber signalling system No. 1
 - Direct-dialling-in (DDI)*
 - Multiple subscriber number (MSN)*
 - Sub-addressing (SUB)*
- Stage 3 description for call completion supplementary services using digital subscriber signalling system No. 1
 - Call waiting (CW)*
- Stage 3 description for community of interest supplementary services using digital signalling system No. 1

Closed user group (CUG)

- Principles of intelligent network architecture
- Intelligent network - Service plane architecture
- Intelligent network - Global functional plane architecture

b) Recommendations adopted in Helsinki in 1993

- Signalling between circuit multiplication equipments (CME) and international switching centres (ISC)
- Methodology for developing management services
- ISDN circuit mode switched bearer services
- Stage 2 description for packet mode and frame mode services

Packet mode

Frame mode

- Stage 2 description for call offering supplementary services

Call forwarding

Call deflection

- Stage 2 description for multiparty supplementary services

Conference calling

- Charging supplementary services

Reverse charging

- Additional information transfer supplementary services

ISDN User-to-user signalling

- Analysis of forward address information for routing
- Control of echo suppressors and echo cancellers by international switching centres
- Special release arrangements
- Signal code for line signalling
- Line signal receiver
- Exchange interfaces for operations, administration and maintenance
- Exchange functions
- Digital exchange design objectives - General
- Digital exchange design objectives - Operations and maintenance
- Digital exchange performance design objectives
- General
- Introduction
- Information analysis tables
- Logic procedures for incoming signalling system No. 7 (TUP)
- Logic procedures for incoming signalling system No. 7 (ISUP)
- Logic procedures for outgoing signalling system No. 7 (TUP)
- Logic procedures for outgoing signalling system No. 7 (ISUP)
- Logic procedures for interworking of signalling system No. 5 to No. 7 (ISUP)
- Logic procedure for interworking of signalling system No. 6 to No. 7 (ISUP)
- Logic procedures for interworking of signalling system No. 7 (TUP) to No. 7 (ISUP)
- Logic procedures for interworking of signalling system R1 to No. 7 (ISUP)
- Logic procedures for interworking of signalling system R2 to No. 7 (ISUP)
- Logic procedures for interworking of signalling system N.° 7 (ISUP) to No. 5

- Logic procedures for interworking of signalling system No.7 (ISUP) to No. 6
- Logic procedures for interworking of signalling system No. 7 (ISUP) to No. 7 (TUP)
- Logic procedures for interworking of signalling system No. 7 (ISUP) to R1
- Logic procedures for interworking of signalling system No.7 (ISUP) to R2
- Interworking of signalling system No. 7 (ISUP and TUP) and No. 6 using arrow diagrams
- Introduction to CCITT Signalling System No. 7
- Functional description of the message transfer part of signalling system No. 7
- Signalling link
- Signalling network functions and messages
- Signalling network structure
- Message transfer part signalling performance
- Numbering of international signalling point codes
- Hypothetical signalling reference connection
- Functional description of the signalling connection control part
- Definition and function of SCCP messages
- SCCP formats and codes
- Signalling connection control part procedures
- Signalling connection control part (SCCP) performances
- Formats and codes
- Signalling procedures
- Signalling performance in the telephone application
- ISDN supplementary services
- Stage 3 description for number identification supplementary services using signalling system No. 7
 - Calling line identification presentation*
 - Calling line identification restriction*
 - Connected line identification presentation*
 - Connected line identification restriction*
- Stage 3 description for call offering supplementary services using Signalling System No. 7
 - Call forwarding busy*
 - Call forwarding no answer*
 - Call forwarding unconditional*
 - Call deflection*
- Stage 3 description for call completion supplementary services using Signalling System No. 7
 - Call hold*
 - Terminal portability*
- Stage 3 description for multiparty supplementary services using Signalling System No. 7
 - Conference calling*
 - Three-party service*
- Stage 3 description for community of interest supplementary services using Signalling System No. 7
 - Closed user group*
 - Multi-level precedence and preemption*

- Stage 3 description of additional information transfer supplementary services using Signalling System No. 7

User-to-user signalling

- Operations, maintenance and administration part of Signalling System No. 7 management overview
- Signalling system No. 7 monitoring and measurements
- Operations, maintenance and administration of Signalling System No. 7
- Operations, maintenance and administration part of Signalling System No. 7 management application service elements definitions
- Signalling System No. 7 protocol tests
- Functional description of the ISDN user part of Signalling System No. 7
- General function of messages and signals
- Formats and codes
- Signalling procedures
- Performance objectives in the integrated services digital network application
- Functional description of transaction capabilities
- Transaction capabilities information element definitions
- Transaction capabilities formats and encoding
- Transaction capabilities procedures
- Guidelines for using transaction capabilities
- Signalling System No. 7 test specification general description
- Message transfer part level 2 test specification
- Message transfer part level 3 test specification
- TTCN version of Recommendation Q.784
- Signalling connection control part test specifications
- Transaction capabilities part test specifications
- Lower layer protocol profiles for the Q3 interface
- Upper layer protocol profiles for the Q3 interface
- Stage 2 and stage 3 description for the Q3 interface
- Use of cause and location in digital subscriber signalling system No. 1 and Signalling System No. 7 ISDN user part
- ISDN user-network interface data link layer - General aspects
- ISDN user-network interface - Data link layer specification
- Abstract test suites for LAPD conformance tests
- ISDN user-network interface layer 3 - General aspects
- ISDN user-network interface layer 3 specification for basic call control
- User side and network side SDL diagrams
- Generic procedures for the control of ISDN supplementary services
- Layer 3 signalling specification for frame mode bearer service
- Service indicator coding examples
- ISDN user-network interface protocol profile for management
- ISDN supplementary services
- Stage 3 description for number identification supplementary services using digital subscriber signalling system No. 1

Calling line identification presentation

Calling line identification restriction

Connected line identification presentation

Connected line identification restriction

- Stage 3 service description for call offering supplementary services using digital signalling system No. 1

Call diversion

- Stage 3 description for call completion supplementary services using digital subscriber signalling system No. 1

Call hold

- Stage 3 description for multiparty supplementary services using digital subscriber signalling system No. 1

Conference call

Three-party service

- Stage 3 description for community of interest supplementary services using digital signalling system No. 1

Multi-level precedence and preemption

- Stage 3 description for additional information transfer supplementary services using digital subscriber signalling system No. 1

User-to-user signalling

- Mobile Application Part
- Structure of the Recommendations in the INMARSAT mobile-satellite systems
- Interfaces between the INMARSAT Standard B system and the international public switched telephone network/ISDN
- Procedures for interworking between INMARSAT Standard-B system and the international public switched telephone network/ISDN
- Interfaces between the INMARSAT aeronautical mobile-satellite system and the international public switched telephone network/ISDN
- Procedures for interworking between INMARSAT aeronautical mobile-satellite system and the international public switched telephone network/ISDN
- Q-series intelligent network Recommendations structure
- Intelligent network distributed functional plane architecture
- Intelligent network physical plan architecture
- Intelligent network application protocol general aspects
- Introduction to the intelligent network capability set 1
- Global functional plane for intelligent network capability set 1
- Distributed functional plane for intelligent network capability set 1
- Physical plane for intelligent network capability set 1
- Intelligent network interface Recommendations
- Terminology used in the definition of intelligent networks
- Architecture framework for the development of signalling and OAM protocols using OSI concepts

Study Group 12 – End-to-end transmission performance of networks and terminals

Responsible for studies concerning the end-to-end transmission performance of networks and terminals in relation with the perceived quality and the acceptance of text, speech and image signals by the users and for the related transmission implications.

Recommendations adopted in Helsinki in 1993

- Definitions used in Fascicle III.1
- The transmission plan
- Loudness ratings (LRs) in an international connection
- Transmission impairments
- Mean one-way propagation time
- Loudness ratings (LRs) of national systems
- Influence of national systems on stability, talker echo, and listener echo in international connections
- Listener echo in telephone networks
- Transmission planning aspects of the speech service in digital public land mobile networks
- Vocabulary of terms on telephone transmission quality and telephone sets
- Effect of transmission impairments
- Transmission characteristics for digital telephones
- Transmission characteristics of hands-free telephones
- Magnetic field strength around the earcap of telephone handsets which provide for coupling to hearing aids
- Transmission characteristics of operator telephone systems (OTS)
- Artificial voices
- Artificial mouth
- Volume meters
- Objective measurement of active speech level
- Artificial ears
- Head and torso simulator for telephonometry
- Artificial conversational speech
- Measurements on subscribers' telephone equipment
- Methods for the evaluation of transmission quality on the basis of objective measurements
- Determination of sensitivity/frequency characteristics of local telephone systems to permit calculation of their loudness ratings
- Objective instrumentation for the determination of loudness ratings
- Methods for evaluating the transmission performance of digital telephone sets
- Subjective testing method for determination of loudness ratings in accordance with Recommendation P.76
- Calculation of loudness ratings
- Methods for subjective determination of transmission quality
- Modulated noise reference unit (MNRU)
- Subjective methods for evaluating the performance of digital voice- and broadband codecs
- Subjective listening test method for evaluating digital circuit multiplication and packetized voice systems

Study Group 13 – General network aspects

Responsible for studies relating to general network aspects and the initial studies of the impact of new system concepts with far-reaching consequences. Its studies must take into account the functional responsibilities of other study groups.

a) Recommendations adopted between 1989 and 1992

- Physical/electrical characteristics of hierarchical digital interfaces
- Synchronous frame structures used at primary and secondary hierarchical levels
- Frame alignment and cyclic redundancy check (CRC) procedures relating to basic frame structures defined in Recommendation G.704
- Synchronous digital hierarchy bit rates
- Network node interface for the synchronous digital hierarchy
- Synchronous multiplexing structure
- Vocabulary of terms for broadband aspects of ISDN
- Broadband aspects of ISDN
- B-ISDN asynchronous transfer mode functional characteristics
- B-ISDN service aspects
- Frame mode bearer services
- ISDN frame relaying bearer service
- ISDN frame switching bearer service
- B-ISDN General Network aspects
- Principles of intelligent network architecture
- B-ISDN Protocol reference model and its application
- ISDN network architecture
- B-ISDN Functional Architecture
- Intelligent network - Service plane architecture
- Intelligent network - Global functional plane architecture
- B-ISDN ATM Layer Specification
- B-ISDN ATM Adaptation Layer (AAL) functional description
- B-ISDN ATM Adaptation Layer (AAL) specification
- Congestion management for the ISDN frame relaying bearer service
- B-ISDN User Network Interface
- B-ISDN User Network Interface - Physical layer specification
- Multiplexing, rate adaption and support of existing interfaces for restricted 64 kbit/s transfer capability
- OAM Principles of the B-ISDN access

b) Recommendations adopted in Helsinki in 1993

- Synchronous digital hierarchy bit rates
- Network node interface for the synchronous digital hierarchy
- Synchronous multiplexing structure
- Architecture of transport networks based on the synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH)
- The control of jitter and wander within digital networks which are based on the 2048 kbit/s hierarchy
- The control of jitter and wander within digital networks which are based on the 1544 kbit/s hierarchy

- The control of jitter and wander within digital networks which are based on the synchronous digital hierarchy
- Management capabilities of transport networks based on the synchronous digital hierarchy
- Digital section for ISDN basic rate access
- Digital transmission system on metallic local lines for ISDN basic rate access
- Access digital section for ISDN primary rate access at 2 048 kbit/s
- Access digital section for ISDN primary rate access at 1 544 kbit/s
- Vocabulary of terms for ISDNs
- Vocabulary of terms for universal personal telecommunication
- Integrated services digital networks
- Framework for providing additional packet mode bearer services
- Attribute technique for the characterization of telecommunication services supported by an ISDN and network capabilities of an ISDN
- B-ISDN asynchronous transfer mode functional characteristics
- Principles of telecommunication services supported by an ISDN and the means to describe them
- B-ISDN service aspects
- Common specific characteristics of services
- ISDN - Network functional principles
- B-ISDN General Network aspects
- Reference configurations for ISDN connection types
- B-ISDN functional architecture
- Terminal selection in ISDN
- General aspects of quality of service and network performance in digital networks, including ISDN
- Recommendations in other series concerning network performance objectives that apply at reference point T of an ISDN
- Network performance objectives for connection processing delays in an ISDN
- Reference events for defining ISDN performance parameters
- Network performance objectives for packet-mode communication in an ISDN
- ISDN 64 kbit/s connection type availability performance
- B-ISDN ATM layer specification
- B-ISDN ATM adaptation layer functional description
- B-ISDN ATM adaptation layer specification
- Support of broadband connectionless data service on B-ISDN
- Traffic control and congestion control in B-ISDN
- Frame relaying bearer service network-to-network interface requirements
- Network capabilities to support universal personal telecommunication
- Framework Recommendation on network capabilities to support multimedia services
- ISDN user-network interfaces - Reference configurations
- B-ISDN user-network interface
- Overview of Recommendations on Layer 1 for ISDN and B-ISDN customer accesses
- Basic user-network interface - Layer 1 specification
- Primary rate user-network interface - Layer 1 specification
- B-ISDN user-network interface - Physical layer specification

- General structure of the ISDN interworking Recommendations
- Frame mode bearer services interworking
- Definitions and general principles for ISDN interworking
- Parameter exchange for ISDN interworking
- General arrangements for network interworking between ISDNs
- Interworking between ISDN and networks which operate at bit rates of less than 64 kbit/s
- Network interworking between an ISDN and a public switched telephone network (PSTN)
- Public/private ISDN interworking
- General arrangements for interworking between B-ISDN and 64 kbit/s based ISDN
- B-ISDN operation and maintenance principles and functions

**Study Group 14 – Modems and transmission techniques for data,
telegraph and telematic services**

***Responsible for studies relating to modems and transmission techniques
for data, telegraph and telematic services.***

***Additionally responsible for subject matter relating to ISDN terminal adapters
and interworking between ISDN terminals and modems on the PSTN.***

a) Recommendations adopted between 1989 and 1992

- A 2-wire modem for facsimile applications with rates up to 14 400 bit/s
- A duplex modem operating at data signalling rates of up to 14 400 bit/s for use on the general switched telephone network and on leased point-to-point 2-wire telephone-type circuits
- Data compression procedures for data circuit terminating equipment (DCE) using error correcting procedures
- Support of data terminal equipments (DTEs) with V-series type interfaces by an integrated services digital network (ISDN)
- Support by an ISDN of data terminal equipment with V-series type interfaces with provision for statistical multiplexing

b) Recommendations adopted in Helsinki in 1993

- Electrical characteristics for unbalanced double-current interchange circuits for general use with integrated circuit equipment in the field of data communications
- Electrical characteristics for balanced double-current interchange circuits for general use with integrated circuit equipment in the field of data communications
- Simulated carrier control
- Transmission of start-stop characters over synchronous bearer channels
- List of definitions for interchange circuits between data terminal equipment (DTE) and data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE)
- Electrical characteristics for unbalanced double-current interchange circuits
- A family of 2-wire, duplex modems operating at data signalling rates of up to 9600 bit/s for use on the general switched telephone network and on leased telephone-type circuits
- A 48/56/64 kbit/s data circuit terminating equipment standardized for use on digital point-to-point leased circuits
- Error-correcting procedures for DCEs using asynchronous-to-synchronous conversion
- Observation conditions recommended for routine distortion measurements on international telegraph circuits
- How the laws governing distribution of distortion should be arrived at

- Calculation of the degree of distortion of a telegraph circuit in terms of the degrees of distortion of the component links
- Conventional degree of distortion tolerable for standardized start-stop 50-baud systems
- Conventional degree of distortion
- Telegraph distortion limits to be quoted in Recommendations for equipment and transmission plans
- Transmission characteristics of international TDM links
- Code and speed dependent TDM system for anisochronous telegraph and data transmission using bit interleaving
- 4800 bit/s code and speed dependent and hybrid TDM systems for anisochronous telegraph and data transmission using bit interleaving
- Duplex muldex concentrator, connecting a group of gentex and telex subscribers to a telegraph exchange by assigning virtual channels to time slots of a bit-interleaved TDM system
- Code and speed independent TDM system for anisochronous telegraph and data transmission
- TDM hybrid system for anisochronous telegraph and data transmission using bit interleaving
- Combined muldex for telegraphy and synchronous data transmission
- Numbering of international TDM channels
- Maintenance loops for TDM-systems
- End-to-end error performance of telegraph, telex and gentex connections involving regenerative equipment
- Performance and availability monitoring regenerative TDM systems

Study Group 15 – Transmission systems and equipment

Responsible for studies concerning transmission systems and equipment including the associated signal processing aspects.

a) Recommendations adopted between 1989 and 1992

- Performance characteristics of PCM channels
- 40, 32, 24, 16 kbit/s Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation (ADPCM)
- 5-, 4-, 3- and 2-bits/sample embedded adaptive differential pulse code modulation (ADPCM)
- Coding of speech at 16 kbit/s using low-delay code excited linear prediction (LD-CELP)
- Digital circuit multiplication equipment using 32 kbit/s ADPCM and digital speech interpolation
- Voice Packetization - Packetized Voice Protocols
- Packet circuit multiplication equipment
- Facsimile demodulation for digital circuit multiplication equipment
- Protocol suites for Q-interfaces for management of transmission systems
- Synchronous Digital Hierarchy management information model
- Structure of Recommendations on multiplexing equipment for the synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH)
- Types and general characteristics of Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) multiplexing equipment
- Characteristics of Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) multiplexing equipment functional blocks
- Synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) management

- Characteristics of a 64 kbit/s cross-connect equipment with 2048 kbit/s access port
- Optical interfaces for equipments and systems relating to the Synchronous Digital Hierarchy
- Digital line systems based on the Synchronous Digital Hierarchy for use on optical fibre cables
- Frame structure for a 64 to 1920 kbit/s channel in audiovisual teleservices
- Frame-synchronous control and indication signals for audiovisual systems
- System for establishing communication between audiovisual terminals using digital channels up to 2 Mbit/s
- Video codec for audiovisual services at $p \times 64$ kbit/s
- Narrow-band visual telephone systems and terminal equipment

b) Recommendations adopted in Helsinki in 1993

- Echo cancellers
- Acoustic echo controllers
- Characteristics of $N + M$ type direct transmission restoration systems for use on digital and analogue sections, links or equipment
- Characteristics of $1 + 1$ type restoration systems for use on digital transmission links
- Software tools for speech and audio coding standardization
- Definition and test methods for the relevant parameters of single-mode fibres
- Characteristics of a 50/125 μm multimode graded index optical fibre cable
- Characteristics of a single-mode optical fibre cable
- Characteristics of a dispersion-shifted single-mode optical fibre cable
- Characteristics of a 1550 nm wavelength loss-minimized single-mode optical fibre cable
- Definition and test methods for the relevant generic parameters of optical fibre amplifiers
- Vocabulary of digital transmission and multiplexing, and pulse code modulation (PCM) terms
- Testing signal-to-total distortion ratio of 7 kHz audiocoders within 64 kbit/s Rec. G.722 connected back-to-back
- System aspects for the use of the 7 kHz audiocoder within 64 kbit/s
- Characteristics of a synchronous digital multiplex equipment operating at 2048 kbit/s
- Protected monitoring points provided on digital transmission systems
- Protocol suites for Q-interfaces for management of transmission systems
- Characteristics of a flexible multiplexer in a PDH environment
- Parameters and calculation methodologies for reliability and availability of fibre optic systems
- Digital line systems based on the 1544 kbit/s hierarchy on optical fibre cables
- Optical interfaces for equipments and systems relating to the synchronous digital hierarchy
- General features of optical fibre submarine cable systems
- Definition of terms relevant to optical fibre submarine cable systems
- Characteristics of regenerative optical fibre submarine cable systems
- Codecs for videoconferencing using primary digital group transmission
- Framework for recommendations for audiovisual services
- Frame structure for a 64 to 1920 kbit/s channel in audiovisual teleservices

- Frame-synchronous control and indication signals for audiovisual systems
 - Multipoint control unit for audiovisual services using digital channels up to 2 Mbit/s
 - Confidentiality systems for audiovisual services
 - System for establishing communication between audiovisual terminals using digital channels up to 2 Mbit/s
 - Procedures for establishing communication between three or more audiovisual terminals using digital channels up to 2 Mbit/s
 - Video codec for audiovisual services at p x 64 kbit/s
 - Narrow-band visual telephone systems and terminal equipment
 - Broadcasting type multipoint systems and terminal equipment
-



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

Corrigendum 1 au
Document 21-F/E/S
28 juin 1994
Original: français/
anglais
espagnol

Note du Secrétaire général

REMUNERATION ET FRAIS DE REPRESENTATION DES FONCTIONNAIRES ELUS

Page 1, veuillez remplacer COMMISSION 6 par SEANCE PLENIERE.

Note by the Secretary-General

REMUNERATION AND REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES OF ITU ELECTED OFFICIALS

Page 1, please replace COMMITTEE 6 by PLENARY MEETING.

Nota del Secretario General

REMUNERACION Y GASTOS DE REPRESENTACION DE LOS FUNCIONARIOS DE ELECCION

Página 1, sustitúyase COMISION 6 por SESION PLENARIA.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 21-E
13 June 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 6

Note by the Secretary-General

REMUNERATION AND REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES OF ITU ELECTED OFFICIALS

Purpose The review of Resolution 42 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Kyoto 1994.	Ref. doc.
Background	
Recommendation In order to assist the Plenipotentiary Conference, Kyoto 1994, to review Resolution 42 (Nice, 1989) the Council, at its 1994 Session, has decided to place the annexed background information and draft Resolution before the Conference. The text of the draft Resolution has been prepared based upon similar resolutions adopted by previous Plenipotentiary Conferences.	
Implications	

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annexes : 2

Remuneration and Representation Allowances of Elected Officials

Resolution 42 was adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989, following a review of Resolution No. 55 of the previous Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982. In accordance with No. 51 of the ITU Constitution, the Plenipotentiary Conference is called upon to fix the remuneration, the system of allowances and pensions of the Elected Officials of the Union and hence to review the provisions of Resolution 42 (Nice, 1989) in the light of the development since 1982.

Remuneration

In compliance with Resolution 42 (Nice, 1989), the remuneration of ITU Elected Officials bear a fixed relationship to the maximum remuneration paid to appointed staff on the salary scales of the Common System. The Council has taken actions in 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993 to modify the remuneration of Elected Officials in time with adjustments made in the Common System.

At its 45th Session (1990) the Council, adjusted the remuneration of ITU Elected Officials in order to reflect a certain number of modifications approved by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on the UN Common System which took place on 1 July 1990.

These modifications included :

- a change in the structure of the salary scale of the staff in the professional and higher categories with a revised maximum, namely the extension of the D.2 level to step "6" instead of step "4" previously, and with a general increase falling short of 5%;
- a redefinition of the post adjustment basic amounts to a systematic 1% of the basic remuneration and the elimination of the post adjustment scale;
- a revision of the staff assessment rates for staff members with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child.

As a consequence of these modifications, the remuneration of ITU Elected Officials increased from 3.5% to 9% depending on the level.

At its 46th and 47th Sessions, the Council approved other revisions of the remuneration of Elected Officials corresponding respectively to increases of 5.6% and 6.9% in the net base amounts. These increases were accompanied by similar reduction in the post adjustment amounts and revision of the staff assessment rates for staff with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child. As a consequence, the remuneration actually paid to the officials concerned did not increase.

Other conditions of employment

All other conditions of employment, including pensionable remuneration and the scales applicable for calculation of separation payments were adjusted in accordance with the modifications approved to the UNGA for application to staff in the Professional and higher categories.

Pensions

At its 47th Session, 1992, the UNGA decided to convey to the governing bodies of the other member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF) its view that their ungraded officials, namely the Elected Officials in the case of ITU should become participants in the Fund so as to ensure system-wide comparability. In this context, it is to be noted that this is the case for the ITU where participation in the Fund is compulsory for all Elected Officials.

On the other hand, the UNGA added that if a governing body decides to make arrangements outside the Fund, it believes that only the following option would be appropriate :

Payment to the official concerned as a monthly supplement to their remuneration of an amount equal to 15.8% of their pensionable remuneration (that is corresponding to the Organization's contribution to the Pension Fund).

In view of the fact that the basic length of terms of ITU Elected Officials is now set at four years and that pension entitlements are not available before having completed five years of service, the Council might wish to recommend to the Plenipotentiary Conference giving such an option to newly Elected Officials. In such a case the Staff Regulations of ITU Elected Officials would have to be amended accordingly.

Representation allowances

Resolution 42 (Nice, 1989) also provides for representation allowances for Elected Officials. It should be noted that since the rates were fixed there has been a progression of 22% in the Geneva Cost of Living Index over the period 1989-1994.

Revision of Resolution 42 (Nice, 1989)

The Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference will have to revise Resolution 42 (Nice, 1989) in order to take into account the changes approved by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, (Geneva 1992), with regard to the fact that there are only two levels of ITU Elected Officials left.

Should the Plenipotentiary Conference consider other changes, the relative position of the Elected Officials of the ITU, compared to other ungraded posts in the United Nations System is given in Annex 1.

A draft Resolution is attached in Annex 2.

Annex 1

Organizations	Grades/ Titles* (see footnote)	Pensionable Remuneration	Net base with Dependant	% above D.2	Representation Allowance in US\$ (unless otherwise specified)	Housing Allowance	Budget	Staff 31.12.92
United Nations (UN)	SG USG ASG	Not applicable 137,340 127,082	115,020 86,914 79,716	157 120 109	25,000			14,212
UN Development Programme	AD AS.AD AAD	181,471 137,340 127,082	105,042 86,914 79,716	144 120 109	10,000 4,000 2,600			7,255
International Labour Office	DG DDG ADG	181,471 144,038 132,069	105,042 87,576 79,716	144 120 109	S.Fr. 51,000 S.Fr. 7,650 S.Fr. 6,375			2,908
Food and Agriculture Organization	DG DDG ADG	Not available	105,042 87,576 79,716	144 120 109	32,000 6,000 3,000			5,521
UNESCO	DG DDG ADG	181,471 149,236 138,080	105,227 86,914 79,715	144 119 109	F.Fr. 195,887 F.Fr. 5,620 F.Fr. 3,190	F.Fr. 360,000		2,589
World Health Organization	DG DDG ADG	181,471 150,595 138,080	105,042 86,914 79,716	144 119 109	20,000 3,000 2,600			4,679
International Atomic Energy Agency	DG DDG (Administration) Other DDG(s)	181,471 138,080 138,080	105,042 79,716 79,716	144 109 109	A.Sh. 265,000 A.Sh. 71,004 A.Sh. 35,496			1,849

- 4 -
PP-94/21-E

Annex 1 (continued)

Organizations	Grades/ Titles* (see footnote)	Pensionable Remuneration	Net base with Dependant	% above D.2	Representation Allowance in US\$ (unless otherwise specified)	Housing Allowance	Budget	Staff 31.12.92
UN Industrial Development Organization	DG DDG	178,147 138,080	105,042 79,716	144 109	A.Sh. 304,667 A.Sh. 53,100			1,714
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	DG DDG ADG	178,147 150,192 138,080	105,042 87,576 79,716	144 120 109	S.Fr. 65,000 S.Fr. 20,000			409
International Fund for Agricultural Development	P VP AVP	254,790 149,236 138,080	105,042 86,914 79,716	144 119 109	50,000 13,000 8,000			276
International Civil Aviation Organization	P of C SG	174,452 160,651	101,689 92,998	139 127	20,000 10,000			925
International Maritime Organization	SG DSG ASG	164,786 127,082 D.2 level	95,605 79,716	131 109	UK£ 22,500 (no incumbent) UK£ 7,000			320
World Intellectual Property Organization	DG DDG ASG	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available			417

- 5 -
PP-94/21-E

Annex 1 (continued)

Organizations	Grades/ Titles* (see footnote)	Pensionable Remuneration	Net base with Dependant	% above D.2	Representation Allowance in US\$ (unless otherwise specified)	Housing Allowance	Budget	Staff 31.12.92
Universal Postal Union	DG DDG	Not applicable	98,107 90,053	134 123	S.Fr. 20,000 S.Fr. 10,000			176
World Meteorological Organization	SG DSG ASG	171,822 158,812 146,998	98,107 90,053 82,733	134 123 113	S.Fr. 24,000 S.Fr. 12,000 S.Fr. 12,000			360
International Telecommunication Union	SG DSG } D(s) }	171,822 158,812	98,107 90,053	134 123	S.Fr. 24,000 S.Fr. 12,000			797

*

SG	Secretary-General	D(s)	Director(s)
DSG	Deputy Secretary-General	DG	Director General
USG	Under Secretary-General	DDG	Deputy Director-General
ASG	Assistant Secretary-General	ADG	Assistant Director-General
AD	Administrator	P	President
AS.AD	Associate Administrator	P of C	President of Council
AAD	Assistant Administrator	VP	Vice-President
		AVP	Assistant Vice-President

Annex 2

RESOLUTION [...]

Remuneration and Representation Allowances of Elected Officials

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

having regard to

Resolution 42 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

recognizing

that the salaries of Elected Officials should be set at an adequate level above those paid to appointed staff in the United Nations Common System,

resolves

1. that, subject to the measures which could be proposed by the Council to the Members of the Union in accordance with the instructions thereunder, the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Bureaux shall be paid with effect from [...] salaries fixed in relation to the maximum salary paid to appointed staff on the basis of the following percentages:

Secretary-General	[....%]
-------------------	---------

Deputy Secretary-General, Directors of the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Bureaux	[....%]
--	---------

2. that the above percentages shall apply to the net base salary at the dependency rate; all other elements of the remuneration shall be derived therefrom by applying the methodology in force in the United Nations Common System, provided that an appropriate percentage is applied to each individual element of the remuneration,

instructs the Council

1. if a relevant adjustment is made in Common System salary scales, to approve any modification of the salaries of Elected Officials which might result from the application of the above-mentioned percentages;

2. in the event of overriding factors appearing to the Council to justify a change in the above-mentioned percentages, to propose to the Members of the Union for approval by a majority, revised percentages with appropriate justifications,

further resolves

that costs incurred for representation will be reimbursed against vouchers within the following limits:

	<i>Swiss francs per year</i>
Secretary-General	[.....]
Deputy Secretary-General, Directors of the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Bureaux.....	[.....]



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 22-E
19 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Chairman

CONDUCT OF PROCEEDINGS AT THE KYOTO PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

(Approved by the 1994 Council)

1 Reduce time for general policy statements by heads of delegation

- Each delegation's statement should aim to be about five minutes in length, and be limited to a maximum of ten minutes.
- Speakers should summarize their statements and address only the main points, while a copy of each statement in its complete form could be circulated as a separate document.

2 Minimize the ceremonial speeches

- Formal addresses, such as congratulations expressed by delegations after elections, should be kept as brief as possible.

3 Promote efficiency in discussions

- Any person speaking must express himself slowly, clearly and concisely. He should try to focus on the main points, and where a long statement is necessary, circulate it in written form rather than making a long speech.
- Repeated expressions of support or opposition should be avoided. A show of hands can be used as a way of sounding out the feeling of the meeting.

4 Minimize Saturday/Sunday sessions and night sessions

- We should avoid night and weekend meetings or at least keep them to an absolute minimum. Such meetings should be resorted to only exceptionally and should not be considered normal practice.

Y. UTSUMI
Chairman

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 23-E
13 June 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

STANDARD BASIC EXECUTING AGENCY AGREEMENT (SBEAA)
BETWEEN THE UNDP AND THE ITU (Annex 1)

COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNESCO AND THE ITU (Annex 2)

In conformity with No. 58 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and Council Decisions 427 and 446, I have the honour of submitting to the Conference the texts of the two above-mentioned agreements for examination and, as appropriate, approval.

The conclusion on a provisional basis of the two agreements was approved by the Council at its sessions of, respectively, 1990 (Decision 427, contained in Annex 3 to this document) and 1992 (Decision 446, contained in Annex 4 to this document), by virtue of No. 247 of the Nairobi Convention, 1982, which was then in force (cf. the corresponding provisions in No. 80 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992)).

The Agreement between the ITU and UNDP and the Agreement between the ITU and UNESCO came into force on 31 October 1990 and 25 March 1993 respectively. In addition, and in conformity with its Article 8, the latter agreement was forwarded to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for custody and registration as well as to the secretariat of the Economic and Social Council.

The Conference is invited to examine the two Agreements and, if it deems it appropriate, to approve their conclusion definitively by virtue of No. 58 of the Constitution. If their conclusion is approved definitively, the General Secretariat will inform the appropriate authorities of the UNDP and UNESCO accordingly.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annexes: 4 (as mentioned)

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX 1



EXECUTING AGENCY AGREEMENT

between

THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

and

THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



EXECUTING AGENCY AGREEMENT
between
THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
and
THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

The United Nations Development Programme and the International Telecommunication Union (hereinafter called the "Parties"),

Considering that the General Assembly of the United Nations has established the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter called the "UNDP") to support and supplement the national efforts of developing countries to accelerate their economic and social development,

Mindful of the desire of the General Assembly that Organizations of the United Nations system should play the role of partners in this common endeavor,

Considering further Resolution No. 21 adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),

Conscious of the readiness of the International Telecommunication Union (hereinafter called the "Executing Agency") to participate in technical co-operation activities of the UNDP with recipient Governments, designed to give effect to the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the UNDP Governing Council (hereinafter referred to as the "UNDP Governing Bodies"), and

Determined to enhance the effectiveness of the Parties in their contributions to international development co-operation with developing countries,

Have agreed as follows:



Article I

Scope of this Agreement

The Parties recognize their complementary roles in the field of international development co-operation and hereby agree to join efforts to maintain close and continuing working relationships in order to achieve their respective mandates as well as their individual and common purposes. The Executing Agency recognizes the role of leadership of the UNDP within the United Nations system for the achievement of those purposes, and agrees to participate in partnership with the UNDP and the recipient Governments concerned in the execution of technical co-operation activities (hereinafter referred to as "Project(s)"). The relationship between the Parties in the execution of such Projects shall be governed by this Agreement.

Article II

Conditions of Execution of Projects

1. In addition to the provisions of this Agreement, the basic conditions of execution of Projects by the Executing Agency shall be those set forth in the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the UNDP Governing Bodies and the standard basic assistance agreements as the UNDP has entered or may enter into with recipient Governments. The particular conditions of, and the specifications relating to, such Projects shall be those set forth in such Project Documents or other similar instruments as the UNDP, the Executing Agency, and the recipient Government may conclude (hereinafter called "Project Documents").

2. The text of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement in current use by the UNDP with Governments is annexed to this Agreement. The UNDP shall consult with the Executing Agency prior to any substantial modifications in, or deviations from, that text, which it proposes in future to adopt for general



use. If the Executing Agency is formally at variance with the UNDP about such substantial modifications or deviations and the Parties cannot reach an agreed solution, the provisions of Article XV may be applied. The UNDP shall automatically provide the Executing Agency with copies of any such Agreements signed with individual Governments.

Article III

The UNDP Resident Representative

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement to the contrary, the Parties recognize that the UNDP Resident Representative in a country has full responsibility and ultimate authority on behalf of the Administrator of the UNDP for all aspects of the UNDP programme in the country concerned. The UNDP Resident Representative, in that capacity, acts as team leader in relation to the representatives of the Executing Agencies participating in the Project(s) and shall assist the latter in the execution of any Project. The Resident Representative also has the responsibility to assist the recipient Government, as may be required, in co-ordinating the UNDP programme with other national, bilateral and multilateral programmes within the country. For this purpose, the Executing Agency agrees to keep the Resident Representative informed of the planning and formulation of its own projects in the country concerned, which it executes without UNDP funds involved.

Article IV

Project Co-operation

The Parties shall co-operate fully with each other and with the recipient Government concerned in the execution of Projects with a view to the realization of the objectives described in the Project Documents. The Parties shall consult each other with respect to any matters which might affect the successful completion of any such Projects.



Article V

Information Regarding Projects

1. The Parties shall from time to time exchange views with each other and with the recipient Government on the progress of Projects, the cost thereof and the benefits derived therefrom, and each shall comply with any reasonable request for information which the other may make in respect of such matters. The Executing Agency shall furnish the UNDP with periodic reports on the execution of Projects at such times and in such forms as may be agreed upon in writing by the Parties.

2. The UNDP and the recipient Government may at any time observe the progress of any Projects carried out by the Executing Agency under this Agreement, and the Executing Agency shall, upon prior written notification, afford full facilities to the UNDP and the recipient Government for this purpose.

Article VI

Conditions of Project Services

1. With a view to securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity in the execution of Projects, the UNDP shall develop conditions of service for Project staff in consultation with the organizations of the United Nations system. The Executing Agency agrees to give sympathetic consideration to the adoption by it of any such conditions of service, within the framework of the ITU Staff Rules governing technical assistance project personnel.

2. The Executing Agency agrees to observe, to the maximum extent possible, the principles of international competitive bidding in the procurement of goods and contracting of services for Projects. The Executing Agency shall, in that context, give consideration:



- (a) to the requirements of the UNDP Governing Bodies to allow a certain margin of preference in procurement orders from developing countries and under-utilized major donor countries,
 - (b) to the need to make use of the various currencies available to the UNDP.
3. Experts, consultants, suppliers of goods, contractual services providers and, in general, all persons performing services for the Executing Agency as part of a Project shall always meet the highest standards in terms of qualifications and competence, and be acceptable to the UNDP.

Article VII

Agency Status and Accountability

In the execution of Projects, the Executing Agency shall have the status of an independent contractor vis-à-vis the UNDP. The Executing Agency shall be accountable to the UNDP for its execution of such Projects.

Article VIII

Intellectual Property and similar rights

1. Notwithstanding the ITU rules on proprietary rights, ownership of patent rights, rights on any discoveries or inventions as well as copyrights and other similar rights on works (including documents, plans, reports, etc.) resulting from the execution of Projects under this Agreement shall be vested in the UNDP, in accordance with the requirements of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the UNDP and the Government concerned, and the Executing Agency shall embody that principle in any sub-contract concluded by it for any Project(s).



2. The Executing Agency shall inform the UNDP promptly of any patent right or right on any discovery, invention, or works, which to its knowledge, has resulted from the execution of Projects under this Agreement, so that the UNDP can take such measures as are necessary, in consultation with the recipient Government concerned, to secure the protection of such rights through registration or otherwise in accordance with applicable law, and to ensure that recipient Governments receive such licenses as necessary, to permit them to use or exploit such rights.

Article IX

Costs of Projects

1. The UNDP undertakes to meet all costs directly incurred by the Executing Agency in the execution of Projects, in the amounts specified in the Project budgets forming part of the Project Documents or as otherwise agreed between the Parties. It further undertakes to provide the Executing Agency with advances of funds in such amounts and currencies as will assist the latter in meeting current expenses of such Projects.

2. The UNDP undertakes to share in such other costs, including undistributed costs of execution of Projects, as the Executing Agency may incur in the provision of services to the UNDP under this Agreement, in amounts determined in pursuance of the resolutions and decisions of the UNDP Governing Bodies.

3. The Executing Agency shall be responsible for discharging all commitments and obligations with third parties, incurred in the course of execution of Projects pursuant to this Agreement. The UNDP shall not be responsible for any costs other than those specified under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.



Article X

Currency and Rates of Exchange

1. The Parties shall consult from time to time regarding the use of currencies available to them, with a view to the effective utilization of such currencies.
2. The United Nations operational rate of exchange shall apply for currency conversions between the UNDP and the Executing Agency under this Agreement.

Article XI

Financial Records and Accounts

1. The Executing Agency shall maintain accounts, records and supporting documentation relating to Projects, including funds received and disbursed by it, in accordance with its Financial Regulations insofar as applicable.
2. The Executing Agency shall furnish to the UNDP periodic reports on the financial situation of Projects in such form and at such time as the UNDP may reasonably request, in compliance with the requirements of the UNDP Governing Bodies.
3. The Executing Agency shall cause its External Auditor or an independent external auditor to examine and report on the Executing Agency's accounts and records relating to Projects, and shall make such external auditor's reports available to the UNDP.
4. Without restricting the generality of the foregoing provisions, the Executing Agency shall as soon as possible after the close of each UNDP Financial Year submit to the UNDP audited statements of account showing the status of funds provided to it by the UNDP to finance Projects.



5. The Executing Agency shall close the accounts of each Project as soon as practicable, but normally no later than twelve months after the completion of the work set out in the Project Documents or termination of a Project. Provisions shall be made for unliquidated obligations valid at the closing of the accounts.

Article XII

Suspension or Termination of Assistance

1. The Parties recognize that the successful completion of the Project, and accomplishment of its purposes, is of paramount importance, and that the UNDP may find it necessary to terminate a Project, or the responsibility of the Executing Agency for execution of such a Project, should circumstances arise which jeopardize successful completion of the Project and accomplishment of its purposes. The provisions of this Article shall apply to all such situations.
2. The UNDP shall promptly consult the Executing Agency on any circumstances other than force majeure, known to it which, in the judgement of the UNDP, could interfere or threaten to interfere with the successful completion of a Project or the accomplishment of its purposes. Equally, the Executing Agency shall promptly inform the UNDP of any circumstances, other than force majeure, which might come to its attention. The Parties shall co-operate in remedying or eliminating the consequences of such circumstances and shall exert all reasonable efforts to that end, including prompt corrective measures by the Executing Agency where such circumstances are attributable to it or within its responsibility or control.
3. The UNDP may at any time, after occurrence of such circumstances and after appropriate consultations thereon with the Executing Agency, suspend the execution of a Project by written notice to the Executing Agency and the recipient Government, without prejudice to the initiation or continuation of



any of the measures envisaged in the preceding paragraph. The UNDP may indicate to the Executing Agency and the recipient Government the conditions under which it is prepared to authorize a resumption of execution of the Project concerned.

4. If the cause of suspension is not remedied or eliminated within thirty days after receipt by the Executing Agency of the notice of suspension referred to in paragraph 3 above, the UNDP may, by written notice at any time thereafter:

- (a) terminate the Project, or
- (b) terminate the Executing Agency's execution of such Project, and take over the latter's execution or entrust it to another Executing Agency, with effect from the date to be specified in the written notice from the UNDP.

5. (a) In the event of any termination under the preceding paragraph, the UNDP shall reimburse the Executing Agency those of the costs, for which provision has been made in the Project Documents, that may have been incurred or obligated by the Executing Agency during the execution of the Project concerned prior to the effective date of termination, including:

- (i) a proportion of the allowable Executing Agency support costs for the Project, if any, and
- (ii) reasonable costs of winding up the execution of the Project by the Executing Agency.

Reimbursement to the Executing Agency under this provision, when added to amounts previously remitted to it by the UNDP in respect of a Project, shall not exceed the total UNDP allocation for such Project.



(b) In the event of transfer of the Executing Agency's responsibilities for execution of a Project either to the UNDP or to another Executing Agency, the Executing Agency shall co-operate with the UNDP in the orderly transfer of such responsibilities.

6. Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions, in the event of force majeure as generally defined in law, which prevents or risks to prevent the successful execution of a Project by the Executing Agency, the Executing Agency shall promptly notify the UNDP of such occurrence and may, with the agreement of the UNDP, suspend or withdraw from the execution of the Project. In case of a suspension of the execution of the Project, the provisions in paragraph 3 of this Article shall mutatis mutandis apply. In case of withdrawal from the execution of the Project, and unless the Parties agree otherwise, the Executing Agency shall be reimbursed the actual costs incurred up to the effective date of the withdrawal.

Article XIII

Waiver of Immunities

The privileges and immunities accorded to experts, consultants, firms, organisations and, in general, all persons performing services under the UNDP Basic Assistance Agreement with Governments, may be waived by the Executing Agency where, in its opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the successful completion of the Project concerned or to the interests of the UNDP or the Executing Agency; the Executing Agency shall give sympathetic consideration to the waiver of such immunity in any case in which the UNDP so requests.



Article XIV

Settlement of disputes

1. Any relevant matter for which no provision is made in this Agreement, or any controversy or dispute between the UNDP and the Executing Agency regarding the interpretation or application of this Agreement, shall be settled by negotiations between the Parties.
2. In case that any matters referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article are not resolved by negotiation, either Party shall have the option to request the appointment of a conciliator or arbitrator by the President of the International Court of Justice. The procedure of the conciliation or arbitration shall be fixed, in consultation with the Parties, by the conciliator or arbitrator. The recommendation of the conciliator or the arbitral award shall contain a statement of the reasons on which it is based. The Parties shall give due consideration to the recommendation of a conciliator and agree to be bound by the arbitral award. The expenses of the conciliation or arbitration shall be borne equally by the Parties.

Article XV

Termination of this Agreement

1. This Agreement may be terminated by either Party by written notice to the other and shall terminate sixty days after receipt of such notice, provided that termination shall become effective with respect to on-going Projects only as agreed by both Parties.
2. The provisions of this Agreement shall survive its termination to the extent necessary to permit an orderly settlement of accounts between the UNDP and the Executing Agency and, if appropriate, with each recipient Government concerned and so as to properly wind-up the on-going Project(s).



Article XVI

Modifications

This Agreement may only be modified by written agreement between the Parties.

Article XVII

Entry into force and validity

This Agreement shall enter into force on the day following the exchange between the Parties of the instruments relating to the acts of formal confirmation by ITU and by UNDP and in accordance with the terms stipulated in those instruments. It shall remain valid until terminated under Article XV above.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed the present Agreement, in duplicate, on the dates and at the places indicated below.

for the United Nations
Development Programme

for the International
Telecommunication Union

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'W. A. A.', written over a horizontal line.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Pekka Teyroune', written over a horizontal line.

Signed on: 19 JUN 1990

Signed on: 19 JUN 1990

at: GENEVA

at: GENEVA

ANNEX 2

COOPERATION AGREEMENT

between

**THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

and

THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU),

considering that UNESCO was created for the purpose of advancing, through educational and scientific and cultural cooperation between the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind for which the United Nations Organization, in conformity with its Charter, was established;

considering that, under Article I, paragraph 2 (a) of its Constitution, UNESCO is required to "collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication and to that end recommend such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image" and that, under Article XI of the said Constitution, "this Organization may co-operate with other specialized intergovernmental organizations and agencies whose interests and activities are related to its purposes";

bearing in mind resolution 4/21 adopted by the UNESCO General Conference at its twenty-first session (Belgrade, 1980) establishing, within the framework of UNESCO, the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) and inviting the appropriate international organizations to cooperate extensively between themselves and with UNESCO in the field of communication development and to lend their support to the activities of the Programme, bearing in mind that the attainment of its objectives calls for the cooperation of all those interested and concerned;

bearing in mind further, with regard to informatics and in particular UNESCO's Intergovernmental Informatics Programme (IIP), the ECOSOC resolution which invites UNESCO, ITU and UNIDO to cooperate in this field (E/REF/1990/58);

considering also that, under Article 4 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), the purposes of the ITU are: to maintain and extend international cooperation between its Members for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds, as well as to promote and to offer technical assistance to developing countries in the field of telecommunications; to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public; and to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those ends;

considering further that, in order to promote complete international coordination on matters affecting telecommunication, the ITU cooperates with international organizations having related interests and activities (Article 40 of the said Convention);

bearing in mind Resolution No. 25 adopted by the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) concerning the "International Programme for the Development of Communication" and the importance of communication, telecommunications and informatics for the socio-economic and cultural development of nations;

seeking to strengthen, in their respective areas of competence, cooperation between themselves in the fields of communication, telecommunications and informatics, in particular through the establishment of cooperation machinery for the coordinated implementation, supervision and evaluation of their projects and activities in those fields,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1
Exchange of information and documents

The Parties shall regularly provide each other with information about activities and programmes of common interest by sending each other all the related reports, publications and documents, including relevant statistical data.

Article 2
Joint studies and publications

2.1 While remaining within their respective areas of competence, the Parties shall consider the possibility of preparing joint studies and publications on subjects of common interest.

2.2 They shall consult each other on the joint establishment and financing of such master plans for communication, telecommunications or informatics as may be requested by one or more of their Member States, provided that the establishment of such master plans comes within their respective areas of competence and that the necessary funds are secured in advance.

2.3 Each Party shall invite the other to assist in carrying out such preparatory or feasibility studies in the fields of communication, telecommunications or informatics as may be requested by any of their Member States, provided that the subject matter comes within their respective areas of competence and that the necessary funds are secured in advance. The costs of such studies shall be shared on the basis of prior written agreement between the Parties.

2.4 As and when necessary for applying the provisions of this Article, the Parties shall, according to the means at their disposal, provide each other with assistance in the form of manpower and/or logistic support, through their headquarters and/or their regional offices or representatives.

Article 3
Symposia, conferences, meetings, seminars and workshops

3.1 The Parties shall provide each other with information about the symposia, conferences, meetings, seminars and workshops they are called upon to organize in the fields of communication, telecommunications or informatics. Subject to the relevant provisions of their respective regulations, they shall invite each other to participate in these events under conditions to be agreed in advance.

3.2 Should symposia, conferences, meetings, seminars or workshops be organized jointly by the Parties, the latter shall determine, in advance and on a case-by-case basis, their respective shares of the financing involved and their respective responsibilities and obligations with regard to the distribution of work, manpower, logistic support, etc.

Article 4 Projects

4.1 Any project that one of the Parties is called upon to undertake within its area of competence and which has specific elements coming within the purview of the other Party shall be submitted to the latter for consideration of possible joint implementation or partial participation.

4.2 In the event of joint implementation of or partial participation in such a project, all the relevant details - including cost-sharing arrangements and a precise statement of the maximum costs to be borne by each of the Parties - shall be set out in a project document to be signed by the duly authorized representatives of both Parties before the project is implemented. The project document shall contain a specific reference to this Agreement.

Article 5 Sources of financing

5.1 Appropriate sources of financing (internal funds, funds-in-trust, UNDP, development banks, etc) shall be sought by the Parties for those of the activities covered by the provisions of this Agreement which they agree to carry out jointly, in accordance with a mutually agreed plan and schedule drawn up for each activity. The Parties shall periodically provide each other with information about measures taken and results obtained; it is understood between them that no such activity shall be implemented until it has been fully funded.

5.2 Any ITU project submitted to the IPDC Council or the IIP Intergovernmental Committee and approved by either body shall be financed in accordance with a detailed schedule and operating plan proposed by the ITU.

Article 6 Cooperation machinery

On the basis of this Agreement and upon its entry into force, the Parties agree to set up cooperation machinery for the effective coordination, supervision and evaluation of their activities within the framework of the Agreement. They undertake thereafter to consult each other regularly on the workability and effectiveness of the machinery and to improve it as required.

Article 7 Implementation of the Agreement

7.1 In addition to the cooperation machinery provided for in Article 6 above, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Secretary-General of the ITU may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation and application of this Agreement as they may deem necessary.

7.2 Both this Agreement and any supplementary arrangements made under paragraph 7.1 above shall apply both to relations between administrations at the respective headquarters of the two Parties and to relations between their established regional offices or representatives.

Article 8
Notifications to the United Nations (UN)

8.1 Pursuant to the relevant provisions of their respective agreements with the United Nations, the Parties shall notify the contents of this Agreement, when concluded, to the Economic and Social Council.

8.2 Following its entry into force under the provisions of Article 12 below, this Agreement shall be forwarded jointly by the two Parties to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for custody and registration in accordance with article 10 of the Regulations adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1946 to give effect to article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 9
Amendments

This Agreement may only be modified by written agreement between the Parties; any such amendment shall become an integral part of the Agreement, to which it shall be annexed, and shall be subject to the provisions of Article 8 above.

Article 10
Settlement of disputes

10.1 Any relevant question not covered by this Agreement, any other controversy or any dispute which may arise between UNESCO and the ITU concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement shall be settled by negotiation between the Parties.

10.2 Any individual agreement concluded between the Parties in implementation of this Agreement shall, at the request of either Party, provide for the settlement of any dispute arising between them with regard to the interpretation or application of the said agreement. Such disputes may, inter alia, be settled by arbitration.

Article 11
Termination of the Agreement

11.1 This Agreement may be terminated by either Party by written notice to the other and shall terminate sixty days after receipt of such notice, it being understood, however, that such termination shall only affect activities previously undertaken and under way if both Parties give their consent.

11.2 Notwithstanding its termination, the provisions of this Agreement shall survive to the extent necessary to permit an orderly settlement of accounts between the Parties and any other bodies concerned and to bring ongoing activities to a proper close.

Article 12
Entry into force and validity

This Agreement shall enter into force on the day following the exchange between the Parties of the instruments relating to the acts of formal confirmation by UNESCO and by the ITU and in accordance with the terms stipulated in those instruments. It shall remain in force for four years unless terminated beforehand by one of the Parties in accordance with Article 11 above. In the course of the final twelve months of this four-year period, the parties shall agree in writing on whether or not to extend the validity of this Agreement for a further four-year period.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed the present Agreement, in duplicate, in French, on the dates and at the places indicated below.

**For the United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization**

**For the International
Telecommunication Union**

Signature: (Signed)

(Signed)

Name: Frederico MAYOR

Pekka TARJANNE

Title: Director-General

Secretary-General

Signed on: 2 October 1992

17 August 1992

At: Paris

Geneva

ANNEX 3

D No. 427 CONCLUSION, ON A PROVISIONAL BASIS, OF THE STANDARD BASIC EXECUTING AGENCY AGREEMENT (SBEAA) BETWEEN THE UNDP AND THE ITU

The Administrative Council,

having considered Document 6961/CA45,

decides

1. to approve the conclusion, on a provisional basis, of the Standard Basic Executing Agency Agreement (SBEAA) between the UNDP and the ITU, which is contained in Annex 1 to the document referred to above and shall enter into force in accordance with the provisions of Article XVII of the SBEAA,
2. to authorize the Secretary-General to sign the above SBEAA, on behalf of the Union, and
3. to instruct the Secretary-General to submit to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union scheduled for 1994 the above SBEAA for examination and taking such measures in connection therewith as it deems appropriate.

Ref.: Documents 7018 and 7026/CA45 (1990).

S.29 (1993)

ANNEX 4

D No. 446 CONCLUSION, ON A PROVISIONAL BASIS, OF THE COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN
UNESCO AND ITU

The Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union,

having considered Document 7264/CA47

decides

1. to approve the conclusion, on a provisional basis, of the Cooperation Agreement between UNESCO and ITU, which is contained in Annex 1 to the document referred to above;
2. that the Agreement shall enter into force in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 thereof;
3. to authorize the Secretary-General to sign the Agreement on behalf of the Union; and
4. to instruct the Secretary-General to submit the Agreement to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union scheduled for 1994 for examination and taking such measures in connection therewith as it deems appropriate.

Ref. : Doc. Nos. 7332 and 7338/CA47(1992).

S.28 (1992)



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 24-E
15 June 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. **Subject:** ACTUARIAL SITUATION OF THE ITU STAFF SUPERANNUATION
AND BENEVOLENT FUND

2. Reasons and background

At its 1994 Session, the Council gave consideration to a Report on the actuarial situation of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds.

By its Resolution 44, the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), considering the situation of the Provident Fund (one of the Funds which constitutes the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Fund of the ITU) in the light of the conclusions of the actuarial report drawn up as at 31 December 1985, resolved to reduce the annual contribution from the ordinary budget to the Provident Fund from 350 000 to 250 000 Swiss francs until such time as the Fund was able to meet its obligations.

Resolution 54 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) had maintained the annual contribution from the ordinary budget to the Provident Fund of the ITU at 350 000 Swiss francs.

3. Recommendation

Following consideration by the 1994 Session of the Council, the above-mentioned report is transmitted herewith to the Plenipotentiary Conference for review and also approval of the reduction of the annual contribution to 200 000 Swiss francs until the Fund is able to meet its obligations.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ACTUARIAL SITUATION OF THE ITU STAFF SUPERANNUATION AND BENEVOLENT FUNDS

At its last ordinary meeting, the Management Board (the body responsible for administering the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds) examined the financial situation of the main Funds which it manages, namely:

- a) The *Provident Fund*;
- b) The *Reserve and Complement Fund* (Complement Fund).

For many years the precarious situation of the *Provident Fund* has necessitated financial support from the Union; in accordance with a rehabilitation plan proposed by the Actuary, the Council allocated to the Provident Fund a subsidy of 150 000 Swiss francs for the year 1978 and 350 000 Swiss francs annually as from 1979. The Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) confirmed those measures by resolving that the annual contribution of 350 000 Swiss francs from the ordinary budget to the Provident Fund would be continued until such time as the Fund was able to meet its commitments. The Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), taking into account the situation of the Fund, resolved to reduce the annual contribution to 250 000 Swiss francs. The situation of the Provident Fund having thereafter somewhat stabilized, this figure has since been maintained.

At 31 December 1993, the capital of the *Provident Fund* was 493 195.44 Swiss francs; the benefits paid out by the Fund in 1993 amounted to 184 512.05 Swiss francs. From these figures it is clear that the capital of the Provident Fund is still far too low to cover its future obligations and that the annual contribution remains indispensable. However, given the way in which the situation of the Fund is developing, the contribution could perhaps be reduced.

The Council proposes to the Plenipotentiary Conference that it modifies Resolution 44 (Nice, 1989) so as to reduce the annual contribution of 250 000 Swiss francs to 200 000 Swiss francs until such time as the Fund is able to meet its obligations.

As for the **Complement Fund**, its capital amounted at 31 December 1993 to 4 637 393.80 Swiss francs; as was found to be the case at the time of the last actuarial balance, the situation is very good and no particular measures need to be taken in respect of this Fund.

Bearing in mind the respective situations of the *ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds*, and given the fact that no major changes are expected to occur in the next few years, the Management Board considered that there was no need for an actuarial balance to be drawn up at 31 December 1993.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

**Rehabilitation of the Provident Fund of the ITU Staff
Superannuation and Benevolent Funds**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Kyoto, 1994),

considering

the situation of the Provident Fund shown in the balance sheet at 31 December 1993,

taking into account

that the support measures hitherto applied have been effective,

aware

that the Provident Fund continues to require support in the form of an annual contribution,

instructs the Council

to monitor carefully in coming years the situation of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, and in particular the Provident Fund, with a view to taking any measures it considers appropriate,

resolves

to reduce the annual contribution from the ordinary budget to the Provident Fund from 250 000 Swiss francs to a maximum of 200 000 Swiss francs and to maintain that contribution at the necessary level until the Fund is able to meet its obligations.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 25-E
16 June 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

REPORT ON THE NEED TO ESTABLISH A FORUM TO DISCUSS TELECOMMUNICATION STRATEGIES AND POLICIES (RESOLUTION 15, GENEVA, 1992)

A. Introduction

1. The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), in its Resolution 15, resolved:

"that, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, the Council shall consider, at its ordinary session in 1994, the need to establish a forum in which administrations can discuss their telecommunication strategies and policies;

that the next Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) shall take necessary action on this matter".

2. Pursuant to that Resolution, Council-94 examined the Secretary-General's report at its ordinary session (2-17 May). The discussions, as summed up by the Chairman of the Council, pointed to a **consensus** on:

- the need to establish a forum to discuss strategies and policies in the changing telecommunication environment;
- the fact that the Council is competent to set the agenda of such a forum.

3. This report outlines recent developments in the telecommunication environment, which could give rise to a need to establish a forum *"in which policy coordination among Members shall be expedited and the Union's strategy shall be shaped"*. In addition, with a view to facilitating the work of the Conference, it sets out a series of options together with relevant comments made by Councillors concerning the duration, frequency, organization of work, financing and budget for such a forum.

B. The changing telecommunication environment

4. The telecommunication environment has undergone considerable changes since the 1980s under the combined influence of advances in technology, the globalization of markets, and growing user demand for integrated cross-border services increasingly adapted to their needs.

5. These forces shaping the telecommunication environment have led to a restructuring of the telecommunication sector, especially the separation of regulatory and operating functions, the gradual liberalization of services and the appearance of new players in this area.

6. This restructuring of telecommunication policies and regulations, which began in the industrialized countries, is now being followed by regional plans to introduce liberalization through new regulatory frameworks, such as the Latin American Blue Paper (CITEL) and the African Green Paper.
7. Alongside these regional initiatives, many countries have started liberalizing their telecommunication services and in some cases privatizing them.
8. There has also been a tendency recently for international organizations operating satellite systems (INTELSAT, INMARSAT) to review their operating rules and eventually their regulations, with a view to adapting to international competition in the supply of international telecommunication services.
9. The outcome of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, especially the General Agreement on Trade in Services, needs to be taken into account. These agreements presuppose recognition of separate areas of competence but also envisage close cooperation between the future World Trade Organization and the ITU.
10. These changes have made the need for a global framework to coordinate telecommunication policies apparent for many years.

C. Coordination of national policies and regulations

11. The diversity of national telecommunication policies and regulations may hamper the advent of a global market which can support the harmonious development of these services.
12. The purposes of the Union are, *inter alia*, "to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants" and "to harmonize the actions of Members in the attainment of those ends".
13. The idea of trying to provide a "global" framework in order to introduce and develop these new "global" technologies has already been discussed on many occasions.
14. In its report entitled "The Changing Telecommunication Environment", the Advisory Group on Telecommunication Policy noted that the ITU:
 - *"has made relatively little provision for the harmonizing and coordination of national policy considerations;*
 - *with its proven track record of international cooperation, is the only telecommunication organization in which virtually all governments of the world are Members;*
 - *is uniquely positioned to provide a forum for the coordination, information exchange, discussion and harmonization of national, regional and international telecommunication policies".*
15. These observations were echoed by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989), which, in its Resolution 14, took into consideration and recognized:
 - *"that effective policies for telecommunications cannot be determined in isolation by those involved in such activities;*
 - *that the ITU is the only telecommunication organization in which virtually all countries of the world are Members, which makes it an appropriate forum for assisting in the harmonization of national, regional and international telecommunication policies".*

D. Work of the High Level Committee

16. The High Level Committee to review the structure and functioning of the International Telecommunication Union considered this question and discussed different visions of the ITU. These discussions are outlined in the report of the Rapporteurs on Task 6.

17. One of these visions, for instance, suggested setting up a conference responsible for the **function of coordinating and harmonizing telecommunication policies** alongside with the functions of standardization, regulation and development. This "Telecommunications Coordination Conference (TCC)" was to operate on a voluntary basis and submit reports to Council on tasks regarding telecommunication services that needed coordination.

18. The adoption of a fourth main function related to the coordination and harmonization of national telecommunication policies was finally rejected on the grounds that *it would be expensive* and that *national policy regimes are still very divergent*.

19. In their general analysis, however, the Rapporteurs concluded that, notwithstanding the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunication system, telecommunication policy can no longer be considered as a purely national policy issue or a specific sector policy issue.

20. Lastly, the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) continued the debate on the need to establish a policy coordination mechanism (Resolution 15) and recognized the need to establish "*a forum in which policy coordination among Members shall be expedited*". The means whereby such coordination could be ensured, however, are not explained. In particular, the question of the nature of such a forum, the scope of its action and the form it might take remains to be settled. Several options may be discussed in that respect.

E. Options for establishing a forum on telecommunication policies and strategies

21. If the emerging issues in global telecommunication require the establishment of a Forum, its design and its relationship with existing ITU conferences and meetings should be considered in the light of factors such as the need to:

- avoid duplication;
- avoid additional expenditure or find new sources of funding;
- ensure universal participation.

The following table lists a series of options, which are **neither exhaustive nor mutually exclusive**. A list of examples of possible topics for discussion is also annexed hereto.

1. Establishment of the forum:

OPTIONS	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Plenipotentiary Conference (or committee thereof)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Members present - Regular cycle - Close link with strategic policy and planning recommended for the Union - Possibility, if necessary, of convening a world conference on international telecommunications - No additional cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of time to discuss issues in detail - Too long a gap between conferences
World Conferences on International Telecommunications (WCIT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Members present - Scope for regulating services - Multilateral framework avoiding multiplicity of regional or bilateral arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory nature of such a conference's activities - Highly formal approach to issues - Convened by a Plenipotentiary Conference - Procedures - Final Acts - New cost, large budget
Telecommunication Development Conferences (or study group thereof)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular cycle - Telecommunication policies and regulations already discussed - Members enjoy full rights - Entities other than administrations can participate in an advisory capacity - Possibility of preparatory coordination at regional level - No additional cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited role of new actors - Relatively cumbersome approach - Convening - Procedures - Documentation - Focus of the Conference on development issues may be distorted.

OPTIONS	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
A new ITU Conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Members present - Experts concerned present - Focus on issues - Agenda clearly defined - Multilateral framework avoiding multiplicity of bilateral and regional arrangements - Less heavy than a WCIT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amendment to the Constitution required - New cost - Scheduling difficulties
Council (or Working Group thereof)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council prerogative (CS70) - There is already a Working Group on Policies and Strategies - Guaranteed geographical representation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not all Members present - Risk of overloading Council - Additional cost: about SFR 25 000
TELECOM Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular cycle - Useful opening to industry and users - Negligible additional cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not designed for discussions, optimized for presentations and official statements - Widely open to any participant while Resolution 15 envisages an intergovernmental forum
Ad hoc meetings on specific topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Great flexibility - Discussion by objective - Time saving - More convivial atmosphere conducive to open exchange of viewpoints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty for many countries to attend short and relatively frequent meetings - Additional costs but possibility of financing through voluntary contributions

2. Financing:

OPTIONS	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
From the ordinary budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forum can be programmed on a regular basis - Council able to discuss topics beforehand - Close correlation between the meeting schedule and the list of topics for discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An estimate of the budgetary costs is given below
By a host country or an entity other than an administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No budgetary implications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uncertainty - Requirement which may prevent a regular cycle of meetings
By voluntary contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No implications for the ordinary budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uncertainty - May influence the choice of topics - Requirement which may prevent a regular cycle of meetings
By new extrabudgetary sources generated by the forum itself (registration fees, sale of any publications issued by the forum ...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possibly self-funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uncertainty - Penalizes certain participants

3. Budget:

Duration	Interpretation	Cost
05 days	06 languages	1 334 000
	03 languages	1 152 000
	without interpretation	510 000
03 days	06 languages	994 000
	03 languages	831 000
	without interpretation	470 000

4. Periodicity:

OPTIONS	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Regular cycle set by a Plenipotentiary Conference which also selects the topics for discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fits in with Union conference cycles and ensures some stability - Overview of the issues to be discussed during the cycle - Better coordination with the ITU conference programme - Close link with strategic planning and the budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of flexibility - Choice of topics may prove restrictive - Issues identified far in advance may become less relevant with time - Risk of overloading the work of the Conference with debate on the choice of topics
Regular cycle set by a Plenipotentiary Conference, with the topics for discussion set by the Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanism currently applied for conferences and other meetings of the Union - Good combination of stable meeting schedule and flexibility in the choice of discussion topics 	
Venue, date and agenda set by the Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simple and flexible - Close correlation with the choice of discussion topics identified by the Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No overview of the Union's meeting programme and its budgetary implications
Meeting set by one or more Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feasible under existing arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Causes problems for both the scheduling of meetings and the identification of discussion topics - Possible influencing of discussion topics

5. Participation:

OPTIONS	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Closed structure: forum open to Members only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respects the letter of Resolution 15 - Private sector represented on national delegations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restricts the principle of increased private sector participation - Loss of potential private sector contributions

OPTIONS	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Open structure: forum open to Members and the private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better understanding of the needs of industry and users - Better insight into the regulatory process for the private sector - Possibility that the private sector may contribute to funding the forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At variance with the letter of Resolution 15 - Danger of losing sight of the main aim, which is to enable administrations to discuss their policies and strategies with a view to better coordination
Semi-open structure: only the first part of the debates open to the private sector, which is thus able to contribute, with the final phase of discussions restricted to administrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preserves the forum's intergovernmental status - Provides an opening to the private sector - Private sector shares in defraying forum expenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to develop appropriate procedures

6. Internal organization:

OPTIONS	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Forum establishes its own organizational and operating procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tailored to the nature of the forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to develop new procedures
Forum organized along the lines of ITU conferences and meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stability - Application of the procedures in force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rigid - Formal procedures not suited to the type of debates (motions, votes, ...)
Forum organized along the lines of TELECOM (improved version)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Practical solution employed in most forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk of formal presentations with no debate - May make it difficult for all participants to make an active contribution

7. Working methods:

OPTIONS	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Discussions based solely on views expressed by participants on a given topic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of the different systems and trends - Active participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No common core for discussion - Lengthy process which may prove unproductive
Discussions based on a study prepared by the General Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good basis for discussion - May be distributed in advance to foster active participation in the work of the forum 	
Discussions based on papers presented by participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good basis for discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to limit presentation of papers to enable exchanges of views - Procedures to decide on the papers to be presented - Risk of influencing the debate

8. Outputs of the forum:

OPTIONS	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Practical guide for participants - Interesting input for the Council, which considers broad telecommunication policy questions; for the Secretary-General, who develops the Union's policies and strategic plans; and for some study groups - Interesting output for potential ITU customers - May be made available in an ITU publication - Potential income 	

OPTIONS	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Resolutions/ Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Useful references for possible voluntary coordination of telecommunication policies and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Danger of confusion between the nature of the forum and other Union meetings which also generate resolutions- Danger of misunderstanding on the nature and scope of the resolutions- Proliferation of resolutions (already criticized) which often remain without effect

ANNEX

Examples of topics for discussion

In recent years, a number of topics have arisen which demand economic and regulatory consideration as well as technical harmonization. The following examples are **illustrative, though not exhaustive**. The views contained in each topic are also examples.

1. New generation communications infrastructure

The United States is promoting a National Information Infrastructure (NII) project. Japan is establishing a new generation communications network pilot project to be tested and implemented for the 21st century. Europe is discussing the creation of a "European Nervous System". It is important to construct the new generation communications infrastructure to be able to correspond to changes taking place in the society including globalization. As each countries' project should have the role to integrate the international communication infrastructure, exchange of views and coordination of plans from the international community perspective is necessary. This topic may also include matters such as "convergence between telecommunications and broadcasting", and "transfer of technology".

2. Personal communication services

Various proposals for personal communication services using satellite or terrestrial systems have been planned. These services may bring about changes in telecommunications in general and may raise new challenges for coordinating telecommunication services at a global level. It may be necessary to discuss such matters as equitable access to frequency spectrum, balanced participation, global approach to licensing, free circulation of terminals, mutual recognition of type approval for equipment, cross border billing, roaming, portable numbering.

3. Regulatory frameworks for sector restructuring

An increasing number of developing countries are planning policies to privatize telecommunication operations and introduce competition. Policies are still in the process of being elaborated and many complex issues remain to be resolved. This topic may also include matters such as numbering policy, foreign ownership of telecommunications network operators, liberalization of leased line resale, accounting rates.

4. New methods of radio spectrum management

Recently, some countries have introduced ongoing spectrum user fees in addition to the one-off administration and licence renewal fees. Other countries have gone further and have actually auctioned the rights to use certain portions of the spectrum. It may be beneficial to exchange views on the advantages and disadvantages of these approaches.

5. Environmental changes surrounding international satellite organizations

In recent years, satellites operating separately from INTELSAT have begun to provide international telecommunications services. INTELSAT is studying ways to simplify regulatory procedures and some countries plan to relax restrictions. INMARSAT and other regional organizations are in similar circumstances. It may be important to discuss regulatory issues with respect to the new competitive market environment.

6. Open access to networks (regulatory environment that maintains both competition and public service goals)

Increased competition in the telecom services sector should not jeopardize the availability of a set of universal services. In the U.S. it is considered necessary to ensure, under Open Network Architecture (ONA), the basic provision of basic access arrangements. The process of Open Network Provision (ONP) is now underway in Europe. Again, it may be desirable to extend these principles of Open Network Access to the wide international community and to coordinate them with the market access principles developed in GATT.

7. Direct Broadcasting by Satellite (DBS): The transmission and reception of transborder television broadcasts

The UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space established a guideline in 1982 barring international DBS without prior consent of the government of the receiving country. However, the guideline has become obsolete; the progress of digital compression technology has increased the number of channels and blurred distinctions between broadcasting and telecommunication. Thus the wider context of regulating transborder data flows remains a major international issue.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Corrigendum 1 to
Document 26-E
3 October 1994
Original: Spanish

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 5

Spain

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

On page 2 of Document 26, proposal E/26/1 should be replaced with the following text:

ARTICLE 55bis (CS)

E/26/1
ADD

Reservations

- 232bis**
1. Members may formulate reservations when signing, ratifying, accepting or approving the basic instruments of the Union.
 2. A reservation which is formulated when signing Final Acts which contain any of the instruments of the Union must be formally confirmed by the Member which formulated it when declaring its consent to be bound by the said instruments.
 3. The General Secretariat shall communicate reservations so formulated to all the Members.
 4. A reservation shall be considered to have been accepted by a Member if it has raised no objection to the reservation by the end of a period of twelve months after it was notified of the reservation or by the date on which it expressed its consent to be bound by the Constitution and Convention, whichever is later.

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 26-E
21 June 1994
Original: Spanish

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Spain

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

I. Reservations to the Instruments of the Union

Introduction

In the ITU, the formulation of reservations to the instruments of the Union follows a different path to that provided for in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969, under the terms of which (Article 19) "A State may, when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to a treaty, formulate a reservation".

Under the ITU Convention (No. 446), delegations may formulate reservations only during the Conference and when signing the Final Acts.

This often obliges delegations present at the Conference to make declarations in the Final Acts to the effect that they reserve the right, in accordance with the Vienna Convention, to formulate reservations at any time between the date of signing and the date on which they ratify.

Proposal

It is therefore proposed, without prejudice to the provisions of Nos. 445 and 446 of the Convention, to add a new provision in the Constitution allowing for the possibility of formulating reservations in accordance with the provisions of the much-quoted Vienna Convention.

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

E/26/1
ADD

ARTICLE 55bis (CS)

Reservations

- 232bis**
1. Members may formulate reservations when signing, ratifying, accepting or approving the instruments of the Union.
 2. A reservation which is formulated when signing Final Acts which contain any of the instruments of the Union must be formally confirmed by the Member which formulated it when declaring its consent to be bound by the said instruments.

II. Time limit for submission of amendments to the Constitution and Convention

Summary

It is proposed that the time limits stipulated in Articles 55 of the Constitution (CS) (No. 224) and 42 of the Convention (CV) (No. 519) should not be applied in the case of the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference (1994).

Introduction

Article 55 (No. 224) of the Constitution stipulates that proposed amendments to the Constitution shall reach the Secretary-General not later than eight months prior to the opening date fixed for the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Article 42 (No. 519) of the Convention likewise stipulates the same time limit for proposed amendments to the Convention.

By letter DM-1086 of 8 October 1993, the Secretary-General reminded Members of these two provisions and urged them to submit their proposals within the stipulated time limits.

Analysis of the situation

Although it is true that the provisions of Articles 55 CS and 42 CV are peremptory in nature, it should be borne in mind that the Constitution and Convention will enter into force only on 1 July 1994 (Article 58, No. 238 CS), thus making it impossible to meet the time limits in question (eight months), since the period between the entry into force of those Instruments (1 July 1994) and the opening of the Conference (19 September 1994) is considerably shorter than that originally foreseen. Nor may Resolution 1 of the APP Conference (Geneva, 1992) be taken to be applicable in this case, since it refers, as stipulated in its **resolves** 1, to the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention relating to the new structure and working methods of the Union.

Proposal

E/26/2

It is proposed that the Conference should decide at its first Plenary Meeting that on this occasion the time limit for the submission of proposals be that provided for in the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), that is, that Members may submit proposals of any kind and at any time, including at the Conference itself.

III. Extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conferences

Introduction

The ITU Conventions in force until now provided for a measure of flexibility in the convening of Plenipotentiary Conferences, since they established a period during the course of which such Conferences would normally be convened, thereby leaving open the possibility, should the need arise, to convene more than one within the normal period of time.

The Geneva Constitution (1992) introduced a modification to the effect that the Plenipotentiary Conference shall be convened every four years. This fixed interval formally rules out the convening of an extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conference for which the need might arise in such a dynamic organization as the ITU in order to deal with a specific matter under a restricted agenda which does not correspond "in extenso" to Article 8 of the Constitution.

Proposal

It is therefore proposed to add to Article 8 of the Constitution a new paragraph with the following wording:

E/26/3

ADD 47bis

Exceptionally, in the interval between two ordinary Plenipotentiary Conferences, it shall be possible to convene an extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conference with a restricted agenda to deal with specific matters:

- a) by a decision of the preceding ordinary Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) should two-thirds of the Members of the Union individually so request the Secretary-General;
- c) at the proposal of the Council with the approval of at least two-thirds of the Members of the Union.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 27-E
15 July 1994
Original: Spanish

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Chile

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

AGENDA ITEM 57 i)

The ITU Council

A Background

1. Within the structure of the Union the Council is unquestionably the highest-ranking body after the Plenipotentiary Conference. Thus, given the importance of its responsibilities, it is a worthy aspiration on the part of any Member of the ITU to join its membership.
2. We are of the view that this Conference should make certain improvements with regard to the ways in which the Council is regulated, particularly in terms of its purpose, the criteria used to determine its size, the geographical distribution of vacant seats, the rotation of its Members, etc.
3. Against this background, the Telecommunication Administration of Chile hereby submits this contribution to the Conference for consideration.

B Comments on the ITU Council

1. We consider that the purposes of the Council as set down in Article 10 of the Constitution are appropriate to its high status, and that its terms of reference are sufficiently broad for it to accomplish those purposes. Article 10 should therefore remain as it stands at least until such time as experience with its application reveals the need for changes.
2. As to the number of countries composing the Council, this should be a fixed percentage of the total number of Members of the Union, and should ensure within the Council an adequate level of representativeness to enable it to act in accordance with its mandate from, and in representation of, the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Council is currently composed of 43 countries, i.e. 23% of the 184 Members of the ITU.

We consider this percentage to be inadequate, and would therefore suggest that 25% be adopted as a fixed percentage which, when applied to the current 184 Member countries of the ITU, would produce an increase in the number of Council Members from 43 to 47. This would restore the representativeness of the Council which existed at the time when it was decided that it should be made up of 43 countries to represent the then 172 Members of the ITU (June 1989, Nice).

The four new seats should be assigned to those regions which have increased the number of Member countries, using also the criterion that 25% of the countries in each region should have a seat on the Council.

As regards the distribution of countries in the current five regions, we consider it wholly appropriate that they be maintained.

3. As to the need for a system to ensure that the principle of rotation - which is no less essential than that of equitable geographical distribution - is applied, we would suggest that:

- a) secret balloting should be maintained for the election of countries to membership of the Council;
- b) the votes received by candidates in each region should be evaluated with a view to restricting the right to re-election at the following Plenipotentiary Conference to those countries which, at the time of their election, receive within their region enough votes to place them within the top 70%, with those falling below the 30% threshold being ineligible to seek re-election for the period immediately following their term of office on the Council.

4. The Annex to this document shows how the membership of the Council would look in Kyoto 1994 if the Chilean contribution were to be accepted.

C Amendments to the Constitution and Convention

If the Conference approves the procedure proposed, the Constitution and Convention should be amended as follows:

ARTICLE 9 (CS)

Principles Concerning Elections and Related Matters

CHL/27/1
MOD 61

- a) the Members of the Council are elected with due regard to ~~the need for~~ a percentage that is adequate to ensure that the entire membership of the Union is properly represented, equitable distribution of the seats on the Council among all regions of the world and a reasonable rate of rotation of its Members within each region;

ARTICLE 2 (CV)

Elections and Related Matters

CHL/27/2
MOD 7

1. Except in the case of vacancies arising in the circumstances described in Nos. 10 to 12 below, the Members of the Union elected to the Council shall hold office until the date on which a new Council is elected. ~~They~~ Any Member of the Council shall be eligible for re-election provided the number of votes which it received at the previous Conference placed it within the top 70% of those elected within its region. Any Member which, by virtue of the number of votes it received, was placed in the lower 30% of those elected within its region shall not be eligible to seek re-election for the period immediately following its term of office on the Council.

If the same number of votes are cast for two or more countries in a given region, and if this influences the above-mentioned placement, new elections shall be held among those countries.

ARTICLE 4 (CV)

The Council

CHL/27/3
MOD 50

1. The Council is composed of ~~forty-three~~ 25% of the total number of Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and distributed within the regions accordingly to the same percentage.

ANNEX 1

**Example of how the Council would look at the Kyoto Conference
if the Chilean contribution were to be applied**

Background: List of Members of the ITU (3 May 1994)

Region	Number of countries	No. of seats for 25% of those countries	Able to seek re-election in 1998	Able to seek re-election in 2002
"A"	32	8	6	2
"B"	27	7	5	2
"C"	27	7 (+3)	5	2
"D"	53	13 (+1)	9	4
"E"	47	12	9	3
TOTALS	184	47 = 25% of total ITU membership	34 = 72%	13 = 28%



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 28-E
13 July 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Report by the Secretary-General

TRAINING AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Purpose To inform the Plenipotentiary Conference of the visions and objectives of the human resources management and development of the ITU and to make them aware of the challenges facing the ITU Human Resources Management.	Ref. doc. Council 1993 Document 44 PP Nice (89) Res. 45 Res. 46 HLC-1991 PP Kyoto (94) Doc. 20
Background The training, part of the human resources management and development activities, and human resources development were covered in separate resolutions. (Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, Resolutions 45 and 46) The document has been reviewed and endorsed by the 1994 Council.	
Recommendation The Plenipotentiary Conference is invited to review and approve the document as well as the draft resolution which will replace Resolutions 45 and 46 (Nice, 1989).	
Implications	

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

TRAINING AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

ITU is facing the challenges of change in the increasingly competitive telecommunications environment. Accordingly, the personnel function should no longer be a simple and traditional personnel management activity but a global approach called Human Resources Management and Development. Staff members should be viewed as the most valuable resources of the organisation and the development of the ITU would depend on the matching processes between individual and organisational needs.

The following definitions can elucidate the terms used:

Human Resources Management (HRM) encompasses those functions concerned with the planning, implementation, evaluation and improvement of the human resources of an organisation. These functions are the responsibility of managers and the establishment and conduct of policies and procedures regarding these functions have traditionally been vested in the UN organisations administration area through personnel organisational units.

Human Resources Development (HRD) is any individual or organisational process that through increased learning contributes to both personal and organisational objectives. In economic terms, HRD is the accumulation of human capital and its effective investment in the development of an economy. This thus forms part of the broader concept of human resources management. It includes training as an important but by no means the only tool for development.

The Human Resources Management and Development function of the ITU has been diagnosed and a new strategic framework developed with a view to facing the technological, economic, social and cultural changes, adapting to a new role and achieving level of performance needed for staying competitive.

The Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) and the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) recommended to strengthen linkages between different areas of human resources management, which meets the strategy developed for the ITU.

The challenge is now to translate the strategy into specific action plans applicable to the context and realities of the ITU ensuring that the necessary resources are available.

Based on the historical background of each HRM/HRD issue the following course of action is proposed for examination and approval by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Recruitment

The In-Service Training Strategies Committee (ITSC), an Inter-Sectorial Working Group established by the Secretary-General to study the training policy and the need for a career development programme, recommended to recruit a limited number of qualified undergraduates direct from university to the P.1 and P.2 grades. This would require the creation of new posts since in view of the reduction in overall staffing of the Union existing posts can hardly be downgraded.

The proposed measure is aimed at readjusting the present grading structure and introducing more dynamics and professionalism within the ITU.

The issue of "underfilling" was also raised by some members of the ITSC. This is the practice fully endorsed by the International Civil Service Commission, by which staff are assigned to positions at a level higher than their personal grade with the understanding that they will have to fulfil certain conditions before being given the full responsibilities of the post and the promotion to that higher level as they do not meet all the requirements of the post. In these cases, the Commission recommends that "promotion to full performance level" should be given after a transition period of one year. Unlike linked grades which are considered by the Commission as no substitute for career planning and incompatible with the job classification principals due to its characteristics of systematic under-recruitment and automatic promotion, "underfilling" is perceived as a device for career development since the emphasis is placed on both the

identification of a difference in level of responsibilities (job classification) and on the individual performance of the incumbent (performance evaluation).

An integration of this scheme in the ITU would need careful review as it should be used only in the instances where there is no candidate fully qualified for the post, to avoid systematic recruitment of unqualified candidates or recruitment of qualified candidates who would be systematically underpaid.

Training

Now that the new in-service training policy has been developed and the training requirements analysis carried out, the training programme is expected to be strengthened.

The Training Section and the In-Service Training Committee have, before them, the following challenges:

- to organise management training workshops complemented by on-the-job coaching, diagnostic questionnaires and team building sessions for all top managers;
- to organise in-house technical training courses for groups with common needs (where numbers justify);
- to follow ICSC guidelines for evaluation of training and for training of performance appraisal;
- to develop and coordinate policies and programmes in the areas of training, staff development and career development;
- to develop a briefing package "Knowing ITU";
- to computerise all data related to training activities;
- to obtain a training room and relevant equipment;
- to support and facilitate the MBO project and use the outcome for human resources management and development purposes of the Union;
- to support the computer training needs analysis in collaboration with the Information Services Department;
- to enhance coordination, consultation and information exchange with ICSC and common system organisations.

The effort should now be directed to streamlining the linkage between training and other human resources management and development elements of the Union and, in particular, to career development, human resources planning, recruitment and placement and performance related compensation.

Considering the new role of the enhanced training programme and the overall and specific training requirements identified by line managers, the present funds are no longer sufficient to update and upgrade technical, managerial and professional skills of the staff and to service other staff and management development activities, in responding to the quickly changing technical telecommunication environment and the consequent role to be played by the Union.

It was also noted during the 1993 Council that many effective telecommunication entities spend between 5% and 10% of their staff budget on training.

Under these circumstances, the budgetary allocation of 3% of staff costs, initially 1% and to be increased gradually would be strongly recommended.

Job evaluation

Job evaluation is the process by which the links between the objectives of the organisation and the work performed to reach those objectives are established. Poor job analysis and design result in instances where the links between individual jobs and the objectives of the organisational unit are tenuous; and other instances where job requirements are inflated in the hope of resolving other personnel problems such as low salary levels, difficulties in recruitment, lack of career prospects or lack of incentives.

It is therefore vital that job evaluation be properly integrated with the overall human resources management and development.

In the past the view was expressed on several occasions by common system organisations that the current grading structure of the Professional and higher categories was in certain cases too "compressed" for the particular career development and other needs of organisations.

Under these circumstances the need for introducing a P.6 grade is currently under review by the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) and ICSC to cover posts not characterised by extensive managerial responsibilities, but which typically would be ones of a technical, research, or policy advisory nature, for which the application of the Master Standard results in a point score within the range currently established for D.1 (point range 2480-2939).

A definition of Director was established and approved by the CCAQ in early 1994 to distinguish between posts at the P.6 level from those in the Director category.

In the ITU, the majority of the Professional grades are recruited at the P.4 level and have few career possibilities either by way of promotion or lateral transfer to new and more challenging work. It was also recognised that the ITU has other types of positions at the P.5 and D.1 levels that may fall into the definition of P.6 as described above.

Bearing in mind that classical hierarchical structures were becoming less relevant to the programme needs of the Union, the In-Service Training Strategies Committee (ITSC) proposed in its document on career development that the Professional and higher grade structure should be widened by making use of the D.2 grade and the introduction of a P.6 grade.

The ITSC further proposed that the secretariat, sector by sector, should be subject to an Organisation and Methods review by a semi-independent body (ITU representatives and an outside specialist) with a view to examining the functions of each staff member, the structure of the section, division and department and assess the workload of the individual and the unit.

The main objective would be to improve the effectiveness of the human resources management and to apply UN Common Standards whenever possible. It would also facilitate the feasibility study on HLC Recommendation 83: "Delegate authority to the Bureau Directors and General Secretariat Department Heads to reassign staff/rearrange posts within an overall financial constraint, with review by the Personnel Department of any proposed reclassifications to ensure that sound position classification management principles are observed, e.g. reclassifications should not substitute for promotions." being carried out by the HLC Implementation Group (HIG) a Consultative Inter-Sectorial Group established by the Secretary-General in 1991 to implement HLC recommendations. A pilot scheme on one sector could be reviewed and implemented.

Performance evaluation

Despite the importance of the performance evaluation report for critical personnel decisions, the performance evaluation system was often found in the past:

- to be of limited usefulness as a measure of performance for comparative purposes;
- a poor - although essential - basis for a number of personnel decisions/administrative actions;
- lacking an assessment of managerial performance/not providing for management accountability;
- too often resulting in costly, time-consuming and counter-productive rebuttal procedures,

probably because performance evaluation has too frequently been viewed in isolation from the management of the organisation or the goals of the organisation.

The most commonly held view of the performance evaluation is that the evaluation of workers' performance is directed toward two fundamental goals. The first of these is to create a measure that accurately assesses the level of an individual's performance on something called **the job**. The second is to create a performance measurement system that will advance one or more operational functions in an organisation: personnel decisions, compensation policy, communication of organisational objectives, and facilitation of employee performance.

Now that the Union has redesigned the performance evaluation system, key to successful implementation lies in the use to which the evaluation is put. In other words a performance-related pay system, which is now under review by ICSC can only be built on a viable performance appraisal system and a performance appraisal system will only be accepted by its users when it is clearly seen to lead to performance awards.

In this context, the Commission is actively considering merit systems and performance appraisal in the common system, and notes inter linkage between performance recognition and other human resources development factors.

The use of personal promotions was one of the examples of linkage recommended by the ICSC at its 37th session. These are instances where staff are given a personal grade higher than that of the post they occupy. The emphasis is placed on the individual's performance rather than on the classification of the post. In its earlier consideration of the matter, the Commission stated that personal promotions should be considered to recognise exceptional situations and be restricted wherever possible to either 5% of the established posts at a given level or to the percentage of the average vacancy rate at that level, whichever was less.

Some organisations of the Common System such as the ILO and WHO have already instituted such systems.

The experience of the organisations mentioned above shows that it presents some advantages, such as diminishing the pressure from staff claiming upgrading of their positions and giving staff in an occupational group that has a low "career rating" some chance of being treated on an equal footing with colleagues in other groups where promotion opportunities are more frequent. At this stage this recommendation is not practised in the Union, it is therefore proposed to implement it as recommended by the ICSC.

The personal promotion and other human resource development measures such as underfilling, which has already been mentioned in the recruitment chapter, and monetary and non monetary incentives as recommended by HLC, would also make a performance evaluation system of the Union more viable and effective and motivate both supervisors and subordinates to carry out this emotionally charged exercise.

Appraisal of future career potential

The International Civil Service Commission sees career development as an integral part of human resources development and uses the following definition.

"Career development is a systematic approach in which the personal (work-related) development needs of the individual and the needs of the organisation to develop its personnel (workforce) are identified and mutually beneficial strategies leading to a maximum possible fulfilment of these needs are designed and implemented."

The Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) and the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) have consistently taken the position that the objective of establishing systematic career development can be met only through forward-looking human resources management based on an integrated set of personnel policies. Human resources planning, which includes forecasting and planning activities, is the basis for career planning; it requires adequate information about jobs and staff, as they may develop. Recruitment, promotion, mobility and training policies are also needed to adjust to the various staffing needs and priorities.

One of the essential parts of an organisation's role is to help staff develop as persons and reach their goals. In-Service Training Strategies Committee further considered in its paper that counselling each staff member to determine his/her potential for further development of his/her career and providing an exchange of views on the individual's career plan and job satisfaction would be fundamental to the proposed programme.

Without constituting a contractual obligation between the Union and each individual concerned, such policies provide a clear model which enables employees to compare their own expectations with the foreseeable needs of the organisation and plan their self-development efforts accordingly.

Advice on the possible training in the context of human resources development, for each staff member and consequent action plan taking also into account the performance evaluation system can be managed by a career counsellor at the P.4 level together with a Counselling Panel to be established.

This post will require an individual who has been trained in human resources management and human resources development with some telecommunications knowledge if possible, and will be assisted by one General Service staff member.

Separation

With a view to minimising employees' emotional stress regarding career uncertainty a study on the improvement of separation indemnities is being carried out by the CCAQ, as the indemnities offered by the Common System organisations are far from being comparable to those offered by other international entities such as, for example, the European Community.

In the same context, the ITU's retirement policy limiting the extension beyond the mandatory age of retirement, not only fulfils legal and social requirements but also contributes to the forward-looking human resources management. Another project consists of developing policies enabling staff members in managerial positions to gradually move to political and/or strategic functions in a period of 6 to 12 months prior to retirement. This transitional phase would also permit new managers to learn new skills and knowledge required. An alternative to this project would be to reduce the number of hours worked by a manager during the last six months before retirement without reducing his pension contribution and to enable him to stay within the organisation for a few months after the mandatory age of retirement in order to ensure the smooth transition between the new and old managers.

Conclusion

In an attempt to advance a comprehensive view of implementation plans, the issues calling for decisions by the Plenipotentiary Conference have been elaborated and placed in the Plenipotentiary Conference Document 20 on General Staff Policy and Management.

The human resources management and development factors, as indicated in Resolution 46 (Nice) have now been reviewed and future visions clarified. Bearing in mind the new concept which replaces the previous personnel management concept as elaborated in the first part of this document and the interactions between the factors so far examined, it is proposed that Resolution 45 "In-Service Training" be merged with Resolution 46 "Human Resources Development" and be entitled "Human Resources Management and Development". The human resources management factors to be considered would include:

- human resources planning,
- recruitment and selection,
- training development,
- compensation,
- job classification,
- career development,
- performance appraisal,
- end of service.

The draft resolution concerning human resources management and development is attached.

Annex: 1

ANNEX
DRAFT RESOLUTION

Human Resources Management and Development

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

recalling

- a) Resolution 45 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) on in-service training;
- b) Resolution 46 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) on human resources development,

noting

- a) the report of the Council (1994) concerning training and human resources development;

- b) the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) as reported by the Secretary-General in conference Document 12 entitled "General Staff Policy and Management",

recognizing

the value of the human resources of the Union to the fulfilment of its goals,

further recognizing

the mutual value to the Union and to the staff of developing those resources to the fullest extent possible, through various human resources development activities, and in particular, in-service training,

considering

the impact on the Union and its staff of the continuing evolution of activities in the domain of telecommunications and the need for the Union and its human resources to adapt to this evolution,

further considering

the importance of strengthening and harmonising the linkage between different human resources management and development factors,

noting

that the ICSC recognises human resources management as "a systematic approach, contributing to the efficient and effective utilisation of human resources",

recalling

its decisions on recruitment (Resolutions 29 and 41 (Nice, 1989)) and the report of the Council (1994) concerning the recruitment of ITU staff and of Experts for technical assistance missions,

resolves

1. that the human resources management and development in the Union should be compatible with goals and activities of the ITU;

2. that principles of human resources management and development should be applied with regard to human resources planning, recruitment and selection, training development, compensation, job classification, career development, performance appraisal and end of service,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to establish the "Rules for In-Service Training of the staff of the ITU" on the basis of the principles approved by the Council and to apply them to the ITU In-Service Training Programme.

2. to prepare medium and long-term human resources development plans to respond to the needs of the Union and its staff;

3. to continue to study how human resources management and development principles, taking into account the recommendations of the ICSC, might best be applied within the Union, and report to the Council,

instructs the Council

to allocate the appropriate credits for in-service training in accordance with an established programme which shall represent at least 1% and at most 3%, to be increased gradually, of the portion of the budget allocated to staff costs,

requests the Council

1. to ensure that the necessary staff and financial resources, as mentioned in Document 28, are made available for reviewing issues related to human resources management and development of the ITU;

2. to examine the Secretary-General's report on this matter and to decide on the action to be taken.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 29-E
12 July 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Report by the Secretary-General

RECRUITMENT OF ITU STAFF AND EXPERTS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSIONS

Purpose To inform the Plenipotentiary Conference on the present recruitment problems and propose some solutions to recruit staff of the highest standard of efficiency, competence and integrity, and to bring the ITU recruitment policy more in line with the ICSC Recommendations. It also proposes the merge of two resolutions, (Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, Resolutions 29 and 41).	Ref. doc. PP Nice (89) Res. 29 Res. 41 HLC-1991 PP Geneva (92) Constitution No. 154
Background The CCAQ reported the difficulties in recruiting well qualified candidates to ensure that the highest standards are met due to the uncompetitive nature of the United Nations Common System's compensation package. This document has been reviewed and endorsed by the 1994 Council.	PP Kyoto (94) Doc. 20
Recommendation The Plenipotentiary Conference is invited to review and approve the document as well as the draft resolution covering Resolutions 29 and 41.	
Implications	

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

RECRUITMENT OF ITU STAFF AND OF EXPERTS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSIONS

Article 27, No. 154 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992), states that the final goal of the recruitment policy is to secure the highest standards of competence, efficiency and integrity with due regard being paid to the importance of recruiting staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible and increasing the number of women in the Professional and higher categories.

Recruitment of ITU staff and experts for technical assistance missions, like other human resources management factors, faces the rapidly evolving technological environment and should adopt its policy and strategies accordingly so that the ITU remains competitive on the labour market. With this challenge in mind, the following elements constituting ITU recruitment are elaborated thereunder and some measures proposed.

Geographical Distribution

Improvement has been reported over the period 1982-1993 in the geographical distribution (see Document 20, paragraph 2.2.4.1).

This improvement is hoped to be of a continuous nature considering the wider advertisement of vacancy notices implemented since 1991 upon a recommendation of the HLC, and consequent increase in the number of applicants. It is not proposed, at the present stage, to follow some of the ICSC recommendations on recruitment policy and procedures with regard to improvement of geographical distribution for the reasons described below.

The criteria used to define equitable geographical distribution by the ICSC could be adopted by the larger organisations of the United Nations Common System; however, such distribution can only be set in accordance with the individual programmes and mandates of smaller organisations. In the case of the ITU, no quota per member country is set for recruitment of a national to posts subject to geographical distribution and no post is earmarked for recruitment of a national from under- or non-represented countries.

It would not appear appropriate for the ITU to engage in the common prospection programme or inter-agency recruitment missions for under- or non-represented countries as recommended by the ICSC due to the situation mentioned above and the specificity of occupational groups involved.

Employment of women

The ITU is not in a position to apply all the ICSC recommendations on the subject due to the constraints particular to ITU, such as the technical nature of a substantial number of Professional posts, the recruitment policy - requesting the submission of candidatures through national administrations, the size of the ITU not allowing recruitment of persons having a close family relationship to a staff member (see Document PP-94/12).

Effort has been made, however, in adhering to the above-mentioned recommendations in the field of work and family-related issues, such as the application of flexible working hours, part-time work and a pilot job-sharing plan.

Wider advertisement of vacancy notices, as approved by Council upon recommendation by the HLC, may also affect the employment of women since an increase in the number of women applicants can lead to an increase of recruitment of qualified women candidates for Professional or higher grades.

It is also proposed that when choosing between short-listed candidates who appear to have equal qualifications and experience, to give preference to the candidates from regions not sufficiently represented and/or women.

Recruitment of project personnel for technical assistance

Wider advertisement and open competition, as reflected in a previous paragraph, would also solve recruitment problems for project personnel, as it was recognised that the Union's needs for well qualified experts and the information about vacancies are not adequately disseminated to countries susceptible to provide experts and also national recruitment services which are hardly in a position to provide qualified candidates. It is to be noted, unlike in the case of recruitment of ITU staff, that the use of a computerised roster proved to be highly beneficial.

Another recruitment problem for project personnel, like the one for some occupational groups of regular positions, stems from the uniqueness of the ITU's needs regarding special occupational groups in the field of telecommunications. For this reason an inter-agency approach, such as common recruitment missions or the use of the common roster, would not be applicable.

Some special recruitment measures recommended by the ICSC and, in particular, the utilisation of reimbursable loans and employment of retired specialists, have been implemented in the context appropriate to the ITU.

Recruitment at P.1/P.2 levels

The In-Service Training Strategies Committee proposed to recruit a limited number of qualified staff direct from university.

This proposal is aimed at redressing the present manpower structure of the Union and widening the career path with full application of classification systems recommended by the ICSC.

From the manpower planning and organisation and methods point of view, a sound human resources management system should maintain a certain number of P.1/P.2 posts assigned to young staff with advanced specialised knowledge but with limited experience. It would also provide the ITU with "new blood" possessing up-to-date knowledge and the necessary dynamics to go through a training development programme after recruitment. However, due to the uncompetitive compensation package attributed to these grades, they have become the least attractive grades on the labour market of the United Nations Common System.

However, this measure necessitates creation of new P.1/P.2 posts since existing posts can hardly be downgraded for the sole purpose of recruiting young Professionals in view of the reduction in the overall number of posts in the ITU.

Underfilling

Underfilling is the practice whereby staff are assigned to positions at a level higher than their personal grade with the understanding that they will have to fulfil certain conditions before being given the full responsibilities of the post and the promotion as they do not meet all the requirements of the post.

It is recognised and supported by the ICSC as a device, together with personal promotions, of handling exceptional circumstances where the grade of posts should be different from that of the staff member, with a view to supplementing the role of the job evaluation system in the career development programme. To this end, the following elements are to be considered carefully:

- 1) It should be limited to the cases where there is no qualified candidate;
- 2) the grade determining responsibilities should be identified;
- 3) the length of the period at the lower grade is to be indicated;
- 4) performance evaluation system should be viable.

On application of this scheme, guidelines should be carefully set to avoid systematic recruitment of unqualified candidates or recruitment of qualified candidates who would be systematically underpaid.

Current recruitment problems and proposed solutions

CCAQ reported, at its 94th Session, the difficulties of recruiting well qualified candidates to ensure that the highest standards are met due to the lack of competitiveness of the United Nations Common System's compensation package and the deterioration of the image of the international civil service.

Along with this decline in the quality of recruitment, CCAQ fears that other short-sighted expedients such as the trend of redesigning jobs to obtain the highest grade possible under the Master Standard, cutting back on time and resources in training, relying on staff who accept more and more work, would erode accountability, organisational effectiveness, perceived equity of treatment and employee confidence in management in the long run.

Under these circumstances, the following measures are proposed to recruit staff of the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, to ensure the competitiveness of the ITU in the rapidly changing and highly competitive telecommunication market and to bring the ITU recruitment policy more in line with the ICSC Recommendations:

- a) to create a limited number of P.1/P.2 posts to recruit candidates direct from university;
- b) to integrate the practice of "Underfilling";
- c) to give preference to women candidates or to candidates from the under represented regions when selecting among short-listed candidates, provided that they have equal qualifications.

Finally, it is proposed that Resolution 29 (Nice, 1989), Recruitment of Experts for Technical Assistance Missions, and Resolution 41 (Nice, 1989), Recruitment of ITU Staff, be treated jointly since they are both considered by the ICSC in the same framework of Recruitment Policy and Procedures and the recruitment authority is entrusted to the Secretary-General in both cases. It would thus strengthen the coordination and harmonisation of the policy and procedures of the recruitment of ITU staff and Experts for Technical Assistance Missions. Consideration should be given, in the future, to streamlining two distinct recruitment mechanisms so that some common approach can be instituted in identifying suitable candidates in the occupational groups applicable to both regular staff recruitment and experts' recruitment.

The draft Resolution for the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference replacing Resolutions 29 and 41 is attached.

Annex: 1

ANNEX
DRAFT RESOLUTION

Recruitment of ITU Staff and of Experts for Technical Assistance Missions

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

noting

- a) No. 154 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992);
- b) the report of the Council concerning the implementation of Resolution 41 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989);
- c) the section of the Report by the Council (Document 20) which deals with the action taken in application of Resolution 29 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989);
- d) the increase in the number of countries from which the staff of the Union is recruited and the improvement in the geographical distribution of appointed staff,

further noting

- a) the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) on recruitment policy and procedures as reported by the Secretary-General in Conference Document entitled "General Staff Policy and Management" (Document 12);
- b) the report of the Council concerning the recruitment of ITU staff and of Experts for technical assistance missions (Resolutions 29 and 41) (Nice, 1989),

considering

- a) the need to follow a recruitment policy appropriate to the requirements of the Union, including the re deployment of posts and the recruitment of young specialists, while observing the relevant recommendations as established by the ICSC;
- b) the need to continue to improve the geographical distribution of the appointed staff of the Union;
- c) the need to encourage the recruitment of women in the Professional and higher categories;
- d) the constant advances made in the technology and operation of telecommunications and the corresponding need to recruit the most competent specialists to work in different Bureaux of the ITU and for Union's technical assistance activities,

also considering

- a) the increasing difficulties encountered in recruitment of Experts for technical assistance missions, both quantitatively and qualitatively;
- b) the growing demand for highly specialised expertise over short periods both in traditional and new services;
- c) the great importance of strengthening technical assistance to developing countries,

having noted

that the Union's needs for well qualified experts and the information about vacancies are not adequately disseminated within the countries which are in a position to make available such experts,

wishes to express

its gratitude to the Members which have provided experts from their countries for technical assistance missions,

invites the Members of the Union

1 to increase their efforts to explore all sources of candidates for ITU posts and expert posts among the staff of administrations, recognized operating agencies, industry, universities and training institutions, and scientific and research bodies, etc., by giving the widest possible publicity to the information concerning vacancies and through direct contacts with these potential sources of expertise;

2 to facilitate to the maximum the secondment of the candidates chosen and their reintegration at the end of their assistance mission so that their period of absence does not prove a handicap in their careers;

3 to continue to offer, free of charge, lecturers and the necessary services for seminars organised by the Union,

invites the developing countries Members of the Union

to take particular account of candidates for technical assistance missions presented by other developing countries provided they meet the requirements,

resolves

1 that appointed staff in the Professional and higher categories shall continue to be recruited on an international basis and, in general, vacancies for these posts shall be advertised as widely as possible and to the administrations of all Members of the Union; however, reasonable promotion possibilities must continue to be offered to existing staff;

2 that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment, in choosing between candidates who meet the qualification requirements for a post, preference shall be given to the candidates from regions of the world which are insufficiently represented in the staffing of the Union;

3 that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment and when no candidate fulfils the qualification requirements, recruitment can take place at one grade below with the understanding that a candidate will have to fulfil certain conditions before being given the full responsibilities of the post and the promotion as he/she does not meet all the requirements of the post.

4 that, in general, staff in the General Service category (grades G.1 to G.7) shall be recruited from among persons resident in Switzerland, or in French territory within 25 km of Geneva. Exceptionally, when vacancies occur at the G.5, G.6 and G.7 level for posts of a technical nature, recruitment may be on an international basis,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to continue to pursue a recruitment policy designed to improve the geographical representation of the appointed staff in those posts of the Union subject to geographical distribution;

2 to favour, other qualifications being equal, the appointment of women to posts in the Professional and higher categories with a view to arriving at an equitable representation of women in the staff of the Union subject to **resolves 2** of this Resolution;

3 to continue to recruit young specialists at the P.1/P.2 level where appropriate with a view to improving professionalism within the Union;

4 to pay the greatest possible attention to the qualifications, experience and aptitudes of candidates for vacant expert posts at the time of submission to beneficiary countries;

5 not to impose strict age limits on candidacies for expert posts but to make sure that candidates who have passed the retirement age fixed in the United Nations Common System are fit enough to perform the tasks listed in the vacancy notice;

6 to establish, and disseminate, on a monthly basis, a list of vacant expert posts which are to be filled during the forthcoming months and to provide information on conditions of service;

7 to continue to keep up to date the register of potential candidates for expert posts with due emphasis on specialists for short-term missions;

8 to submit each year to the Council a report on the measures adopted in pursuance of this Resolution and on the evolution of recruitment problems in general;

9 to continue to observe those recommendations of the ICSC which are applicable to the situation of the Union in matters of recruitment,

Invites the Council

to follow with the greatest attention the question of recruitment and to adopt the measures it deems necessary to obtain the largest possible number of qualified candidates for Union posts and expert posts advertised by the Union.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Corrigendum 1 to
Document 30-E
8 August 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**IMPLEMENTATION OF APP-92 RESOLUTION 12 "RULES OF PROCEDURE OF CONFERENCES
AND MEETINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION"**

Please replace pages 39 and 40 by the attached pages.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

RESOLUTION No. COM5/2

**Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Meetings
of the International Telecommunication Union**

The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992),

recalling

Resolution No. 41 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) and Resolution No. 62 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

that, as from the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), the objective pursued with respect to the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), namely to place fundamental provisions in a Constitution and the remaining provisions in a Convention, has already been achieved,

observing

that there are practical provisions in the Convention on conferences and meetings which may have to be revised more frequently than the other rules contained in the Convention,

recognizing

the need to avoid frequent amendments to the Convention, which may be met by transferring certain rules to another text for internal use by conferences and meetings of the Union, which would be easier to revise,

conscious

that it would be difficult for this Conference to settle this matter, since studies would have to be carried out to ascertain the practices followed in the United Nations specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations in this regard,

instructs the Council

1. to consider this matter and to set up, at its 48th session, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, a Group of Experts appointed by the Members of the Union, on a voluntary basis, to assist it in implementing the present Resolution, with the following terms of reference:

- 1.1 prepare the draft Rules of Procedure for conferences and meetings of the Union using the relevant rules contained in the Convention as a basis, without excluding the possibility of adding provisions considered necessary or useful;



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 30-E
1 July 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

IMPLEMENTATION OF APP-92 RESOLUTION 12 "RULES OF PROCEDURE OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION"

1. I hereby submit to the Conference, for consideration and for any instructions and guidelines it might wish to give for the continuation of work, Document C94/54 (Annex 1), which was presented at the last session of the Council in May 1994, along with the relevant excerpt from the summary record of the Council's seventh Plenary Meeting during which the document was considered (Annex 2).
2. I would also draw the Conference's attention to section 5.3.1 of the Council's report to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document 20) which provides an overview of the Council's work in this connection.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annexes: 2

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



COUNCIL

Document C94/54-E
29 April 1994
Original: French

GENEVA — 1994 SESSION — (2 - 17 MAY)

PLENARY MEETING (3.7-1)

Note by the Secretary-General

- 1 **Subject:** IMPLEMENTATION OF APP-92 RESOLUTION 12 "RULES OF PROCEDURE OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION"

2 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to inform the Council of the results of the consultation undertaken on the above subject by the General Secretariat, acting on instructions given by the Council at its 1993 session. Annex 1 hereto contains comments received in this connection from the Members of the Union. The consultation was conducted through Circular-letter No. 19 of 14 March 1994 (Annex 2 hereto), Annex 1 of which contains a draft set of Rules of Procedure comprising solely Article 32 of the Geneva Convention (1992) together with those provisions relating to adoption, entry into force and amendment procedures. The Circular-letter also gives texts for the provisions of the Geneva Constitution and Convention (1992) which would have to be amended to take account of the new form of Rules of Procedure. In future, the latter would be included in a separate instrument and would thus no longer form part of the Convention.

3 Background

At its 1993 session, the Council entrusted the General Secretariat with the task of "drafting a preliminary document along the lines of Document C93/58 and circulating that document among Member countries to elicit their views before submitting it to the next session of the Council for consideration".

4 Recommendation

It is recommended that, at this session, the Council should examine the draft Rules of Procedure (Annex 2) and the comments received to date from Members of the Union (Annex 1), and, pursuant to "instructs the Council 2" of APP-92 Resolution 12, "submit a report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) for consideration and to obtain any instructions or guidelines for the continuation of the work" in this connection. The Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference might then issue instructions or guidelines on possible revision of the substance of the various provisions currently contained in Article 32 of the Convention and on the inclusion in the separate instrument of other provisions of the Convention also of a procedure nature (if necessary in an amended form).

5 Implications

No financial implications at this stage. On the other hand, practical and legal implications may be anticipated, including the need to amend the Geneva Constitution and Convention (1992) at a later date to be determined by a Plenipotentiary Conference.

Ref. doc.

C93/58
C93/113
C-L No. 19

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annexes: 2

- For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX 1

CROATIA (original English)

The Croatian Administration has approved the proposed set of rules of procedure of conferences and meetings and also all modifications that are mentioned in Annex 1 to Circular-Letter No. 19.

DENMARK (original English)

The proposed "minimum solution" regarding the proposed set of rules (enclosed as Annex 1 to Circular-Letter No. 19) is agreeable to the Danish Administration.

The suggestion of also including Convention Articles Nos. 23-31 (pertaining to general Provisions Regarding Conferences) can also be supported by the Danish Administration.

With regard to the relationship between the Union and its "members", our immediate reaction would be that it seems to be of such importance as to warrant being placed in the Constitution (CS) and Convention (CV) rather than constituting a separate text. Placement in CS and CV of the criteria, procedures, rights and obligations etc., related to the participation of "members" participating in the Union's activities, would not only reflect the importance the Union attaches to the relationship but also, through the more exacting procedures for amendment, ensure that considerable care is taken in detailing the relationship.

UNITED ARABS EMIRATES (original English)

The Administration of United Arab Emirates agrees and concurs with the rules of procedures of conferences and meetings mentioned in Circular-Letter No. 19.

POLAND (original French)

The Administration of Poland has approved the draft rules of procedure for conferences and meetings contained in Circular-letter No. 19.

With regard to the possible inclusion of other articles of the Constitution and the Convention in this document, the Administration of Poland considers itself as not being in a position, for the time being, to take a decision.

PORTUGAL (original English)

The Administration of Portugal supports the existence of an autonomous instrument containing the Rules of procedure for conference and other meeting of the Union.

However, from its point of view, this instrument could include not only the provisions actually in Chapter III of the Convention (Article 32) but also those now placed in Chapter II (Articles 23 to 31). The only doubt expressed by that Administration relates to Article 31, on the credentials for Conferences, which may be seen as a basic and general provision, remaining thus in the Convention.

Dealing with general issues regarding Conferences, these provisions may indeed be considered at the same level as from Article 32 and consequently they could usefully be transferred for the Rules of Procedures, for the same practical reasons.

On the other hand, the Administration of Portugal thinks that the existence of an "official" and consolidated instrument dealing with different issues related to "members" should be very interesting and supports the idea.

TURKEY
(original English)

The Turkish Administration is of the opinion that it would be useful to separate "the Rules of Procedure" from the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union.

As mentioned in the Circular-Letter and the document 93/58, it would be more practical to submit in a report the draft "Rules of Procedure" prepared within the framework of the views from Administrations, by a group of Council members.

The final form of "the Rules and procedures of the Conferences and other meetings" should be actualized by Kyoto Conference.

Furthermore, the Turkish Administration has made the following proposals :

			<i>4.4 Budget Control Committee</i>
364		26.	a) At the opening of each conference, the Plenary Meeting shall appoint a Budget Control Committee to determine the organization and the facilities available to the delegates, and to examine and approve the accounts for expenditure incurred throughout the duration of the conference. In addition to the members of delegations who wish to participate, this Committee shall include a representative of the Secretary-General, <u>or from among the staff of General Secretariat</u> , of the Director of the Bureau, <u>or from the staff of the Bureau concerned</u> , and, where there is an inviting government, a representative of that government.

			9. Proposals or Amendments Presented During the Conference
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[...]

375	MOD	37.	2. No written proposal or amendment may be presented unless signed by the Head of the delegation concerned or by his deputy. <u>In the absence of the Head and Deputy Head of delegation, any delegate who is authorized by the Head of the delegation to act on behalf of the Head, shall be able to sign any proposal or amendment.</u>
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			12. Rules for Debates in Plenary Meetings
			<i>12.1 Quorum</i>
385	MOD	47.	For a valid <u>vote or/and decision</u> to be taken at a Plenary Meeting, more than half of the delegations accredited to the conference and having the right to vote must be present or represented at the meeting.

Reasons : To retain both (vote) and (decision).

			<i>12.7 Motion for closure of debate</i>
399	MOD	61.	A delegation may at any time move that discussions on the point at issue be closed. In such cases the floor shall be given to not more than two <u>three</u> speakers, <u>one for the motion and two against</u> opposing the motion , after which the motion shall be put to the vote. If the motion succeeds, the Chairman will immediately call for a vote on the point at issue.

Reasons : It should be taken into account whether there is at least one country supporting the motion of closure of debate before voting, Therefore, this has been amended as indicated below.

			<i>14.5 Voting procedures</i>
417		79.	(1) The voting procedures are as follows:
[...]			
422	MOD	84.	c) by a secret ballot, if at least five <u>ten</u> of the delegations present and entitled to vote so request before the beginning of the vote.

Reasons : To change this provision in order to prevent spending time and effort.

- 7 -
PP-94/30-E

- 5 -
C94/54-E

ANNEX 2

Circular-letter No. 19



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

GENERAL SECRETARIAT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Re: **Circular Letter No. 19**
SGO/JUR/AN/RI

14 March 1994

Contact: **A. NOLL, Legal Adviser**
Tel.: **+ 41 22 730 52 05**
Fax : **+ 41 22 730 58 81**

To all the Members of the Union

Subject : **Implementation of APP-92 Resolution 12 "Rules
of Procedure of Conferences and meetings of the
International Telecommunication Union"**

To the Director General

Sir,

In connection with the implementation of Resolution 12 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), I have pleasure in sending you, in Annex 1 hereto, the draft Rules of Procedure of conferences and other meetings of the Union.

At its 1993 session, the Council entrusted the General Secretariat with the task of "*drafting a preliminary document along the lines of Document C93/58 and of circulating that document among Member countries to elicit their views before submitting it to the next session of the Council for consideration*" (Document C93/58 in Annex 2 hereto; quotation taken from Document C93/113, summary record of the seventh Plenary Meeting of the Council, section 3, pages 4 to 6, reproduced in Annex 3 hereto. The reference in paragraph 3.10 of document C93/113 should be to "Document C93/58", and not to "Document C93/49").

The study carried out by the Legal Affairs Unit in conformity with the recommendation contained in APP-92 Resolution 12, i.e. to ascertain the practices followed in United Nations specialized agencies, clearly revealed that almost all of these agencies as well as the United Nations itself, including its General Assembly, had already, in some cases long ago, adopted the solution of separating the rules of procedure of conferences from the constituent instrument itself, and, in most cases, of including therein also the election procedures for elected officials and members of the governing body. These rules, known variously as Rules of Procedure, General Rules, or General Rules of Procedure, are published either in the same volume as the basic documents of the organization in question, or separately.

The specialized agencies can, therefore, be classified into three categories, according to their type of rules:

- i) agencies which have adopted rules of procedure applicable to all of their bodies, conferences and meetings;
- ii) agencies with general rules of procedure of the type described in subparagraph i) above, but whose different bodies may adopt their own rules of procedure which must remain subordinate to the general rules of procedure, whose provisions prevail in cases of divergence; and
- iii) agencies whose bodies adopt their own rules of procedure separately.

The result of this study have led the General Secretariat to propose, at this stage, only a minimum solution, which is hereby submitted to the Members for eliciting their views thereon.

The draft document included in Annex 1 hereto, contains a set of rules of procedure of conferences and meetings. The rules included therein are mainly identical to the provisions contained in Article 32 of the 1992 Geneva Convention. They are intended for adoption by a Plenipotentiary Conference. The draft document in Annex 1 also includes the provisions of the 1992 Geneva Constitution and Convention which would have to be amended, if the set of rules of procedure of were adopted in a separate instrument and thus be taken out of the 1992 Geneva Convention (as amended, i.e. by a new text for its present Article 32).

The proposed set of rules in Annex 1 contains its own procedure for the adoption and entry into force of amendments to those rules of procedure (see new Section 25 in Annex 1 hereto). It should be observed, in this connection, that the practice followed by the other United Nations specialized agencies with respect to the adoption of amendments to the rules of procedure favours a simple majority of Members of the organization present at the plenary meeting of the supreme organ (and, as the case may be, voting, or with a specific (2/3) quorum requirement), provided that the provisions thus modified do not concern the procedure for amending the constituent instrument (cf. No. 340 of the 1992 Geneva Constitution = No. 2 of the proposed text in Annex 1 hereto) or they are not taken from the said instrument itself, in which cases a two-thirds majority in favour is required. It should be noted that agencies require a qualified two-thirds majority of Members present and voting for amendment of the constituent instrument (cf., however, No. 227 of the 1992 Geneva Constitution).

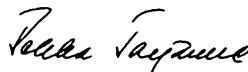
However, the Council did not come to any conclusion or reach any decision, during its 1993 session, on *"whether or not other CS or CV Articles (or parts thereof) should also be considered for inclusion in that draft document, e.g. from CV Articles 23 to 30 or even to 31, as well as (parts of) the criteria, procedures, rights and obligations related to the participation of entities and organizations other than Administrations in the activities of the Union"* (Document C93/58, para. A, in Annex 2 hereto). This is the very reason why the "minimum solution" referred to above has been chosen by the General Secretariat in the text proposed in Annex 1 hereto. In this connection, the above-mentioned study revealed that in some cases the rules of procedure of the United Nations specialized agencies contained provisions on matters which, in the case of the Union, are still also dealt with in the Convention itself, i.e. in the articles quoted in the Council document (i.e. Articles 23-31). Thus, the rules of procedure of the specialized agencies which have adopted texts belonging to categories ii) and iii) above include articles concerning, *inter alia*, the convening of conferences, the agenda of such conferences, languages, amendments to the constituent instrument, etc.

Members of the Union are, therefore, urged to express their opinion on these basic matters, and to supply the General Secretariat with any relevant suggestions in this respect.

Moreover, as regards the criteria, procedures, rights and obligations related to the participation of entities, which are not Members of the Union, but only "members" participating in the Union's activities, the cases of two specialized institutions are worth mentioning: i.e. the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) whose bodies, the supreme organ in the case of FAO and the executive organ in the case of IMO, have adopted directives concerning the relations between their organization and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. These texts are neither part of the constituent instrument nor of the rules of procedure. It might be useful to take these two cases into consideration, where appropriate, as a possible approach for the future preparation of a text on this matter, bearing in mind, however, the decisions already adopted in this respect by the Council (decisions taken at the latter's 1993 session on the conditions and procedures for the admission of entities and organizations other than administrations to participate in the activities of the Union, Document C93/49).

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Council set out in Annex 3 hereto, Members are requested to transmit to the General Secretariat their views on the document in Annex 1. Communications in that respect from the Members of the Union should, if possible, reach the General Secretariat by 22 April 1994, at the latest. The views received by that date will be submitted by the General Secretariat to the Council at its 1994 Session (2 to 17 May), so that the latter can take them into account when preparing its report to the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, September/October 1994) (see paragraph 2 under "*instructs the Council*" in the APP Resolution 12).

Finally, it should be borne in mind that the mandate provided by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference does not provide for the submission of a final document containing an already elaborated set of Rules of procedure to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference for adoption, but calls upon that Conference to give the Council "*instructions or guidelines for the continuation of the work*" (ibid.).


Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annexes: 3 (as mentioned)

ANNEX 1

			CHAPTER III Rules of Procedure
			ARTICLE 32 Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Other Meetings
	ADD	1.	1. These Rules of procedure apply to conferences and other meetings of the Union. They supplement the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union in so far as the provisions of those instruments relating to conferences and meetings are concerned. In the event of conflict between a provision of these Rules and a provision of the Constitution or the Convention, the latter shall prevail.
340	MOD	2.	2. The Rules of Procedure shall apply without prejudice to the amendment provisions contained in Article 55 of the Constitution and in Article 42 of this <u>the</u> Convention.
			1. Order of Seating
341		3.	At meetings of the conference, delegations shall be seated in the alphabetical order of the French names of the Members represented.
			2. Inauguration of the Conference
342	MOD	4.	1. (1) The inaugural meeting of the conference shall be preceded by a meeting of the Heads of delegation in the course of which it shall prepare the agenda for the first Plenary Meeting and make proposals for the organization, chairmanships and vice-chairmanships of the conference and its committees, taking into account the principles of rotation, geographical distribution, the necessary competence and the provisions of No. 346 8 below.
343	MOD	5.	(2) The Chairman of the meeting of Heads of delegation shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 344 6 and 345 7 below.
344		6.	2. (1) The conference shall be opened by a person appointed by the inviting government.
345		7.	(2) When there is no inviting government, it shall be opened by the oldest Head of delegation.

346		8.	3. (1) The Chairman of the conference shall be elected at the first Plenary Meeting; generally he shall be a person nominated by the inviting government.
347	MOD	9.	(2) If there is no inviting government, the Chairman shall be chosen, taking into account the proposals made by the Heads of delegation at the meeting described in No. 342 4 above.
348		10.	4. The first Plenary Meeting shall also:
349		11.	a) elect the Vice-Chairmen of the conference;
350		12.	b) set up the conference committees and elect their respective Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen;
351	MOD	13.	c) designate the conference secretariat, in accordance with No. 97 of this the Convention; the secretariat may be reinforced, in case of need, by staff provided by the administration of the inviting government.
			3. Powers of the Chairman of the Conference
352		14.	1. The Chairman, in addition to the other prerogatives conferred upon him under these Rules of Procedure, shall open and close the meetings of the Plenary Meeting, direct the deliberations, ensure that the Rules of Procedure are applied, give the floor to speakers, put questions to the vote, and announce the decisions adopted.
353		15.	2. He shall have the general direction of all the work of the conference, and shall ensure that order is maintained at Plenary Meetings. He shall give his ruling on motions of order and points of order and, in particular, he shall be empowered to propose that discussion on a question be postponed or closed, or that a meeting be suspended or adjourned. He may also decide to postpone the convening of a Plenary Meeting should he consider it necessary.
354		16.	3. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to protect the right of each delegation to express its opinion freely and fully on the point at issue.
355		17.	4. He shall ensure that discussion is limited to the point at issue, and he may interrupt any speaker who departs therefrom and request him to confine his remarks to the subject under discussion.
			4. Setting up of Committees
356		18.	1. The Plenary Meeting may set up committees to consider matters referred to the conference. These committees may in turn set up sub-committees. Committees and sub-committees may set up working groups.
357		19.	2. Sub-committees and working groups shall be set up when necessary.

358	MOD	20.	3. Subject to the provisions of Nos. 356 18 and 357 19 above, the following committees shall be set up:
			<i>4.1 Steering Committee</i>
359		21.	a) This Committee shall normally be composed of the Chairman of the conference or meeting, who shall be its Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen of the conference and the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of committees;
360		22.	b) The Steering Committee shall coordinate all matters connected with the smooth execution of work and shall plan the order and number of meetings, avoiding overlapping wherever possible in view of the limited number of members of some delegations.
			<i>4.2 Credentials Committee</i>
361		23.	A Plenipotentiary Conference, a radiocommunication conference or a world conference on international telecommunications shall appoint a Credentials Committee, the mandate of which shall be to verify the credentials of delegations to these conferences. This Committee shall report on its conclusions to the Plenary Meeting within the time specified by the latter.
			<i>4.3 Editorial Committee</i>
362		24.	a) The texts prepared in the various committees, which shall be worded as far as possible in their definitive form by these committees, taking account of the views expressed, shall be submitted to an Editorial Committee charged with perfecting their form without altering the sense and, where appropriate, with combining them with those parts of former texts which have not been altered.
363		25.	b) The texts shall be submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting, which shall approve them, or refer them back to the appropriate committee for further examination.
			<i>4.4 Budget Control Committee</i>
364		26.	a) At the opening of each conference, the Plenary Meeting shall appoint a Budget Control Committee to determine the organization and the facilities available to the delegates, and to examine and approve the accounts for expenditure incurred throughout the duration of the conference. In addition to the members of delegations who wish to participate, this Committee shall include a representative of the Secretary-General, of the Director of the Bureau concerned, and, where there is an inviting government, a representative of that government.

365		27.	b) Before the budget approved by the Council for the conference is exhausted, the Budget Control Committee, in collaboration with the secretariat of the conference, shall present an interim statement of the expenditure to the Plenary Meeting. The Plenary Meeting shall take this statement into account in considering whether the progress made is sufficient to justify a prolongation of the conference after the date when the approved budget will be exhausted.
366		28.	c) At the end of each conference, the Budget Control Committee shall present a report to the Plenary Meeting showing, as accurately as possible, the estimated total expenditure of the conference, as well as an estimate of the costs that may be entailed by the execution of the decisions taken by such conference.
367		29.	d) After consideration and approval by the Plenary Meeting, this report, together with the observations of the Plenary Meeting, shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General for submission to the Council at its next ordinary session.
			5. Composition of Committees
			<i>5.1 Plenipotentiary Conferences</i>
368	MOD	30.	Committees shall be composed of the delegates of Members and the observers referred to in No. 269 of this the Convention who have so requested or who have been designated by the Plenary Meeting.
			<i>5.2 Radiocommunication Conferences and World Conferences on International Telecommunications</i>
369	MOD	31.	Committees shall be composed of the delegates of Members and the observers and representatives referred to in Nos. 278, 279 and 280 of this the Convention who have so requested or who have been designated by the Plenary Meeting.
			<i>5.3 Radiocommunication Assemblies, Telecommunication Standardization Conferences and Telecommunication Development Conferences</i>
370	MOD	32.	In addition to delegates of Members and observers referred to in Nos. 259 to 262 of this the Convention, the radiocommunication assemblies and the committees of the telecommunication standardization and telecommunication development conferences may be attended by representatives of any entity or organization included in the relevant list referred to in No. 237 of this the Convention.
			6. Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Sub-Committees
371		33.	The Chairman of each committee shall propose to his committee the choice of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the sub-committees which may be set up.

			7. Summons to Meetings
372		34.	Plenary Meetings and meetings of committees, sub-committees and working groups shall be announced in good time in the meeting place of the conference.
			8. Proposals Presented Before the Opening of the Conference
373		35.	Proposals presented before the opening of the conference shall be allocated by the Plenary Meeting to the appropriate committees set up in accordance with Section 4 of these Rules of Procedure. Nevertheless, the Plenary Meeting itself shall be entitled to deal with any proposal.
			9. Proposals or Amendments Presented During the Conference
374		36.	1. Proposals or amendments presented after the opening of the conference shall be delivered to the Chairman of the conference, to the Chairman of the appropriate committee or to the secretariat of the conference for publication and distribution as conference documents.
375		37.	2. No written proposal or amendment may be presented unless signed by the Head of the delegation concerned or by his deputy.
376		38.	3. The Chairman of the conference or of a committee, a sub-committee or a working group may at any time submit proposals likely to accelerate the debates.
377		39.	4. Every proposal or amendment shall give, in precise and exact terms, the text to be considered.
378	MOD	40.	5. (1) The Chairman of the conference or the Chairman of the appropriate committee, sub-committee or working group shall decide in each case whether a proposal or amendment submitted during a meeting shall be made orally or presented in writing for publication and distribution in accordance with No. 374 36 above.
379		41.	(2) In general, the texts of all major proposals to be put to the vote shall be distributed in good time in the working languages of the conference, in order that they may be studied before discussion.
380	MOD	42.	(3) In addition, the Chairman of the conference, on receiving proposals or amendments referred to in No. 374 36 above, shall refer them to the appropriate committee or to the Plenary Meeting as the case may be.
381		43.	6. Any authorized person may read, or may ask to have read, at a Plenary Meeting any proposal or amendment submitted by him during the conference, and he shall be allowed to explain his reasons therefor.

			10. Conditions Required for Discussion of or Decision or Vote on any Proposal or Amendment
382		44.	1. No proposal or amendment may be discussed unless it is supported by at least one other delegation when it comes to be considered.
383		45.	2. Each proposal or amendment duly supported shall be submitted for discussion and thereafter for decision, [*] if necessary by a vote.
			11. Proposals or Amendments Passed Over or Postponed
384		46.	When a proposal or an amendment has been passed over or when its examination has been postponed, the delegation sponsoring it shall be responsible for seeing that it is considered later.
			12. Rules for Debates in Plenary Meetings
			<i>12.1 Quorum</i>
385	MOD *	47.	For a valid [vote] [decision] to be taken at a Plenary Meeting, more than half of the delegations accredited to the conference and having the right to vote must be present or represented at the meeting.
			<i>12.2 Order of debates</i>
386		48.	(1) Persons desiring to speak must first obtain the consent of the Chairman. As a general rule, they shall begin by announcing in what capacity they speak.
387		49.	(2) Any person speaking must express himself slowly and distinctly, separating his words and pausing as necessary in order that everybody may understand his meaning.
			<i>12.3 Motions of order and points of order</i>
388		50.	(1) During debates, any delegation may, when it thinks fit, submit a motion of order or raise a point of order, which shall at once be settled by the Chairman in accordance with these Rules of Procedure. Any delegation may appeal against the Chairman's ruling, which shall however stand unless a majority of the delegations present and voting are against it.

* Note by the General Secretariat : In spite of the limited mandate given to and the minimum solution chosen by the General Secretariat, the latter suggests that the word "vote" be replaced by the word "decision" (cf. Nos 383 = 45 above), in order to ensure that any decision - whether or not reached at by consensus or vote - must be taken by a Plenary Meeting, which has the above "quorum" and is thus representative of the Union as far as the latter as a whole is concerned.

389		51.	(2) A delegation submitting a motion of order shall not, during its speech, discuss the substance of the matter in question.
			<i>12.4 Priority of motions of order and points of order</i>
390	MOD	52.	The motions and points of order mentioned in No. 388 50 of this Convention shall be dealt with in the following order:
391		53.	a) any point of order regarding the application of these Rules of Procedure, including voting procedures;
392		54.	b) suspension of a meeting;
393		55.	c) adjournment of a meeting;
394		56.	d) postponement of debate on the matter under discussion;
395		57.	e) closure of debate on the matter under discussion;
396		58.	f) any other motions of order or points of order that may be submitted, in which case it shall be for the Chairman to decide the relative order in which they shall be considered.
			<i>12.5 Motion for suspension or adjournment of a meeting</i>
397		59.	During the discussion of a question, a delegation may move that the meeting be suspended or adjourned, giving reasons for its proposal. If the proposal is seconded, the floor shall be given to two speakers to oppose the suspension or adjournment and solely for that purpose, after which the motion shall be put to the vote.
			<i>12.6 Motion for postponement of debate</i>
398		60.	During discussion of any question, a delegation may move that the debate be postponed for a stated period. Once such a proposal has been made, any discussion thereon shall be limited to no more than three speakers not counting the person submitting the proposal, one for the motion and two against, after which the motion shall be put to the vote.
			<i>12.7 Motion for closure of debate</i>
399		61.	A delegation may at any time move that discussions on the point at issue be closed. In such cases the floor shall be given to not more than two speakers opposing the motion, after which the motion shall be put to the vote. If the motion succeeds, the Chairman will immediately call for a vote on the point at issue.
			<i>12.8 Limitation of speeches</i>

400		62.	(1) The Plenary Meeting may, if necessary, decide how many speeches any one delegation may make on any particular point, and how long they may last.
401		63.	(2) However, as regards questions of procedure, the Chairman shall limit the time allowed for a speech to a maximum of five minutes.
402		64.	(3) When a speaker has exceeded the time allowed, the Chairman shall notify the Meeting and request the speaker to conclude his remarks briefly.
			<i>12.9 Closing the list of speakers</i>
403		65.	(1) During the debate, the Chairman may rule that the list of speakers wishing to take the floor be read. He shall add the names of other delegations which indicate that they wish to speak and he may then, with the assent of the Meeting, rule that the list be closed. Nevertheless, as an exceptional measure, the Chairman may rule, if he thinks fit, that a reply may be made to any previous statement, even after the list of speakers has been closed.
404		66.	(2) The list of speakers having been exhausted, the Chairman shall declare discussion on the matter closed.
			<i>12.10 Questions of competence</i>
405		67.	Any question of competence that may arise shall be settled before a vote is taken on the substance of the matter under discussion.
			<i>12.11 Withdrawal and resubmission of a motion</i>
406		68.	The author of a motion may withdraw it before it is put to a vote. Any motion, whether amended or not, which has been withdrawn from debate may be resubmitted or taken up by the author of the amendment or by another delegation.
			13. Right to Vote
407		69.	1. At all meetings of the conference, the delegation of a Member of the Union duly accredited by that Member to take part in the work of the conference shall be entitled to one vote in accordance with Article 3 of the Constitution.
408	MOD	70.	2. The delegation of a Member of the Union shall exercise the right to vote under the conditions described in Article 31 of this <u>the</u> Convention.

409	MOD	71.	3. When a Member is not represented by an administration at a radiocommunication assembly, a world telecommunication standardization conference or a telecommunication development conference, the representatives of the recognized operating agencies of the Member concerned shall, as a whole, and regardless of their number, be entitled to a single vote, subject to the provisions of No. 239 of this the Convention. The provisions of Nos. 335 to 338 of this the Convention concerning the transfer of powers shall apply to the above conferences.
			14. Voting
			<i>14.1 Definition of a majority</i>
410		72.	(1) A majority shall consist of more than half the delegations present and voting.
411		73.	(2) In computing a majority, delegations abstaining shall not be taken into account.
412		74.	(3) In case of a tie, a proposal or amendment shall be considered rejected.
413		75.	(4) For the purpose of these Rules of Procedure, a "delegation present and voting" shall be a delegation voting for or against a proposal.
			<i>14.2 Non-participation in voting</i>
414	MOD	76.	Delegations which are present but do not take part in a particular vote or expressly state they do not wish to take part shall not be considered as absent, for the purpose of determining a quorum as defined in No. 385 of this the Convention, nor as abstaining for the purpose of applying the provisions of No. 416 78 below.
			<i>14.3 Special majority</i>
415		77.	In cases concerning the admission of new Members of the Union, the majority described in Article 2 of the Constitution shall apply.
			<i>14.4 Abstentions of more than fifty per cent</i>
416		78.	When the number of abstentions exceeds half the number of votes cast (for, against, abstentions), consideration of the matter under discussion shall be postponed to a later meeting, at which time abstentions shall not be taken into account.
			<i>14.5 Voting procedures</i>
417		79.	(1) The voting procedures are as follows:

418		80.	a) by a show of hands as a general rule unless a roll call under b) or secret ballot under c) has been requested;
419		81.	b) by a roll call in the alphabetical order of the French names of the Members present and entitled to vote:
420		82.	1. if at least two delegations, present and entitled to vote, so request before the beginning of the vote and if a secret ballot under c) has not been requested, or
421		83.	2. if the procedure under a) shows no clear majority;
422		84.	c) by a secret ballot, if at least five of the delegations present and entitled to vote so request before the beginning of the vote.
423		85.	(2) The Chairman shall, before commencing a vote, observe any request as to the manner in which the voting shall be conducted, and then shall formally announce the voting procedure to be applied and the issue to be submitted to the vote. He shall then declare the beginning of the vote. When the vote has been taken, he shall announce the results.
424		86.	(3) In the case of a secret ballot, the secretariat shall at once take steps to ensure the secrecy of the vote.
425		87.	(4) Voting may be conducted by an electronic system if a suitable system is available and if the conference so decides.
			<i>14.6 Prohibition of interruptions once the vote has begun</i>
426		88.	No delegation may interrupt once a vote has begun, unless to raise a point of order in connection with the way in which the vote is being taken. The point of order cannot include any proposal entailing a change in the vote that is being taken or a change in the substance of the question put to the vote. Voting shall begin with the Chairman's announcement that the voting has begun and shall end with the Chairman's announcement of its results.
			<i>14.7 Reasons for votes</i>
427		89.	The Chairman shall authorize any delegations which so request to give the reasons for their vote, after the vote has been taken.
			<i>14.8 Voting on parts of a proposal</i>
428		90.	(1) When the author of a proposal so requests, or when the meeting thinks fit, or when the Chairman, with the approval of the author, so proposes, that proposal shall be sub-divided and its various sections put to the vote separately. The parts of the proposal which have been adopted shall then be put to the vote as a whole.

429		91.	(2) If all the sections of a proposal are rejected the proposal shall be regarded as rejected as a whole.
			<i>14.9 Order of voting on concurrent proposals</i>
430		92.	(1) When there are two or more proposals on any one matter, they shall be put to the vote in the order in which they were presented, unless the meeting decides to the contrary.
431		93.	(2) After each vote, the meeting shall decide whether or not the following proposal shall be voted on.
			<i>14.10 Amendments</i>
432		94.	(1) Any proposal for modification consisting only of a deletion from, an addition to, or a change in, a part of the original proposal shall be considered an amendment.
433		95.	(2) Any amendment to a proposal accepted by the delegation submitting the proposal shall at once be embodied in the original proposal.
434		96.	(3) No proposal for modification shall be regarded as an amendment if the meeting considers it to be incompatible with the original proposal.
			<i>14.11 Voting on amendments</i>
435		97.	(1) When an amendment to a proposal is submitted, a vote shall first be taken on the amendment.
436		98.	(2) When two or more amendments to a proposal are submitted, the amendment furthest from the original text shall be put to the vote first; if this amendment does not obtain the support of the majority, of the remaining amendments, that furthest from the proposal shall then be put to the vote and the same procedure shall be followed until a subsequent amendment gains the support of the majority; if all the amendments submitted have been considered and none has gained a majority, the unamended proposal shall be put to the vote.
437		99.	(3) If one or more amendments are adopted, the proposal thus amended shall then be put to the vote.
			<i>14.12 Repetition of a vote</i>
438		100.	(1) In the committees, sub-committees or working groups of a conference or a meeting, a proposal, a part of a proposal or an amendment which has already been decided by a vote within one of the committees, sub-committees or working groups may not be put to the vote again within the same committee, sub-committee or working group. This shall apply irrespective of the voting procedure chosen.

439		101.	(2) In the Plenary Meetings a proposal, a part of a proposal or an amendment shall not be put to the vote again unless:
440		102.	a) the majority of the Members entitled to vote so request, and
441		103.	b) the request for a repetition of the vote is made at least one full day after the vote has been taken.
			15. Rules for Debates and Voting Procedures in Committees and Sub-Committees
442		104.	1. The Chairmen of all committees and sub-committees shall have powers similar to those conferred by Section 3 of the present Rules of Procedure on the Chairman of the conference.
443		105.	2. The provisions of Section 12 of the present Rules of Procedure for the conduct of debates in the Plenary Meeting shall also apply to the discussions in committees and sub-committees, except in the matter of the quorum.
444		106.	3. The provisions of Section 14 of the present Rules of Procedure shall also apply to votes taken in committees and sub-committees.
			16. Reservations
445		107.	1. As a general rule, any delegation whose views are not shared by the remaining delegations shall endeavour, as far as possible, to conform to the opinion of the majority.
446	MOD	108.	2. However, if any decision appears to a delegation to be such as to prevent its government from consenting to be bound by amendments to the Constitution or this Convention or by the revision of the Administrative Regulations, this delegation may make reservations, final or provisional, regarding that decision; any such reservations may be made by a delegation on behalf of a Member which is not participating in the conference and which has given that delegation proxy powers to sign the Final Acts in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of this the Convention.
			17. Minutes of Plenary Meetings
447		109.	1. The minutes of Plenary Meetings shall be drawn up by the secretariat of the conference, which shall ensure that they are distributed to delegations as early as possible, and in any event not later than five working days after each meeting.
448		110.	2. After the minutes have been distributed, delegations may submit in writing to the secretariat of the conference any corrections they consider to be justified; this shall be done in the shortest possible time. This shall not prevent them from presenting amendments orally during the meeting at which the minutes are approved.

449		111.	3. (1) As a general rule, the minutes shall contain only proposals and conclusions, together with the principal arguments on which they are based, presented in terms as concise as possible.
450		112.	(2) However, any delegation shall have the right to require the insertion in the minutes, either summarized or in full, of any statement it has made during the debates. In this case, the delegation should, as a general rule, announce this at the beginning of its statement in order to facilitate the work of the reporters and must itself hand in the text to the secretariat of the conference within two hours after the end of the meeting.
451	MOD	113.	4. The right accorded in No. 450 112 above regarding the insertion of statements in the minutes shall in all cases be used with discretion.
			18. Summary Records and Reports of Committees and Sub-Committees
452		114.	1. (1) Summary records of the debates of meetings of committees or sub-committees shall be drawn up, meeting by meeting, by the secretariat of the conference, which shall ensure that they are distributed to delegations not later than five working days after each meeting. The records shall bring out the essential points of the discussion, and the various opinions of which note ought to be taken, together with any proposals or conclusions resulting from the debates as a whole.
453	MOD	115.	(2) Nevertheless, any delegation shall be entitled to invoke No. 450 112 above.
454	MOD	116.	(3) The right accorded in No. 453 115 above shall in all circumstances be used with discretion.
455		117.	2. Committees and sub-committees may prepare any interim reports they deem necessary and, if circumstances warrant, they may submit, at the end of their work, a final report recapitulating in concise terms the proposals and conclusions resulting from the studies entrusted to them.
			19. Approval of Minutes, Summary Records and Reports
456		118.	1. (1) As a general rule, at the beginning of each Plenary Meeting, or meeting of a committee, or sub-committee, the Chairman shall inquire whether there are any comments on the minutes of the previous meeting, or, in the case of committees or sub-committees, on the summary record of the previous meeting. These documents shall be considered approved if no amendments have been handed in to the secretariat and no objection is made orally. Otherwise, the appropriate amendments shall be made in the minutes or summary record as the case may be.
457		119.	(2) Any interim or final report must be approved by the committee or sub-committee concerned.

458		120.	2. (1) The minutes of the last Plenary Meetings shall be examined and approved by the Chairman.
459		121.	(2) The summary records of the last meetings of each committee or sub-committee shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of the committee or sub-committee.
			20. Numbering
460		122.	1. The numbers of the chapters, articles and paragraphs of the texts subjected to revision shall be preserved until the first reading in Plenary Meeting. The passages added shall bear provisionally the number of the last preceding paragraph in the original text, with the addition of "A", "B", etc.
461		123.	2. The final numbering of the chapters, articles and paragraphs shall normally be entrusted to the Editorial Committee after their adoption at the first reading but may, by a decision of the Plenary Meeting, be entrusted to the Secretary-General.
			21. Final Approval
462		124.	The texts of the Final Acts of a Plenipotentiary Conference, a radiocommunication conference or a world conference on international telecommunications shall be considered final when they have been approved at the second reading in Plenary Meeting.
			22. Signature
463	MOD	125.	The texts of the Final Acts approved by the conferences referred to in No. 462 124 above shall be submitted for signature, in the alphabetical order of the Members' names in French, to the delegates provided with the powers defined in Article 31 of this the Convention.
			23. Relations with the Press and the Public
464		126.	1. Official releases to the press about the work of the conference shall be issued only as authorized by the Chairman of the conference.
465	MOD	127.	2. The press and the public may, to the extent practicable, be present at the conference in accordance with the guidelines approved by the meeting of Heads of delegations referred to in No. 4 342 above and with the practical arrangements made by the Secretary-General. The presence of the press and the public shall in no way disturb the normal conduct of the work of the meeting.

466		128.	3. Other meetings of the Union shall not be open to the press and the public, unless the meeting in question decides otherwise.
			24. Franking Privileges
467		129.	During the conference, members of delegations, representatives of Members of the Council, members of the Radio Regulations Board, senior officials of the General Secretariat and of the Sectors of the Union attending the conference and the staff of the Secretariat of the Union seconded to the conference shall be entitled to postal, telegram, telephone and telex franking privileges to the extent arranged by the host government in agreement with the other governments and recognized operating agencies concerned.
	ADD		25. Proposals, adoption and entry into force of amendments to the present Rules of Procedure
	ADD	130.	1. Any Member of the Union may propose, at a Plenipotentiary Conference, any amendment to the present Rules of Procedure. Amendments proposed must be submitted in conformity with the provisions of Article 30 of the Convention.
	ADD	131.	2. The quorum required for the examination of any proposed amendment to the present Rules of Procedure shall be as indicated in section 12.1 above.
	ADD	132.	3. In order to be adopted, any proposed amendment must be approved at a Plenary meeting by more than half of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference which have the right to vote.
	ADD	133.	4. Unless otherwise decided by the Plenipotentiary Conference itself by a decision adopted by a majority indicated in Number 132 above, amendments to the Rules of Procedure adopted in accordance with the provisions of this section shall enter into force, for all conferences and meetings of the Union, on the date of signature of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which adopted them.

**PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE CONVENTION
TO BE MODIFIED SUBSEQUENTLY TO THE EXTRACTING
OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURES OF ARTICLE 32
OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION (1992)**

			CONSTITUTION
			ARTICLE 8
			Plenipotentiary Conference
			[...]
58			j) conclude or revise, if necessary, agreements between the Union and other international organizations, examine any provisional agreements with such organizations concluded by the Council on behalf of the Union, and take such measures in connection therewith as it deems appropriate;
	ADD	58A	<u>jA) adopts the Rules of Procedure of the conferences and other meetings of the Union:</u>
59			k) deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary.
			ARTICLE 32
			Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Other Meetings
177	MOD		1. For the organization of their work and the conduct of their discussions, conferences and meetings of the Union shall apply the Rules of Procedure <u>adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference in the Convention</u> .
178	MOD		2. Conferences and the Council may adopt such rules as they consider to be essential in addition to those in the Rules of Procedure. Such additional rules must, however, be compatible with this Constitution, <u>and the Convention and the Rules of Procedures referred to in Number 177 above</u> ; those adopted by conferences shall be published as conference documents.
			ARTICLE 55
			Provisions for Amending this Constitution
			[...]

228	MOD		5. Unless specified otherwise in the preceding paragraphs of the present Article, which shall prevail, the general provisions regarding conferences <u>contained in the Convention</u> and the Rules of Procedures of conferences and other meetings as contained in the Convention shall apply.
			CONVENTION
			ARTICLE 31 Credentials for Conferences
			[...]
334	MOD		5. Credentials shall be deposited with the secretariat of the conference as early as possible. The <u>Credentials Committee</u> referred to in <u>the Rules of Procedures of conferences and other meetings No. 361 of this Convention</u> shall be entrusted with the verification thereof and shall report on its conclusions to the Plenary Meeting within the time specified by the latter. Pending the decision of the Plenary Meeting thereon, any delegation shall be entitled to participate in the conference and to exercise the right to vote of the Member concerned.
	MOD		CHAPTER III Rules of Procedure ARTICLE 32 Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Other Meetings
	ADD **	339A	The Rules of Procedures of conferences and other meetings are adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The provisions relating to the amending procedure of those Rules of Procedures are contained in the said Rules.
340			The Rules of Procedure shall apply without prejudice to the amendment provisions contained in Article 55 of the Constitution and in Article 42 of this Convention.
			ARTICLE 42 Provisions for Amending this Convention
			[...]
523	MOD		5. Unless specified otherwise in the preceding paragraphs of the present Article, which shall prevail, the general provisions regarding conferences <u>as contained in this Convention</u> and the Rules of Procedures of conferences and other meetings as contained in this Convention shall apply.

** Note by the General Secretariat : text to be added here on the assumption that the provisions in Nos 341 to 467 would have been transferred to a separate instrument containing the Rules of Procedures of conferences and other meetings.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



COUNCIL

GENEVA — 1993 SESSION — (JUNE-JULY)

Document C93/58-E
17 June 1993
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING
(8.4-1)

Note by the Secretary-General

**1. Subject: IMPLEMENTATION OF APP RESOLUTION 12 "RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION"**

2. Purpose

The present document is destined to start the implementation process of the APP Resolution referred to above, the text of which is reproduced, for ease of reference, in Annex 1 hereto (see in particular, under "instructs the Council", operative paragraph 1 and its sub-paragraphs 1.1 to 1.3).

3. Background

The origin of the said Resolution was the Argentine draft proposal ARG/28/30 in APP Document 28 (see copy thereof in Annex 2 hereto), which was first discussed at the tenth meeting of APP Committee 5 (see item 2, points 2.1 to 2.10 of APP Document 170 in Annex 3 hereto). A revised version of that draft (see APP Document DT/12 in Annex 4 hereto) was subsequently discussed in detail at the eleventh meeting of APP Committee 5 (see item 2, points 1.1 to 1.39 of APP Document 190 in Annex 5 hereto), which adopted the text as later contained in APP Document 176, pages B.9/3 and B.9/4 as Resolution COM5/3 (see Annex 6 hereto). That text was then considered and amended by the APP Ninth Plenary Meeting (see item 5, points 5.1 to 5.4 on page 12 of APP Document 204 as reproduced in Annex 7 hereto), which adopted that Resolution with the text figuring in Annex 1 hereto.

4. Recommendation

A. On the basis of the background documents referred to in 3. above and contained in Annexes 2 to 7 hereto, the Council might wish to first indicate which Articles (or parts thereof) of the Constitution (CS) and the Convention (CV) should be considered for inclusion in the draft document to be drawn up. This is, beyond any doubt, the case for the CV Article 32 provisions forming the basis (i.e. Nos 340 - 467), with small consequential amendments to Nos 177 and 178 in CS Article 32 and the possible insertion of "provisions considered necessary or useful" (see 1.2 in APP Res. 12). In addition, the Council is also requested to indicate whether or not other CS or CV articles (or parts thereof) should also be considered for inclusion in that draft document, e.g. from CV Articles 23 to 30 or even to 31, as well as (parts of) the criteria, procedures, rights and obligations related to the participation of entities and organizations other than Administrations in the activities of the Union (cf. Document C93/49).

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

B. It is also recommended that the Council decide on whether or not Member Administrations should be invited to send any proposals, as they see fit, for the contents of the draft document referred to in A. above. If so, the Council might wish to set an obligatory deadline up to which such proposals would have to be received by the General Secretariat and after which the latter is not obliged any more to take into account proposals lately received.

C. Finally, the Council might wish either a) to set up ("if required"; cf. operative paragraph 1 of APP Res. 12 and Annex 7 hereto), immediately, i.e. at its 1993 session, a Group of Experts to deal with the matter or b) to instruct the Secretary-General to prepare, through the Legal Affairs Unit (LAU) of his Office, a first draft document on the basis of the indications referred to above and given by the Council for determining the scope of the said draft document. The latter would then be submitted to the Council's session in May 1994, when the Council could:

- (i) either, "if required"(ibid), set up a Group of Experts to deal further with the matter on the basis of the draft document then submitted to the Council by the Secretary-General;
- (ii) or establish directly a small working group composed of Members of the Council itself, which could review - during the Council's 1994 session - the said draft document and prepare for the Council "a report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) for consideration and to obtain any instructions or guidelines for the continuation of the work" (see operative paragraph 2 of APP Resolution 12; emphasis added).

It is to be kept in mind that, in accordance with the precise and unequivocal terms of the preceding quotation, in particular the underlined part thereof, the whole matter must not be ready for decision by the 1994 Kyoto PPC, which shall only give "instructions or guidelines for the continuation of the work".

5. Implications

As far as the Union's budget is concerned, there are no financial implications other than those listed in operative paragraph 3 of APP Resolution 12 (see Annex 1). In the case of 4.C.a) above, there would be financial implications for those Member Administrations which would be willing to appoint an expert for the Group of Experts, set up already by the 48th session of the Council. In the case of 4.C.b)(i) and (ii) above, there would be no immediate financial or other implications for Member Administrations themselves, who could only encounter such implications perhaps in 1994.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annexes: 7

RESOLUTION 12

**Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Meetings
of the International Telecommunication Union**

The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992),

recalling

Resolution No. 41 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) and Resolution No. 62 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

that, as from the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), the objective pursued with respect to the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), namely to place fundamental provisions in a Constitution and the remaining provisions in a Convention, has already been achieved,

observing

that there are practical provisions in the Convention on conferences and meetings which may have to be revised more frequently than the other rules contained in the Convention,

recognizing

the need to avoid frequent amendments to the Convention, which may be met by transferring certain rules to another text for internal use by conferences and meetings of the Union, which would be easier to revise,

conscious

that it would be difficult for this Conference to settle this matter, since studies would have to be carried out to ascertain the practices followed in the United Nations specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations in this regard,

instructs the Council

1. to consider this matter and, if required, to set up, at its 48th session, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, a Group of Experts appointed by the Members of the Union, on a voluntary basis, to assist it in implementing the present Resolution, with the following terms of reference:

- 1.1 prepare the draft Rules of Procedure for conferences and meetings of the Union using the relevant rules contained in the Convention as a basis, without excluding the possibility of adding provisions considered necessary or useful;
- 1.2 prepare any draft consequential amendments which would have to be made to the Convention and, if necessary, the Constitution;
- 1.3 submit to the 49th session of the Council an interim report together with any material prepared;

2. to submit a report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) for consideration and to obtain any instructions or guidelines for the continuation of the work;

3. to ensure that the only costs that shall be borne by the Union are those incurred for the preparation, translation, publication and distribution of the documents, as well as interpretation for any meetings of the Group referred to in paragraph 1 above. It is understood that, in order to minimize all costs involved, the Group should work by correspondence as much as possible.

instructs the Secretary-General

to assist the Council and the Group of Experts in implementing this Resolution.

ARG/28/30
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION No. [ARG-2]

**Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Meetings
of the International Telecommunication Union**

The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992),

récalling

Resolution No. 41 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos,
1973) and Resolution No. 62 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

that, as from the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), the objective
pursued with respect to the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi,
1982), namely to place fundamental provisions in a Constitution and the remaining
provisions in a Convention, has already been achieved with the current Constitution,
the basic instrument of the Union, supplemented by the ITU Convention,

observing

a) that there are practical provisions in the ITU Convention (Geneva, 1992)
on ITU conferences and meetings which may have to be revised more frequently than
the other rules contained in the Convention;

b) that, moreover, those provisions might not have sufficient legal substance
to form part of an international treaty, but would be better handled as internal Rules of
Procedure applicable to ITU conferences and meetings,

recognizing

the need to avoid frequent amendments to the Convention (Geneva, 1992),
which may be met by transferring rules of a lower status to another legislative text for
internal use by ITU conferences and meetings, which would be easier to revise,

conscious

that it would be difficult for this Conference to settle this matter, since studies
would have to be carried out to ascertain the practices followed in the United Nations
specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations in this regard,

instructs the [Administrative] Council

1. to consider this matter and prepare draft Rules of Procedure for ITU
conferences and meetings, based on the rules laid down in this connection in the ITU
Convention (Geneva, 1992);

2. to draw up the consequential amendments which would have to be made
to the ITU Convention and, if necessary, Constitution (Geneva, 1992);

3. to arrange for the drafts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above to be
distributed to the Members [] in advance of the next Plenipotentiary Conference
(Kyoto, 1994);

4. to set up, at its [] session, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, a voluntary Group of Experts appointed by the Members of the Union to assist it in implementing the present Resolution, with the following terms of reference:

4.1 prepare the draft Rules of Procedure for ITU conferences and meetings using the relevant rules contained in the ITU Convention as a basis, without excluding the possibility of adding provisions to accommodate the participation of entities and organizations other than the administrations in the work of the Union;

4.2 prepare the draft consequential amendments which would have to be made to the Convention and, if necessary, Constitution;

4.3 submit the drafts referred to in paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2 to the [Administrative] Council sufficiently early;

5. to ensure that the only costs incurred for the work of the Group of Experts are secretariat costs for the preparation, publication and distribution to the Members of the draft texts referred to in paragraph 4.3 above,

instructs the Secretary-General

to assist the [Administrative] Council and the Group of Experts in implementing this Resolution.

Reasons: The aim of this contribution from the Argentine Administration is to:

a) simplify the ITU Convention;

b) allow the provisions governing ITU conferences and meetings, for example those contained in Articles 15 and 25 of the Convention, to be revised more frequently than is possible at Plenipotentiary Conferences.

To this end, it will be necessary to consider the matter in detail, whence the suggestion to establish a Group of Experts to:

a) draw up, on the basis of the relevant provisions of the Convention, one or more sets of Rules of Procedure for ITU conferences and meetings, which will be published separately from the Instruments of the Union;

b) draw up the consequential amendments which would have to be made to the Constitution and Convention.

These drafts will be analysed by the [Administrative] Council, the Members and the next Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), which will take a decision on the matter.

The Argentine Administration knows that some Members have shared the views expressed in this proposal for some time and felt it would be useful to raise the question for discussion, so that the plenipotentiaries may take the required decisions to settle the matter by no later than 1994.

ANNEX 3

2. Consideration of draft Resolutions (Documents 19, 26(Add.2), 27, 28, 49)

2.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider the draft Resolutions submitted by administrations.

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Meetings of the International Telecommunication Union [ARG-2]

2.2 The delegate of Argentina, introducing the draft Resolution in proposal ARG/28/30, first drew the Committee's attention to two minor editorial changes. The draft Resolution, which took into account Resolution No. 41 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference (1973) and Resolution No. 62 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference (1982), was aimed at simplifying the Union's instruments by separating internal Rules of Procedure from provisions with treaty status, thus allowing more frequent revision of the rules governing ITU conferences and meetings than was possible at Plenipotentiary Conferences. A final decision on the matter could not be taken at the present Conference; however, discussions could be held and a Voluntary Group of Experts set up to prepare draft texts incorporating the necessary changes to the Constitution and the Convention.

2.3 During the ensuing discussion, the draft Resolution was supported by the delegates of Spain and Malta. The delegate of Mexico, on the other hand, considered that the Rules of Procedure had required very few changes over the years and should be retained in the relevant instruments. That view was supported by the delegate of Niger.

2.4 The Secretary of the Committee doubted that there would be neither the time nor the necessary financial resources for the work entailed by the Argentine proposal to be completed in time for the next Plenipotentiary Conference in 1994. Perhaps the Committee would wish to take note of the text, with a view to its submission to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.5 The delegate of Canada agreed in principle with the draft Resolution but shared the view that the final decision might better be left to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference. However, discussions on the issue should start without delay so that the review process could begin after the 1993 session of the Administrative Council.

2.6 The delegates of the Netherlands and France also expressed qualified support for the draft Resolution.

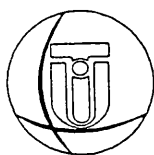
2.7 The Legal Adviser, referring to points raised during the discussion, acknowledged that it might eventually be found desirable to publish the Rules of Procedure in a separate document. However, that was a matter which only the Plenipotentiary Conference could decide. He agreed that the time-frame allowed for in the draft Resolution was too short for a revised set of rules to be available for the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference. On the other hand, preparatory work could start in 1993 and a progress report could be submitted to the Kyoto Conference, which would then be able to decide what further action should be taken.

2.8 The delegate of Argentina was gratified by the level of support expressed for the draft Resolution and noted the evident interest in getting the process under way, even if the work could not be completed in time for the Kyoto Conference. If the principle of setting up a Voluntary Group of Experts were accepted, informal discussions could be held among those concerned and a report submitted to the Committee in due course.

2.9 Following informal discussions, the Legal Adviser informed the Committee that a revised text of the Argentine draft Resolution would be submitted to the Committee the following day.

2.10 It was so agreed.

ANNEX 4



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

APP-92

ADDITIONAL PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE

GENEVA, DECEMBER 1992

Document DT/12-E

15 December 1992

Original: English

COMMITTEE 5

REVISED DRAFT RESOLUTION No. [...]

**PRESENTED BY THE WORKING GROUP COMPOSED OF ARGENTINA,
CANADA, FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS, SPAIN AND
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Meetings
of the International Telecommunication Union**

The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992),

recalling

Resolution No 41 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) and Resolution No. 62 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

that, as from the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), the objective pursued with respect to the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), namely to place fundamental provisions in a Constitution and the remaining provisions in a Convention, has already been achieved,

observing

(a) that there are practical provisions in the ITU Convention on conferences and meetings which may have to be revised more frequently than the other rules contained in the Convention;

(b) that, moreover, those provisions might not have sufficient legal substance to form part of an international treaty, but would be better handled as internal Rules of Procedure applicable to ITU conferences and meetings,

recognizing

the need to avoid frequent amendments to the Convention, which may be met by transferring rules of a lower status to another text of a normative character for internal use by ITU conferences and meetings, which would be easier to revise,

conscious

that it would be difficult for this Conference to settle this matter, since studies would have to be carried out to ascertain the practices followed in the United Nations specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations in this regard,

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

instructs the Council

1. to consider this matter and, to set up, at its 48th session, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, a Group of Experts appointed by the Members of the Union, on a voluntary basis, to assist it in implementing the present Resolution, with the following terms of reference:

1.1 prepare the draft Rules of Procedure for ITU conferences and meetings, using the relevant rules contained in the ITU Convention as a basis, without excluding the possibility of adding provisions it considers necessary or useful;

1.2 prepare any draft consequential amendments which would have to be made to the Convention and, if necessary, the Constitution;

1.3 submit to the 49th session of the Council an interim report together with any material already prepared;

2. to submit a report on the matter, as document for the next Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) for consideration and for any instructions or guidelines for the continuation of the work;

3. to ensure that the only costs that shall be borne by the Union are the costs incurred for preparation, translation, publication and distribution of the documents, as well as the interpretation for any meetings of the Group, referred to in paragraph 1 above. It is understood that, in order to minimize all costs involved, the Group should work by correspondence as much as possible.

instructs the Secretary-General

to assist the Council and the Group of Experts in implementing this Resolution

ANNEX 5

**1. Consideration of draft Resolution [ARG-2] on Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Meetings of the International Telecommunication Union (continued)
(Document DT/12)**

1.1 The Chairman said that the principle underlying draft Resolution [ARG-2] had been endorsed by a majority of delegations at the Committee's previous meeting. He drew attention to the revised text submitted by a group of countries in Document DT/12, which he invited the Committee to consider paragraph by paragraph.

Title

1.2 Approved.

recalling

1.3 Approved.

considering

1.4 The delegate of the Russian Federation suggested deleting the word "already" in the last line.

1.5 It was so agreed.

1.6 Approved as amended.

observing a)

1.7 Approved.

observing b), recognizing

1.8 The delegate of Kenya said that the words "of a lower status" in **recognizing**, along with the wording in **observing b)**, implied a value judgment which should be left to the appreciation of the Group of Experts appointed to assist in the implementation of the Resolution. Resolution No. 62 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference relating to revision of the Convention at periodic intervals should be borne in mind: in his view, it implied that amendment might be required frequently and the text now under consideration departed from that intention. Accordingly, he proposed the deletion of the **recognizing** paragraph.

1.9 The delegate of Nigeria supported the Kenyan proposal. She also felt that the text under discussion departed from the essence of Resolution No. 62.

1.10 The delegate of the United States pointed out that Resolution No. 62 related to "revision at periodic intervals"; in his view, that did not necessarily mean frequently. He did not agree with the conclusions drawn by the previous two speakers and considered that decisions at the Plenipotentiary Conference in Nice had been made on the assumption that frequent revision would not be needed.

1.11 The delegate of Brazil proposed that the text of **observing b)** should be deleted and that "rules of a lower status" in **recognizing** should be replaced by "certain rules", in order to meet the concern of the Kenyan delegate.

1.12 The delegate of the United States said that he could go along with the Brazilian proposal.

1.13 The delegate of Kenya said that the Brazilian proposal did not alleviate his concern. The basic instruments of the Union could be revised only by the Plenipotentiary Conference which, henceforth, would meet at 4-year intervals; that did not seem to indicate that revision could be very frequent.

1.14 The delegates of Guinea, Mexico and Spain supported the Brazilian proposal.

1.15 The delegate of the United Kingdom wished to know exactly what was envisaged by way of changes to the Rules of Procedure. She endorsed the Brazilian proposal to delete **observing b)** as she was not clear about the meaning of "internal Rules". Regarding the text under **recognizing**, she agreed to the replacement of "rules of a lower status" by "certain rules" but was unclear as to the meaning of "normative character".

1.16 The delegate of Niger agreed that the text of **observing b)** could be deleted and, in connection with the term "lower status" advised caution about inclusion in the Rules of Procedure of elements which might go against the spirit of the Convention.

1.17 The delegate of Argentina considered that the Brazilian proposal should be pursued with a view to reaching a decision.

1.18 The delegate of the Russian Federation considered that the current Rules of Procedure, which made it possible to work appropriately during conferences and meetings, were satisfactory and should therefore be retained in the Convention; however, he would not oppose a decision to apply the text in Document DT/12 if it received general agreement. He agreed with the United Kingdom delegate that certain terms were unclear and supported the deletion of **observing b)**.

1.19 The delegate of Malta strongly supported the proposal made by Brazil and agreed with the United Kingdom that the words "normative character" were very difficult to define.

1.20 The delegate of Canada stressed that the important part of the draft Resolution was on the second page under **instructs the Council** and urged that the preambular paragraphs be dealt with expeditiously so that the substantive part of the text could be taken up.

1.21 The delegate of Italy failed to see the purpose of separating the Rules of Procedure from the Convention; the text of **observing a)** seemed to contradict the overall principle that only the Plenipotentiary Conference could revise the Rules of Procedure and the Convention.

1.22 The Legal Adviser, in reply to a question by the delegate of France, said that the phrase "of a normative character" could be deleted since if the Rules of Procedure were formulated in a separate text, the latter's status would be decided when it was discussed.

1.23 The Chairman, referring to the statement by the delegate of Italy, said that if the Resolution were approved, it would be for the Council and the Group of Experts to consider the possible advantages of separating the Rules of Procedure from the Convention. He urged the delegate of Italy not to insist on a debate on the issue.

1.24 It was agreed to delete the text of **observing b)**.

1.25 The Chairman suggested that, under **recognizing**, the text should be amended to read "... transferring certain rules to another text for internal use...".

1.26 It was so agreed.

1.27 the **observing** b) and **recognizing** paragraphs, as amended, were approved.

conscious, instructs the Council

Paragraphs 1, 1.1, 1.2

1.28 Approved.

Paragraph 1.3

1.29 At the suggestion of the delegate of the Russian Federation, it was agreed to delete the word "already".

Paragraph 2

1.30 Approved.

Paragraph 3

1.31 The delegate of Kenya, supported by the delegate of Zimbabwe, proposed the deletion of the last sentence. The Group of Experts needed to be able to work seriously and should be allowed to conduct its proceedings in a similar manner to the Drafting Group which had worked on separating the texts of the Convention and Constitution. While he sympathized with the idea of minimizing costs, working by correspondence could be inefficient and expensive.

1.32 The delegate of the Russian Federation said that he supported the idea of working by correspondence in order to cut costs.

1.33 The delegate of the United Kingdom saw no reason to delete a sentence which did not necessarily restrict the work of the Group since it contained the qualification "as much as possible"

1.34 The delegate of Guinea pointed out that if the last sentence were deleted the paragraph would have to be reformulated since the first part stipulated which costs were to be borne by the Union.

1.35 In response to an appeal by the Chairman, the delegate of Kenya said that he would not insist on his proposal.

1.36 Paragraph 3 was approved.

instructs the Secretary-General

1.37 Approved.

1.38 The revised draft Resolution in Document DT/12 as a whole, as amended, was approved.

1.39 The delegate of Kenya said that delegations were aware that Kenya had already encountered a serious problem in connection with a resolution which had been adopted with no regard for the existence of another resolution dealing with a similar situation, for the established procedures of both Plenipotentiary Conferences and the Administrative Council and for the fact that the Council was already dealing with the matter in question. That issue was being discussed informally but might have to be raised in Plenary. He would give further serious consideration to the text of the **recognizing** paragraph of the draft Resolution just approved by the Committee and, particularly in view of the statement by the delegate of Italy, he reserved the right to revert to the matter in a Plenary Meeting.

ANNEX 6

B.9/3

RESOLUTION COM5/2

**Règlement intérieur des conférences et
réunions de l'Union internationale
des télécommunications**

La Conférence de plénipotentiaires additionnelle de l'Union internationale des télécommunications (Genève, 1992),

rappelant

la Résolution N° 41 de la Conférence de plénipotentiaires de Malaga-Torremolinos (1973) et la Résolution N° 62 de la Conférence de plénipotentiaires de Nairobi (1982),

considérant

que l'objectif poursuivi, depuis la Conférence de plénipotentiaires de Nice (1989), en ce qui concerne la Convention internationale des télécommunications (Nairobi, 1982), à savoir, regrouper les dispositions de caractère fondamental dans une Constitution et les autres dispositions dans une Convention, a déjà été atteint,

notant

que, dans la Convention, il existe des dispositions de caractère pratique relatives aux conférences et réunions, qui sont susceptibles d'être révisées plus fréquemment que les autres dispositions de ladite Convention,

reconnaissant

qu'il est nécessaire d'éviter de modifier fréquemment la Convention, en transférant éventuellement, pour ce faire, certaines normes dans un autre recueil à l'usage interne des conférences et réunions de l'Union, lequel se prêterait plus facilement à une révision,

consciente

qu'il serait difficile à la présente Conférence de se prononcer, étant entendu qu'il faudrait procéder à des études pour connaître les pratiques en vigueur dans les institutions spécialisées de l'Organisation des Nations Unies et dans d'autres organisations intergouvernementales,

charge le Conseil

1. d'examiner cette question et de créer à sa 48e session, en tenant dûment compte du principe d'une répartition géographique équitable, un groupe d'experts que désigneront, sur une base volontaire, les Membres de l'Union pour l'aider à mettre en oeuvre la présente Résolution, avec le mandat suivant:

- 1.1 élaborer les projets de Règlement intérieur pour les conférences et réunions de l'UIT, en prenant pour base, les règles qui existent en la matière dans la Convention, sans exclure la possibilité d'ajouter les dispositions considérées comme nécessaires ou utiles;

- 1.2 élaborer des projets de modifications qui devront éventuellement être apportées en conséquence à la Convention et, si nécessaire, à la Constitution;
 - 1.3 soumettre à la 49e session du Conseil un rapport provisoire ainsi que tout document ayant été élaboré;
2. de soumettre sur cette question un rapport à la prochaine Conférence de plénipotentiaires (Kyoto, 1994) en vue de son examen et pour obtenir toute instruction ou directive concernant la poursuite des travaux;
3. de s'assurer que les seules dépenses que devra supporter l'Union seront celles occasionnées par l'élaboration, la traduction, la publication et la diffusion des documents ainsi que par l'interprétation durant les réunions que tiendra éventuellement le groupe mentionné au § 1 ci-dessus. Il est entendu que pour réduire au minimum toutes les dépenses, le groupe devrait travailler autant que possible par correspondance,
- charge le Secrétaire général**
- d'aider le Conseil et le groupe d'experts à appliquer la présente Résolution.

ANNEX 7

.....
**5. Ninth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (B.9)
(Document 176)**

Optional Protocol

5.1 Approved.

**Resolution COM5/2 - Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Meetings of the International
Telecommunication Union**

5.2 The delegate of Mexico proposed that, under **instructs the Council 1**, the phrase "if
required" should be added following the words "to consider the matter and".

5.3 It was so agreed.

5.4 Resolution COM5/2, as amended, was approved.

.....

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



COUNCIL

Document C93/113-E
20 August 1993
Original: English

GENEVA — 1993 SESSION — (JUNE-JULY)

PLENARY MEETING

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 1 July 1993, at 0910 hours

Chairman: Mr. J.N. SANCHEZ VALLE (Spain)

Subjects discussed:

Documents

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Preparation for the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference elections | C93/59 |
| 2. | Composition of the Council Working Group on strategic policies and plans | - |
| 3. | Implementation of APP Resolution No. 12 regarding rules of procedure for ITU conferences and meetings | C93/58 |
| 4. | Resolutions and Decisions of the Council | C93/21(Annex 1) |
| 5. | Outline of the report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) | C93/5 |
| 6. | Measures taken for the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-93) | C93/22 |
| 7. | Acronyms | C93/38, C93/42+Add.1
C93/54 |
| 8. | Committee to ascertain the facts concerning Israel's violation of the International Telecommunication Convention | C93/21(Annex 4), C93/83 |

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

2.2 The Chairman said that as a result of consultations held among Councillors from the remaining four regions, the proposed membership for Regions B, C, D and E was as follows:

Region B: Spain, France, Italy and Sweden.

Region C: Bulgaria and the Russian Federation.

Region D: Benin, Cameroon, Egypt, Nigeria and Tanzania.

Region E: Saudi Arabia, China, Japan, Pakistan and Thailand.

As Chairman of the Council he would chair the Working Group, as agreed at an earlier Plenary Meeting.

2.3 The representative of Algeria requested more time to examine the proposed list of Members for Region D.

2.4 The representative of Germany said that, in compliance with the Chairman's repeated requests to keep the number of members from each region to the absolute minimum, his country had not put forward its candidature. However, since Regions A, D and E had proposed five members each, he requested that Germany be included in the list of members for Region B.

2.5 The Chairman urged Councillors to accept the list as it stood, pointing out that countries not participating directly in the Working Group would be able to submit written contributions.

2.6 It was so agreed.

3. Implementation of APP Resolution No. 12 regarding rules of procedure for ITU conferences and meetings (Document C93/58)

3.1 The Legal Adviser introduced Document C93/58 which was the first step taken towards the implementation of APP Resolution 12, drawing attention to section 4 which contained three main recommendations to the Council.

3.2 Under Recommendation A the Council was requested to indicate, if possible at the present session, whether the document to be drafted should be confined to the present contents of Articles 32 of the Constitution and the Convention (i.e. the Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Other Meetings) or whether other articles or parts of those instruments were also deemed relevant for inclusion in that draft, such as, for example, the provisions for convening conferences or submitting proposals to them (Articles 23 to 30 of the Convention). The Council would have to consider in this context whether any such provisions that it might identify should preferably either remain in the treaty text or should be removed from it, thus being incorporated into the new instrument envisaged by Resolution 12, in which case they would be dealt with in a different way and would certainly not remain subject to any ratification or accession procedures and would consequently also not retain the status of obligatory treaty provisions. Under Recommendation B the Council might wish to decide on whether or not the Union's membership should also be invited to submit proposals for the elaboration of the said draft document.

3.3 Under Recommendation C the Council was offered the option of either setting up a group of experts to deal with the matter (Option a)) or of instructing the Secretary-General to prepare a preliminary draft document, in a manner similar to the one used in the elaboration of Document C93/49, which the Council had just adopted without any difficulty, and possibly also on the basis of contributions received from Member administrations, if Recommendation B was accepted (Option b)). In view of the general concern expressed by Councillors regarding the considerable number of working groups to be established and already established at the present session, and taking also into account that the issue was not as sensitive or political as that of the election procedures, the Council might perhaps wish to adopt Option b). In that case, the draft document prepared by the Secretary-General would be submitted to the next session of the

Council which could deal with it in one of two ways, as outlined in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) under Recommendation C. In his view, option (ii) would be the more appropriate, namely, to review the draft document by a small working group of the Council itself, which would prepare a report on the subject for submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

3.4 During informal discussions many Councillors had enquired about the possibility of finalizing the draft rules of procedure in a document for submission to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference and for eventual adoption by the latter. In that connection, he drew attention to operative paragraph 2 of Resolution 12, which did not require any such precipitated action, but clearly stipulated that the work on those draft rules of procedure could continue after the Kyoto Conference, in accordance with the "instructions or guidelines" given by the latter. He stressed the need for considering very carefully all the implications of the draft new text as envisaged by Resolution 12; for example, provisions might need to be made for possible amendment procedures for such rules of procedure, particularly in view of the reservations expressed at APP-92 regarding the proposed removal of those rules from the existing treaty texts, as reflected in the extract from Document APP-92/190 reproduced in Annex 5 to Document C93/58. In conclusion, he drew attention to section 5 of the latter document, which provided information on the financial implications of the implementation of APP Resolution 12.

3.5 The representative of Germany recommended, in order to simplify matters, that Article 32 of the Convention should form the basis of the new draft rules of procedure. Although some minor consequential amendments to Article 32 of the Constitution would be required, Articles 23-31 of the Convention should remain unchanged for the time being. With regard to Recommendation C, he did not consider it necessary to establish a group of experts at either the present or a subsequent session of the Council. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that work on the draft rules of procedure could be completed by the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference.

3.6 The representative of Argentina said that, in his view, the question was not one of amending either the Constitution or the Convention, since No. 78 of the latter instrument already provided for the drafting of complementary rules of procedure. Moreover, in the Union's present phase of transition it was essential to avoid making any more amendments or modifications than were absolutely essential, as Member countries already had to adjust to the new structure and working methods. He endorsed the idea of consulting Member countries on the matter, as recommended in paragraph B, and also supported the Legal Adviser's suggestion that the Secretary-General and the Legal Affairs Unit should be entrusted with the task of preparing a preliminary document. In conclusion, he did not consider it necessary to include in the new treaty text additional provisions for amending the rules of procedure.

3.7 The representative of Morocco agreed with the basic proposal contained in the document, namely, that the Secretary-General and the Legal Affairs Unit should submit a preliminary draft document on the subject to the next session of the Council. However, since the intention of APP-92 had been that all Member countries should be involved in the exercise to the extent possible, he suggested that the preliminary document should be circulated among them to elicit their views prior to the next session of the Council.

3.8 The representative of Spain expressed his support for options b) and (ii) but agreed with the representative of Argentina that there was no need to include special provisions covering the amendment of the new rules of procedure.

3.9 The representative of Kenya, after expressing support for the Legal Adviser's recommendations, endorsed the Moroccan representative's proposal for the circulation of the preliminary document among Member countries.

3.10 The Chairman, summing up, said that most Councillors appeared to be in favour of entrusting the Secretary-General with the task of drafting a preliminary document along the lines of Document C93/49 and of circulating that document among Member countries to elicit their views before submitting it to the next session of Council for consideration.

3.11 It was so agreed.

4. Resolutions and Decisions of the Council (Annex 1 to Document C93/21)

4.1 The Executive Secretary introduced Annex 1 to Document C93/21, drawing attention to the list of Resolutions and Decisions which were no longer applicable and should thus be deleted from the Volume of Resolutions and Decisions of the Council. With a view to simplifying the procedure in future, it was suggested in the document that the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Coordination Committee, should be authorized to delete each year those Resolutions and Decisions which had become obsolete or had been implemented, without referring to the Council.

4.2 The representative of Morocco, while agreeing with the deletions proposed by the General Secretariat, considered that the Council should not abdicate its procedural responsibility and that the list prepared by the General Secretariat should continue to be submitted to the Council, if only for formal approval.

4.3 It was so agreed.

4.4 The deletion of the Resolutions and Decisions listed in paragraph 7.1.2 of Annex 1 to Document C93/21 was approved.

5. Outline of the report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) (Document C93/5)

5.1 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting introduced Document C93/5 and briefly outlined the proposed content of each part of the Council's report to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference, pointing out that the reference to the seventh part was the result of an error and should be deleted.

5.2 The representative of Switzerland, after endorsing the structure of the report, drew attention to a drafting error in the French text.

5.3 The representative of Morocco suggested that section 2.2.5 (Pensions and Social Security) should be included under section 2.2.4 (Staff and Pensions Matters). Noting that the activities of the IFRB, CCIR and CCITT were included in the fourth part, entitled "Headquarters of the Union", whereas the three new Sectors were dealt with in the sixth part, entitled "Review of the Structure and Functioning of the Union", he suggested that each Sector should be treated comprehensively and that all the information pertaining to a particular Sector, including the work of its secretariat, should be grouped together in the report.

5.4 It was so agreed.

6. Measures taken for the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-93) (Document C93/22)

6.1 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting introduced Document C93/22 and drew attention to its annex.

6.2 The representative of Saudi Arabia suggested that the Gulf Cooperation Council should be added to the list.

6.3 It was so agreed.

6.4 The list in the annex to Document C93/22, as amended, was approved, the remainder of the document being noted.

ANNEX 2

**Excerpt from the summary record of the Council's seventh Plenary Meeting
9 May 1994**

9 Implementation of APP-92 Resolution 12 relating to rules of procedure of conferences and meetings of the ITU (Document C94/54)

9.1 The Secretary-General, introducing Document C94/54, said that further to APP-92 Resolution 12 on the rules of procedure of ITU conferences and meetings, the General Secretariat had prepared a draft set of rules, concerning which it had consulted administrations by Circular-letter No. 19, in accordance with the instructions issued by the Council at its 1993 session. The purpose of Document C94/54 was to inform the Council of the results of the consultation. The Council was invited to examine the comments received from administrations together with the draft rules of procedure in Annex 2 to the document and, in conformity with APP-92 Resolution 12, to submit a report to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference.

9.2 The representative of Russia expressed his Administration's overall support for Document C94/54.

9.3 The representative of Japan said that the rules of procedure should not form part of a treaty document and should therefore be removed from the ITU Convention; a more flexible system should be devised, facilitating revision of the rules as and when required with a view to ensuring the smoothest possible running of conferences and meetings. However, an unfavourable impression would be created by revising the Union's basic instruments so soon after their approval, possibly discouraging his Government from ratifying the Union's instruments so readily in the future. Furthermore, if the next revision of the Convention involved changes to the rules of procedure only, few countries might feel inclined to ratify the new text. He drew attention to the fact that the removal of the rules of procedure from the Convention would mean that the latter would no longer cover the right to vote of ROAs or the tabling of reservations (Nos. 409 and 446 respectively). His Administration considered that those provisions should remain in the Convention, and he would be interested in hearing the views of other Councillors or the Secretariat in that respect.

9.4 The representative of Greece, observing that a number of sensitive issues remained to be resolved, said that his Administration favoured the removal of the rules of procedure from the Convention for the same reasons as the previous speaker pointed out and also in order to reduce the volume of the Convention itself. Be that as it may, once such a task is decided, the most important matter to be settled is whether these rules would constitute an integral part of the Convention or not.

9.5 The representative of Morocco observed that time constraints did not permit the establishment of the group of experts referred to in APP Resolution 12. The Council should therefore confine itself to noting Document C94/54 and should invite administrations to present their views on the subject to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference.

9.6 The Legal Adviser, after agreeing with the previous speaker, said that the Council could consider that it had fulfilled its duty if it took note of the document and invited Members to submit their views to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference. It was certainly not the Secretariat's intention to invite the Conference to amend the Convention; not only would that add a further stage to the ratification process, but certain important points - including reservations and the right to vote of ROAs - had yet to be resolved. It was precisely with regard to such matters that it would be useful to benefit from the views of administrations and to receive instructions from the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference, so that a complete but concise document could be prepared for submission to the following Plenipotentiary Conference.

9.7 The Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the Council wished to follow the course of action suggested by the representative of Morocco.

9.8 It was so agreed.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Corrigendum 1 to
Document 31-E
30 September 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 5

Kingdom of Morocco

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

No. 31 of the Constitution stipulates that the Constitution and the Convention are further complemented by the Administrative Regulations, which shall be binding on all Members.

No. 215 of the Constitution confers on them the status of binding international instruments.

No. 216 of the Constitution stipulates that "Ratification, acceptance or approval of this Constitution and the Convention, or accession to these instruments, in accordance with Articles 52 and 53 of this Constitution, shall also constitute consent to be bound by the Administrative Regulations adopted by competent world conferences prior to the date of signature of this Constitution and the Convention. Such consent is subject to any reservation made at the time of signature of the Administrative Regulations or revisions thereof to the extent that the reservation is maintained at the time of deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession". Whilst this provision governs the status of the Administrative Regulations in force before the signing of the Constitution and the Convention (Geneva, 1992), i.e. before 22 December 1992, any revisions introduced after that date are governed by Nos. 217 to 223 of the Constitution and the reasons mentioned in the proposal MRC/31/12 apply.

No. 217 of the Constitution stipulates that "Revisions of the Administrative Regulations, either partial or complete, adopted after the aforementioned date shall, to the extent permitted by their national law, apply provisionally in respect of all Members which have signed such revisions"; any Member may thus decide that the revision of an Administrative Regulation does not conform to its national law and that it shall therefore not apply it.

In view of the foregoing, and having regard to the fact that the Radio Regulations govern resources that are common to all the Members and that the use of those resources must be covered by clear, specific and precise provisions of international law, the Kingdom of Morocco wishes to amend its proposals MRC/31/11 and 12 as follows:

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ARTICLE 4 (CS)

Instruments of the Union

MRC/31/10bis
NOC 31

ARTICLE 54 (CS)

Administrative Regulations

MRC/31/11
MOD 215

1. The Administrative Regulations, as specified in Article 4 of this Constitution, are annexes to the Convention ~~binding international instruments and~~ shall be subject to the provisions of this Constitution and the Convention.

MRC/31/11bis
MOD 217

3. Revisions of ~~the~~ an Administrative Regulations, either partial or complete, adopted after the aforementioned date shall, ~~to the extent permitted by their national law,~~ apply provisionally in respect of all Members which have signed such a revisions. Such provisional application shall be effective from the date or dates decided by the Conference that made the revision specified therein, and shall end on the date of entry into force of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference which followed the said Conference and shall be subject to such reservations as may have been made at the time of signature of such revisions.

MRC/31/12
SUP 218
to
222



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 31-E
1 July 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Kingdom of Morocco

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

For several decades the Kingdom of Morocco has been a Member of the International Telecommunication Union and has always worked for the success of the organization, which plays a vital role for cultural, economic and social development and for the preservation of peace. Having participated actively in preparing the new structure of the Union and in drafting its new basic instruments, we are aware of the need to keep any revisions of these instruments, and particularly of the Constitution, to a strict minimum. It is clear, however, that a set of rules of this kind, which is very complex in parts, cannot be perfect at the outset and that experience and time will reveal omissions or clauses which need clarification or amendment. The Kingdom of Morocco has identified a number of provisions, which in its opinion require revising. They are referred to in this document.

It may be that a majority of the Conference will not consider it appropriate to revise these texts only a few months after they have come into force; we do not consider this to be a major drawback, even though our ratification procedure is relatively complex. Should the Conference consider this revision of the basic instruments untimely and prefer to defer it to the following Conference, the Kingdom of Morocco would then request the Conference to consider any legally valid alternative way of applying some of the more important corrections, such as those concerning Nos. CS163, CS224 and CV91.

These proposals are put forward within the framework of the Nairobi Convention, which remains in effect until 30 June 1994.

ARTICLE 8 (CS)

Plenipotentiary Conference

MRC/31/1
MOD 50

- b) ~~after considering the reports by the Council on the activities of the Union since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference and on the recommended strategic policy and planning for the Union, adopt all decisions it considers appropriate;~~

Reasons:

1. The report on general policy and strategic planning is drawn up in two stages:
 - in the first stage, the Secretary-General reports to the Council and can include his own recommendations to the Council, if he so wishes;
 - in the second stage, the Council reports to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The question is whether the content of the Council's report should be considered as proposals which will serve as a basis for Conference decisions or whether it should be considered as useful information, of which the Conference should take account in its work. The Constitution and the Convention are not clear in this respect. Decisions adopted by the Conference in the course of its work may be:

- either in the form of Resolutions dealing with questions of management or questions of a provisional nature;
- or be such as to lead eventually to a modification of the Constitution and/or the Convention.

In both cases, formal proposals by the Members would be required. The Kingdom of Morocco, for its part, does not allow the counsellor appointed to take part in the Council's work the authority either to accept or to reject modifications to the Constitution or the Convention on the basis only of recommendations by the Secretary-General to the Council. Such modifications should be contained in formal proposals by the Kingdom of Morocco to the Conference.

It is also proposed that No. CS57 should be amended to indicate clearly that any modification of the Constitution or the Convention should be made solely on the basis of proposals formally put forward by the Members.

2. In the French version, the words "politique générale" give a better rendering of the English term "policy".

MRC/31/2
MOD 57

- i) consider and adopt, if appropriate, proposals for amendments to this Constitution and the Convention, put forward by Members of the Union, in accordance with the provisions of Article 55 of this Constitution and the relevant provisions of the Convention respectively;

Reasons: As indicated in the comment concerning No. CS50, it should be specified that only Members are empowered to put forward proposals.

ARTICLE 9 (CS)

Principles Concerning Elections and Related Matters

MRC/31/3
MOD 62

- b) the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the Bureaux and the members of the Radio Regulations Board shall be elected among the candidates proposed by Members as their nationals and shall all be nationals of different Members, and at their election, due consideration should be given to equitable geographical distribution

amongst the regions of the world; as far as the elected officials are concerned, due consideration should also be given to the principles embodied in No. 154 of this Constitution;

Reasons: The present wording of CS62, considered in conjunction with the following provision, CS63, may be interpreted as allowing, in the case of elected officials, any person to be a candidate without being proposed by a Member, whereas, in the case of the Board, candidates must be proposed by Members. There is no justification for distinguishing in this way between elected officials and members of the Board. It is to be expected that only Members should be entitled to propose candidates for election.

This new draft combines in one provision the conditions required for candidates for the posts of both elected officials and Board members.

MRC/31/4
MOD 63

- c) the members of the Radio Regulations Board shall be elected, in their individual capacity, ~~from the candidates proposed by the Members of the Union; each Member may propose only one candidate who shall be one of its nationals.~~

Reasons: See the reasons given under CS62, plus an editorial amendment.

ARTICLE 11 (CS)

General Secretariat

MRC/31/5
MOD 74

(2) The Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee, shall prepare a report on strategic policies and plans for the Union for consideration by the Council and shall coordinate its activities~~their implementation in conformity with the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Council.~~

Reasons:

1. In the French text, the term "politiques générales" is more appropriate to convey the English term "policies".
2. The purpose of this amendment is to align Nos. CS74 and CV86. CS74 could in fact be interpreted as meaning that the Secretary-General prepares and implements strategic policies and plans, whereas CV86 refers to preparing a report in that respect.
3. Between the wording "with the assistance of" used in No. CS74 and the term "after consultation with" used in No. CV86, the Kingdom of Morocco prefers the former.

ARTICLE 21 (CS)

Functions and Structure

MRC/31/6
MOD 122

- b) promote the development, expansion and operation of telecommunication networks and services, particularly in developing countries, taking into account the activities of other relevant ~~bodies~~ organizations and

agencies, by reinforcing capabilities for human resources development, planning, management, resource mobilization, and research and development;

Reasons: This wording is the same as that of No. CS115 of Nice and the term "relevant bodies" needs to be specified. The same terms are used in No. CS128 (Nice CS119). We understand these terms to mean organizations and agencies which are relevant with regard to development.

MRC/31/7
MOD 128

- h) collaborate with the other Sectors, the General Secretariat and other concerned ~~bodies~~organizations and agencies in developing a general plan for international and regional telecommunication networks so as to facilitate the coordination of their development with a view to the provision of telecommunication services;

Reasons: See MOD CS122.

ARTICLE 25 (CS)

World Conferences on International Telecommunications

MRC/31/8
MOD 147

2. French text only.

Reasons: To align with Nos. CS92 and CS115.

ARTICLE 28 (CS)

Finances of the Union

MRC/31/9
MOD 163

- (4) The class of contribution chosen by each Member, in accordance with No. 161 or No. 162 above, is applicable ~~only as from 1 January following one year~~for the first biennial budget after the expiry of the six-month period referred to in Nos. 161 or 162 above.

Reasons: Plenipotentiary Conferences are generally held in the autumn of even years, and the first year of a biennial budget following the Conferences also starts in an even year. The present wording can give rise to difficulties, which may be illustrated by taking the example of Kyoto; this Conference is being held in 1994, with the first biennial budget covering the years 1996-1997. The six-month period will expire in April 1995. A reduction in contribution by a Member, which is notified to the Secretary-General within that six-month period, would enter into force on 1 January 1997, i.e. in the second year of the biennial budget. The effect of that would be to modify the contribution of other Members for that second year of the biennial budget, a modification which may be sizeable if the total number of contributory units is reduced significantly.

MRC/31/10
MOD 167

7. Expenses incurred by the regional conferences referred to in No. 43 of this Constitution shall be borne in accordance with their unit classification by all the Members of the region concerned and, where appropriate, on the same basis by

any Members of other regions which have participated in such conferences. For the expenses of regional telecommunication development conferences, the same provisions shall apply as for world telecommunication development conferences.

Reasons: At the Council's 1994 session (see Document C94/73), the question was raised of whether the expenses of regional development conferences should be borne by the Members of the regions concerned or by all Members. The Kingdom of Morocco takes the view that No. CS167 already provides the answer, namely that such expenses should be borne by all Members of the Union. Should there be any doubt, however, as to how the provision should be interpreted, it is proposed that CS167 should be amended to make the answer quite clear.

ARTICLE 54 (CS)

Administrative Regulations

MRC/31/11
MOD 215

1. The Administrative Regulations, as specified in Article 4 of this Constitution, are binding international instruments ~~and shall be subject to the provisions of this Constitution and the Convention.~~

Reasons: The phrase which it is proposed to delete was introduced by the Nice Conference. It is now covered by the new wording of Nos. CS92 (for world telecommunication conferences) and CS146 (for world conferences on international telecommunications), so that the repetition may be avoided.

MRC/31/12
SUP 218
to
221

Reasons: Taken in their normal meaning, these provisions amount to saying that a Member may notify the Secretary-General that it does not accept to be bound by the application of the provisional revision of the Regulations during the period between the date of entry into force of the revised Regulations and that of the ratification (acceptance or approval) of the Constitution/Convention. Two types of case may arise:

- in view of the stability of the Constitution/Convention, a relatively long period of time may pass between those two dates, during which the Member concerned would be exempted from the application of the revised Regulations;
- should the Constitution/Convention be revised after the revision of the Regulations, the ratification (acceptance or approval) of the revised Constitution/Convention "shall also constitute consent to be bound by the Administrative Regulations ..." (see No. CS216), in which case the question is whether a formal notification is legally more binding than a constraint by deduction.

The Kingdom of Morocco considers that the wording of those provisions can give rise to different interpretations and could lead to conflicting situations, bearing in mind that the provisions are not even necessary, for the following reasons:

- the Final Acts of radiocommunication conferences always include the following paragraph:
"The delegates signing this revision of the Radio Regulations ... hereby declare that, should a Member of the Union make reservations concerning the application of one or more of the provisions of the revised Radio Regulations, no other Member shall be obliged to observe that provision or those provisions in its relations with that particular Member". The same Final Acts contain a Final Protocol containing all the Declarations and Reservations. A reservation expressed during a conference gives all Members the opportunity to appreciate the scope of that reservation and, if necessary, to react if it jeopardizes the Regulations as a whole. That is not so in the case of a notification made after the Conference.
- When they ratify the Constitution and the Convention, Members have the opportunity to maintain the reservations they have made at a conference, in accordance with No. CS216.
- Thanks to the new schedule of conferences, no Regulatory Conference can meet more than three years before a Plenipotentiary Conference, so that the delay referred to in No. CS221 should not apply.
- As the Melbourne Final Acts do not include the above-mentioned paragraph, it might be worth including it when the relevant Regulations are revised in the future.

ARTICLE 55 (CS)

Provisions for Amending this Constitution

MRC/31/13
MOD 224

1. Any Member of the Union may propose any amendment to this Constitution. Any such proposal ~~shall~~should, in order to ensure its timely transmission to, and consideration by, all the Members of the Union, reach the Secretary-General ~~not later than~~if possible eight months prior to the opening date fixed for the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Secretary-General shall, as soon as possible, but not later than six months prior to the latter date, forward any such proposal to all the Members of the Union.

Reasons: Morocco confirms that it is in favour of maintaining the Constitution and the Convention as stable as possible by stiffening modification procedures. We consider, however, that such stability is sufficiently guaranteed by the rules regarding the quorum and majority required for the adoption of amendments. While it is probably sound to recommend that proposals should be communicated in good time to allow sufficient consideration, imposing an obligation to submit proposals with eight months' notice appears excessively restrictive, especially for developing countries, which do not have administrative units exclusively devoted to preparing Union conferences. To that is added a further practical difficulty arising from the limited time between a conference and the last Council adopting the reports (Activity Report and Strategic Plan), on the basis of which Members can put forward

any proposals concerning the revision of the Constitution or Convention. In the case of Kyoto, this period amounts to less than four months.

The obligation to send in proposals with eight months' notice was introduced by Nice. The Nairobi Convention, in effect until 30 June 1994, specifies no deadline and merely obliges the Secretary-General to publish the proposals received four months prior to the conference. Nevertheless, any proposal received after that publication or put forward during the conference should be considered, unless the conference decides otherwise.

MRC/31/14
MOD 226

3. The quorum required at any Plenary Meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration of any proposal for amending this Constitution or modification thereto shall consist of more than one half of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference. For the adoption of any such amendment, however, the provisions of No. 227 of the Constitution shall apply.

Reasons: No. CS227 requires a two-thirds majority for the adoption of any amendment to the Constitution. In most cases in practice, however, proposals are adopted without a vote, with the result that proposals may be endorsed by a consensus of the delegates present at a given meeting, who do not make up the required two-thirds majority. With this modification, the Chairman of the meeting, in the event of a consensus of less than two-thirds, can reject any formal adoption until the minimum number of votes is obtained.

ARTICLE 5 (CV)

General Secretariat

MRC/31/15
MOD 86

- c) ~~after consultation with the assistance of the Coordination Committee and taking into account its views,~~ prepare and submit to the Council an annual report indicating changes in the telecommunication environment and containing recommended action relating to the Union's future policies and strategy, as stipulated in No. 61 of this Convention, together with their financial implications;

Reasons: See comments under CS74.

MRC/31/16
MOD 91

- h) provide legal advice to the Union; this shall not include interpreting the provisions of the Constitution, the Convention or the Administrative Regulations; such an interpretation may, however, be requested by any Member for its own purposes;

Reasons: The Secretary-General's advice regarding the legal consequences of a particular action in the course of conferences and meetings is extremely useful, and there are many cases when decisions need to be taken when the Secretary-General's legal advice can be of real benefit. It is preferable to ensure, however, that such advice should not be taken as an interpretation of the basic instruments. Each Member has its own interpretation of those instruments and it would be inappropriate to expect an official, even elected, to be opposed to a Member regarding such interpretations. Any Member should be free, however, to ask the Secretary-General to assist it with the understanding or interpretation of any particular provision of the basic instruments.

ARTICLE 32 (CV)

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Other Meetings

MRC/31/17
MOD 379

(2) ~~In general, the~~ The texts of all major proposals to be put to the vote shall be distributed in good time in the working languages of the conference, in order that they may be studied before discussion.

Reasons: It is unreasonable to expect that any major proposal should be put to the vote without the delegations being provided with the relevant text in the working languages they use at the conference.

ARTICLE 33 (CV)

Finances

MRC/31/18
MOD 475
to
483

In order to change the numbering of the subparagraphs.

Reasons: The paragraphs of Nos. 475 to 483 should be renumbered to indicate that they are subparagraphs of No. 475. The Editorial Committee could be instructed to consider this proposal.

ARTICLE 42 (CV)

Provisions for Amending this Convention

MRC/31/19
MOD 519

1. Any Member of the Union may propose any amendment to this Convention. Any such proposal ~~shall~~should, in order to ensure its timely transmission to, and consideration by, all the Members of the Union, reach the Secretary-General ~~not later than~~if possible eight months prior to the opening date fixed for the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Secretary-General shall, as soon as possible, but not later than six months prior to the latter date, forward any such proposal to all the Members of the Union.

Reasons: See MOD CS224.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

**Corrigendum 1 au
Document 32-F/E/S
16 août 1994
Original: anglais**

SEANCE PLENIERE

Pays-Bas, Portugal

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**Belgique**" dans la liste des pays cosignataires de ce document.

*Add "**Belgium**" in the list of countries cosponsoring this document.*

Añádase "**Bélgica**" en la lista de los países cofirmadores de este documento.

● Pour des raisons d'économie, ce document n'a été tiré qu'en un nombre restreint d'exemplaires. Les participants sont donc priés ●
de bien vouloir apporter à la réunion leurs documents avec eux, car il n'y aura pas d'exemplaires supplémentaires disponibles.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 32-E
4 July 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Portugal, Kingdom of the Netherlands

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF ALL ITU MEMBERS IN THE COUNCIL

1 Introduction

Many of the decisions taken by the last Plenipotentiary Conference (namely APP-92), supported by the reports of the Secretary-General and the Council, have as their ultimate goal the setting up of an ITU organization able to continue and increase its leading role in world telecommunications. The encouragement of active involvement in and commitment to the ITU work by all its Members is considered to be of the utmost importance. In this respect, it was underlined on several occasions that ITU should become an open organization.

One basic principle of such an open organization should undoubtedly be a structure which would guarantee a realistic chance for participation in each of its higher organs by all its Members.

The supreme body of the ITU is the Plenipotentiary Conference, whereas the ITU Council plays a key role in strategic and policy issues. It is indeed at Council level that important strategic and general policy plans as well as substantive decisions are prepared and (upon decision by the Plenipotentiary Conferences) implemented. Whereas, all Members of the Union can participate in the Plenipotentiary Conferences, participation in the Council is confined to 43 Members of the total membership (more than 180 countries). It is recognized, for practical reasons, that only a limited number of Members are able to participate at any particular time.

However, whilst all the elected officials of the Union and the members of the Radio Regulations Board are only eligible once for re-election (CV13 and CV20), the 43 Members of the Council are eligible for re-election without any limitation (CS54, CS61-a, CS65, CV7 and CV50) thus enabling a more or less static composition of the Council, as shown in the enclosed table.

In practice, this means that the majority of the ITU Members have for many years been excluded from direct involvement in the decision-making processes taken at Council level (namely on strategic and policy issues).

In our view, all Members should be given a fair chance to fully participate in the activities of the Council (including its committees and working groups) thereby strengthening their chances to be elected to the Council.

On various occasions, the possibility of establishing a system of rotation with respect to elections within ITU Council was raised by some Members, such as Portugal, who indeed presented a concrete proposal to the Plenipotentiary Conference held in Nice in 1989 (Document 114).

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

Effective rotation of the Council Members within each Region has concrete and obvious advantages, both for the Members and ITU itself:

- it will ensure enhanced possibilities for each Member from every Region to participate;
- it will lead to a greater commitment to and higher involvement in the ITU activities by all Members;
- as participation at Council level is of the greatest importance, it will permit a more detailed knowledge of processes and activities of the Union.

2 The election system in other international organizations

It may be useful at this stage to have a general overview on the systems in force in other international organizations, namely within United Nations agencies.

As far as the Universal Postal Union (UPU) is concerned, since 1957 the election of the Members of its Executive Council is subject to a principle of rotation. As a general rule, the 39 Members are elected by the Congress on the basis of geographic equitable distribution but they cannot be nominated in three successive elections. Furthermore at least half of the Council must be renewed at the occasion of every Congress. These rules result in a non-static distribution of seats over the years.

Notwithstanding, on some occasions it has been argued that implementation of a rotation system without any exception could imply that major contributors might not be properly represented. A practical mechanism for this purpose is contained in the Convention of International Civil Aviation (ICAO), with the allocation of a limited number of seats in the Council for the States of chief importance in air transport.

Additionally, in some international organizations the possibility of the constitution of groups of Members of a certain dimension is foreseen.

Finally, even when they do not have a mandatory rotation system, there are many organizations (namely within UN agencies) where observership status is established enabling the non-elected Members to attend meetings of their governing bodies, to receive documents and to be directly aware, in good time, of issues under discussion. In the ITU Council (including its committees and working groups) only specialized agencies of the United Nations Organization may be invited as observers "to be represented at meetings at which matters of common interest are to be discussed" (Rules 7 and 11 of the Council Rules of Procedure). However, this procedure, which cannot be considered as a real form of rotation, is closed to non-elected Members of the Union who may have a legitimate interest in the activities of the Council and its constituent bodies.

3 Proposal

With the aim of promoting greater interest and a more active participation in the ITU decision-making processes, the principle of rotation shall be strengthened, in order to guarantee that all Members have a realistic opportunity in obtaining a seat on the Council, through an institutionalized procedure which ensures an effective renovation of its membership.

In preparing this proposal, due consideration was given to the different possibilities which may be established to implement such a principle, assuming in any case that the existing distribution of seats between ITU Regions remain unchanged. Among those possibilities, one could envisage either a rotation system enabling Members with higher financial contributions to keep permanent seats (similar to the one from the Portuguese proposal to PP-89 - referred to in Document 114), or the establishment of a minimum number of seats to be change in each election (included in the "UPU system" - 50%), or an approach similar to the one applicable inside ITU to all elected posts (which

would lead to a single re-election for all seats), or finally a system based on the support gained in the previous elections (this last solution being supported by Chile in a contribution presented to the last Council session, in May 1994).

Having taken into account the pros and cons of all the possibilities referred to above, our proposal shall be based on the last of those, which limits the right to immediate re-election to those Members who, in previous elections, and within each Region, were voted among the top 60%, with those among the lower 40% of countries elected having to allow one plenipotentiary conference without presenting themselves to re-election. This gives the following results by Region:

Regions	Re-election possible	Re-election deferred
A	5	3
B	5	2
C	3	1
D	8	4
E	8	4

This procedure would guarantee to 29 Members the right to present themselves to re-election, that re-election being deferred by one period for 14 Members. With this solution, there will be a rotation of around 32% of the total Council seats at each election, other than the rotation generated by the result of the election itself.

From our point of view, this is indeed the system which is better suited to the international organization status of the ITU and would better guarantee the continuity of the Council's work, without causing any relevant instability during its implementation period in the near future.

4 Proposed amendments of the provisions of the Convention

ARTICLE 2 (CV)

Elections and Related Matters

The Council

POR/HOL/32/1
MOD 7

1. Except in the case of vacancies arising in the circumstances described in Nos. 10 to 12 below, the Members of the Union elected to the Council shall hold office until the date on which a new Council is elected. They shall be eligible for re-election. Re-election is possible only for those Members who, in the previous election and within each Region, were voted with the highest number of votes (within the top 60% of those elected), while those among the lower 40% must allow one mandate without presenting themselves to re-election, except when the number of candidates within each Region is not sufficient to fulfil the correspondent number of seats.

Reasons: To ensure effective rotation of the Council Members.

TABLE
History of Members elected to the ITU Council

	1947	1952	1959	1965	1973	1982	1989
Region A	ARG B CAN USA CLM	ARG B CAN USA MEX	ARG B CAN USA MEX CLM	ARG B CAN USA MEX VEN	ARG B CAN USA MEX VEN TRD	ARG B CAN USA MEX VEN CLM PRU	ARG B CAN USA MEX JMC CLM CUB
Region B	F G I SUI POR	F G I SUI E	F G I SUI E D	F G I SUI IRL D	F G I SUI E D S	F G I SUI E D S	F GRC I SUI E D S
Region C	URS YUG POL	URS YUG TCH	URS YUG TCH	URS YUG POL	URS HNG POL ROU	URS YUG DDR ROU	URS BUL DDR/ROU TCH
Region D	EGY	EGY	ETH MRC TUN	ETH MRC NIG ALG UGA MDG BEN	ETH MRC NIG ALG ZAI SEN TZA EGY CME	ETH MRC NIG ALG BEN SEN TZA EGY CME KEN ZMB	MLI MRC NIG ALG BEN SEN TZA EGY CME KEN BFA CPV
Region E	CHN PAK LBN TUR	CHN PAK IND TUR	CHN PHL IND IRN UAE AUS J	CHN PAK IND ARS LBN AUS J	CHN MAL IND IRN ARS AUS J LBN THA	CHN PAK IND KWT ARS AUS J LBN THA INS PHL	CHN PAK IND KWT ARS AUS J MLA THA INS PHL KOR



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 33-E
4 July 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN 1995-99

I have the honour to submit a draft strategic plan for the Union for the period 1995-99 as approved by the Council at its May 1994 Session.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. Introduction	3
II. The Overall Strategy and Priorities of the Union	4
A. The ITU Mission	4
B. The Changing Telecommunication Environment.....	4
C. A General Strategic Approach	6
D. General Policy and Program Priorities	8
III. Sectoral Strategies and Priorities	10
A. Radiocommunication.....	10
B. Standardization	12
C. Development.....	14
IV. Management and Personnel Strategies and Priorities.....	16
V. Financial Considerations	17
VI. Conclusions.....	18

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN 1995-99

I. Introduction

1. This report proposes a draft strategic plan for the International Telecommunication Union for the 1995-99 period. It is submitted by Council to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference, as required by CS 50 of the Geneva Constitution.
2. The basic purpose of this report is to recommend strategies and priorities which will enable the ITU to achieve the purposes set out in the Geneva Constitution and Convention, in light of changes in the telecommunication environment. As directed by APP Resolution 5, it is also intended to provide the strategic framework for the Union's overall budget for 1995-99, which will be established by the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference. The Council will adjust the plan as required in approving biennial budgets for 1996-97 and 1998-99.
3. The draft strategic plan presented in this report builds on work done in the current plenipotentiary period. As a result of the recommendations of the High Level Committee (HLC), the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP) of December, 1992 re-structured the Union so that it would be organized to respond to the new environment. Although improved structures and working methods are necessary conditions for success, they are not sufficient. With the new structures in place and the new working methods in the process of being implemented, the strategic focus for the next plenipotentiary period must shift to the activities of the Union. To achieve its purposes, the activities of the ITU must serve the changing needs of its membership - both Member Administrations and the "members" who participate in the Union's work - as efficiently and effectively as possible. The ITU may find it necessary to make further adjustments to the Union's structures and working methods at the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference. However, the dominant strategic theme, at least in the first part of the upcoming plenipotentiary period, must be better service to the Union's various constituencies and other parties with an interest in its work.
4. The report is organized as follows:
 - Section II summarizes the mission of the ITU as defined in the Geneva Constitution and Convention, outlines the main trends in the telecommunication environment which will create threats and opportunities for the Union in the 1995-99 timeframe, recommends a general strategy for achieving the ITU's purposes in this period, and sets out specific policies, plans and priorities for the Union as a whole;
 - Section III focusses on the challenges facing the Radiocommunication, Standardization and Development Sectors in carrying out the missions they have been given by the Geneva Constitution and Convention, and outlines the strategies which have been developed by the Sectors for responding to these challenges;
 - Section IV discusses the organizational, management and personnel strategies that must be put in place to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of ITU activities;
 - Section V presents considerations and options related to the financing of ITU activities in the 1995-99 period;
 - Section VI presents the report's conclusions.

II. The Overall Strategy and Priorities of the Union

A. The ITU Mission

5. The purposes of the ITU are set out in Article 1 of the Geneva Constitution. In essence, the Union's mission covers the following domains:

- **a technical domain:** to promote the development and efficient operation of telecommunication facilities, in order to improve the efficiency of telecommunication services, their usefulness, and their general availability to the public;
- **a development domain:** to promote and offer technical assistance to developing countries in the field of telecommunications, to promote the mobilization of the human and financial resources needed to develop telecommunications, and to promote the extension of the benefits of new telecommunications technologies to people everywhere;
- **a policy domain:** to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society.

This mission can be accomplished by the ITU in cooperation with other world and regional intergovernmental organizations and those non-governmental organizations concerned with telecommunications.

6. Article 1 of the Geneva Constitution and Convention also indicates the means intended to achieve this mission. These means are reinforced by the following principles:

- **cooperation** between ITU Member Administrations in policy matters with a view to achieving the highest possible degree of harmonization of their actions;
- **participation** by non-Administration entities and organizations in the activities of the ITU's Sectors;
- **information exchange** with ITU Members and with the wider telecommunications community.

B. The Changing Telecommunication Environment

7. A number of important trends in the international telecommunication environment will affect the ITU as it seeks to carry out its mission in the 1995-99 period.

8. **Restructuring of the Telecommunication Sector:** Telecommunications is being restructured and liberalized. This is being done by separating telecommunication operations from government administrations and by introducing competition in the provision of telecommunication equipment and services. As a result of these changes, the role of many ITU Member Administrations is changing. They were operators; now they are regulators. At the same time, the role of many operators and manufacturers is also changing, as monopoly gives way to competition in liberalized segments of the telecommunications market. These trends are changing the membership profile of the ITU and creating new needs and expectations on the part of Members and non-Administration participants alike. The priorities of the Union must therefore be re-examined and re-aligned to reflect the changed nature of the communities it is meant to serve.

9. **Technological Convergence:** The rapid development and convergence of telecommunications, computer, broadcasting and information technology are redefining the boundaries of the telecommunications industry, giving rise to new product and service opportunities, and posing new questions for government policy-makers and regulators. The development of advanced terrestrial and satellite-mobile communication systems and the parallel development of multimedia communication systems will raise issues concerning the priorities of all three ITU Sectors, the manner in which the benefits of these systems can be extended to developing countries, the

regulatory environment of convergent services, at the domestic and international level and the membership profile of the ITU. The Union's response to the phenomenon of technological convergence will determine whether or not it continues to serve the interests of the rapidly expanding telecommunication sector in the twenty-first century.

10. **Globalization:** Global telecommunication consortia are emerging as a result of alliances, mergers and acquisitions between national operators; and through the development of entirely new systems, including mobile satellite networks intended to provide global coverage through portable, hand-held terminals. The emergence of these global consortia and systems have the potential to fundamentally change the nature of international telecommunications. In the past, international services were jointly provided by national operators. In the future, they will increasingly be provided on a trans-national basis. The ITU will of course continue to provide a forum for developing technical, operational, and service standards for global systems, and for allocating spectrum to these services. The question of how policies for global telecommunication systems should be harmonized will be one of the most important and difficult new issues faced by the ITU during the next plenipotentiary period. The exchange of technical information and regulatory experiences will assist all Members in making informed national policy choices regarding infrastructure alternatives, the role of competition, licensing and restructured regulatory regimes. National regulatory responses to global telecommunications systems are of particular interest. However, at present there is no appropriate forum in the ITU or elsewhere for harmonizing other elements of policy to facilitate the operation of these systems.

11. **The Global Information Economy and Society:** Technological progress and the globalization of telecommunication operations are closely related to the emergence of today's global information economy and society. These effects are particularly notable in the development of the global economy. Advances in telecommunications have unified world financial, currency and commodity markets in "real-time" trading systems, supported the development of global corporations, and changed the distribution of work between developed and developing countries in the manufacturing and service sectors. As well as supporting the globalization of economic activity, telecommunications and information goods and services are now recognized as important global industries in their own right. Participants in the recently-concluded Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations saw telecommunications as the key to expanding trade in services, as well as to improving trade efficiency in other sectors. Telecommunications also exercise an important influence on world-wide consumer demands, expectations and tastes through the dissemination of advertising and cultural products. These trends are combining to create new expectations concerning international telecommunications on the part of the international community. They are leading to the development of telecommunications-related decisions in other international organizations, most notably the GATT. If the ITU is to play "a leading role" in the information economy and society of the twenty-first century, it should establish, in cooperation with international and regional organizations, a vision of the role telecommunications will play in global economic and social development, communicate this vision to other international organizations, and coordinate its activities with them in pursuit of mankind's common goals.

12. **Geopolitical Change:** The rise of the global information economy and society has been accompanied by significant geopolitical changes, as structures which were built on military and political foundations have been adjusted to take account of economic and social developments. In this respect, one of the most important trends has been the development of strong regional economic and trading alliances, most notably in Europe, North America and the Asia-Pacific region. The aim of these alliances is to integrate and strengthen the economies of the regions, to better position them to compete in the global economy. In general, regional organizations have recognized the central role played by telecommunications in economic development and competitiveness. Some have therefore sought to develop regional strategies and policies which will support the growth of telecommunications, in order to further regional economic and social development. In some cases, regional institutions have been developed that closely mirror the activities of the ITU. The Union's

strategies and priorities should address the respective roles and responsibilities of the ITU, other international organizations, and their regional counterparts.

13. **The Development Gap:** In the information economy and society, telecommunications development should no longer be viewed solely in terms of assistance provided from developed to developing countries. It must be seen in the much broader context of sustainable global development. In this perspective, the development of telecommunications is interdependent with the other elements of economic and social development. They are mutually reinforcing and should be pursued in ways that preserve and enhance the natural and human environment. Since telecommunications is now recognized as an essential infrastructure for all human development, universal access to at least basic telecommunication services should be viewed as a fundamental objective by the international community. A decade ago, the Maitland Commission suggested to the ITU that this goal should be reached by the year 2000. While there have been notable advances in some developing countries, there has been very little progress in the fifty or so Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Overall, the gap between the developed and developing worlds has widened. However, new technologies promise to make it possible to achieve the goal of universal access to basic services and to extend some of the benefits of new technologies to developing countries. Closing the development gaps between the LDCs and other developing countries, and between the developed and developing worlds, will require a concerted effort between ITU Members and "members", between Sectors, and between the ITU and other international and regional organizations.

14. Readers are urged to refer to the ITU's "World Telecommunication Development Report" of March 1994 for information and analysis on some of the key trends in the changing telecommunication environment.

C. A General Strategic Approach

15. For the last 129 years, the ITU's fundamental mission has been technical. The greater part of the Union's resources are allocated to this mission, and its greatest successes have been in this area. The ITU is the only international organization with a thorough technical knowledge of telecommunications, not only because Member countries are represented by telecommunication administrations, but because the world's leading suppliers of telecommunication goods and services participate so actively in ITU activities. The Union's strategy should be built on its core technical competence in telecommunications.

16. In developing a strategy based on this foundation, it will be necessary to maintain and strengthen the ITU's role in standardization, in radiocommunication, and in assisting the developing countries in developing their telecommunication networks. This will be done through the activities of the three Sectors and by establishing closer links among them.

17. As a result of the changes that have taken place in the structure of the world telecommunication sector, public policies, legislative frameworks and regulatory institutions are now playing a more decisive role in the development of telecommunications. In addition, the emergence of global telecommunication operators and the GATT agreement on a global framework for regulating trade in telecommunication goods and services strongly indicate that reviewing and updating the ITU's role in the regulation of international telecommunications should be a strategic priority for the 1995-99 period. This may require the adaptation of the Union's traditional strengths. In particular, with the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO) as the successor to the GATT, the interplay between the activities of the ITU and the WTO on telecommunications matters will have to be considered, and some adjustments in jurisdiction or procedures may ultimately be necessary. The Union should establish an effective liaison immediately with the WTO to identify issues at an early stage and avoid duplication or inconsistent activities. More generally, to maintain its claim to global technical pre-eminence in matters relating to telecommunications, the Members of the ITU and the headquarters staff should develop a core technical competence in the areas of telecommunications policy, law and regulation.

18. Priority for telecommunications development is a relatively new element in the ITU mission. However, it is clear that relatively little progress has been made in the decade since the Maitland report toward the fundamental development goal of universal access to basic telecommunication services. In the next plenipotentiary period, demonstrable success in the ITU's development mission will be critical to the Union's future as an international organization and a member of the United Nations family. ITU Members and the world community are unlikely to wait another ten years to see if the Union can contribute to the achievement of this goal.

19. As the High Level Committee noted, the telecommunications needs of developing countries are great, while the resources of the ITU are limited and currently declining. In this situation, the Union's strategy should be to use the leverage provided by its core technical competencies to help achieve its development mission. Improved cooperation and coordination between the Standardization, Radiocommunication and Development Sectors is one of the essential elements of this strategy. In addition, as discussed above, cooperation, coordination and the exchange of experience and information among Members in policy matters should be added to the inventory of the ITU. Strengthening the Union's technical pre-eminence in telecommunications will position the ITU to be a credible partner in development - to the service providers and equipment manufacturers who are driving the development of telecommunications worldwide, to the private investors and public institutions that possess the financial resources needed by developing countries, and to the other international organizations involved in infrastructure, economic and social development programs which increasingly depend for their success on telecommunications.

20. The policy role of the ITU adopted by the APP may in the long run prove to be of the greatest strategic significance to the Union.

21. The ITU's technical competence in telecommunications matters, combined with the access it provides to a global network of telecommunication experts and leaders, puts at the Union's disposal information resources which are of potentially enormous value. Products and services which could be developed using these resources would be of interest to telecommunication equipment suppliers and service providers, investors, government policy-makers, planners, international and regional organizations, the academic community, consultants, and the public at large. In the 1995-99 timeframe, the most appropriate strategy for developing the ITU's broad policy role will be to focus the attention of the international community on the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society. In this respect, more effective exploitation of the Union's information resources is one of the key ingredients to a successful strategy. To date, the ITU has not exploited these resources to anything like their potential, except in the operations of the TELECOM exhibits and fora. More effective exploitation of the ITU's information resources will help the Union achieve its purposes. In addition, an information resources strategy could provide new streams of revenue, and enhance its development mission by facilitating alliances with other development partners.

22. The ITU is an intergovernmental organization, and its Members clearly wish it to remain so. The need to preserve the intergovernmental nature of the ITU is therefore a fundamental premise in strategic planning for the Union for the 1995-99 timeframe. However, great advantage can be derived from enhanced participation of the private sector in the ITU. In fact, with the changes that are taking place in the structure of telecommunications, continued participation by non-Administration entities and organizations is a pre-requisite to achievement of the ITU's purposes, as stated in the Constitution. It is the surest, and possibly the only, guarantee that the Union will retain its pre-eminent competence in telecommunications. It is one of the sources of the ITU's "competitive advantage" as an international organization. The need to maintain and enhance the unique character of the ITU as a partnership between the public and private sectors is therefore a fundamental strategic premise.

23. As the Union develops its strategy in the 1995-99 timeframe, its Member Administrations must remain ever conscious of the strategic need to maintain and strengthen the relationship between the public and private sectors within the ITU. Members must be prepared to adjust the ITU's structures

and working methods if it is in the long-term interest of the Union to do so. By the time of the next Plenipotentiary Conference in 1998, the Union should have a much clearer idea than it does at present of the role and functions of its non-Administration members.

24. The Union's strategy in the upcoming plenipotentiary period should be to approach this issue on a practical basis. By first determining the needs of ITU Member Administrations and Sector "members" (i.e. "Big-M" and "small-m" members), it should then be possible to examine how adequately these needs are served by existing structures and working methods, and thereby determine whether adjustments are required. As stated previously, the best strategic approach to this issue is not to discuss abstract models and theories, but to look at the concrete, evolving needs of ITU constituents.

D. General Policy and Program Priorities

25. The following policy and program priorities are recommended for consideration within the budgetary limits to be adopted to carry out this strategy in the next plenipotentiary period:

1. Strengthening the Foundations of the Union

26. In order to increase the effectiveness of the ITU, the following actions should be considered for the next plenipotentiary period:

- The needs of ITU Member Administrations, non-Administration participants, the world telecommunications sector including telecommunication user groups and development partners, should be systematically analysed in order to determine what they require and expect from the Union. This should initially be done on a comprehensive basis and as a matter of urgency by the 1995 Council. Further and possibly more targeted analysis should be conducted at regular intervals throughout the plenipotentiary period.
- The participation in Union activities of non-Administration entities and organizations should be enhanced. Because of the intergovernmental nature of the ITU, this should be done in the first instance by encouraging national entities and organizations to participate in national delegations and in fora established by Member Administrations for developing national positions for ITU meetings and conferences.
- The terms and conditions under which "members" participate in Union activities should be reviewed and updated in light of their changing needs and the ITU's changing requirements. A study program should also be undertaken to determine under what conditions "very small-m" entities and non-profit organizations might take part in ITU activities. The impact of these changes on the financial balance between the three ITU Sectors should be carefully monitored.
- Linkages between the activities of the three ITU Sectors should be increased, and synergies between Radiocommunication, Standardization and Development reinforced.

2. Broadening the Scope of Union Activities

27. At the same time as the Union seeks to strengthen its current core competencies to ensure its technical pre-eminence in international telecommunications. It must take cognizance of the rapid changes taking place in the telecommunication environment and in the needs of its Members:

- Considering that a purpose of the Union is to promote, at the international level, a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society, and recognizing that ITU Member Administrations realize the need for constant review of their own telecommunication policies and legislation and for coordination with those of other Members in the rapidly changing telecommunications environment, APP Resolution 15 recognized the possible need to organize a forum in which ITU members could discuss their telecommunications policies and strategies. This could be

done through one of the solutions listed in Document PP94/25 for a new forum to discuss telecommunication policy or through a combination of initiatives, without prescriptive regulatory outcomes.

- The impact of the GATT Uruguay Round Agreement, the implications of technological convergence, and global telecommunication systems should be topics of priority consideration in these fora.
- As recommended by the HLC, developments which might lead to the need in a future plenipotentiary period to hold a World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT), as provided for in Article 25 of the Geneva Constitution, should be kept under review.
- The Union should develop strategies to more effectively exploit its information resources. There is a huge and growing demand for information about telecommunications. By capitalizing on the technical information available through its Radiocommunication, Standardization, and Development Study Groups, the data collected by the Standardization and Development Sectors, and the telecommunication indicators program, the ITU could respond to this demand and increase the revenues of its publications program. In developing an ITU information resources strategy along these lines, the terms and conditions under which ITU Members should obtain access to ITU information resources must be carefully considered, and care taken to avoid policies which would create incentives for companies to simply purchase ITU information products and services instead of becoming Sector members.

3. Increasing the Union's Leverage

28. The ITU's broadened and reinforced technical competence in all matters relating to global telecommunications will position the Union to play an increasingly predominant role in issues relating to the global information economy and society. Key priorities in the 1995-99 timeframe are:

- Strategic alliances should be developed with other international and regional organizations which have an important influence on the development of telecommunications. At the international level, cooperation with the new WTO, the OECD, the World Bank and UNESCO should be priorities. At the regional level, regional standardization, development and financial organizations are of the greatest concern.
- The ITU's relationship with the rest of the United Nations system should be strengthened. In the global information economy and society, telecommunications will be increasingly important to the activities of all international organizations, particularly those involved in large-scale peace, security and development projects. By working in partnership with other organizations and making its core technical competence in telecommunications available to support their activities, the ITU will leverage its own resources and multiply the effectiveness of its activities.
- The Union's public information capabilities should be increased. At present, the ITU is surely one of the least known international organizations, in spite of the fact that the development of the global telecommunications network is increasingly vital to the welfare of humanity. The Members of the Union have asked it to play a leadership role in the international community. To do this, the ITU must communicate its message more effectively than it does at present.

III. Sectoral Strategies and Priorities

A. Radiocommunication

A.1. *The Radiocommunication Sector Mission*

29. Consistent with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention (Geneva 1992), the mission of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector is, *inter alia*, to ensure rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum by all radiocommunication services, including those using the geostationary-satellite orbit, and to carry out studies on radiocommunication matters by:

- ensuring that the Radio Regulations continue to respond to the needs of the international community through world and regional radiocommunication conferences;
- coordinating efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries;
- making Recommendations on technical radiocommunication matters through Radiocommunication Assemblies and study groups;
- providing the products and services necessary to accomplish the Sector's purposes through the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Radio Regulations Board;
- developing an appropriate set of rules of procedures for use in the application of the Radio Regulations and decisions of competent radiocommunication conferences, and approved by the Radio Regulations Board.

A.2. *The Radiocommunication Environment*

30. Notably, the radiocommunication environment is characterized by:

- technological convergence of information technology and telecommunications;
- rapid technological development, and the widespread application of digital techniques to most space and terrestrial systems, including mobile communications and new television and sound broadcasting systems;
- increasing demand for the limited radio-frequency spectrum and orbital positions from space and terrestrial systems, different services and service providers, and different countries;
- growing competition in the marketplace between "wired" and "wireless" communications;
- the growing recognition of the economic value of frequencies and orbital positions leading to new approaches to national spectrum management in some countries;
- the growing role of regional organizations and private sector collaboration.

A.3. *The Radiocommunication Sector Strategy*

31. The strategy of the Radiocommunication Sector is to ensure that the ITU remains the pre-eminent global body for radiocommunications.

The objectives of the Radiocommunication Sector to achieve this strategy are to carry out the functions laid down in the Convention, and specifically in 1995-1999:

- to develop and adopt more precise criteria for frequency sharing and coordination of new and existing systems in both space and terrestrial environments;
- to complete the simplification of the Radio Regulations and consider any consequential impact on the Radiocommunication Sector;

- in close collaboration with the Telecommunication Development Sector, and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector as appropriate, to conduct information meetings and world and regional seminars, accelerate the development of Handbooks, and facilitate the development of automated spectrum management systems;
- to continue to improve the working methods and cost-effectiveness of the Radiocommunication Sector, and to aim at more efficient Radiocommunication Assemblies and Radiocommunication Conferences;
- to optimize cooperation with the other Sectors and organizations and to minimize duplication of effort;
- to facilitate the development and introduction of new technologies;
- to implement efficient means in order to promote broader participation by Members, particularly developing countries, and others in all the activities of the Radiocommunication Sector;
- to ensure that the Radio Regulations and the rights of Member Administrations and service providers are respected;
- to ensure that the Radio Regulations Board carries out its functions in the sensitive area of the use made of frequency bands and satellite orbits in a manner which maintains the confidence of Member Administrations.

A.4. Priorities of the Radiocommunication Sector for 1995-99

32. The priorities of the Radiocommunication Sector for 1995-1999, in addition to those identified by future conferences, are:

- to facilitate the development and introduction of Mobile-Satellite Services (MSS) and Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunication Systems (FPLMTS), including the development of relevant sharing conditions;
- to facilitate the development and introduction of digital television, including High-Definition Television (HDTV), and digital sound broadcasting;
- to provide assistance as requested by a WTDC to facilitate the introduction of modern radio systems to assist the developing countries in raising penetration levels, particularly in rural areas;
- to facilitate timely coordination between new systems and existing systems in both space and terrestrial environments;
- to expand the assistance offered to Member Administrations in registering frequency assignments and in applying the Radio Regulations, with special attention to developing countries;
- to assure that the Radio Regulations are respected in the increasingly competitive and commercial radiocommunications environment;
- in relation to improving the working methods of the Sector, to address options for:
 - early establishment of user-friendly document exchange capability;
 - accelerated development of recommendations and improvement in publication mechanisms (reduce unit cost and time to publish, provide wider distribution and electronic availability);
 - increased use of informatics for the notification and processing of frequency assignments;
 - a flexible organizational structure in the Radiocommunication Bureau with special attention to the training and development of the Bureau's staff;

- to promote the development of a Global Information Infrastructure (GII);
- to encourage the participation by non-Administration entities and organizations in the activities of the Radiocommunication Sector.

A.5 The Radiocommunication Sector Actions

33. Taking into account the mission, environment, strategy, objectives and priorities the intended actions of the Radiocommunication Sector include:

- conduct of information meetings, world and regional seminars and assistance to Administrations with special attention to developing countries, e.g. through the development of Handbooks;
- further development of cooperation with other Sectors and organizations and avoidance of duplication;
- increased use of informatics and information technologies including the development of an automated spectrum management system;
- development of a flexible organizational structure, working methods, modern communications means and Bureau's staff training and development;
- recognition that the ITU is an organization providing services to Administrations and members of the three Sectors;
- enhanced participation by non-Administration entities and organizations.

B. Standardization

B.1. The Standardization Sector Mission

34. Consistent with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992), the mission of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector is to fulfil the purposes of the Union relating to telecommunication standardization by studying technical, operational and tariff questions and adopting Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

B.2. The Standardization Environment

35. The standardization environment is characterized by:

- rapid technological change and shortened innovation cycles;
- rapid development and convergence of telecommunications, broadcasting, computer and information technology;
- rapid growth of new products and services;
- heightened competition between and among network operators, service providers and equipment suppliers;
- increasing involvement of "non-Administrations" in the standardization process;
- the growing influence of regional standardization organizations and industry fora;
- a worldwide shift from a "technology-driven" to a "market-driven" approach to standardization;

- a parallel shift from an all-embracing "theoretical" to a "practical" approach with emphasis on rapid implementation;
- emergence of global telecommunications operators and systems.

B.3. The Standardization Sector Strategy

36. The goal of the Standardization Sector is to ensure that the ITU remains the pre-eminent global telecommunication standardization body. Strategies to achieve this goal include:

- adopting a market-oriented approach to standardization;
- delivering high-quality products (i.e. Recommendations) on time ("value for money");
- clearly defining the role of the ITU in relation to regional standardization bodies and industry fora;
- developing appropriate agreements and cooperative relationships with these standardization partners;
- within the ITU-T's area of competence, focussing on high priority standardization areas;
- continuing to improve the working methods of the Standardization Sector, including improved and accelerated development and approval of Recommendations;
- enhancing participation and involvement by "non-Administration" entities and organizations in the standardization process.

B.4. The Priorities of the Standardization Sector for 1995-99

37. The Standardization Sector's priorities for 1995-99 are:

- to develop global standards for incorporating the new technologies, services and capabilities in telecommunications networks, e.g.
 - Intelligent Networks (IN);
 - Broadband Integrated Services Digital Network (B-ISDN);
 - Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM);
 - Universal Personal Telecommunications (UPT);
 - Multimedia Communication Systems (MCS);
 - Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunication Systems (FPLMTS);
 - Global Virtual Network Service (GVNS);
- to develop global standards required to manage increasingly complex telecommunication networks:
 - Telecommunication Management Network (TMN);
 - standards relating to quality of service and network performance;
 - numbering plans;
- to continue to develop and review tariff and accounting principles for international telecommunications;

- to continue the review of new and existing work and its distribution between ITU-R and ITU-T;
- to optimize cooperation with the other Sectors of the Union and to minimize duplication of effort;
- to continue to improve the efficiency of the ITU standardization process;
- to continue to cooperate with other global and regional standardization organizations and industry fora to harmonize the development and implementation of global telecommunication standards.

C. Development

C.1 The Development Sector Mission

38. Under the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992), the ITU Development Sector has a dual role reflecting the Union's status as a United Nations specialized agency and as an executing agency for implementing development projects under the UN development system or other funding arrangements. In all its efforts, the ITU Development Sector is working towards the broad aim that all countries in the world should have effective telecommunication networks and services, based on the most appropriate technology. Its mission is:

- to raise awareness of the importance of telecommunications for national economic and social development;
- to provide information and advice on policy and structural options;
- to promote the development, expansion and operation of international, regional and national telecommunication networks by reinforcing capabilities for human resource development, planning, management, resource mobilization, and research and development, in cooperation with other ITU Sectors, other international and regional organizations and in partnership with the private sector;
- to give special attention to the requirements of and provide assistance to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

C.2 The Development Environment

39. The telecommunications development environment is characterized by the following trends:

- the restructuring and liberalization of the telecommunications sector at the national and international level, so that the provision of telecommunication services is increasingly governed by the laws of competition;
- overall, the gap between developed and developing countries has narrowed slightly in terms of access to basic telephone services, but has arguably widened where advanced telecommunication services are concerned;
- rapid development of telecommunications in some countries, particularly in the Asia-Pacific and Latin American regions, tied to general economic growth;
- little progress in other countries, particularly in the Africa region, where economic growth has stagnated and telecommunications has not been restructured;
- a change in the UNDP strategy which now emphasizes national execution of development projects rather than international execution through specialized agencies;

- a consequent drop in project execution funding which has been only partially offset by a rise in funds-in-trust and voluntary contributions, and consequently has reduced the financial resources available to the Development Sector to discharge its dual role referred to in paragraph 38;
- a shift in the global development paradigm from "aid to trade", with a consequent emphasis on policy and regulatory frameworks which create open markets and encourage foreign investment.

C.3 The Development Sector Strategy

40. The strategy of the Development Sector is based on three main areas:

Direct assistance - The Development Sector provides assistance to countries, in particular developing countries, to strengthen, expand and harmonize their telecommunications networks and services by:

- assisting countries to create the necessary policy, strategic and investment environment that will allow and enable the successful development of telecommunications;
- assisting the telecommunications sector to develop and strengthen its institutional capacity;
- assisting the telecommunications sector to develop plans;
- assisting those who are involved in the telecommunications sector to acquire the necessary and appropriate knowledge and expertise in the latest developments in telecommunications.

Partnership - In the second area, the ITU Development Sector plays a catalytic and facilitating role in encouraging all the actors in telecommunications to work together in telecommunications development. More specifically, the ITU-D promotes and facilitates the active involvement of developed countries and the international community in the development process by:

- working cooperatively with other international and national organizations in order to promote an integrated approach to sustainable development, particularly in rural areas through an Integrated Rural Development (IRD) approach;
- working cooperatively with regional telecommunication organizations and with the global, regional and national development and financing organizations;
- encouraging the private sector to participate in the activities of the Development Sector;
- mobilizing resources in support of telecommunications development projects.

Resource Development and Mobilization - including financial and human resources, technology, information and expertise for telecommunications development, through constant action by the Development Sector to:

- identify sources of financing;
- develop human resources management tools and systems;
- develop and manage information databases of interest for the development process.

C.4 Priorities of the Development Sector for 1995-99

41. The priorities of the Development Sector are:

- implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan with emphasis on a special programme of assistance to the LDCs;

- acting on Resolutions adopted by the WTDC regarding the activities of Development Study Groups;
- further development of the world and regional telecommunication indicators.

IV. Management and Personnel Strategies and Priorities

42. To support the strategies and priorities proposed in this report, the Secretariat should continue the process of management reform which was begun in the current plenipotentiary period, following the recommendations made by the consultants and the High Level Committee. Priorities for the 1995-99 period include:

- continuing to develop and integrate the strategic planning, operational planning, financial management and performance management systems that have been put in place during the current plenipotentiary period;
- continuing to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the ITU's conference services;
- developing and implementing a strategy for electronic and paper publications;
- continuing to develop the ITU information systems and services strategy, particularly services such as TIES/ITUDOC which benefit members.

43. The ITU staff are among the Union's most precious resources. To enable the secretariat to effectively assist ITU members in adapting the organization's activities to the rapidly changing telecommunications environment, a global approach should be taken to the development and management of the ITU's human resources within the framework of the UN Common System. Key priorities for the 1995-99 period are:

- **post classification** - the development of criteria which will ensure that posts are classified at levels which will attract highly qualified candidates, by taking due account of
 - the highly technical requirements of many ITU professional positions which need specialized expertise but do not entail extensive managerial responsibilities;
 - the important managerial requirements of some other positions, where the need for the relevant knowledge, skills, aptitudes, and experience outweighs the technical requirements;
- **manning table** - the profile of established posts and the distribution of permanent and fixed-term contracts should be reviewed
 - in general, to achieve a better balance between permanent and fixed-term contracts across the secretariat;
 - in particular, to achieve a better balance between the situation of staff in the BDT and the other secretariats;
- **recruitment and promotion** - the development and implementation of recruitment and promotion policies and procedures designed
 - to ensure equitable geographical representation within the ITU ;
 - to increase the representation of women in professional positions;
 - to allow for the development of a dynamic work force by creating suitable positions for the entry of recent university graduates;
 - to ensure career development and internal promotions;

- **organizational and career development** - the strengthening of the organization and the enhancement of career development opportunities through
 - the implementation of a comprehensive in-service training program, with the provision of the necessary financial resources;
 - the use of D.2 level positions in the Bureaux and the General Secretariat;
 - the provision of career guidance, planning and counselling services.

Some of these measures are described in greater detail in separate documents to the Plenipotentiary Conference, in particular in Documents PP94/12, 28, 29 and 34.

V. Financial Considerations

44. The strategic plan proposed in this report calls upon the ITU to undertake a number of policy and program initiatives in the next plenipotentiary period. This section of the plan outlines the financial factors that should be considered by the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference when examining these proposals and presents global options for the 1995-99 period.

45. ***The Income Side of the ITU Budget:*** The ordinary income of the ITU comes from three main sources:

- assessed contributions of Member Administrations to the ordinary budget of the Union;
- assessed contributions of "members" of the ITU Sectors to the ordinary budget of the Union;
- support cost income earmarked to cover the cost of technical cooperation projects executed by the ITU Development Sector on behalf of the UNDP;

46. An analysis of income trends indicates that:

- assessed contributions from Member Administrations and "members" to the ordinary budget has reached a plateau; income from these sources appears unlikely to grow dramatically and may begin to decline;
- UNDP funding has declined precipitously in the current plenipotentiary period. It appears unlikely that this trend will be reversed because of the change in strategy at the UNDP.

47. These income trends are strategically significant and should be taken into account in formulating ITU policies and plans for the forthcoming plenipotentiary period. They must also be placed in perspective. Today, 86 % of the ITU's ordinary income comes from the contributions of Member Administrations. "Small-m" members contribute a further 12%, while the remaining 2% comes from the UNDP and funds-in-trust. However, the contributions of Member Administrations are the only income source which will be highly predictable to delegates at the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference.

48. ***The Expenditure Side of the ITU Budget:*** The ITU has both fixed and variable expenditures.

- 75% of the Union's fixed expenditures are on staff costs. The bulk of the remaining fixed expenses goes towards maintaining and improving physical facilities;
- the Union's variable expenditures are mainly related to its program of conferences and meetings. Approximately 20 % of the ITU's total expenditures fall in this class.

49. In considering expenditure ceilings for the forthcoming plenipotentiary period, it must be borne in mind that the overall ceiling cannot simply be extrapolated from the ceiling established by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, even under a scenario of zero real growth. This is principally because of

differences in the conference cycle between the 1990-94 and 1995-99 periods and because the structure of the BDT which was established at Nice has now been fully implemented. It should also be borne in mind that the global cuts first imposed at Nairobi and renewed at Nice have made it more difficult for the Secretariat, because of the progressive reduction of the means available to it, to serve the needs of ITU members, at a time when the number of Members and "members" has continued to grow and their needs have increased.

50. Against this background, the Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to consider four expenditure scenarios for 1995-99:

- Option 1 is based on the 1995 provisional budget. It covers conferences and meetings planned for 1996-99, with zero growth in documentation. ITU-D would remain at the 1995 provisional budget level for the period 1996-99. There would be no step increase for staff costs.
- Option 2 includes option 1 plus a step increase in staff costs and a volume increase for documentation in the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors;
- Option 3 includes option 2 plus increases in the ceiling resulting from reinstatement of the staff expenditures which were cut from the 1995 draft provisional budget as a result of the "global cuts" policy. It also provides additional funds for the maintenance of the ITU buildings as from 1996.
- Option 4 contains the same features as option 3 and provides in addition for the full implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan.

51. In light of the many changes that are taking place in the telecommunications environment, Members may wish to consider undertaking a comprehensive study of the financial foundations of the Union during the next plenipotentiary period, involving participation by the Members and "members". The scope of the study should cover not only the regular income but also the extra budgetary resources which can supplement the implementation of the strategic plan. The study may also cover cost-sharing of ITU regular activities among its Members.

VI. Conclusions

52. Once they have made decisions regarding the policy and program initiatives proposed in this report, delegates to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference will need to consider carefully the financial strategies available to them for funding the ITU strategic plan for the next plenipotentiary period.

53. As indicated in the introduction to this report, the main strategic challenge of the forthcoming plenipotentiary period is to align the activities of the ITU with the changing needs of its Member Administrations, non-Administration participants in the activities of the ITU Sectors, the telecommunications sector, and the world community. The willingness of the ITU's constituents and other interested parties to support the Union and their satisfaction with the services they receive will be the real test of how successfully the strategy recommended in this report is developed and executed. Throughout the forthcoming plenipotentiary period, it will be incumbent on Council to closely monitor the evolution of the telecommunications environment and to adjust the Union's strategy accordingly.

54. In conclusion, the Union's overall strategic goal should be to ensure that the ITU has clearly established its pre-eminence in international telecommunications by the time of the next Plenipotentiary Conference in 1998, and that the ITU is recognized as the global focal point for all matters relating to telecommunications in the global information economy and society of the 21st century.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 34-E
5 July 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary General

DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN: PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT ISSUES

The attached text is submitted at the request of the Council to be considered in conjunction with Section IV of the draft Strategic Plan (Document PP-94/33) on "Management and Personnel Strategies and Priorities". It provides the Plenipotentiary Conference with more detailed information on these issues.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex : 1

STRATEGIC PLAN: PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT ISSUES

I. In adhering to the Common System, the ITU has made clear its intention to be a part of the United Nations family; it has reflected this in its basic instrument and in various Resolutions of Plenipotentiary Conferences. In the period that has elapsed since the ITU adhered to and adopted the criteria which form the basis of the Common System, several events and developments have occurred which have led the Council to adopt measures designed to improve the situation of the staff of the Union while remaining in conformity with the basic principles of the Common System and the relevant decisions of the United Nations General Assembly. However, doubts have begun to creep in as to the correct functioning of the consultative bodies of the Common System. The report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference describes the measures adopted by the Council since the Nice Conference.

II. The main difficulty lies in the fact that the System is not set up in such a way as to enable a small organization like the ITU to take account of the high level of technicality of its sphere of operation. The rapid evolution of this sphere has meant that the staff of the Union and the working methods of its Sectors must be in a constant state of adaptation in order to keep pace with that evolution, and that staff responsibilities have increased. In order to deal with this situation, the Council should in future establish criteria in keeping with the Common System which allow for the level of posts to be fixed according to the level of technicality required.

III. The entire staffing structure of the Union, from the General Service to the elected officials, should be re-examined with a view to its improvement in the form of:

- a balanced distribution between permanent and fixed-term contracts;
- a better balance between managerial and technical responsibilities;
- a better male/female balance in all the secretariats;
- a better level of adaptation to modern means of communication, while keeping the interests of the staff in mind.

A. GENERAL SERVICES

The work of the large majority of General Service staff members is concerned with conferences and publications, both of which areas tend to fluctuate according to the programme of conferences and meetings and the number and volume of documents to be processed. The next Council should consider a study to be carried out by the Secretary-General with a view to achieving a better balance between permanent and non-permanent staff, as well as all the consequences which could result from a new publications policy involving greater use of modern means of communication. Any moves in this direction should take into account the interests of the existing staff.

B. PROFESSIONALS

1. Many of the professional staff are telecommunication engineers or experts. Some of them have technical responsibilities which are not necessarily associated with managerial responsibilities, the latter being the prime consideration in establishing the level of the post. The next Council should consider those provisions within the Common System which would enable it to offset that situation.

2. Most of the posts in the former Technical Cooperation Department were fixed-term posts in view of the fluctuating nature of UNDP-financed programmes. The creation of the Telecommunication Development Sector, with more stable functions, should result in a greater number of permanent posts. The next Council should re-examine the staffing of the BDT with a view to achieving a balance between permanent and non-permanent staff members that is similar to that found in the other two Sectors.

3. In re-examining the balance between permanent and fixed-term contracts, it should be borne in mind that:

- each of the Sectors needs a permanent nucleus of staff for those activities which are themselves permanent in nature;
- when dealing with highly technical matters, all of the Sectors can have need, for specific periods, of experts who are constantly in contact with "the field";
- in the BDT, it may be necessary to maintain a reserve of fixed-term contracts in order to remain flexible to the fluctuating volume of projects to be managed.

C. D.1 AND D.2 LEVELS

4. The Council examined the matter at its 1993 session and adopted the principle of introducing the D.2 level. In addition, it requested a more detailed study on the need to introduce the D.2 level in the three Bureaux. In accordance with the guidelines that will be adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council will determine the posts, both within the General Secretariat and the Bureaux, to be included in the new D.2 category, along with their profile and the relevant procedures governing access thereto.

IV. In view of the increasing importance being accorded to management techniques, the next Council should reconsider the qualifications required for top posts, including at the D.1, and possibly the D.2, grades, with a view to stipulating that candidates must have knowledge or experience in the field of management.

V. With a view to favouring an increase in the numbers of female staff in the ITU, the Plenipotentiary Conference is recommended to invite the Members of the Union to take the necessary steps to promote applications by women in response to vacancy notices published by the General Secretariat for posts in the Professional and higher categories, and particularly for technical posts within the Union's three Bureaux.

VI. Training constitutes an integral part of human resources planning. As such it should serve both the needs of management for improved organizational efficiency and the career development needs of the staff. Increased awareness of the importance of appropriate training, closely matching the needs of the organization, is one of the very positive outcomes of the Management by Objectives project. A continuing effort to promote such synergy among different efficiency-enhancing activities is to be maintained during the next plenipotentiary period. This implies, of course, a concurrent effort in providing the necessary financial and human-resource support to such activities.

VII. The interest shown by a staff member in in-service training, together with favourable annual evaluations relating to his work performance and conduct, should normally provide opportunities to rise to a higher grade, following a reasonable period of time at his existing grade, through the application of the selection procedures laid down in the Staff Regulations.

VIII. Some of the recommendations contained in this section are described in greater detail in Documents Nos. PP94/12, 28 and 29.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Addendum 1 to
Document 35-E
12 July 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION SYSTEM AS APPLICABLE TO THE ENTITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN ADMINISTRATIONS

The purpose of this report is to provide background information on issues relating to the financial contributions of entities and organizations other than administrations participating in ITU activities. It was originally prepared at the request of the Council Working Group on Strategic Policies and Plans to facilitate discussion of these issues. The report was presented to the 1994 Session of Council as Document C94/53(Add1). The Council decided that, at that stage, it could not take a decision on the issue of financial contributions and instructed the General Secretariat to draw up a report reflecting the opinions voiced, which could be submitted to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference or to a future session of Council. This report responds to the Council's instructions.

A. Introduction

1. The Council Working Group on Strategic Policies and Plans at its first meeting in Madrid, December 1993, agreed that:

- "members" of the Sectors should be able to make voluntary contributions to support the activities of the Sectors to facilitate the accomplishment of specified tasks, or to complement provisions in the ordinary budget;
- the present system of contributory units as it applies to "members" should be reviewed. While the system should remain voluntary and contributions should continue to be treated as income for the Union as a whole, the full cost of sectoral activities, including costs reallocated from the General Secretariat, should be considered in establishing contributory units for "members";
- in conducting this review, consideration should be given to establishing mechanisms which would permit participation in Union activities by individuals or companies which are too small to make the contributions required of "members", but whose expertise would be of value to the work of ITU Sectors;
- the impact of any change in the system of contributory units on the financial capacities of the three Sectors should be evaluated; consideration should also be given to the impact of the introduction of the system of voluntary contributions (referred to in the first indent) and the impact of any changes in the system of contributory units on the financial capacities of the three Sectors, so that any new measures adopted will ensure that the Union maintains a balanced capability to carry out all elements of its mission;

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

- to ensure that new arrangements regarding financial contributions will effectively encourage greater participation by "members" in the activities of the Union, they should be consulted on measures being contemplated and options being considered before the working group's recommendations are finalized for transmittal to Council.

2. The opinions expressed by the Councillors at the 1994 session of the Council on these recommendations related to the financial contributory system, criteria and procedures to enable participation of very small members and the procedures and priorities for utilization of voluntary funds.

3. Part B of this document discusses the contributory unit as it applies to "members" of the Sectors focusing on the principles underlying the contributory system, determination of the contributory unit, an analysis of how the free choice has been exercised and possible changes to the system. Part C discusses the possible introduction of a mechanism to attract very small entities or individuals. Part D discusses the background to the issue of a voluntary contributions scheme and suggests some options to establish criteria for the implementation of such a scheme. Part E presents conclusions and recommendations.

B. Contributory unit as it applies to "members" of the Sectors

4. The participation of entities other than Member administrations in the activities of the ITU is a distinguishing feature of the Union which sets it apart from other inter-governmental organizations. The knowledge and expertise the entities bring to the process of development of Recommendations is crucial to the growth of world telecommunications. While the entities derive advantages from participating in Union activities, it is recognized that the Union as a whole benefits from their participation by virtue of their technical contributions.

5. In monetary terms the ITU's barriers to participation are relatively low and participation has been increasing. In 1993, 115 recognized operating agencies (ROAs), 159 scientific and industrial organizations (SIOs), 49 regional and international organizations (including regional telecommunication organizations) and 6 inter-governmental organizations operating satellite systems participated in ITU activities. Given that the majority of the regional and international organizations are exempted from making financial contributions, this analysis will focus on the recognized operating agencies and scientific and industrial organizations, the entities which are identified in CV 229.¹ The financial contributions of the "members" of the Sector are considered as the Union's income and not that of a particular Sector. Such contributions currently constitute about 11% of the Union's income and account for a significant part of the expenses of the ITU-R and ITU-T (35% and 45% respectively).

¹ Of the 38 Regional and other International telecommunication, standardization, financial or development organizations (CV 231), 32 organizations are exempted from financial contributions under Council Resolution 925. Also exempted from financial contributions are the 11 Regional Telecommunication Organizations (CV 260). The six organizations operating satellite systems (CV 261) make financial contributions for the Sectors in which they participate.

Sector	1991	1992	1993
	Contributions/ Budget (mil Sw.frs)	Contributions/ Budget (mil Sw.frs)	Contributions/ Budget (mil Sw.frs)
ITU-R	4.2 / 12.4	4.7 / 9.7	4.9 / 15.9
ITU-T	8.7 / 22.4	9.2 / 26.2	9 / 23.6

6. The provisions relating to the financial contributions of "members" have been in place, with minor modifications, for at least 40 years and closely resemble those of the Members. The basic feature - voluntary choice of unit class - applies to the "members" as well. According to Article 33 of the Geneva Convention the provisions of the system are as follows:

- "members" share in defraying the expenses of the Sector in which they participate;
- the scale of contributory unit shall range from one-half to 40 units (with the exception of the Development Sector where the range is from 1/16 to 40 units);
- "members" shall exercise a free choice of the contributory unit;
- the amount of contribution per unit (value of the unit) payable towards the expenses of each Sector shall be set at one-fifth of the amount of the contributory unit of the Members of the Union;
- entities which are not "members" of a Sector and which participate in conferences or assemblies of that Sector shall defray a share of expenses.

B.1 Determination of the contributory unit payable by "members"

7. There are three principles underlying this system:

- (a) that "members" are free to choose the unit of contribution;
- (b) that the value of the contributory unit has a relationship with the expenses of the Sectors in which they participate, and
- (c) that the contributory unit bears a relationship with that of the Members and thus to the overall budget of the Union.

Given the ratio of the units of Members and "members" the monetary value ascribed to a unit is fixed by the Council in establishing the budget of the Union on an annual basis. Both the Montreux and Torremolinos Conventions provided that the Council fix annually the amount of contribution payable per unit. Between the years 1974-82 the value was calculated at the rate of 1/6 of the contributory unit payable by Members and at the rate of 1/5 for the budget of 1982. The Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference incorporated the ratio as a provision of the Convention applicable to an entire Plenipotentiary period. This practice has continued to the present. Although the procedure has been simplified to the extent that the Council has been freed from the task of fixing the ratio of unit value every year, has the flexibility afforded by annual consideration by the Council to assess the unit value been sacrificed?

8. Fixing the ratio of the contributory unit payable by "members" over a Plenipotentiary cycle has the advantage of being simple to administer and ensures a stable and predictable income during a financial period. The system, however may be perceived as inadequate by "members" who cannot clearly identify the cost and benefits of their contributions on an annual basis. On the other hand, it has to be pointed out that the activities of the Sectors are cyclical in nature. There are peaks and troughs in Study Group activities, gathering pace towards the end of the study period and peaking

with assemblies or conferences. In the meantime, support costs are relatively constant. In addition the relationship of "members" vis-à-vis the Sectors is a long term one, spanning a period between two conferences/assemblies. Thus a system of fixed relationship between the Member's unit and that of the "members" over a financial period has the advantage of ensuring stability as well as the element of evening out variable costs over a study period.

9. The relationship of a Sector's expenses to the overall budget of the Union as a basis for determining the ratio of the unit is closely related to the structure of the Union. The principle of 1/5 ratio of the unit was based on the structure of the ITU with two CCIs. *A priori*, the new structure of the three Sectors may suggest that the principle may need to be revisited. It has to be noted in this context, however, that the activities of the Sectors, both in terms of input and output and expectations of "members" are not comparable. First, Study Group activity constitutes only a small part of the ITU-D mandate. Second, the ITU-D membership scheme is of recent origin and its Study Group activity is yet to take shape.

10. The 1/5 ratio to determine the unit payable by "members" has its basis in historical experience of expenses of the two CCIs over a period of time. The question may be asked whether this ratio accurately reflects the proportion of the Sectors' expenses today. The principle now remains a "rule-of-the thumb" yard stick to estimate the "members" unit. The Council Working Group on Strategic Policies and Plans suggested that full costs of Sectoral activities including the costs reallocated from the General Secretariat should be considered in establishing contributory units for "members". This was reinforced at the 1994 Council in which opinions were expressed that since the Union is now in a position to obtain detailed assessment of costs, participation by "members" should be based on real costs of the Sectors.

B.2 Application of the New Financial System to assess "members" unit

11. The new financial management system currently in place provides for transparency in accounting for costs of various activities by identifying discrete cost centres. Table 4 shows the expenditure of the two ex-CCIs and their relationship to the expenditure of the ordinary budget. It has to be noted however, that the application of these identifiable costs to determine the contributions of "members" still has to be based on clearly discernible principles. In this connection the following issues must be addressed:

- (a) First, the period of validity. It needs to be determined whether the costs have to be taken into account (1) on an annual basis; (2) averaged over a financial period; (3) averaged over a study period.
- (b) Second, the proportion of primary costs, in-house budgeted invoiced costs and reallocated costs to be taken into account in determining the contributions.
- (c) Third, closely allied to the issue of real costs of the Sectors is the question of the extent or proportion to which the costs of the Sectors are to be met by "members". For example, if an accurate picture of full sectoral costs confirms that the expenses of the Sector is X, should that sum be covered by contributions of the "members"?

B.3 Exercise of free choice of class of contributory unit by "members"

12. Before analyzing the implications of the above for possible changes in the contributory system, a look at the manner in which the current system has functioned may be instructive. The provision of free choice rests on the premise that the "members" would assess the importance which they attach to their participation in the activities of the Union. There is also the premise that "members" derive benefits from their participation and that their contribution should in some way relate to those benefits. The underlying assumption is that the best judges of the benefits they derive and the contributions they should pay are the "members" themselves, within the constraints of the fact that the choice of class of contribution cannot be less than 1/2 unit (with the exception of the Development Sector) and the value of the unit is estimated by the provisions of the Convention. The provisions relating to financial contribution to the ITU-D lay down a minimum unit class of 1/16 in

order to encourage the participation of entities from developing countries. The scheme for attracting membership in ITU-D has been in existence for only a year and has attracted participation by 60 entities by July 1994. The data summarized in Table 3 indicates that 27 entities have chosen the 1/16 unit, five have chosen the 1/8 unit, seven have chosen the 1/4 unit, 8 have chosen the 1/2 unit and ten have chosen the 1 unit class.² Whether the provisions have been exercised in the spirit in which they were introduced is a difficult question to answer without a detailed analysis of the intensity and depth of participation vis-à-vis the chosen unit class of contribution.

13. The data summarized in Table 3 and presented in Chart 1 in the Annex would suggest that in 1993, 77% of participants in ITU-R and 85% of participants in ITU-T have chosen the lowest class of contribution - 1/2 unit.

In the case of ITU-R, out of a total of 123 ROAs and SIOs:

- 95 members or 77 % have chosen the 1/2 unit class;
- 21 members or 17 % have chosen the 1 unit class;
- 6 members or 5 % have chosen the 2 unit class;
- one member chose the 5 unit class.

In the case of ITU-T, out of a total of 226 ROAs and SIOs:

- 192 members or 85 % have chosen the 1/2 unit class;
- 21 members or 9 % have chosen the 1 unit class;
- 15 members or 7 % have chosen between the 1.5 unit and the 3 unit classes;
- one member chose the 5 unit class.

14. The data would indicate that of the 44 SIOs participating in the ITU-R, 35 (80%) chose the 1/2 unit class. Of the 138 SIOs in ITU-T, 121 (88%) chose the 1/2 unit class; 14 (10%) chose the 1 unit class and only 3 chose between the 1 1/2 - 3 unit classes.

15. It may be noted that even among leading telecommunication firms in terms of turnover, the norm is the 1/2 unit class. Of the four large manufacturers - Alcatel, Siemens, Northern Telecom and Ericsson only Siemens and Ericsson contribute more than 1 unit. It has to be borne in mind, however, that geographical dispersal of production and R&D activities of large firms usually results in multiple membership. For example, in 1993, nine units of Alcatel in six European countries contributed a total of 2 1/2 and 4 1/2 units to ITU-R and ITU-T respectively. Similarly, four units of Siemens in four countries contributed 1 1/2 and 5 units.

16. The contributory behaviour of ROAs is not significantly different from that of the SIOs. Out of 79 ROAs participating in the ITU-R, 60 (76%) chose 1/2 unit; 12 (15%) chose 1 unit; 6 (8%) chose 2 units, and only one chose 5 units. In the case of ITU-T, 71 (80%) chose 1/2 unit; and 17 (20%) chose between 1 and 3 units. One ROA chose the 5 unit class.

17. In terms of the size of ROAs, of the world's ten largest carriers the top five (NTT, AT&T, DB Telekom, BT and France Telecom) contributed 2 and 3 units to ITU-R and ITU-T respectively, with the exception of BT which chose the 5 unit class. The next five big carriers (SIP, Bell South, Nynex, GTE and Bell Atlantic) contributed no more than 1/2 unit. The ROAs which do not appear among the top ten but which contribute more than 1/2 unit are Stentor (2 for ITU-R and 2 for ITU-T), Teleglobe

² In view of the relatively recent existence of the ITU-D membership scheme and the fact that the activities are likely to take firmer shape following the decisions of the WTDC, it may be too premature to evaluate the issue of contributory units in the case of ITU-D in terms of the costs and benefits of such participation to "members" and to the ITU as well as in terms of the appropriate ratio of "members" contributions to those of Members, in light of Sector expenditures.

(1 for ITU-R and 3 for ITU-T), KDD (1 for ITU-R and 2 for ITU-T) and Royal PTT Netherlands (2 for ITU-R and 3 for ITU-T).

18. On the basis of the above observations it can be hypothesized that the choice of unit class of contribution (a) is determined by the availability of the lowest class of contribution; (b) does not necessarily bear any relation to the size and financial capacities of the firms; and (c) may have some relationship with the "members'" assessment of the scale of its interest in the overall activities. It can also be surmised that while some major firms with a larger spectrum of interest choose a higher than minimum unit class, in absolute terms such a contribution may not bear a relationship with the benefits they would derive from participation.

19. It should be stressed that for ROAs, SIOs and other organizations, participation in the ITU is one vital link in the innovation-investment chain. These organizations make substantial investment in participation in terms of human and financial resources. The actual financial contribution constitutes a very small proportion of both the direct and indirect costs of participation. While they benefit from participation, the participants bring proprietary knowledge to ITU fora and transform it into a 'public good' by developing recommendations which form the basis of global telecommunications. In short these organizations contribute significantly to the objectives of the Union.³ The benefits the "members" derive range from influencing the shape of global standards to acquiring information on future developments in the area of telecommunications.

20. A review of the system of financial contributions needs to balance the objective of increasing the revenue from "members" with the need for enlarged participation. As a first step, such an exercise would require determining the value of participation relative to cost for different types of "members".

B.3 Possible changes in the system of contributory units

21. Depending on the proportion of primary costs, invoiced costs for in-house services and reallocated costs which can be attributed specifically to the activities in which the "members" participate, the possible changes in the system of contributory units are likely to have the following effect:

- the unit may be lower than 1/5th of the Members' unit;
- the unit may remain stable around 1/5th of the Member's unit;
- the unit may be higher than 1/5th of the Members' unit.

³ Participation is more than just membership. In order to give it a concrete meaning account should be taken of the breadth and depth of interest of an organization in the activities of the Union. Breadth of interest would refer to the number of Study Groups and depth would refer to the number of Questions that an organization is interested in. An additional index could be the intensity of participation which could encompass the number of individuals participating, the assumption of official responsibility such as Chairmanship, Vice-Chairmanship and Rapporteurship. All these are possible indicators of levels of commitment and interest. These indicators have limitations in the sense that they cannot accurately reflect the inputs of other participants.

22. If the current ratio of the unit does not account for the totality of full costs of the Sectors the options to bring it in line may take the shape of either

- increasing the ratio of "members" contributory unit; or
- increasing the minimum class, irrespective of the ratio;

23. **Increasing the ratio of the unit or increasing the minimum class:** Consideration of options for revising the minimum contributory class have to contend with the basic fact that in 1993, 55% of the ITU-R and 63% of the ITU-T unit contributions came from 1/2 unit class. (See Chart 1). This would suggest that there are a large number of small organizations (or organizations with thin participation and interest in the ITU activities in spite of their size) whose participation would be sensitive to significant increases in the unit size and value. Such a course may be counterproductive if one of the major objectives is to enhance the participation of entities in the work of the ITU. While increases in general may be unpopular with "members", it has to be qualified, however, that entities and organizations participating on a large scale in ITU activities may not be averse to increased contribution provided that such increases are linked to significant gains in terms of quality and timeliness of products and services delivered. An option worth exploring is a differential system depending on the Sector of participation and size of the organization with measures for favourable treatment for small organizations.

24. A variant of the option may involve establishing a baseline of unit class depending on the size of the entity involved. Indicators such as telecommunications-related turnover or number of employees may be used to determine the eligibility to contribute lower unit classes. It may still be practicable to maintain free choice if exceptions relating to size of the entity are built into these provisions. Such an option, however, would mean dependence on means such as certification which may add to administrative costs, but would increase the flexibility inasmuch as small organizations are not excluded because of relatively high financial barriers.

25. Given the fact that increases in contributory unit may be perceived as unjust by some participants and have differential effect on the participation of different entities two possible options may be raised.

- linking the number of units to services consumed;
- linking the number of units to actual participation in Study Groups;

26. **Linking contributory unit to services consumed:** This option would have the advantage that the indicators required would be ITU-related. Likely candidates for indicators are the number of meetings attended, number of delegates, number of documents submitted, etc. *A priori*, such measures are not uniform and comparable. Given the type of meetings (inclusive or exclusive) those who contribute by attending are likely to be penalised. Similarly, it would hardly be just to penalise those entities which have submitted documents or participated in the meetings. This method may distort normal working methods, would be impracticable and would discourage participation, inasmuch as experts would be discouraged from taking on official responsibilities such as Rapporteurships and Chairmanships of the Working Groups and Committees. Finally, it would not be possible to maintain the principle of free choice.

27. **Linking contributory unit to participation in Study Groups:** Under this option, choice of unit class would be related to the number of Study Groups in which the member participates. (For example, 1/2 unit for participation in two Study Groups; 1 unit for four Study Groups and so on). This option has to contend with the fact that there are a large number of Study Groups, Working Parties and Joint Coordination Groups, and Intersectoral Coordination Groups under the management of different Sectors. A variant of the option would be to fix the amount of contribution for each Study Group, Working Party or Committee. This approach was considered and rejected as unworkable by the Council in 1973 on the grounds that (a) it would have to take into account facts such as differences in volume of work, documentation, and the fact that expenditures are not identical; (b) extremely detailed breakdown of operating accounts would be essential for the purpose

of fixing contributions; (c) in the absence of a breakdown, a system of contributions for each Committee may lead to arbitrary figures.⁴ It has to be pointed out that the financial management system now in place does not ease such concerns.

28. **Retain the existing system with modifications:** In spite of limitations, the present system has worked well. Table 5 in the Annex presents data on the ROA, SIO membership of ITU-R and ITU-T for the years 1984 and 1993. Between 1984 and 1993 the total contributory units increased from 193.5 to 248.5, an increase of 28%. The increase in the unit contributions to ITU-R has been a significant 51% together with an increase in membership of 42%. The increase in membership and contributory units of ITU-T has been 20% and 18%. As a proportion of the overall budget of the ITU, "members" contributions have increased from about 8%, to 10.7%. It can be seen that although the majority of members choose 1/2 unit class of contribution, the financing system has not run into a crisis. The contributory units of "members" have increased from 62.5 to 94.5 for ITU-R and 131 to 158.5 for ITU-T between 1984 and 1993 by virtue of increased membership. In view of the difficulties and uncertainties associated with other options, the wisest course may be to maintain the principles underlying the status quo.

29. From a broader perspective, the issue of financing is inseparable from much deeper issues relating to the structure of ITU and the relative roles of "Members" and "members". Enhancing the participation of "members", across industry, across geographical divides and status of development is crucial to the role of ITU as a global organization. Financial participation and the principles on which it is based is one aspect. In the short term any adjustments to the system of "members" contributions should be allied with demonstrated improvements in the manner in which products and services are delivered. In the longer term, there may be merit in revisiting the basis for determining contributory units as part of a broader re-examination of the structure and functioning of the Union.

30. In the short-term, it may be desirable to provide for flexibility in the operation of a free choice system which may give favourable treatment to small entities by lowering the minimum unit class and those exposed to vagaries of the market by reducing the period required for denunciation to less than one year. At the same time, adequate safeguards have to be built in to ensure that the system is not misused by other organizations.

C. Participation of very small "members"

31. The Council Working Group on Strategic Policies and Plans suggested that consideration should be given to establishing mechanisms which would permit participation in Union activities by individuals or companies which are too small to make the contributions required of "members", but whose expertise would be of value to the work of the ITU Sectors. Councillors participating in the discussion on this issue at the 1994 Council Session suggested that:

- a) the possibility of participation by very small members can be considered subject to adoption of precise criteria and procedures as to eligibility; and
- b) the minimum contribution should be at least equal to the cost of documentation and related management costs.

32. The introduction of such a mechanism would involve:

- a) de-linking participation from long-term financial commitments of membership of a Sector; and
- b) introducing criteria related to the size of the firm to determine eligibility for exception to the rules governing participation.

⁴ See memorandum from the Secretary-General, "Finances of the Union", ITU, Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973 (see Document 32).

The implications of participation by "casual" participants for the working atmosphere of a Study Group or Working Party is not a question which can be answered formally and bears consideration. Development of criteria of eligibility for *ad hoc* participation may be developed on the basis of indicators such as telecommunication-related turnover and number of employees or a combination of the two. Both these indicators have limitations: turnover may need to be related to telecommunications, the definition of which may prove difficult if not intractable. The number of employees as an indicator is not comparable across countries. (For example, in country A, a company may have a turnover of \$ 5 million with 5 employees, whereas in country B, a company with 50 employees may turn over \$ 1 million.) In addition, in order to make this principle applicable to potential participants across countries, account needs to be taken of purchasing power parity.

33. Two possible models that illustrate the flexibility and exception from the norm may be cited at this stage. First are the provisions that the Union has in place to allow participation of entities with exemption from financial contributions, on the basis of criterion that the Union derives benefits and advantages from their participation. International Organizations may be exempted by the Council (Resolution 925), on the basis of criteria that such participation is in the interests of the Union and principle of reciprocity. Whether such criteria could be extended to include other participants is an issue that is worth considering.

34. Second is the analogous provisions which existed in the Nairobi Convention in relation to countries with a small population and low per capita gross national product who may encounter difficulties in contributing the minimum unit class. Nairobi Resolution 49 cited examples of such countries and authorized the Council to review the situation of small countries as to which of them should contribute in the unit class reserved for least developed countries.

35. In view of the requirement of detailed conditions and procedures such as precise criteria to determine which "member" would be eligible and consideration of possible negative effects such as migration of current "members" to the new category, a detailed study by an expert group may be called for. On the other hand, *ad hoc* procedures in broader terms could be developed to introduce this system on an experimental basis, the experience of which may be reviewed over a period of four years with a view to either streamlining or discontinuing the scheme.

36. An experimental scheme may be based on certification by an administration as to the size of the firm or expertise of the individual and authorization as to its participation before detailed criteria are determined for the identification of small firms.

37. Identification of the costs of such participation on the basis of indices such as number of meetings, and taking into account costs of documentation and management overheads has to have measures to equalise the costs over a Study Group period/financial period. In the short-term, a rough approximation of the cost of meetings may be developed without being set at a too deterrent level.

38. The test of the scheme would lie in its simplicity, flexibility and low administrative costs. An evaluation following a reasonable experimental phase would confirm its success.

D. Voluntary contributions

39. Funding of ITU activities through voluntary contributions has been an element of the technical cooperation programme for several years and has constituted a major proportion of the Centre for Telecommunication Development's expenditure. Table 6 shows trends in voluntary contributions between 1984 -1993. Voluntary contributions as a percentage of the ordinary budget rose from 0.1% in 1984 to a peak of 3.46% in 1990 to decline to 0.26% in 1993.

40. The High Level Committee (HLC) made far-reaching recommendations on the scope and possible role of voluntary contributions. Its Recommendation 45 suggested that *a way should be created to enable participants, who wish to do so, to contribute sufficient funds and skilled resources to advance the timing of projects of special interest to them.* The recommendation was made in the context of improved working methods of the Standardization Sector and out of recognition of the fact that the work programmes devised by a Conference may not always meet the wishes of all

participants. The HLC also suggested that this practice should be an exception to the rule and underscored the need to develop appropriate funding and staffing rules.

41. The Geneva Convention incorporated the following provisions with respect to voluntary contributions.

CV486 The Secretary-General may, in agreement with the Coordination Committee, accept voluntary contributions in cash or kind, provided that the conditions attached to such voluntary contributions are consistent, as appropriate, with the purposes and programmes of the Union and with the programmes adopted by a conference and in conformity with the Financial Regulations, which shall contain special provisions for the acceptance and use of such voluntary contributions.

CV487 Such voluntary contributions shall be reported by the Secretary-General to the Council in the financial operating report as well as in a summary indicating for each case the origin, proposed use and action taken with respect to each voluntary contribution.

42. The vantage point of the HLC Recommendation and the Convention provisions are different. The provisions of the Convention are general in nature and are not specifically optimized to implement various mechanisms designed to improve working methods of the Standardization Sector. The HLC's primary concern was ITU's responsiveness to rapid technological change and flexibility in undertaking projects in between conferences.⁵

43. The provisions of the Geneva Convention are designed to ensure :

- sound management of additional income for specific activities in the three Sectors by Member administrations and "members" of the Sector, not provided for in the Ordinary Budget;
- flexibility to "members" making their contributions to the ITU activities under the present system.

44. The Financial Regulations approved by the 1994 Council contain provisions for the acceptance and use of voluntary contributions. The new provisions cover the three Sectors and also integrate the Financial Regulations for trust funds.

45. The objective of voluntary contributions is not to replace the existing resources for the regular activities but to permit additional activities or reinforce activities for which there is insufficient funding and to accelerate the implementation of activities considered to be of high priority but which cannot be taken up in view of the limited availability of funding. Examples of activities for which voluntary contributions could be attracted include: contributing material and expertise for projects such as electronic data handling; carrying out experiments or testing for a Study Group; carrying out studies for a Radio Conference; hosting meetings and conferences and providing services such as interpretation and translation; carrying out or financing studies conducted by the ITU-D. Determination of priorities in a broad sense for the ITU-D were established by the WTDC which expressed the wish that voluntary contributions should be used for the benefit of least developed countries and requested the Council to develop procedures.

46. In general, it appears that by virtue of its activities and mandate the ITU-D is more suited to attract and utilize voluntary contributions both in cash and in kind. Under the present work practices the scope for the ITU-R and ITU-T to attract voluntary contributions may be limited to contributions in

⁵ The HLC suggested that World Telecommunication Standardization Conferences (WTSCs) concentrate on policy issues, strategic planning, priority setting and work programme and the Director of the TSB updates the work programme with the cooperation of the Advisory Group.

kind. The extent of the possibility of voluntary contributions and the implications for the work practices of the different Sectors bear an in-depth evaluation.

47. If voluntary contributions become a significant factor in financing the activities of the Union, this may result in a higher proportion of unstable income vis-à-vis stable income, necessitating, on the one hand, that Members ensure against negative effects and on the other hand that appropriate staffing rules be developed. It may also be advisable to fix a minimum acceptable voluntary contribution in order to avoid recurring overhead costs which exceed the value of the voluntary contributions, determine priority areas for attracting such contributions, and limit the proportion of voluntary contributions in the total budget of a Sector in a given year so that existing resources can smoothly absorb additional funds.

48. Following identification of priority areas for voluntary contributions explicit measures to promote a voluntary contribution scheme would involve:

- recognizing activities undertaken through this scheme as official activities of the ITU;
- integrating the activities funded by the ordinary budget and the activities funded by voluntary contributions ;
- harmonizing the donor's wishes and the working methods of the Sectors;
- developing criteria for reviewing proposals from donors.

49. In addition, the ITU Secretariat's efforts to attract voluntary contributions may involve:

- establishing a promotion team;
- publishing information for potential donors;
- suggesting examples of voluntary contributions to raise potential donors' awareness;
- establishing ITU's contact points and associating them with the mandate.

E. Conclusions and Recommendations

E.1 Contributory unit as it applies to "members"

50. The principles determining the share of "members" in Sectors' expenses has evolved on the basis of two CCIs. Discussion of the issue of the participation of "members" being based on full costs of the Sectors has to take into account two factors. First, whether the "members" share the expenses, based on the total share of the old CCIs in the Union budget and bearing a relationship with the Members' unit. Second, whether the point of reference is the individual share of a "member" or collective share of "members". Collectively at present the "members" contribute in notional terms about 35-45% of the ITU-R and ITU-T. While transparent accounting principles could be of great value, it remains for the Members to decide the fundamental question: What is the extent to which the Sectors' expenses have to be met by the "members"?

51. The foregoing analysis suggests that the contributory behaviour of members seems to indicate that while 1/2 unit is the rule, the choice bears some relationship with the breadth and intensity of a member's interest in the activities of the Sector concerned. In other words, the scale of interest and stake in the Sector differs from one entity to another. For some the marginal return on unit contribution may reach zero beyond a certain limit.

52. Given that the category of "members" hides vast differences in the interests, investment capacities and strength of participation of members, a "least common denominator approach" would entail foregone revenue from "members". On the other hand an across the board increase either in the minimum unit size, or the ratio of the "members" unit to the Member's unit would adversely affect the participation of some members, particularly those with limited interest in the activities of a Sector. In addition, the issue of the narrow geographical spread of membership and revenue base has to be considered. Increases are likely to effect members from developing countries more severely than others. The negative effects of increased unit size or value may include either withdrawal from membership or an increased tendency of members participating in the activities as part of national

delegations.⁶ It is also important to take account of the competition that exists, for "member" participation, especially in the field of standardization.⁷

53. The inherent trade-offs between changing the system of contributory units and enhancing participation by entities other than administrations may suggest that the principles and mechanisms underlying the present system should be maintained with modifications to ensure that greater flexibility is introduced to take into account factors such as the size of the firm in order to encourage participation of entities. As long as the present "rules of the game" insofar as they cover the terms and conditions of "members" participation continue, measures to secure simplicity of rule application and flexibility in participation seem to be warranted. Should the Union wish to contemplate changing these rules, it might be appropriate to re-consider this issue. Whatever approach is taken, however, it is important to bear in mind that financial contributions are only one aspect of participation by non-administration entities. Excessive focus on this issue may cloud the basic objectives of encouraging participation, with the underlying principle that expertise of all sectors of activity both public and private have a role in strengthening global communication.

E.2 Participation of very small members

54. Introduction of a mechanism to enable the participation of very small members in their own right in the activities of the Sectors would imply a) de-linking participation from long-term financial commitments and b) introducing an exception based on the size of the firm. The system may be introduced on a provisional basis and reviewed after a period of four years.

E.3 Voluntary contributions

55. The objective of voluntary contributions is to enable undertaking of additional activities or strengthening existing activities which are of high priority but for which there is insufficient funding. While a mechanism to attract such funding for activities has to be set up, it is equally important to ensure that priority areas to attract such funding are identified and principles are established so that resources may be absorbed smoothly.

56. In the final analysis a review of financial contributions by "members" of the Sectors suggests the advisability of ensuring that the system is simple (rules can be interpreted easily), flexible (in order to enhance participation of diverse set of entities in the activities of the Sectors), ensures that adequate safeguards are incorporated to minimize inappropriate uses and does not demand excessive administrative resources.

Annexes: Tables 1-6 and Charts 1-2

⁶ The possibility of withdrawal of some members as a reaction to an increase in contributory shares has always been a major concern. In 1969, when the contribution per unit was increased from 5,000 to 7,000 Swiss francs, there were several representations, and the Secretary-General noted that three organizations withdrew from CCITT and CCIR respectively, although an explicit connection between the rising cost of contributions and withdrawals has not been made. (See Report by the Secretary-General, "Contributions by Recognized Private Operating Agencies, Scientific or Industrial Organizations and International Organizations", ITU Council, 25th Session, Geneva May-June, 1970. Document 4009.)

⁷ Of the 230 entities participating in the ITU-T, 80% belong to one or the other standardization organizations. It is likely that an increase in contributions may affect participation of at least some of them.

TABLE 1
Income by source

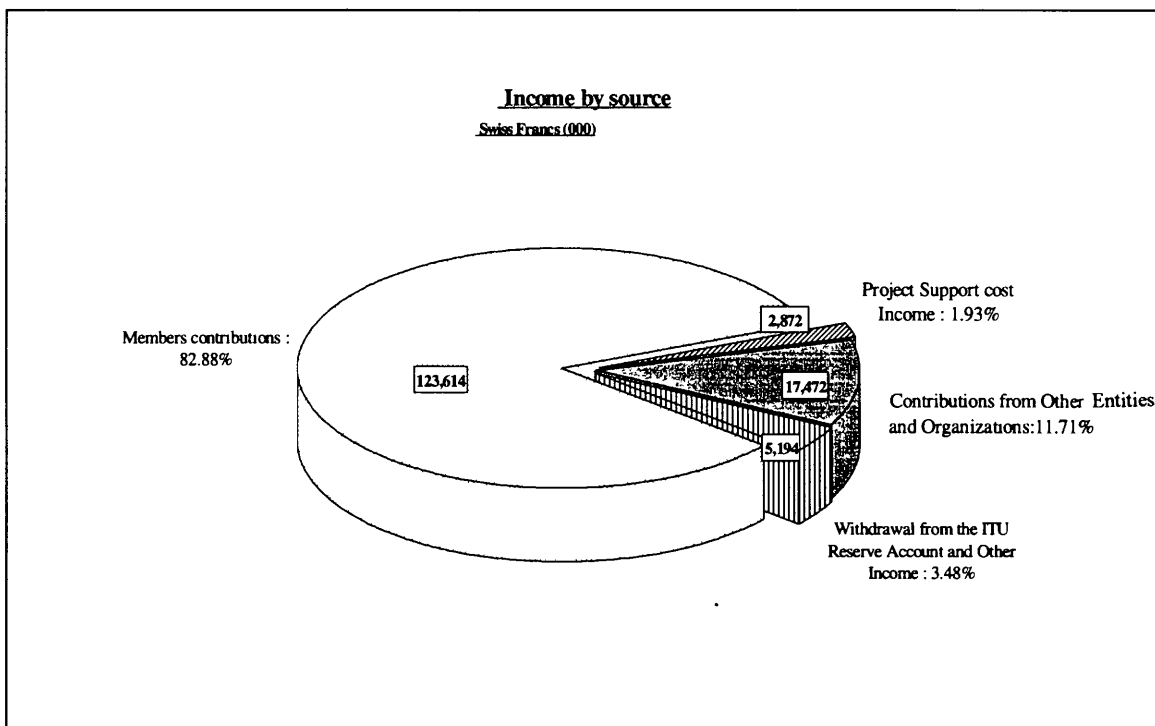


TABLE 2
Evolution of the Union income from 1985 to 1993

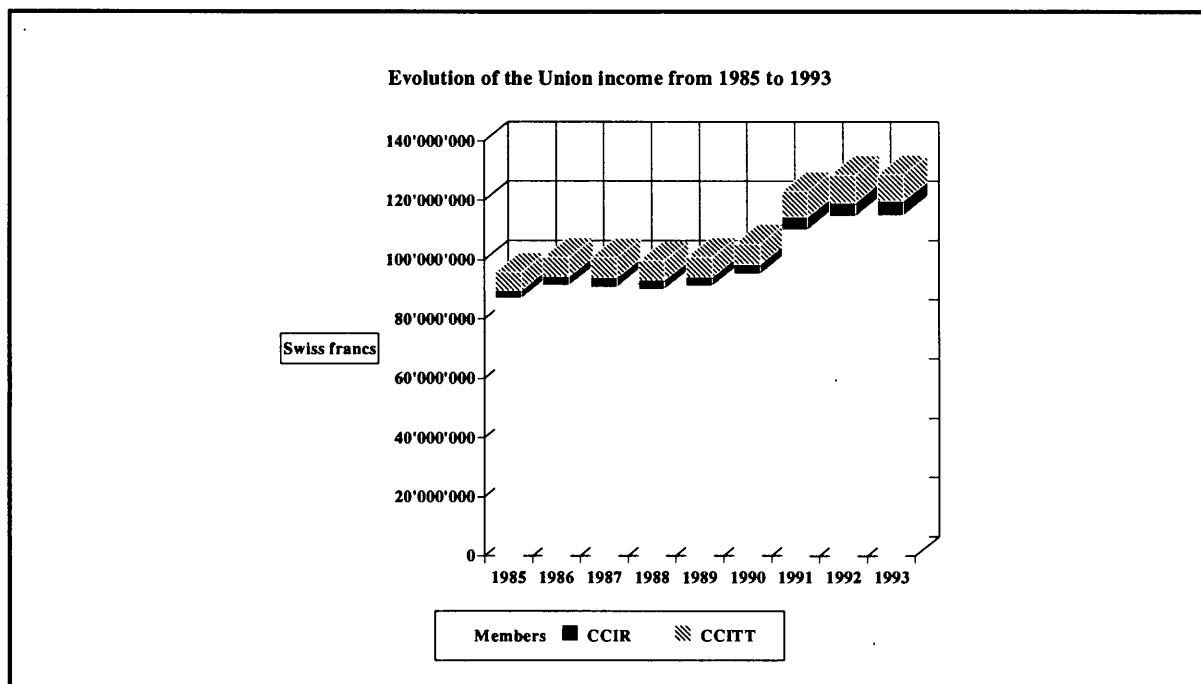


TABLE 3
Choice of contributory units in ITU-R (1993)

Unit Class	No SIOs	Units	No ROAs	Units	CV231	Units	CV261	Units
0.5	35	17.5	60	30	1	0.5	5	2.5
1	9	9	12	12	2	2	1	1
2	0	0	6	12	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Total	44	26.5	79	59	3	2.5	6	3.5
CV229 members	123							
CV229 units	91.5							

Choice of contributory units in ITU-T (1993)

Unit Class	No SIOs	Units	No ROAs	Units	CV231	Units	CV261	Units
0.5	121	60.5	71	35.5	2	1	3	1.5
1	14	14	7	7	3	3	1	1
1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	0	0	0	0
2	1	2	2	4	0	0	0	0
3	1	3	6	18	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Total	138	81	88	71	5	4	4	2.5
CV229 members	226							
CV229 units	158.5							

Choice of contributory units in ITU-D (July 1994)

Unit Class	No SIOs	Units	No ROAs	Units	CV230	Units	CV231	Units	CV261	Units
0.0625	13	0.8125	11	0.6875	4	0.0625	0.25	0	0	0
0.125	3	0.375	2	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.25	2	0.5	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.25
0.5	2	1	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2	2	6	6	0	0	1	1	1	1
Total	22	4.6875	29	10.9375	4	0.0625	1.25	1	2	1.25
CV229 members	51									
CV229 units	15.625									

TABLE 4

Expenditure for the ex-International Conculative Committees (1990 - 1993)

(On a cost analysis basis)

Reference	1990 Accounts		1991 Accounts		1992 Accounts		1993 Accounts		Average 1990-1993	
Expenditure in ordinary Budget	113'794'000 (Swiss francs)		125'949'000 (Swiss francs)		135'986'000 (Swiss francs)		138'873'000 (Swiss francs)		128'650'500 (Swiss francs)	
	CCIR	CCITT	CCIR	CCITT	CCIR	CCITT	CCIR	CCITT	CCIR	CCITT
Expenditure for the CCI *)	8'636'000	21'584'000	11'093'000	25'246'000	12'417'000	28'601'000	9'690'000	14'678'000		
Percentage	7.59%	18.97%	8.81%	20.04%	9.13%	21.03%	6.98%	10.57%		
Number of contributory units :										
Members	400.7500	400.7500	377.5625	377.5625	374.5625	374.5625	375.7500	375.7500	382.1563	382.1563
RPOA/ISO/IO	67.0000	146.5000	73.0000	149.5000	76.5000	150.0000	79.0000	144.5000	73.8750	147.6250
Total	467.7500	547.2500	450.5625	527.0625	451.0625	524.5625	454.7500	520.2500	456.0313	529.7813
Expenditure per										
contributory unit	18'463	39'441	24'620	47'899	27'528	54'524	21'308	28'213	22'980	42'519
Amount of the contributory										
unit fixed by the Administrative	53'000	53'000	58'360	58'360	61'200	61'200	62'120	62'120	58'670	58'670
Council										

*) Including Director's Office, Study Groups Secretariat, Meetings and internal invoices

- 15 -
PP94/35(Add.1)-E

TABLE 5
Evolution of "members" in ITU-R and ITU-T

	ITU-R		ITU-T	
Year	ROA/SIO	Units	ROA/SIO	Units
1984	85	62.5	191	131
1993	123	91.5	226	158.5

TABLE 6
Trends in Voluntary Contributions 1984-93
(in thousands of Swiss francs, in historical values not corrected for inflation.)

Year	Regular Budget	Voluntary Contributions
Total, 84-93	1'202'113	20'374
Growth rate, 84-93	3.70%	15.00%
Growth rate, 89-93	4.00%	-44.60%

"Voluntary contributions" included here are contributions to the Centre for Telecommunications Development (CTD), the Special Voluntary Programme for technical cooperation, and other special contributions such as the Canadian International Development Agency contribution for the HLC report. It excludes contributions in kind.

CHART 1

Contributors by size and share

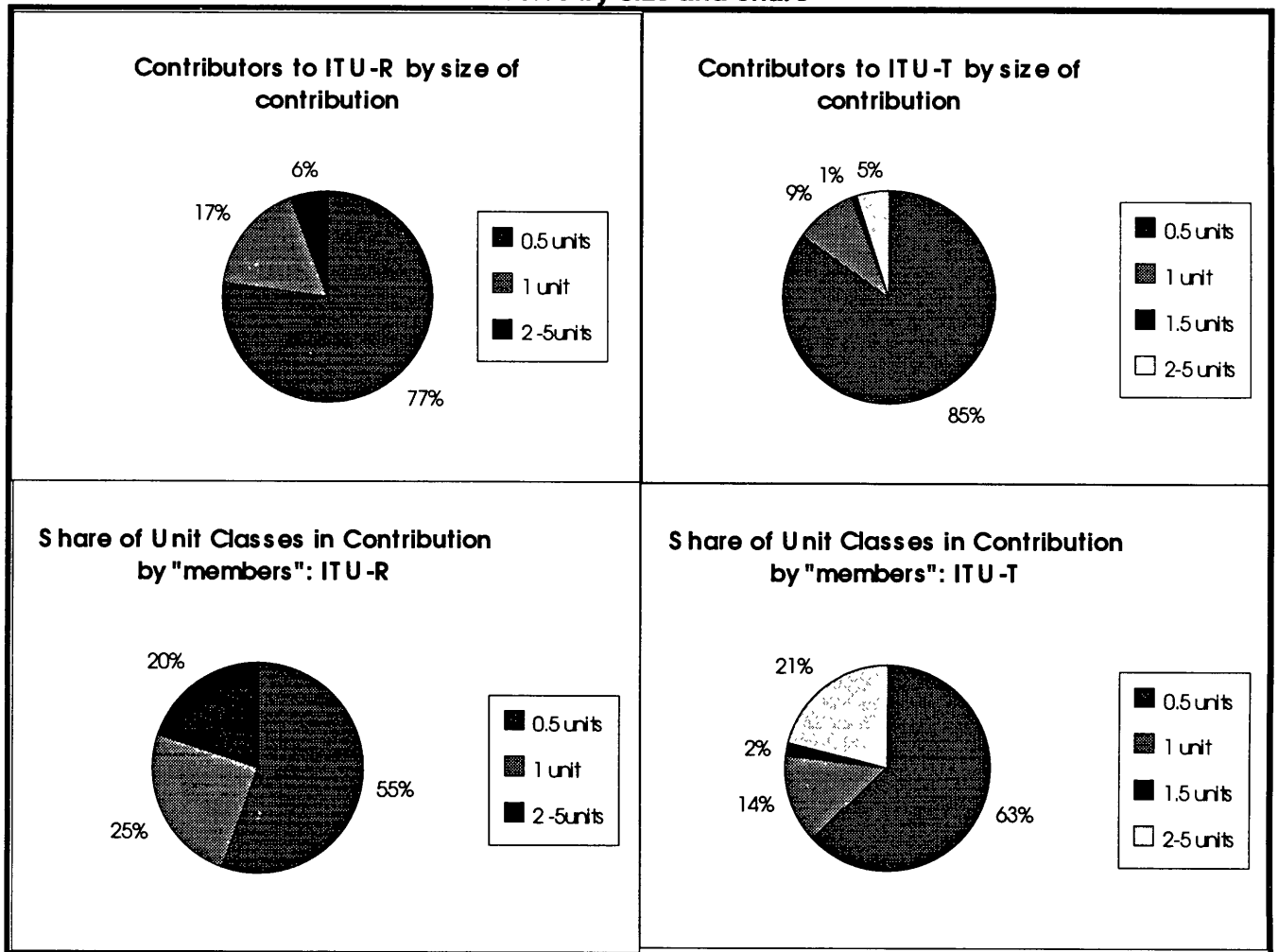
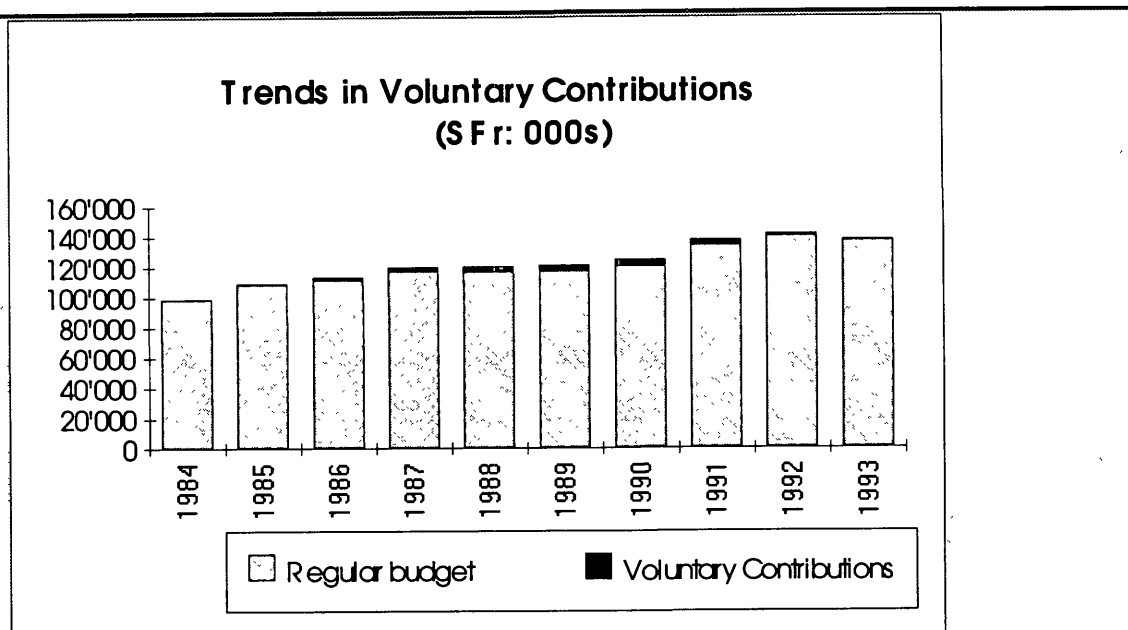


CHART 2

Trends in voluntary contributions (in thousands of Swiss francs)





PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 35-E
18 July 1994
Original : English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

REPORT ON THE PARTICIPATION OF ENTITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN ADMINISTRATIONS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNION

(APP Resolution 4, Geneva 1992)

The purpose of this document is to report to the Plenipotentiary Conference on measures taken to implement APP Resolution 4 and issues still to be considered by the Conference. In addition, the document outlines a range of possible studies that could be undertaken with a view to enhancing the participation of entities and organizations other than Administrations in the activities of the Union.

1. Introduction

The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP) (Geneva, 1992) recognized the need and importance of enhanced participation in ITU activities of entities and organizations other than Administrations. The APP introduced new categories of participants (as defined in CV 230 and CV 231) and instructed the Council to study, develop and recommend **Criteria and Procedures** to govern the participation of these Entities and Organizations in the activities of the Union, in accordance with Article 19 of the Convention. It also instructed the Secretary-General to assist Council in its study by preparing a report on the relevant issues.

The Secretary-General presented his report on the implementation of APP Resolution 4 to the 1993 Council in Document C93/49. The first part of this document dealt with Criteria and Procedures needed for the application of the provisions of Article 19 of the Convention. The second part related to the issue of members' **Rights and Obligations** associated with their participation in ITU sectoral activities. The Council, at its session in 1993, approved Part One of the document and decided to refer Part Two to the Council Working Group on Strategic Policies and Plans.

The report by the Chairman of the above Working Group on "Rights and Obligations of Entities and Organizations other than Administrations" was presented to the 1994 Council (Document C94/53), together with a study on options for enhancing their "Financial Participation". This study was conducted, at the request of the Working Group, by the General Secretariat (Document C94/53(Add 1)).

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

Council, while approving some recommendations contained in Document C94/53 regarding Rights and Obligations decided to refer some issues to the Plenipotentiary Conference. These relate to ***Proposals for Conference Agendas***, the ***Right to Vote***, the ***Right to Accept*** and the issue of ***Financial Contributions***. It was agreed that these questions need to be studied further and that the General Secretariat should organize a representative survey to find out the wishes of "members" on the issue.

In order to better appreciate "members" concerns, the General Secretariat conducted a preliminary survey on ITU Products and Services (from September 1993 to June 1994). The findings of this survey, particularly with respect to "members" Rights and Obligations, are summarized in Section 4.

2. The Results of Council Considerations on Rights and Obligations

2.1 The following Working Group recommendations have been approved by the Council :

- (a) Participation in all the activities of the Sector as the CS/CV permit.
- (b) Access to Documents of the Sectors' Study Groups, Assemblies and Conferences under procedures established by the Sector.
- (c) Submission of Proposals and Contributions except in relation to the structure and functioning of the Union.
- (d) Oral Intervention except in relation to procedural matters.
- (e) Motions and Points of Order - only Members have the right to make or raise points of order.
- (f) Representation and Credentials - no additional provisions were required. Further refinement possible by sectoral Study Groups and/or Conferences.
- (g) Suspension, Exclusion and Denunciation of Participation - the Secretary-General to act in accordance with approved Criteria and Procedures.

2.2 The Council referred some other Working Group recommendations to the Plenipotentiary Conference for decision.

A. Proposals for Conference Agendas

The Working Group proposed to Council:

- that participants admitted to Conferences may propose agenda items except in relation to the structure and functioning of the Union;

and sought guidance on two further issues :

- whether proposals were to be submitted to the Secretary-General or the Directors of the Bureau or whether the proposals by "members" under CV 229 and CV 230 should be submitted through their national Administrations;
- whether agenda proposals should be transmitted to the Council.

Councillors felt that according to the Union's new structure, "members" are entitled to participate in discussions concerning the agendas of Radiocommunication Conferences. It was also pointed out that Council should not modify the agendas of the World Radiocommunication Conferences, and that there might be other conferences for which the Council should not need to review the approved agendas.

B. Submission of Proposals

The Working Group proposed to Council

- that in addition to Members, participants admitted to Conferences may submit proposals and contributions, except in relation to the structure and functioning of the Union.

It was suggested by the Councillors that no provision of the Constitution or the Convention prevents a "member" from submitting a proposal to a Conference or an Assembly. The only provision which could be interpreted restrictively is CV 375. The recommendation was approved subject to the addition of a provision concerning the interpretation of CV 375 to the effect that it does not concern the participation of a "member".

C. The Right to Vote and The Right to Accept

The Working Group proposed to Council:

- that only Members have the right to vote under the prevailing provision of the Constitution and Convention;
- not to establish a right for "members" to express their acceptance of recommendations and the summary records of conferences and assemblies.

Council decided that the question of the right to vote would be studied further. The Chairman concluded that it appeared premature to consider granting "members" voting rights and asked the General Secretariat (assisted by the Directors of the three Sectors) to organize a more representative survey to find out the wishes of "members".

D. Financial Contributions

The Working Group proposed in its report that:

- members should be able to make voluntary contributions, in cash or in kind, to specific Sectors in order to support their activities;
- the present system of contributory units as it applies to "members" should be reviewed taking into consideration the full cost of sectoral activities, including costs reallocated from the General Secretariat ;
- consideration should be given to establishing mechanisms which would permit participation in Union activities by individuals or companies which are too small to make the contributions required of "members";
- consideration should be given to the impact of any changes in the system of contributory units on the financial capacities of the three Sectors, so that any new measures adopted will ensure that the Union maintains a balanced capability to carry out all elements of its mission

- "members" should be consulted on measures being contemplated and options being considered before final decisions are taken, in order to ensure that new arrangements regarding financial contributions would effectively encourage greater participation by "members" in the activities of the Union.

In accordance with the above, the General Secretariat prepared a report on "Financial Contributions by members" which was presented as an Addendum to Document C94/53. The Council decided that it was premature to take a decision and instructed the General Secretariat to draw up a report reflecting the opinions voiced, which could be submitted to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference or to a future session of Council. Document C94/53(Add.1) has been revised accordingly and is published as Addendum 1 to this document. Opinions expressed by Councillors are briefly summarized as follows :

Contributory Unit

- (a) The Union is now in a position to obtain a more detailed assessment of costs. Council recommends that the Plenipotentiary Conference continue to apply the principle whereby the participation of "members" should be based on the real cost of the Sectors concerned.
- (b) While the principle of contributions based on costs is a sound one, account should be taken of the competition which exists for "members" contributions between the ITU and other organizations, especially in the field of standardization.

Voluntary Contributions

- (a) Sectors' "members" are aware of the benefits they derive from their contributions and are prepared to make contributions in cash and in kind for allocation to the priority studies of each Sector. However, "members" would only be interested in making voluntary contributions if they were convinced that their contributions would be used for the purpose for which they were interested. The contribution system should be given publicity and the General Secretariat and the Sectors should undertake studies or measures to promote such contributions.
- (b) Proper procedures and priorities should be developed for utilization of voluntary contributions.
- (c) Conclusions reached on this issue should be consistent with the provisions of the Convention and Financial Regulations.
- (d) Voluntary contributions in the ITU-D Sector should be discussed in the light of the results of the Buenos Aires Conference, which expressed the wish that extra-budgetary income should be used for the benefit of the least developed countries and asked Council to draw up a procedure to that end.

Participation of very small "members"

- (a) The possibility of participation by very small members can be considered, subject to adoption of precise criteria and procedures as to eligibility.
- (b) The minimum financial contribution should be at least equal to the cost of documentation and associated management.
- (c) The Union should encourage such members to join forces to form a kind of consortium with common interests if the participation of some small "members" was hampered by their limited financial capacity.

3. Issues for further consideration

3.1 The 1993 Council approved the criteria and procedures that govern the participation of entities and organizations specified in CV 230 and CV 231 of the Convention. Since then, these procedures have been applied by the Secretary-General in the process of the implementation of the provisions of Article 19 of the Convention. However, in the recent past, instances have come to light in which the status of prospective participants does not match with any of the categories currently defined in the Convention. One of the prime issues to be clarified relates to the criteria for characterizing an entity as an international organization or an organization of an international character. The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to consider possible amendments to Article 19 with a view to avoiding such types of difficulty in the application of criteria and procedures.

3.2 Questions related to "members" rights and obligations as well as the criteria and procedures governing their participation are closely related to the multiple aspects of financial contributions and financing of Union's activities in general. Since none of these issues could be treated in isolation, it seems preferable to address them in a broader perspective of the ongoing reform of the Union's structures and functioning. More proactive decisions are needed where the Union's policy, based on the draft Strategic Plan (1995-1999), should determine the common denominator where Governments and other members could efficiently implement their distinctive roles and share their responsibilities in performing the mission of the Union.

3.3 In order to make the ITU a more effective and efficient organization offering wider opportunities for participation in sectoral activities, further synergies must to be sought and strategic alliances established with other organizations worldwide. The Union's creativity has been enhanced considerably by members participating in the global processes. The unprecedented value of their contribution and the environmental changes that in the past decade have influenced the role of Governments should further stimulate the projected openness.

3.4 The creation of the Development Sector, the changing profiles of Governments in performing the activities in the various Sectors, market requirements, business oriented practices and the changed and decentralized management in ITU Headquarters are new elements that suggest the search for new models.

3.5 As to members' financial contributions, one cannot ignore the difficulties associated with its multifaceted properties. Nevertheless, the relevant provisions of the current Convention on voluntary contributions are opening new possibilities, but require systematic and structured approaches in search of feasible and pragmatic solutions. Members may wish to agree to review their understanding and appreciation of possible options.

3.6 In the light of Council's comments and taking account of the complexity and sensitivity of the issues related to enhanced participation by "members", there is a need to address them in a systematic manner. In so doing, the Union's intergovernmental character and Members' sovereign rights must be safeguarded. At the same time, and following the objectives as defined in the draft Strategic Plan, it is equally important to meet the concerns of members and satisfy their interests, based on the ITU's policy of openness and universality. Scope for strategic considerations may include studies on :

- a) Contributory unit(s) as a system;
- b) Voluntary program contributions scheme and associated management arrangements;
- c) Specific sectoral features and operational requirements;
- d) Impact on corporate management and its harmonization;
- e) Constitutional and Conventional aspects.

3.7 In an effort to further strengthen the Union's effectiveness, it is important to recognize the strong correlation between enhanced participation and the implicit need for harmonious relations among the membership. Desire for opening the organization with adequate repartition of primary responsibilities in performing its missions may be a point of departure.

In doing that, one may wish to go beyond the traditional approaches with a view to finding workable, efficient and responsive models. Study programmes that the Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to launch to this end, should include the above elements and should result in concrete solutions to be progressively implemented through appropriate mechanisms that Council may wish to establish.

4. Survey on Products and Services

4.1 In preparing this program of studies, Members may wish to take note of the findings of a survey conducted by the Strategic Planning Unit. The purpose of this survey was to explore the current and projected needs and requirements of "members" and to elicit members' responses regarding ITU products, services and its overall performances. Among the "members" surveyed were telecommunication operators, service providers, manufacturers, user organizations, as well as international and regional organizations. The survey was conducted in two phases with an overall 17% response rate (58 responses out of a total 346 "members").

What do "members" really want?

- **Faster development and delivery of Recommendations and related documents;**
- **Increased ITU responsiveness to the market demands and to innovative technology applications.**
- **Streamlined working methods** with an emphasis on priority setting, project-oriented management, and coordination to avoid duplication;
- **Greater electronic access to Recommendations and other information;**
- **Greater coordination and cooperation:** 1) between the Sectors; 2) with other International and Regional Standards Setting Bodies; and 3) with industry fora.

4.2 The results of the survey point to an overwhelming consensus among "members" on the issues of direct concern to them and on what they consider to be the most valuable products and services. They are primarily interested in the ITU's responsiveness to market demands and in the timeliness and quality of ITU Recommendations. The most valuable products are Recommendations and their related products. However, their opinions differ when commenting on their current ITU status and their vision of the ITU in the future.

What do "members" think about their current ITU status?

- Out of the 58 interviewees, 31% made no comments about their status, about 21% are satisfied, whilst 48% are unsatisfied.
- Those who are satisfied seem to have close relations with their Administration and feel that their positions are adequately represented.
- Those who are unsatisfied wish greater participation in decision-making processes. In particular, they want more influence over which Study Programmes are to be undertaken and what priority they will be assigned. They also would like the right to approve final technical Recommendations, especially in the ITU-T Sector.
- Seven out of the 10 participants who are most active in almost all the Study Groups within ITU-T and ITU-R Sectors, identify their current status as a critical concern.

4.3 The survey's results confirm a need for further, more detailed exploration of options for future possible changes in "members" participation in the Union's activities. Anticipating this need for further research, the ITU's 1994 Council recommended, *inter alia*, that Sectors should conduct surveys on their "members" views with an appreciation of their future role in the ITU activities. On the basis of our experience with this initial survey, it is recommended that the sectoral surveys to be performed should include respondents at the executive level as well as the technical level in order to ensure that overall issues of strategy and policy are appropriately addressed.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 36-E
7 July 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**SUMMARY OF DECISIONS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE HLC/BAH RECOMMENDATIONS**

This document, as noted by the Council at its 1994 Session, is hereby submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference for information.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

SUMMARY OF DECISIONS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HLC/BAH RECOMMENDATIONS

Since the 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference one of the major activities in the ITU has been the work of the HLC which resulted in important recommendations. This report has been prepared for the information of the Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference with the purpose of providing an overview of the status of the implementation of all of the HLC/BAH recommendations. Where possible a reference has been given to other documents which provide additional details.

HLC 1	ITU to play a leading role If the ITU is to play "a" leading role in facilitating intergovernmental cooperation to deal with the broader issues of the global information economy and society, ITU Members will have to develop strategies which (a) preserve its leading role within its areas of activity and (b), leverage these "core competencies" to influence other international organizations with related mandates. If the ITU and especially its Radiocommunication and Standardization Sectors are to meet the first of these challenges, they must give priority to: modernization, flexibility, efficiency in organization and working methods, and to cooperation with regional and industry fora in the establishment and/or implementation of high quality regulations and recommendations. To meet the second challenge, particularly in the Development Sector, working arrangements will have to be established with other key world and regional intergovernmental organizations which deal with telecommunications, finance, trade, and development. The draft strategic plan for the 1995-99 period addresses these issues.
HLC 2	ITU to work closely with regional organizations See comments on HLC1.
HLC 3	Improve and expand cooperation with regional development and financial institutions, users and other organizations See comments on HLC 1.
HLC 4	Play catalytic role to generate greater resources for development (Nice Res. 14) The ITU has, in pursuance of Nice Resolution 14, prepared two reports about the changing telecommunication environment and organized meetings and workshops in this field to present various policy and structural options to developing countries. The Union cooperated with several global and regional multilateral organizations, besides making its individual efforts, to increase the resources available for telecommunication development.

HLC 5	<p>Review conditions of non-Members</p> <p>Article 19 of the Geneva Convention established new categories of entities and organizations other than Administrations eligible to participate in the activities of ITU Sectors. The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP) Resolution 4 instructed Council to develop criteria and procedures for admitting these new categories of "Member" as well as to examine the rights and obligations which should govern participation by different categories of "Members". The 1993 Council completed the first of these tasks. The 1994 Council will make recommendations to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference concerning the second matter as part of the draft strategic plan for 1995-99.</p>
HLC 6	<p>Upgrade status of satellite organizations (see Resolution 1017)</p> <p>See comments on HLC5.</p>
HLC 7	<p>Group into three Sectors</p> <p>This has been implemented by the APP.</p>
HLC 8	<p>Establish Strategic Policy and Planning Unit (SPU)</p> <p>The Strategic Policy and Planning Unit recommended by the HLC has been implemented with the following functions: (a) strategic planning; (b) operational analysis; (c) internal audit. The unit has now been fully staffed. The first two functions are now fully operational, while the third is being provided on an interim basis by a special service agreement with a part-time auditor, in liaison with the Finance Department. The SPU is supporting the Secretary-General and the Council in discharging their strategic planning responsibilities under the Geneva Constitution and Convention, and is conducting operational analyses of key functions in the General Secretariat and Sectoral Bureaux.</p>
HLC 9	<p>Head SPU to work closely with Coordination Committee</p> <p>The head of the SPU serves as executive secretary to the Coordination Committee. He takes part in its meetings <i>ex officio</i>, analyzes strategic issues, develops proposals and recommendations for the committee's consideration, and chairs task forces established by the committee to deal with specific matters. He also participates in various internal inter-Sector committees.</p>
HLC 10	<p>SPU to assume operational analysis function</p> <p>See HLC 8.</p>
HLC 11 HLC 11 i)	<p>TELECOM organization</p> <p>TELECOMs should be identified as a separate activity, but one supporting the main purposes of the Union;</p> <p>The Operations Review conducted by SPU confirms that TELECOM should remain a separate activity, included as a separate activity in the elaboration of budgeting and costing of activities. TELECOM has placed greater emphasis on its role to support the main purposes of the Union in its brochures and advertising.</p>

HLC 11 ii)	<p>They should be run profitably or at least without loss. Costs and income should be clearly identified. The Council should decide on the use to be made of any surplus, or funding of a loss;</p> <p>Run on a commercial, not-for-profit basis, TELECOM events have proved financially successful with only a single exception. A significant part of any excess of income over expenditure derived from such exhibitions and fora has been distributed to technical cooperation activities.</p>
HLC 11 iii)	<p>A constructive dialogue with the exhibitors should be maintained to ensure the success of TELECOMs;</p> <p>Exhibitor meetings have taken place, prior to or after holding a TELECOM event. Such meetings serve to provide a forum for the exhibitors, to air their views and suggestions which, in the final analysis, serve to improve the quality of the events. A meeting with the major exhibitors and the Geneva authorities took place at the end of November 1993 as arranged. It conducted an overview of TELECOM 95 and also talked about other future events. The meeting proved very useful in that a number of constructive comments for future TELECOMs were made. The next exhibitors' meeting will take place in late 1994.</p>
HLC 11 iv)	<p>Regional TELECOMs should be held in conjunction with Regional Development Conferences where feasible. Development issues will be very relevant to most regional TELECOMs. This will help to promote attendance at both and help funding of the development conferences;</p> <p>Exhibitions planned for the regions have been organized in conjunction with Regional Development Conferences (RDC); Asia Telecom 93 took place just after the Development Conference for that region. The Operations Review (Rec. 14) suggested that this approach has not been successful and that instead, development issues could be integrated into the TELECOM Forum and results used in an RDC at a later date. (See also HLC 26).</p>
HLC 11 v)	<p>TELECOM activities should be organized by a department in the General Secretariat. It should work collegially with the Strategic Policy and Planning Unit and the other functional Bureaux;</p> <p>The Operations Review of TELECOM (Rec. 6) suggests that TELECOM's status as an independent unit within the General Secretariat is suitable and change is not necessary. More pressing are improvement of information flows and strengthening of links with the rest of the Secretariat. Rec. 2 suggests organizing management around functional divisions project teams using a matrix organisational approach, and Rec. 3 encourages broadening of core professional staff, reaching a more balanced ratio between professionals and general service staff.</p>
HLC 11 vi)	<p>In addition, the Secretary-General should be assisted by a Board containing appropriate representatives from ITU headquarters and impartial expertise from outside the ITU.</p> <p>A five person TELECOM Advisory Board has been established, with a first meeting planned for March 1994.</p>

HLC 12	Secretary-General to establish Business Advisory Forum This group was established in April 1992 and will hold its fifth meeting in April 1994. The members of the group decided at their first meeting to change its name to the World Telecommunications Advisory Council (WTAC) to more accurately reflect its membership and mandate. In its first two years, WTAC developed and published a brochure setting out its members' vision of the role of telecommunications in the future, carefully studied the proposal to create a new agency dedicated to funding telecommunications development (WorldTel), and gave the Secretary-General advice on a number of strategic issues for the ITU and its Sectors.
HLC 13-20	Organizational recommendations These have been dealt with by the APP.
HLC 21	BDT to pay special attention to least developed countries BDT has set up a special LDC unit. Its objective is to elaborate strategic development programmes for the LDCs and to coordinate the overall programming for the telecommunications development of the LDCs, as well as to act as ITU focal point for LDC matters. BDT's own budgeted resources for the LDCs (SFr 2.5 million in 1994) are seen as seed money for a substantially greater flow of resources for technical cooperation and investment in telecommunications in these countries. The LDCs' participation in Development Conferences is assured through the granting of fellowships.
HLC 22	World and Regional Development Conferences to play a dual role: a) a forum for discussion and consideration of topics, projects and programmes b) to provide direction and guidance to the BDT The five Regional Development Conferences and the World Development Conference held so far were a success from the point of view of discussions held amongst all interested development partners. A thorough preparation of the Conferences, particularly through task forces and specific studies by the BDT, assured that all topics of interest were on the agenda. Everybody could also participate in committees and working groups according to his interest. The resulting resolutions and recommendations provided both aims and guidelines for the BDT. In particular the WTDC-94 has established the Buenos Aires Action Plan which constitutes a set of priorities and programmes for the ITU Development Sector during the next quadrennium and provides a number of guiding elements for the work of the BDT.

HLC 23	<p>Wide participation at Development Conferences</p> <p>Special attention is paid by the BDT to invite the widest possible range of development partners including the private sector and decision-makers from the economic sector and financing entities; this is also applied during the preparatory and follow-up phases. The participation was as follows:</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>Harare '90</td><td>Prague '91</td><td>Acapulco '92</td><td>Cairo '92</td><td>Singapore '93</td><td>Buenos Aires '94</td></tr><tr><td>Administrations of the Region</td><td>47</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>23</td><td>38</td><td>133</td></tr><tr><td>Administrations of other Regions</td><td>23</td><td>8</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Regional/Global Organizations</td><td>12</td><td>9</td><td>15</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>Private Organizations/Individuals</td><td>36</td><td>69</td><td>43</td><td>14</td><td>49</td><td>282</td></tr></table> <p style="text-align: right;">(individuals)</p> <p><u>Note:</u> See also document PP-94/14 which is a summary of all regional conferences for the period.</p>		Harare '90	Prague '91	Acapulco '92	Cairo '92	Singapore '93	Buenos Aires '94	Administrations of the Region	47	27	28	23	38	133	Administrations of other Regions	23	8	6	7	6		Regional/Global Organizations	12	9	15	13	14	31	Private Organizations/Individuals	36	69	43	14	49	282
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HLC 24	<p>Development Conferences give guidance to BDT and agenda should include development aspects of other ITU functions</p> <p>As mentioned above in HLC 22 the Development Conferences provided the BDT with aims and guidance. The agenda of the Conferences included presentations of the BR and the TSB on issues related to development. The Regional Development Conferences adopted Resolutions dealing with increased technical assistance from the BR and the TSB. The need for a synergy between the three ITU Sectors was also stressed by the WTDC-94. The activities of the two development study groups require that all sectors contribute according to their sphere of competence.</p>																																			
HLC 25	<p>One World Conference and one Regional Development Conference per region in the period between Plenipotentiary Conferences</p> <p>This was implemented during the period, however, see document C94/18.</p>																																			
HLC 26	<p>Regional Development Conferences in parallel with Regional TELECOMs</p> <p>BDT's experience from five Development Conferences held since 1990 shows that it is not useful to hold them in connection with Regional Telecoms. High-level officials tend to go to the exhibitions and not to the Development Conferences, given the fact that their limited time does not allow them to stay long enough to attend both events. The Policy Forum of Telecom and the policy discussions during the Development Conferences are both fully justified and so distinct in their characteristics that one cannot combine them. However, they both attract high-level officials only when they are kept sufficiently apart timewise.</p>																																			
HLC 27-30	<p>Organizational recommendations</p> <p>These have been dealt with by the APP.</p>																																			

HLC 31	BDT to ensure ITU's catalytic role to stimulate development The BDT in following-up the tasks assigned to it by Development Conferences initiates activities for the countries concerned, mobilizes as far as possible resources for the implementation of the various resolutions and the associated projects, encourages investment by showing their direct and indirect benefits and fosters the application of worldwide telecommunication standards, thus playing its catalytic role for development.
HLC 32	CTD's function to be integrated in BDT (see Resolution 1014) This has been implemented.
HLC 33-35	BDT Director/Secretary-General to establish Development Advisory Board Following a decision of Council 1992, the Telecommunication Development Advisory Board was established after the Director of the BDT had been elected by the APP. The Board met in July and November 1993 and further meetings are scheduled for 1994.
HLC 36-44	Organization and working methods for the Standardization Sector Recommendations 36-44 were taken into consideration by the APP (Geneva, 1992), and APP Resolution 1 provides for the provisional application of certain parts of the Constitution and the Convention, in particular the provisions relating to the structure of the ITU. The World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (WTSC) (Helsinki, 1993) implemented the provisions of APP Resolution 3 relating to the establishment of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group, and also took action on APP Resolution 2 entitled "Allocation of Work to the Radiocommunication Sector and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector".
HLC 45	Enable participants to contribute funds to accelerate work in their field of interest This recommendation is understood as referring to the situation where certain participants in the Standardization Sector see a need to expedite the work as a specific item, and are prepared to contribute additional skilled resources and funds, and is intended as an exceptional case. This approach poses no problems for administrations/ROAs etc. which second people to work in Geneva for extended periods at the expense of the employing organization. If one or more organizations wished to cover travel/subsistence of experts from other organizations, again no problems. In all cases, there appears to be no impact on the staff regulations. It was noted that reference was only made to the Standardization Sector, and that a similar situation should also be applicable to the Radiocommunication Sector. The APP has picked up this item in CV486 and CV487 (see also Circular-letter 97, dated 8 May 1992 from the Secretary-General).

HLC 46/47	<p>Use electronic storage and exchange on large scale. Make substantial progress in electronic information storage and exchange in 1991</p> <p>Implementation of these recommendations is progressing with the establishment of suitable electronic document handling resources, procedures and practices. As a result, an increasing number of ITU documents is available electronically on-line and via electronic mail. A revised version of the Telecom Information Exchange Services (TIES), offering major improvements in ease of use, facilitates information posting and updating by the information providers in the Bureaux and Departments, in response to the main finding of the TIES review that the availability of key substantive and up-to-date information is what makes electronic access worthwhile. A small, but growing, percentage of contributions received from participants in ITU activities are submitted in electronic form.</p>
HLC 48	<p>Establish framework for collaborating with other standardization organizations</p> <p>This is being implemented in the TSB. Three Resolutions dealing with collaboration with other standardization organizations were adopted by WTSC (Helsinki, 1993) and the issue is further studied by Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG).</p>
HLC 49	<p>Standardization Bureau to select issues of particular interest to developing countries</p> <p>Following the provisions of the Convention (Geneva, 1992), WTSC adopted Resolution 17 "The importance of telecommunication standardization for the developing countries".</p>
HLC 50	<p>Transfer responsibility for GAS activities to BDT</p> <p>This has been implemented.</p>
HLC 51	<p>BDT to assume increased responsibility for funding developing country participation in standardization work</p> <p>SFr 100,000 were set aside in the 1994 budget for this purpose. In addition, an equal amount or more is foreseen for providing fellowships to developing countries to permit their participation in relevant seminars.</p>
HLC 52	<p>Standardization Bureau to assist BDT</p> <p>This is being implemented by TSB, BR and BDT, and is an on-going activity.</p>
HLC 53	<p>Discontinue Plan Committees</p> <p>The Plan Committees were discontinued.</p>

HLC 54	Members to encourage private sector to participate in national fora and ITU delegations This recommendation is addressed to the Members. It urges them to encourage private sector participation in national fora for coordinating ITU work and in delegations to relevant ITU meetings and conferences. This recommendation is endorsed by the Council working group on strategic policies and plans and reflected in the draft strategic plan for 1995-99, as one of the means by which private sector participation in the activities of the ITU may be enhanced.
HLC 55-66	VGE and Radiocommunication Sector organizational and procedural recommendations These have been dealt with by the APP.
HLC 67	No regular WATCs, but Secretary-General and Standardization Bureau to monitor developments requiring ITR review This recommendation is being implemented, but it should be kept under review to monitor and decide when it might be appropriate to hold another WATC (see also HLC 8 and 10).
HLC 68	GATT and ITU to work closely The Strategic Planning Unit has monitored developments in the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations. Following the successful conclusion of these negotiations in December 1993, the SPU has prepared a report to Council see document C94/48 analyzing the implications for the ITU and its members of the GATT treaty, the telecommunications annex of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), the new negotiations which have begun on trade in basic services, and the proposal to create a World Trade Organization (WTO). This report also examines options for entering into a cooperative agreement with GATT or the successor WTO.
HLC 69	Consider GATT and ITU to enter into an agreement See HLC 68.
HLC 70/ BAH-FM1	Decentralized preparation and submission by Director of a cost-based Sector budget which complies with budget guidelines issued by the Secretary-General This is being implemented. Budget guidelines have been issued by the Secretary-General for the decentralized preparation of the 1995 Budget. See documents: C93/16; C94/12; C94/14.

HLC 71/ BAH-FM2	<p>A two-year budget cycle and an outline four-year strategic budget</p> <p>The first application of a two-year budget cycle will be the financial period of 1996-97 to be in conformity with other organizations of the UN-system which start their biennium with an even year. 1995 will be exceptionally a one-year period. The outline of the strategic budget will cover the period 1995-1999.</p> <p>See documents: C93/16; C94/14.</p>
HLC 72/ BAH-FM3	<p>Flexibility for each Bureau and the General Secretariat to reallocate funds within its budget, and responsibility to control expenditure</p> <p>The proposed Financial Regulations allow the transfer of funds within the appropriations for a given Sector, and define the conditions of such reallocation.</p> <p>See document: C94/12.</p>
HLC 73/ BAH-FM3	<p>Increased authority for the Secretary-General to reallocate funds between Sectors, up to 3% maximum</p> <p>The proposed Financial Regulations provide the transfer of appropriations from one Sector to another.</p> <p>See document: C94/12.</p>
HLC 74/ BAH-FM4,7, 8,9	<p>Changes in financial control, accounting and reporting procedures to make them consistent with the above recommendations and to provide clearer reporting on expenditures</p> <p>The first result of the new financial management system is the presentation of the draft budget 1995 in its new structure and form. For the financial control and the accounting to be implemented as from January 1995, further implementation studies are in progress.</p> <p>See document: C94/14.</p>
HLC 75/ BAH-FM5	<p>Establish a "transfer pricing" policy for common services, under which common services would be funded by Bureaux on a contractor/client basis</p> <p>This is being implemented. The 1995 budget provides the transfer pricing for internal services for the planning phase.</p> <p>See documents: C93/16; C94/14.</p>
HLC 76/ BAH-FM6	<p>Establish a separate consolidated publications sales and marketing unit, to promote increased information dissemination and revenue</p> <p>This is being implemented. A new publications sales and marketing unit has been established as from January 1994.</p> <p>See documents: C92/7231 Rev.1; C93/41.</p>

HLC 77/ BAH-PM2	<p>Establish a reformed personnel appraisal system which encourages appraisers to be constructive but also to confront problems realistically</p> <p>A new personal report and accompanying guide have been drawn up jointly by representatives of the Administration and the Personnel Department and members of the Staff Council. They started to be used in April 1994 on a trial basis in order to allow all concerned to make their own views known.</p> <p>The main aim of the change is to make the personal report a genuine tool for managing and developing the Union's human resources and to give all staff members the opportunity of discussing their job and training expectations with their supervisor when their personal objectives are set. At the same time, supervisors should clearly state what is expected of the staff member concerned, indicate the areas in which performance could be improved and possibly suggest ways in which the staff member might serve the organization more efficiently.</p> <p>At a time when the ITU is changing to meet the needs of the future, notably by becoming more efficient and endeavouring to enhance staff motivation, the new form should enable all concerned to play an active part in the process.</p>
HLC 78-79/ BAH-PM6	<p>Introduce the TEAM process into the ITU</p> <p>The concept has been used during the past year with good success and 2 examples of this are WARC '92 and Terminology — one of a short duration and the other of a continuing nature. This will be used in the future as appropriate on a case by case basis.</p>
HLC 80-81/ BAH-PM7	<p>Establish a performance incentive programme, based on achievement of demonstrable gains in productivity, cost reduction and/or quality. Establish a non-monetary awards programme to recognize high achievers, either individually or as members of a TEAM</p> <p>The implementation of this recommendation raises many important questions, in particular consideration with respect to the UN Common System. The matter is still under active consideration.</p>

HLC 82/ BAH-PM3	<p>Consider conversion to "managed renewable term" (MRT) contracts with a proposed term of 5 years and renewal tied to standard of performance</p> <p>The following definition has been approved in principle by the Council, subject to checking the compatibility with the UN Common System. In July 1993 the ICSC was consulted on the question and they have recently replied indicating that the definition of MRTs is compatible with the UN Common System. The most appropriate mechanism for the implementation of MRTs is now being studied.</p> <p><i>"Managed Renewable Term (MRT) Appointments</i></p> <p>Managed Renewable Term Appointments, having an expiration date specified in the letter of appointment, may be granted to staff who have normally completed a fixed-term contract for a period of two years. Such appointments, for a period of five years can be in permanent posts for work of an evolutionary technical and scientific nature, or in posts where tasks are of a long-term nature but authorized for a fixed-term duration. Managed Renewable Term Appointments do not carry any expectancy of conversion to any other type of appointment. They shall be extended when it has been ascertained that the tasks are still required and when the staff member has maintained state-of-the-art expertise and demonstrated fully satisfactory performance."</p>
HLC 83/ BAH-PM4	<p>Delegate the authority to Bureau Directors and GS Department Heads to reassign staff/rearrange posts within an overall financial constraint</p> <p>This recommendation has implications which have not yet been fully addressed. The reassignment of staff may have consequences on the grading of posts; and modifications in the organization are presently a responsibility of Council. Therefore this recommendation is still under review.</p>
HLC 84/ BAH-PM16	<p>Permit wider advertising of vacancies</p> <p>All participating organizations (ROAs, SIOs, etc.) have been contacted to see whether or not they were interested to receive the ITU vacancy notices. All organizations having replied positively are receiving the vacancy notices. Furthermore, for some posts, the announcements have also been done through technical and professional journals.</p>
HLC 85/ BAH-PM1	<p>Check credentials and conduct personal or telephone interviews with short-listed candidates for professional positions</p> <p>Any offer of appointment to a selected candidate is subject to verification of credentials which is systematically conducted before issuing the contract.</p> <p>Interviews are conducted when requested by the Director of the Bureau or the Head of the Department, in the case of the General Secretariat. In most cases these interviews are conducted by telephone with a very limited cost and they have largely proved their usefulness.</p>
HLC 86/ BAH-PM5	<p>Include the relevant Department Head and direct supervisor of candidates on the Professional Appointment and Promotion Board</p> <p>This has been implemented — see Regulation 4.9 of the Staff Rules.</p>

HLC 87/ BAH-PM9	<p>Establish a Code of Practice to foster effective communications between managers and staff, including a requirement for regular staff meetings, and provide managers with training in related communications skills</p> <p>While a Code of Practice has not yet been developed, communications have significantly improved through many various internal groups and meetings including staff at all levels.</p>
HLC 88/ BAH-PM10	<p>Enhance professional and technical training for ITU staff to improve productivity and quality of performance</p> <p>In 1992 a training plan was developed identifying priority areas for in-service training. This plan included Management by Objectives (MBO), management training for senior management and for supervisors, communication training, the new financial management system, individual technical training and training on desktop PC applications. The implementation of this plan is reported in document C94/20 (Res. 45/PP-89).</p> <p>In 1993 the In-Service Training Strategies Committee was created with the mandate to develop a comprehensive policy. The policy document prepared was presented to Council in 1994.</p>
HLC 89/ BAH-PM8	<p>Implement the Pension Purchasing Power Protection Insurance Plan (PPPIP)</p> <p>Based on the decision by the UNGA there is no need to take action on this.</p>
HLC 90/ BAH-IS8	<p>Implement a formal information systems planning process</p> <p>Project plans for major projects are submitted to the ISSC.</p>
HLC 91/ BAH-IS1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 12, 14, 15	<p>Consultants' list of 8 priority applications for systems development based on user surveys, and technical recommendations on information systems, plus 6 lower priority recommendations</p> <p>The ISSC follows-up the implementation of the priority projects which include information exchange, electronic publications, information systems for management (including human resources, financial management, project management, document processing and internal communications) and information technology infrastructure.</p>
HLC 91/ BAH-IS4	<p>Lease on one mainframe processor terminated on 31.12.91 as recommended.</p>
HLC 91/ BAH-IS6,7,13	<p>An ISDN-capable digital PABX with voice mail facility and additional software to provide call detail accounting was placed in service March 1 1993. Responsibility for all technical communication matters including PABX, fax, telex, data communications, electronic mail, and postal mail was unified in the Information Services Department.</p>
HLC 91/ BAH-IS10	<p>Deployment of 386-based computers was completed by Summer 1992. 486-based computer deployment began in 1993 and is continuing in 1994.</p>

HLC 91/ BAH-IS11	The additional resources allocated have made possible an extensive schedule of training on office productivity tools, electronic mail, and access to information services with an emphasis on courses customized to staff work needs. An overall Computer Training Needs Analysis project was approved by the Coordination Committee and started at the end of 1993.
HLC 92	Council to act on HLC Report Completed.
HLC 93-94	Hold Additional Plenipotentiary Conference in last quarter of '92 or early '93 and consult Members (see Resolution 1020) This recommendation has been implemented.
HLC 95	Review of provisions to amend the Constitution and Convention The APP decided to maintain the amendment provisions of Nice in the Geneva Constitution and Convention (i.e. 2/3 of accredited delegations having the right to vote to amend the Constitution, 1/2 to amend the Convention).
HLC 96	Drafting Group to elaborate draft texts for revision of Nice Instruments (see Resolution 1021) This recommendation has been implemented.

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 37-E
1 August 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING**Note by the Secretary-General****GROUPING OF ITU MEMBERS BY REGION**

At its 1993 session, the Council decided that the Secretary-General should consult the Members of the Union on the grouping of Member States into Regions, and more specifically on the Region to which each should belong.

The results of the consultation were submitted to the Council at its 1994 session (see Document C94/23 + Corr. 1 in Annex 1), so that they could be taken into consideration in the Council's proposals to the Plenipotentiary Conference, for example, in connection with the election procedures to be approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference pursuant to No. 64 of the Geneva Constitution.

The aforementioned documents reveal that some Members whose territory is located in what is currently Region C (Eastern Europe and Northern Asia) have expressed a wish to change Region. There have been further developments since the publication of Document C94/23, and as things stand at the moment - situation at 31 July 1994 - seven Members have asked me to bring their request to change region to the attention of the Conference:

	<u>From Region</u>	<u>To Region</u>
Croatia (Republic of)	C	B
Estonia (Republic of)	C	B
Hungary (Republic of)	C	B
Latvia (Republic of)	C	B
Lithuania (Republic of)	C	B
Mongolia	C	E
Slovenia (Republic of)	C	B

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

These requests have been reflected in the provisional list which, in accordance with the Council's decisions, I am submitting to the Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration and decision (Annex 2). For your information, it might be worth mentioning that, taking into account the above requests, the number of Members in each of the five administrative Regions would be as follows:

Region A (Americas)	32	(32 in 1989)
Region B (Western Europe)	32	(25 in 1989)
Region C (Eastern Europe and Northern Asia)	21	(12 in 1989)
Region D (Africa)	52	(51 in 1989)
Region E (Asia and Australasia)	47	(46 in 1989)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annexes: 2

- 3 -
PP-94/37-E
ANNEX 1

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



COUNCIL

GENEVA — 1994 SESSION — (2-17 MAY)

Document C94/23-E
7 February 1994
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING
(3.3 - 5)

Note by the Secretary-General

1. **Subject:** GROUPING OF ITU MEMBER STATES BY REGIONS

<p>2. Purpose</p>	<p>Ref. doc.</p>
<p>3. Background</p> <p>In preparation for the elections to be held in Kyoto, the Council at its 1993 session decided that the Secretary-General should consult the Members of the Union on the grouping of Member States by regions. As stated in letter DM-1080 of 8 September 1993 (Annex 1), by which the consultation was carried out, "the Council will take the result of the consultation into account when preparing a draft election procedure to ensure, in particular, equitable geographical distribution among the different regions".</p>	
<p>4. Recommendation</p> <p>When preparing the draft election procedures, the Council may wish to take into account the views and comments put forward by Members when replying to DM-1080 (see Annex 2), along with the proposals included in Documents C94/2, C94/4 and C94/8 on the same subject. The Council should also decide whether or not it will be necessary to establish a Working Group to draft the election procedures.</p>	
<p>5. Implications</p>	

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annexes: 2



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Ref.: DM-1080
RM/E

Geneva, 8 September 1993

Tel.: +41 22 730 52 18
Fax: +41 22 733 72 56

To all the Members of the Union

Contact: X. Escofet

To the Director-General

Dear Sir,

The grouping of ITU Member states by regions has been one element of the procedures applied by Plenipotentiary Conferences for the purposes of elections, particularly for the election of Council Members.

Since the 1959 Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference, the Members of the Union have been grouped into five regions, namely:

- Region A: Americas
- Region B: Western Europe
- Region C: Eastern Europe and Northern Asia
- Region D: Africa
- Region E: Asia and Australasia

Although those regions were established on a geographical basis, it should be noted that membership of a given region has not necessarily been governed solely by geographical considerations. It should be noted, for instance, that some changes were made at the request of new as well as old Members.

Thus, for the purpose of elections to the Council, subsequent Plenipotentiary Conferences (Montreux (1965), Malaga-Torremolinos (1973), Nairobi (1982) and Nice (1989)) proceeded on the basis of these regions, which are also frequently referred to as "administrative regions". The latest (30.08.93) version of the "Provisional List of Members of the Union grouped by region" is attached as Annex 1.

At its 1993 session, the Council considered a document submitted by the Administration of Japan (see Annex 2) concerning preparations for the elections (Council, elected officials, Radio Regulations Board) to be held at the next Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994). As part of those preparations, the Council decided that the Secretary-General should consult the Members of the Union concerning the existing regions and, in particular, on their respective belonging to one of those regions. The Council will take the result of the consultation into account when preparing a draft election procedure to ensure, in particular, equitable geographical distribution among the different regions.

I should therefore be grateful if you would let me have your Administration's views on the matter not later than 31 December 1993. The Council will no doubt submit a proposal, including a provisional list for the grouping of the Members by regions to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), which will have to take a final decision on the matter for the adoption of election procedures pursuant to the provisions of No. 64 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992).

Yours faithfully,

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annexes: 2

PROVISIONAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE UNION GROUPED BY REGION

on 30.08.93

(in the french alphabetical order)

Region A - The Americas (32 countries)

Antigua and Barbuda	Grenada
Argentine Republic	Guatemala (Republic of)
Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)	Guyana
Barbados	Haiti (Republic of)
Belize	Honduras (Republic of)
Bolivia (Republic of)	Jamaica
Brazil (Federative Republic of)	Mexico
Canada	Nicaragua
Chile	Panama (Republic of)
Colombia (Republic of)	Paraguay (Republic of)
Costa Rica	Peru
Cuba	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Dominican Republic	Suriname (Republic of)
El Salvador (Republic of)	Trinidad and Tobago
Ecuador	Uruguay (Eastern Republic of)
United States of America	Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe (26 countries)

Germany (Federal Republic of)	Liechtenstein (Principality of)
Austria	Lithuania (Republic of) *)
Belgium	Luxembourg
Cyprus (Republic of)	Malta
Vatican City State	Monaco
Denmark	Norway
Spain	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Finland	Portugal
France	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Greece	San Marino (Republic of)
Ireland	Sweden
Iceland	Switzerland (Confederation of)
Italy	Turkey

*) Name inserted in that region, at the request of the country concerned, awaiting definitive decisions by the next (1994) Plenipotentiary Conference on the composition of the regions of the Union.

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia
(25 countries)

Albania (Republic of)	Moldova (Republic of)
Armenia (Republic of)	Mongolia
Azerbaijani Republic	Uzbekistan (Republic of)
Belarus (Republic of)	Poland (Republic of)
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republic of)	Slovak Republic
Bulgaria (Republic of)	Czech Republic
Croatia (Republic of)	Romania
Estonia (Republic of)	Russian Federation
Georgia (Republic of)	Slovenia (Republic of)
Hungary (Republic of)	Turkmenistan
Kazakhstan (Republic of)	Ukraine
Latvia (Republic of)	Yugoslavia (Federal Republic of) *
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	

*) See Security Council Resolution 757 (1992) and the denomination therein: "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)".

Region D - Africa (52 countries)

Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of)	Ghana
Angola (People's Republic of)	Guinea (Republic of)
Benin (Republic of)	Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)
Botswana (Republic of)	Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)
Burkina Faso	Kenya (Republic of)
Burundi (Republic of)	Lesotho (Kingdom of)
Cameroon (Republic of)	Liberia (Republic of)
Cape Verde (Republic of)	Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Central African Republic	Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Comoros (Islamic Federal Republic of the)	Malawi
Congo (Republic of the)	Mali (Republic of)
Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of)	Morocco (Kingdom of)
Djibouti (Republic of)	Mauritius (Republic of)
Egypt (Arab Republic of)	Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
Eritrea	Mozambique (Republic of)
Ethiopia	Namibia (Republic of)
Gabonese Republic	Niger (Republic of the)
Gambia (Republic of the)	Nigeria (Federal Republic of)

Uganda (Republic of)
Rwandese Republic
Sao Tome and Principe (Democratic Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of)
Sierra Leone
Somali Democratic Republic
Sudan (Republic of the)
South Africa (Republic of)

Swaziland (Kingdom of)
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Chad (Republic of)
Togolese Republic
Tunisia
Zaire (Republic of)
Zambia (Republic of)
Zimbabwe (Republic of)

**Region E - Asla and Australasia
(46 countries)**

Afghanistan (Islamic State of)
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Australia
Bahrain (State of)
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)
Bhutan (Kingdom of)
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China (People's Republic of)
Korea (Republic of)
United Arab Emirates
Fiji (Republic of)
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq (Republic of)
Israel (State of)
Japan
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)
Kiribati (Republic of)
Kuwait (State of)
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Lebanon

Malaysia
Maldives (Republic of)
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Myanmar (Union of)
Nauru (Republic of)
Nepal
New Zealand
Oman (Sultanate of)
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Papua New Guinea
Philippines (Republic of the)
Qatar (State of)
Syrian Arab Republic
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Solomon Islands
Western Samoa (Independent State of)
Singapore (Republic of)
Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)
Thailand
Tonga (Kingdom of)
Vanuatu (Republic of)
Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)
Yemen (Republic of)

- 9 -
PP-94/37-E

- 7 -
C94/23-E

Annex 2

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



COUNCIL

GENEVA — 1993 SESSION — (JUNE-JULY)

Document C93/59-E
21 June 1993
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING
(3.3-2)

Note by the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to the members of the Council a letter received from the Administration of Japan concerning preparations for the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference elections.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

- 10 -
PP-94/37-E

- 8 -
C94/23-E

- 2 -
C93/59-E
ANNEX

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

*3-2 Kasumigaseki 1-chome
Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-90, JAPAN*

16 June 1993

Dr. Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 20
SWITZERLAND



Dear Dr. Pekka TARJANNE,

The Council, held in December 1992, decided that the duration of the next Plenipotentiary Conference should be reduced to four weeks. However, due to the change in structure of the Union adopted by the APP, Japan, as the host administration of the Kyoto PP, is worried as to whether there will be enough time to establish election procedures, and whether it is possible to hold elections efficiently in the limited time available. Therefore, the Japanese administration would like to offer proposals for consideration by the 1993 Council as per the attached.

Kindest regards,

内海 善雄

Yoshio UTSUMI
Deputy Director General
Communications Policy Bureau
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications

Subject: Preparation for the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference Elections

Background

The Plenipotentiary Conference in Kyoto 1994 must, among other things, carry out a series of elections in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution and Convention. These elections are for:

- the Members of the Council,
- the members of the Radio Regulations Board,
- the Secretary-General,
- the Deputy Secretary-General,
- the Directors of the three Bureaux

The Geneva Constitution, 1992 stipulates in No.64 that, "The procedures for these elections shall be established by the Plenipotentiary Conference... "

As the Radio Regulations Board are newly established, geographical distribution and the election procedure of the members of the Board have to be newly established by the Kyoto PP. Furthermore, as the number of the Members of the Union has increased mainly due to changes that have occurred in the former Soviet Union, there seems to be room to reconsider geographical distribution of Council Member seats, if really necessary.

To ensure that the Kyoto PP is efficiently managed, it would be advisable for the Council to prepare a proposal for these matters prior to the Kyoto PP.

Proposal

The following action is proposed for adoption by the 1993 Council:

1. to instruct the Secretary-General to consult each ITU Member on the administrative region to which it wishes to pertain;
2. to set up a working group of the Council assisted by the Secretary-General (preferably a limited number of members) with the following terms of reference:
 - " • to establish a balanced distribution plan, among administrative regions, for the members of the Radio Regulations Board as well as, if necessary, for the seats of the Council, based on the results of the consultations made by the Secretary-General.
 - to make a draft election procedure that will enable a minimal number of votings and that will ensure geographical distribution for the elected officials and the members of the Radio Regulations Board."
3. to request the 1994 Council to examine the results of this working group and prepare a proposal regarding election procedures for consideration by the Kyoto PP.

ANNEX 2

REPLIES TO CIRCULAR-LETTER DM-1080 OF 8 SEPTEMBER 1993
GROUPING OF ITU MEMBER STATES BY REGIONS

Replies from Members	No change	Requests for Region change	Comments/Proposals
Afghanistan	E		
Algeria	D		<u>Regions</u> Only Regions B and C should be modified. No matter what their final composition, B and C should keep their present number of seats (7 and 4). Total number of Council Members to remain unchanged (43)
Germany	B		<u>Regions</u> No need for substantial changes to the current arrangements, which have proved to be a good instrument in distributing Council seats and in elections for the Council. When assigning a new Member to the regions, choice should be governed by which region the territory belonged to in the past. It would appear vital to provide clear dividing lines between the Regions. In Europe, <u>every</u> country east of the dividing line should be counted as eastern Europe and every country west as western Europe. <u>Elections</u> Germany supports the letter from the Chairman of CEPT-ECTRA/ERC Ad hoc Working Group "PP-94" on election procedures in Kyoto.
Austria	B		
Bahrain	E		<u>Regions</u> In agreement, in principle, with the present distribution. More information is expected from the Council with respect to number of countries in each region in order to formulate views with respect to RRB, Council, etc.
Bangladesh	E		<u>Elections</u> Bangladesh supports the proposal made by Japan concerning preparation of draft election procedures
Belarus	C		
Belgium	B		<u>Regions</u> With respect to the composition of regional groups, Belgium recommends that, in the event of any dispute, the composition of regional groups within the United Nations General Assembly should serve as a reference. Furthermore, the admission of new Members to a group should be the subject of a consensus within that group.
Brunei Darussalam	E		
Cameroon	D		

Replies from Members	No change	Requests for Region change	Comments/Proposals
Chile	A		<p><u>Regions</u> Keep the five administrative regions as at present.</p> <p><u>Elections</u> As to the Council:</p> <p>a) Increase the number of seats proportionally to the number of countries in each region, bearing in mind that the total Council Members should not exceed 27% of ITU Members. This implies an increase from 43 to 49 Members.</p> <p>b) Then again, take a further 27% of countries in each region for determining the number of seats, i.e.:</p> <p>Region A, 9 seats (32 Members) Region B, 7 seats (27 Members) Region C, 7 seats (25 Members) Region D, 14 seats (52 Members) Region E, 12 seats (46 Members) (Total = 49 seats)</p> <p>c) With a view to strengthening the principle of rotation, limit the right to immediate reelection to those countries which when elected were voted among the top 60% of countries elected, with those among the lower 40% of countries elected having to allow one PP Conference to pass without standing. This gives the following:</p> <p>A= first 6 majorities (immediate reelection) and last 3 majorities (deferred reelection) B = first 5 majorities (immediate); last 2 majorities (deferred) C = first 5 majorities (immediate); last 2 majorities (deferred) D = first 9 majorities (immediate); last 5 majorities (deferred) E = first 12 majorities (immediate); last 4 majorities (deferred).</p> <p>d) The above procedure would guarantee the right to immediate reelection to 33 Council Members and to reelection deferred by one period to 16 Council Members. In other words, there would be a rotation of 30% of the Council at each election, plus such rotation as may be generated by the result of the election itself, which according to the statistics is of the order of 4%. The above procedure would to be applied following the results of the election at Kyoto.</p> <p>In the case of the RRB, equitable geographical distribution may be as follows: A (2 members), B (1 member), C (1 member), D (3 members), E (2 members).</p> <p>The following might be considered as a way of reducing the time spent on the election process to a minimum:</p> <p>one ballot for electing SG and DSG; one ballot for electing members of RRB and Directors of Bureaus; one ballot for Council Members.</p> <p>The election should take place during the last week of the Conference so as to provide an opportunity to get to know candidates better and for delegates with a right to vote to exchange opinions.</p>

Replies from Members	No change	Requests for Region change	Comments/Proposals
Cyprus	B		
Vatican State	B		
Croatia		From C to B	<u>Regions</u> The rapid worldwide telecommunications development, geopolitical and economical changes make indispensable to create a new allocation of the Union Members grouped by region. The existing relations between the Republic of Croatia and the countries of the Region B show that the inclusion of Croatia in Region B will be a logical step. The letter mentions also some technical reasons in support of this view.
Denmark	B		<u>Regions</u> No need for a fundamental review of the five administrative regions, which is not representative of any political grouping. The existing arrangements have worked well. The United Nations General Assembly is considering a similar question, particularly with respect to the recent geopolitical changes in Europe. It is not recommended that ITU makes major changes unless the United Nations as a whole were to do so. A major examination of regional composition at the PP in Kyoto might take a great deal of time, with potentially little overall benefit to the Union.
Egypt	D		
Estonia		From C to B	<u>Regions</u> Main reason for transfer from C to B is Estonia's integration with Northern countries and "active applications" to widen cooperation with other countries of the European Union.
Finland	B		<u>Regions</u> Finland considers that the present composition of the five regions has been and still is a convenient way of grouping countries geographically for purposes such as equitable distribution of Council seats. Review of the list must be carried out by the Council. The wishes of some ITU Members to join a region different from that to which their territory belonged earlier can and should be taken into account in that review. As for regions B and C, it is considered desirable to keep them separate and with roughly the same number of countries. Compared with the total number of countries in these two regions and the magnitude of their financial contribution to the Union, one single region would probably not permit a satisfactory representation in the Council. <u>Elections</u> The list of Members by region should, even in future, be prepared and presented by the Council in the context of the draft election procedures and the grouping of Members should not be included in the Constitution and Convention. Concerning the election procedures, Finland shares the views expressed in the letter sent by the Chairman of the CEPT Ad hoc Working Group preparing for the PP Conference.

Replies from Members	No change	Requests for Region change	Comments/Proposals
France	B		<p><u>Regions</u></p> <p>A fundamental revision of the current composition of the five administrative regions is not a priority need. This composition reflects an acceptable distribution of countries in groups, used for the purpose of certain elections so as to ensure that the principle of equitable geographical distribution is respected.</p> <p>The political changes which have taken place in recent years have prompted new Members to request to be assigned to a different region than the one to which they would normally have belonged on geographical grounds. It is important to stress that administrative regions are formed on the basis of geographical rather than political criteria, and that the composition of the Union's regions should remain as homogeneous as possible.</p> <p>A general debate on the matter at the Kyoto PP could give rise to lengthy discussions, leaving short time to tackle the issues which have a direct bearing on the future of the Union, which should be the Conference's priority task.</p>
Gabon	D		<p><u>Regions</u></p> <p>The proposal by Japan, which secures equitable representation, seems to be a very good one. However, given that Regions D and E comprise 25 and 46 States respectively, for the sake of consistency, both those regions should be split into two, in the same way as Europe. States would thus be grouped as follows:</p> <p>Region A - Americas (32 countries)</p> <p>Region B - Western Europe (26 countries)</p> <p>Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia (25 countries)</p> <p>Region D - Africa (26 countries)</p> <p>Region E - Africa bis (26 countries)</p> <p>Region F - Asia and Australasia (23 countries)</p> <p>Region G - Asia and Australasia bis (23 countries)</p>
India	E		
Israel	E		
Italy	B		<p><u>Regions</u></p> <p>No need for a fundamental review of the five administrative regions which are used in the ITU for a number of purposes, such as the distribution of Council seats. The composition of the regions represents a convenient grouping for such purposes, and is not representative of any political grouping. The existing arrangements have worked well up to now and there is no need for major changes. Even recognizing that some new ITU Members wish to join a particular region which may not be the region in which the territory concerned previously belonged, it is hoped that the number of such countries will be small and follow a suitable geographical distribution. The ITU should not make major changes unless the United Nations as a whole were to do so with respect to the recent geopolitical changes in Europe.</p>

Replies from Members	No change	Requests for Region change	Comments/Proposals
Latvia		From C to B	
Lithuania		From C to B	<u>Regions</u> No reply has been received so far to DM-1080. However, Lithuania had already requested to move from Region C to B and was provisionally included in Region B awaiting definitive decisions by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
Mexico	A		
Myanmar	E		
Norway	B		<u>Regions</u> No need for a review of the five administrative regions. The present composition represents a convenient grouping of countries which serves the purposes of the Union satisfactorily. It is recognized that some Members may wish to join a region of which they are not presently a member. However, it is not foreseen that such changes should lead to any fundamental change in the composition of the regions.
New Zealand	E		<u>Regions</u> New Zealand would not support any change to the number of ITU administrative regions, nor a redrawing of their overall boundaries. However, it may be appropriate to review the boundaries between specific regions, particularly Western and Eastern Europe, to reflect the considerable changes in ITU membership in recent years. The changes in the number of Members on the Council would not be supported, on the grounds of cost and administrative efficiency. <u>Elections</u> There could be a number of ways of achieving the requirement that the RRB should contain a fair and equitable representation of Members. One possibility which would be acceptable is to give two RRB seats to each administrative region, except the region from which the full-time Director was appointed which would only have one seat on the Board.

Replies from Members	No change	Requests for Region change	Comments/Proposals
Oman	E		<p><u>Regions</u></p> <p>Two options are proposed for a new geographical distribution.</p> <p><i>First option:</i></p> <p>To keep the present geographical distribution and it will be up to the new Eastern European countries and Northern Asia countries to join one of the following regions:</p> <p>Region (B): Western Europe Region (C): Eastern Europe and Northern Asia Region (E): Asia and Australia (for countries related geographically to Asia).</p> <p><i>Second option:</i></p> <p>Region (A): Americas (unchanged) Region (B): Western Europe plus all countries of Eastern Europe and Russia Region (C): Eastern Europe and Northern Asia (to be ruled out) Region (D): becomes region (C): Africa unchanged Region (E): becomes region (D): Asia and Australia plus Asian countries independent from former Soviet Union.</p> <p>It is considered that any change in this distribution by applying one of these two options, for instance, will require to reconsider the number of seats at the Council of the ITU to ensure a balance in the representation.</p>
Pakistan	E		
Paraguay	A		
Netherlands	B		<p><u>Regions</u></p> <p>Netherlands recognises the wishes of some new ITU Members to join a particular region, which may not be the region in which the territory concerned previously belonged. These wishes could be granted by permitting new Members to join the region of their choice. This on the assumption that the number of such countries will be small and that any changes will result in sensible contiguous geographical groupings of countries. The present grouping fulfils these conditions and should provide the basis for the ITU administrative regions.</p> <p>It is understood that the United Nations General Assembly is considering similar questions on the composition of regions, particularly with respect to the recent geopolitical changes in Europe. ITU should not make major changes unless the United Nations as a whole were to do so.</p>
Peru	A		
Poland	C		
Portugal	B		<p><u>Regions</u></p> <p>Portugal supports the present grouping of Members in five regions.</p>

Replies from Members	No change	Requests for Region change	Comments/Proposals
Slovakia	C		<p><u>Regions</u></p> <p>This is a very important problem. Slovakia considers that the present division is provisional. However, it agrees with a preliminary inclusion of Slovakia in Region C.</p>
United Kingdom	B		<p><u>Regions</u></p> <p>No need for a review of the five administrative regions. It has been always been considered that the composition of the regions represents a convenient, geographically-based grouping of countries for purposes such as distribution of Council seats, rather than a reflection of any political groupings. The existing arrangements have worked well and there is no pressing need for changes.</p> <p>It is also considered that a major examination of regional compositions at the Plenipotentiary Conference would take a great deal of time and that it would lead to no real benefit to the Union.</p>
Russia	C		
Singapore	E		<p><u>Regions</u></p> <p>The present grouping of countries according to administrative Regions A to E is still workable.</p> <p><u>Elections</u></p> <p>It is noted that the Council will be preparing a draft election procedure to ensure an equitable geographic distribution among the various regions. It is requested that all Member countries be kept informed of the outcome of the Council's deliberations and be sent the Council's proposal well in advance of the Plenipotentiary Conference in Kyoto, in order to have sufficient time to study the draft proposal.</p>
Slovenia		From C to B	<p><u>Regions</u></p> <p>The communications systems of the country have been oriented towards Italy and Austria, i.e., towards west, using the same technology and same strategy in development. Other technical reasons are also mentioned in the letter. In conclusion, the Slovenian Government believes that for more efficient cooperation and work in the telecommunication and for better frequency planning and coordination, the country should be a member of the West European region, to which it also belongs from a geographical point of view.</p>
Sudan	D		<p><u>Regions</u></p> <p>Sudan accepts the proposed geographical distribution, in which it belongs to Region D.</p> <p><u>Elections</u></p> <p>For the purposes of elections of Members of the Council and RRB, it is proposed that the present African group be divided into two groups (North Africa and South Africa)</p>

Replies from Members	No change	Requests for Region change	Comments/Proposals
Switzerland	B		<p><u>Regions</u></p> <p>The division into five administrative regions should not be changed at this stage. The current system has worked well up to now and there is no pressing need to alter it. In the light of its already heavy agenda, the Kyoto Conference should not waste time on this matter.</p> <p><u>Elections</u></p> <p>The elections should be held in the following order:</p> <p>Members of the Council</p> <p>Secretary-General</p> <p>Deputy Secretary-General</p> <p>Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors</p> <p>Members of the Radio Regulations Board</p> <p>Election of the Directors of the Bureaux should be in the order in which they appear in the Constitution. It is not believed it would be wise to make it obligatory for the five elected official posts to be distributed among the administrative regions. This would restrict the choice of candidates, which would not be in the interests of the organization. Naturally, when there are candidates of equal quality, preference should be given to the one from a region which is not yet represented.</p> <p>Elections to the RRB should take account of geographical distribution. Since there are an odd number of seats, it is proposed that two seats be filled from each administrative region, except for the region to which the Director of the BR belongs, which will be entitled to only one seat. This would ensure equitable distribution.</p>
Tunisia	D		
Turkmenistan	C		
Turkey	B		
Ukraine	C		
Venezuela	A		
Yugoslavia	C		<p><u>Regions</u></p> <p>It is agreed that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should remain in Region C, where it belongs by now.</p>

Replies from Members	No change	Requests for Region change	Comments/Proposals
Zambia	D		<p><u>Regions</u></p> <p>Zambia wishes to maintain the five ITU Regions which have ensured almost equitable representation on the Council and the then IFRB. The same format should be followed when electing members of the RRB.</p> <p><u>Elections</u></p> <p>Zambia proposes that the draft election procedure should have provisions for equitable and geographical representation within each particular region on the Council and when electing members of the RRB. This is to ensure that representation on the Council and the RRB does not concentrate on one particular sub-region.</p>
Zimbabwe	D		<p><u>Regions</u></p> <p>Zimbabwe associates itself with the proposal by Japan to have the issue of equitable geographical representation in the ITU five regions reviewed in the light of changed circumstances in the world today.</p> <p>Zimbabwe should remain in the ITU Africa Region or subset of Africa if it should be divided into two or more regions. Africa has for many years sought more representation for itself given its large number of countries and population.</p> <p>As can be seen on the regional groupings there is inequitable distribution of representation and this matter should be addressed.</p>

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS



CONSEIL

Corrigendum 1 au
Document C94/23-F/E/S
9 mai 1994
Original: français
anglais
espagnol

GENÈVE — SESSION 1994 — (2 - 17 MAI)

SEANCE PLENIERE
(3.3-5)

Note du Secrétaire général

REGROUPEMENT DES ETATS MEMBRES PAR REGIONS

Annexe 1, page 4 (Région C)

Remplacer "Macédoine (Ancienne République yougoslave de)"
par "L'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine".

Annex 1, page 5 (Region C)

Replace "Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)"
by "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia".

Anexo 1, página 4 (Región C)

Sustituir "Macedonia (Antigua República Yugoslava de)"
por "La ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia"

Pekka TARJANNE
Secrétaire général

ANNEX 2

PROVISIONAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNION GROUPED BY REGION

(in the french alphabetical order)

(Situation on 31 July 1994)

Region A - The Americas

..(32 countries)

Antigua and Barbuda	Grenada
Argentine Republic	Guatemala (Republic of)
Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)	Guyana
Barbados	Haiti (Republic of)
Belize	Honduras (Republic of)
Bolivia (Republic of)	Jamaica
Brazil (Federative Republic of)	Mexico
Canada	Nicaragua
Chile	Panama (Republic of)
Colombia (Republic of)	Paraguay (Republic of)
Costa Rica	Peru
Cuba	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Dominican Republic	Suriname (Republic of)
El Salvador (Republic of)	Trinidad and Tobago
Ecuador	Uruguay (Eastern Republic of)
United States of America	Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe

..(32 countries)

Germany (Federal Republic of)	Italy
Andorra (Principality of)	Latvia (Republic of *)
Austria	Liechtenstein (Principality of)
Belgium	Lithuania (Republic of *)
Cyprus (Republic of)	Luxembourg
Vatican City State	Malta
Croatia (Republic of *)	Monaco
Denmark	Norway
Spain	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Estonia (Republic of *)	Portugal
Finland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France	San Marino (Republic of)
Greece	Slovenia (Republic of *)
Hungary (Republic of *)	Sweden
Ireland	Switzerland (Confederation of)
Iceland	Turkey

*) Name inserted in that region, at the request of the country concerned, awaiting definitive decisions by the next (1994) Plenipotentiary Conference on the composition of the regions of the Union.

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia
(21 countries)

Albania (Republic of)	Poland (Republic of)
Armenia (Republic of)	Kyrgyz Republic
Azerbaijani Republic	Slovak Republic
Belarus (Republic of)	Czech Republic
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republic of)	Romania
Bulgaria (Republic of)	Russian Federation
Georgia (Republic of)	Tajikistan (Republic of)
Kazakhstan (Republic of)	Turkmenistan
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Ukraine
Moldova (Republic of)	Yugoslavia (Federal Republic of) *)
Uzbekistan (Republic of)	

*) See Security Council Resolution 757 (1992) and the denomination therein: "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)".

Region D - Africa
(52 countries)

Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of)	Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Angola (People's Republic of)	Malawi
Benin (Republic of)	Mali (Republic of)
Botswana (Republic of)	Morocco (Kingdom of)
Burkina Faso	Mauritius (Republic of)
Burundi (Republic of)	Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
Cameroon (Republic of)	Mozambique (Republic of)
Cape Verde (Republic of)	Namibia (Republic of)
Central African Republic	Niger (Republic of the)
Comoros (Islamic Federal Republic of the)	Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Congo (Republic of the)	Uganda (Republic of)
Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of)	Rwandese Republic
Djibouti (Republic of)	Sao Tome and Principe (Democratic Republic of)
Egypt (Arab Republic of)	Senegal (Republic of)
Eritrea	Sierra Leone
Ethiopia	Somali Democratic Republic
Gabonese Republic	Sudan (Republic of the)
Gambia (Republic of the)	South Africa (Republic of)
Ghana	Swaziland (Kingdom of)
Guinea (Republic of)	Tanzania (United Republic of)
Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)	Chad (Republic of)
Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)	Togolese Republic
Kenya (Republic of)	Tunisia
Lesotho (Kingdom of)	Zaire (Republic of)
Liberia (Republic of)	Zambia (Republic of)
Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Zimbabwe (Republic of)

Region E - Asia and Australasia
(47 countries)

Afghanistan (Islamic State of)	Maldives (Republic of)
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Australia	Mongolia *)
Bahrain (State of)	Myanmar (Union of)
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	Nauru (Republic of)
Bhutan (Kingdom of)	Nepal
Brunei Darussalam	New Zealand
Cambodia	Oman (Sultanate of)
China (People's Republic of)	Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Korea (Republic of)	Papua New Guinea
United Arab Emirates	Philippines (Republic of the)
Fiji (Republic of)	Qatar (State of)
India (Republic of)	Syrian Arab Republic
Indonesia (Republic of)	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Solomon Islands
Iraq (Republic of)	Western Samoa (Independent State of)
Israel (State of)	Singapore (Republic of)
Japan	Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	Thailand
Kiribati (Republic of)	Tonga (Kingdom of)
Kuwait (State of)	Vanuatu (Republic of)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)
Lebanon	Yemen (Republic of)
Malaysia	

*) Name inserted in that region, at the request of the Member concerned, awaiting definitive decisions by the Kyoto (1994) Plenipotentiary Conference on the composition of the Regions of the Union.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 38-E
30 July 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General **FUTURE CONFERENCES OF THE UNION**

The following draft schedule for the years 1995-1999 is presented for general information.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

OUTLINE PROGRAMME OF ITU CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1995		VEG-INF 6-7 RRB + REG-SEM 8-10 --- ITU-R --- TSAG RAG 23-27 TDAB --- ITU-D --- -- ITU-T --	VEG-INF 6-7 RRB + REG-SEM 8-10 CPM-95 22-25 --- ITU-D --- -- ITU-T --	RRB --- ITU-D --- -- ITU-T --	WTD 17 --- ITU-R --- --- ITU-T ---	C95 --- ITU-R --- -- ITU-T --	RRB --- ITU-T --		ITU-R TSAG 18-22 - ITU-T -	TELECOM 3-11 RRB RA-95 16-20 WRC-95 23-17 ITU-T		
Easter				14-17.4								
1996		CPM-96 RRB TSAG RAG 19-23 --- ITU-T --- --- RTDC ---	AM-T.COM RRB --- ITU-R --- --- ITU-T --- --- RTDC ---		WTD 17 ITU-R TSAG	C96 ITU-R TSAG	RRB		BR SEM --- ITU-R --- --- RTDC ---	- WTSC - ITU-R RRB --- RTDC ---		
Easter				5-8.4								
1997		RRB RAG --- ITU-T --- --- ITU-R ---	AS-T.COM RRB CPM-97 --- ITU-T --- --- ITU-R ---		WTD 17 ITU-R ITU-R	C97 ITU-R ITU-R	RRB		WRC/RA-97 --- EU-T.COM --- ITU-D --- ITU-T --- --- ITU-R ---	RRB ITU-D		
Easter			28-31.3									
1998	RRB RAG CPM-98 --- ITU-T --- --- ITU-R ---		RRB WTD 17 --- AF-T.COM --- --- ITU-T --- --- ITU-R ---		WTD 17 ITU-R ITU-R	C98 ITU-R ITU-R	RRB		BR SEM --- ITU-T --- --- ITU-R ---	RRB -- PP-98 -- ITU-T ITU-R		
Easter				10-13.4								
1999	RRB RAG --- RTDC --- --- ITU-T --- --- ITU-R ---		CPM-99 RRB --- RTDC --- --- ITU-T --- --- ITU-R ---		WTD 17 ITU-R ITU-R	C99 ITU-R ITU-R	RRB		WRC/RA-99 RRB TELECOM --- RTDC --- --- ITU-T --- --- ITU-R ---			
Easter				2-5.4								

- 3 -
PP-94/38-E
Future Conferences of the Union

1995

RRB	Radio Regulation Board meetings: January, April, July, October/November.
ITU-T	Telecommunication Standardization study group meetings: <u>proposed periods</u> end January - mid February, beginning March - beginning April, mid April - beginning June, end June - mid July, September, mid - end November.
ITU-R	Radiocommunication Task Groups, Working Parties or Study Groups: <u>proposed periods</u> January - February, end May - June, September.
TSAG	Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group: 23 - 27 January, and 18 - 22 September.
RAG	Radiocommunication Advisory Group: 23 - 27 January.
TDAB	Telecommunication Development Advisory Board: end January/beginning February
ITU-D	Telecommunication Development study group meetings: <u>proposed periods</u> 3 weeks beginning February - March, and 3 weeks April - May.
VG- INF + REG SEM	VG Information meeting for Asia-Pacific: 6 - 7 February , Bangkok, Thailand, <i>associated with</i> Regional Radiocommunication Seminar on Spectrum Management: 8 - 10 February , Bangkok, Thailand.
VG- INF + REG SEM	VG Information meeting for Region 2 countries: 6 - 7 March , Caracas, Venezuela <i>associated with</i> Regional Radiocommunication Seminar on Spectrum Management: 8 - 10 March , Caracas, Venezuela.
CPM-95	Conference Preparatory Meeting for WRC-95: 22 March - 5 April.
WTD	World Telecommunication Day, 17 May.
C95	Council (1995): <u>proposed dates</u> Standing Committees of Council 14 - 16 June , Council 19 - 23 June.
TELECOM	TELECOM: 3 - 11 October 1995.
RA-95	Radiocommunication Assembly: 16 - 20 October , Geneva, 1 week.
WRC-95	World Radiocommunication Conference: 23 October - 17 November , Geneva, 4 weeks.

1996

- ITU-T Telecommunication Standardization study group meetings: proposed period **mid January - mid June.**
- ITU-D Telecommunication Development study group/working party meetings: proposed period: 3 weeks **beginning September - end November.**
- RRB Radio Regulation Board meetings: **January, April, July, October/November.**
- CPM-96 Conference Preparatory Meeting for WRC-97: proposed period **first week of February.**
- TSAG Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group: **19 - 23 February, and June.**
- RAG Radiocommunication Advisory Group: **19 - 23 February.**
- ITU-R Radiocommunication Tasks Groups, Working Parties or Study Groups: proposed periods **March - April, May, June, September - November.**
- AM-TELECOM Americas Telecom: proposed period **Spring.**
- RTDC Regional Telecommunication Development Conference (region to be defined) proposed period **Spring/Autumn.**
- WTD World Telecommunication Day, **17 May.**
- C96 Council (1996): proposed period **June.**
- BR SEM Radiocommunication regular Seminar: proposed period **September.**
- WTSC World Telecommunication Standardization Conference: proposed period **October, 8 days.**

1997

- RRB Radio Regulation Board meetings: **January, April, July, October/November.**
- RAG Radiocommunication Advisory Group: proposed period **February.**
- AS-TELECOM Asia Telecom: proposed period **Spring.**
- ITU-T Telecommunication Standardization study group meetings:
proposed periods **February - mid July, September - mid December.**
- ITU-R Radiocommunication Task Groups, Working Parties or Study Groups: proposed periods **March/April, May, June, September - October.**
- CPM-97 Conference Preparatory Meeting for WRC-97: proposed period **March/April.**
- WTD World Telecommunication Day, **17 May.**
- C97 Council (1997): proposed period **June.**
- EU-TELECOM Europa Telecom: proposed period **September/October.**
- WRC-97/
RA-97 World Radiocommunication Conference and associated Radiocommunication
Assembly : proposed period **October/November.**
- ITU-D Second meeting Study Group 1: proposed period **September.**
Second meeting Study Group 2: proposed period **November**

1998

- RRB Radio Regulation Board meetings: **January, April, July, October/November.**
- ITU-T Telecommunication Standardization study group meetings:
proposed periods **mid January - mid July, September - mid December.**
- CPM-98 Conference Preparatory Meeting for WRC-99: proposed period **February.**
- RAG Radiocommunication Advisory Group: proposed period **February.**
- AF-TELECOM Africa Telecom 98: proposed period **Spring.**
- ITU-R Radiocommunication Task Groups, Working Parties or Study Groups: proposed periods **March - April, May, June, September - October.**
- WTDC World Telecommunication Development Conference: proposed period
March/April. Invitation by Malta.
- WTD World Telecommunication Day, **17 May.**
- C98 Council (1998): proposed period **June.**
- BR SEM Radiocommunication regular Seminar: proposed period **September.**
- PP-98 Plenipotentiary Conference: proposed period **October/November.**

1999

RRB	Radio Regulation Board meetings: January, April, July, October/November.
ITU-T	Telecommunication Standardization study group meetings: <u>proposed periods</u> mid January - mid July, September - mid December.
RTDC	Regional Telecommunication Development Conference (Region to be decided): <u>proposed period</u> Spring.
RAG	Radiocommunication Advisory Group: <u>proposed period</u> February.
ITU-R	Radiocommunication Task Groups, Working Parties or Study Groups: <u>proposed periods</u> March - April, May, June, September - October.
CPM-99	Conference Preparatory Meeting for WRC-99: <u>proposed period</u> March/April.
WTD	World Telecommunication Day, 17 May.
C99	Council (1999): <u>proposed period</u> June.
RTDC	Regional Telecommunication Development Conference (Region to be decided): <u>proposed period</u> Autumn.
TELECOM-99	TELECOM: <u>proposed period</u> October.
WRC-99/ RA-99	World Radiocommunication Conference and associated Radiocommunication Assembly: <u>proposed period</u> October/November.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 au
Document 39-F/E/S
9 septembre 1994
Original: anglais**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

SEANCE PLENIERE

Allemagne, Danemark, Espagne, Finlande, Norvège, Portugal et Suède

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**Islande**" dans la liste des pays cosignataires de ce document.

*Add "**Iceland**" in the list of countries cosponsoring this document.*

Añádase "**Islandia**" en la lista de los países cofirmadores de este documento.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 39-E
30 July 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Germany, Denmark, Spain, Finland, Norway, Portugal and Sweden

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

REFINEMENT OF ITU SECTORS

1 Introduction

One important element for the efficiency of an organization is that its structure needs to be clear and transparent for those working within the organization, as well as for those outside having relations with it.

This document contains a description of some elements of the present structure of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), a discussion on some unclear areas in the structure, and how the structure may be refined in order to be more clear and transparent. Finally, there is a proposal to achieve a refined structure in the long term after study by a Review Committee.

The structure of the ITU as decided by its Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP-92) is based on three Sectors, namely, the Radiocommunication Sector (R), the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (T) and the Telecommunication Development Sector (D).

Outside the Sectors there is also the world conferences on international telecommunications (WCIT).

The scope of the Development Sector is relatively clear and is in itself not discussed further in this document. However, recognizing the necessity of the efficient use of the resources within the D Sector it should be underlined that duplication of work with the other two Sectors should be avoided. The refinement discussed in this document would help to avoid such duplication.

2 Tasks of the Sectors and the WCIT

2.1 The Radiocommunication Sector (R)

The Constitution (CS) of the ITU states that the functions of the Radiocommunication Sector shall be to fulfil the purposes of the ITU relating to radiocommunications:

- by ensuring the rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum by all radiocommunication services, including those using the geostationary-satellite orbit, and

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

- by carrying out studies without limit of frequency range and adopting recommendations on radiocommunication matters (Ref. CS78).

The Sector shall work through (CS80-85):

- a) world radiocommunication conferences (WRC) and regional radiocommunication conferences (RRC);
- b) the Radio Regulations Board (RRB);
- c) radiocommunication assemblies (RA), which shall be associated with WRCs;
- d) radiocommunication Study Groups;
- e) the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR), headed by the elected Director.

A WRC may revise the Radio Regulations and may deal with any question of a worldwide character within its competence (CS89), i.e. it is a forum for ITU Members to make agreements and resolutions on radio regulatory matters. The agreements normally constitute parts of the Radio Regulations which, together with the International Telecommunication Regulations, complement the Constitution and the Convention (CS31). Some of the matters dealt with are:

- the allocation of frequency bands to various radio usages;
- technical requirements on radio equipment in order to achieve a reasonable compatibility;
- procedures for the coordination of frequencies of different radio networks;
- procedures for the protection from harmful interference from other radio transmitters, and
- rules for international radiocommunication services.

One of the basic duties of the RRB is to approve the Rules of Procedure to be used by the BR in the application of the procedures in the Radio Regulations for the coordination and registration of frequency assignments. The Board shall also consider other matters in this field that cannot be resolved through the application of the Rules of Procedure as well as any additional duty concerned with the assignment and utilization of frequencies. The tasks of the RRB are highly related to the application of the Radio Regulations (CS95-97).

The RAs shall provide the necessary technical bases for the work of the WRCs. The RAs shall also deal with and issue recommendations on questions adopted pursuant to its own procedures or referred to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference, any other conference, the Council or the RRB. The basic work on this is carried out in the R Study Groups (Ref. CS91 and Nos. 129 and 148 of the Convention, CV).

The R Study Groups shall focus on the following (CV151-154):

- f) use of the radio-frequency spectrum in terrestrial and space radiocommunication (and of the geostationary-satellite orbit);
- g) characteristics and performance of radio systems;
- h) operation of radio stations;
- i) radiocommunication aspects of distress and safety matters.

Much of the work of the RAs and of the R Study Groups in developing technical and operational material is in support of the considerations and decisions on agreements on regulatory matters at WRCs as well as it supports the RRB and the BR in carrying out their duties as required in the application of the Radio Regulations. Not least important is that this work also is in support of the national regulatory authorities in their duties relating to radiocommunications. However, the work under g) above would to a large extent be considered as non-treaty standardization.

2.2 The Telecommunication Standardization Sector (T)

The functions of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector shall be to fulfil the purposes of the ITU relating to telecommunication standardization by studying technical, operating and tariff questions and adopting recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis (CS104).

The Sector shall work through (CS106-109):

- a) world telecommunication standardization conferences (WTSC);
- b) telecommunication standardization Study Groups;
- c) the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB), headed by the elected Director.

The WTSCs shall consider specific matters related to telecommunication standardization. The basic work on this is carried out in the T Study Groups (Ref. CV184 and 192).

The T Study Groups shall study technical, operating and tariff questions and prepare recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis, including recommendations on interconnection of radio systems in public telecommunication networks and on the performance required for these interconnections (CV193).

2.3 World conferences on international telecommunications

A world conference on international telecommunications (WCIT) may revise the International Telecommunications Regulations and may deal with other questions of a worldwide character within its competence (CS146), i.e. it is a forum for ITU Members to make agreements and resolutions on telecommunication regulatory matters. The agreements normally constitute parts of the International Telecommunication Regulations which, together with the Radio Regulations, complement the Constitution and the Convention (CS31).

However, at WATTC 1988, it became clear that the need for such revisions is limited due to the general nature of the International Telecommunication Regulations adopted at that conference. WCITs should therefore only rarely become necessary, which is reflected in the fact that the Geneva Constitution and Convention (1992) do not require WCITs to be held at regular intervals in contrast to the other ITU conferences.

3 Unclear areas

3.1 Standardization of radio systems and equipment

One problem which has already caused considerable discussion is where to deal with the standardization on radio systems and equipment. Some guidelines for the division of standardization tasks between the R and T Sectors were given by the High Level Committee (H.L.C.). The decisions by the APP-92 were:

- that the precise responsibilities of the R and T Sectors shall be subject to continuing review, in close cooperation, with regard to matters of common interest to both Sectors, and that close coordination shall be carried out between all three Sectors (CS79 and 105);
- that recommendations on interconnection of radio systems in public telecommunication networks and on the performance required for these interconnections shall be prepared by T Study Groups (CV193), and

- that the tasks for the R Study Groups (CV151-154, see section 2.1 above, items f) - i)) shall be kept under continuing review by the T and R Sectors with a view to reaching common agreement on changes in the distribution of matters under study (CV195 and Resolution 2).

Consequently a first review of the former CCIR questions has been carried out. Some questions (or parts of questions), have been transferred to the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, and the process for further review of the detailed responsibilities of the two Sectors is continuing as outlined in Resolution 2 of APP-92. This review may lead to some further transfer of matters to the Standardization Sector. However, the goal for the process is not clear, and the border between the two Sectors will, no doubt, be disputed within the ITU as well as outside.

The difficulty is of course that in the end it is not clear to which of the two Sectors particular questions relating to standardization of radio systems and equipment should belong. There may be logical, practical and other reasons for any of the two Sectors.

3.2 Regulatory functions relating to telecommunications in general

The forum for ITU Members to make agreements and take resolutions on telecommunication regulatory matters is the world conferences on international telecommunications (WCIT). This is an anomaly in the ITU Sector structure since it is not part of any of the three ITU Sectors. Therefore, there are no Study Groups closely associated with the WCIT to perform the necessary support work when, however rarely, such a conference is required.

4 Discussion

The above description points at a need for a refinement of the ITU structure.

Since the use of radiocommunications of different kinds is being integrated to an increasing degree in various telecommunication applications, narrow-band and broadband, and particularly the use of digital techniques is rapidly increasing it would seem, to be the most appropriate alternative to transfer the remaining work on standardization of radio systems and equipment to the Standardization Sector.

The Telecommunication Standardization Sector should thus be refined to deal with technical and operating questions with a view to standardizing telecommunications of all kinds, i.e. including radiocommunications. The Sector should maintain all the present standardization activities and in addition carry out global standardization on all kinds of radiocommunication systems and equipment.

What would remain in the Radiocommunication Sector is a very wide range of regulatory work in the form of recommendations, resolutions and agreements between administrations in the radiocommunication area, in particular relating to the use of radio frequencies. This is clear when considering the Radio Regulations, consisting of some 2 000 pages in three volumes, which are subject to partial review at the biennial world radiocommunication conferences. The responsibilities of the ITU in the regulatory area concerning radiocommunication are also reflected in the need for the Radio Regulations Board.

It may then be considered whether the Radiocommunication Sector could be redefined to a Sector for all kinds of regulatory matters, i.e. matters that require international agreements on rules and regulations to be applied by administrations, operators, industry and users. A Sector defined in such a way would maintain all the responsibilities of the Radiocommunication Sector relating to the WRCs, the RRB and parts of the ITU-R Study Groups. Such a Sector for regulatory matters would also take on the responsibilities related to the world conferences on international telecommunications. The WCIT, when it occasionally may be required, would then fit naturally in the Sector structure with the support from Study Groups as necessary and from the Bureau of the Sector.

In such a regulatory Sector it may be appropriate also to study technical and administrative questions relating to numbering and administrative and economic questions relating to tariff principles, and to prepare recommendations based on these studies with a view to supporting necessary international agreements or to supporting the national regulatory authorities in these areas.

The work in the radio regulatory field does not include standardization of systems and equipment, except in respect of limiting values for certain parameters of importance for the compatibility between radio systems. The separation of the responsibilities in this area between international standardization on the one hand and agreements on regulatory requirements to be applied at national level on the other hand requires some special caution. The interrelationship between the two Sectors in the determination of such limiting values needs to be defined.

Although a regulatory Sector at the Conference level thus would be the forum for international agreements on rules and regulations to be applied by administrations, operators, industry and users, it should, as presently with the Radiocommunication Sector, be open to all concerned, i.e. both "M" and "m" members in accordance with Article 19 *et al* of the Convention. To support the conferences and the Bureau of the regulatory Sector as well as to support the Radio Regulations Board (which would be kept without change) there would be an Assembly and Study Groups.

With the two Sectors thus redefined, the ITU would have a much more clear profile - one Sector for the standardization of characteristics and performance of all kinds of telecommunication systems, including those using radiocommunication and the other Sector for agreements and recommendations (based on technical, operational and administrative studies) for regulatory application on national level.

Furthermore, such a redefinition of the two Sectors may facilitate the differentiation between Sectors of the procedures and conditions for participation and the rights and obligations among the "M" Members and the different categories of "m" members in the spirit of Resolution 4 of APP-92.

5 Conclusion

5.1 Purpose

The structure of the ITU should be refined in such a way that the functions and responsibilities of each Sector are clear and transparent.

5.2 Strategies

The Telecommunication Standardization Sector shall be the pre-eminent global standardization body in the whole telecommunications field, including radiocommunications.

A Telecommunication Regulatory Sector shall be set up which shall be the forum for efficient cooperation in the telecommunications (including Radiocommunications) regulatory area.

5.3 Objectives

The refinements of the ITU structure shall be fully implemented by the Plenipotentiary Conference, 1998.

The Plenipotentiary Conference, Kyoto 1994 shall establish a Review Committee to develop the elements of the refined ITU structure.

5.4 Activities

The Review Committee shall develop a revision of the structure of the ITU Sectors in order to:

- a) redefine the Telecommunication Standardization Sector to have the following functions:
- to fulfil the purposes of the ITU relating to telecommunication standardization by studying technical and operating questions and adopting recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications, including radiocommunications, on a worldwide basis;

the Telecommunication Standardization Sector shall work through:

- WTSC;
- Study Groups, and
- Bureau;

- b) redefine the Radiocommunication Sector to a Telecommunication Regulatory Sector, which shall have the following functions:

- to be the forum for efficient cooperation in the telecommunications (including radiocommunications) regulatory area;
- to fulfil the purposes of the ITU relating to telecommunications in general by ensuring the rational use of telecommunications including radiocommunications;
- to ensure the rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum by all radiocommunication services, including those using the geostationary-satellite orbit;
- to carry out studies without limit of frequency range and adopt recommendations on radiocommunication matters relating to the use of the radio-frequency spectrum, and
- to carry out studies and adopt recommendations on numbering and tariff principles;

the Telecommunication Regulatory Sector shall work through:

- WRC and RRC;
- WCIT;
- RRB;
- Assembly;
- Study Groups, and
- Bureau.

The Review Committee shall further develop the necessary modifications to the Constitution and Convention of the ITU.

The Committee shall submit its report to the 1996 Session of the Council aiming at consideration and decision by the Plenipotentiary Conference, 1998.

6 Proposal

It is proposed that the Plenipotentiary Conference shall decide on a resolution as drafted below.

D/DNK/E/FIN/NOR/POR/S/39/1

DRAFT RESOLUTION [D/DNK/E/FIN/NOR/POR/S/1]

Refinement of ITU Sectors

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

- a) that the functions and responsibilities of each of the ITU Sectors should be clear and transparent;
- b) that the ITU should be the pre-eminent global standardization body in the whole telecommunications field, including radiocommunications;
- c) that the ITU is the pre-eminent body for efficient worldwide cooperation in the radio regulatory field,

recognizing

- a) that the tasks of the Radiocommunication Sector are to a large extent related to regulatory functions, i.e. studies, recommendations and agreements relating to the use of radiocommunications;
- b) that the tasks of the Radiocommunication Sector also include recommendations on characteristics and performance of radiocommunication systems;
- c) that none of the ITU Sectors are a natural forum for studies and recommendations in certain regulatory areas, such as numbering and tariff principles with a view to supporting necessary international agreements or to supporting national authorities in these areas,

resolves to instruct the Council

to establish a Review Committee to develop the elements of refinements of the ITU structure, including the necessary modifications to the Constitution and Convention, in order to single out all standardization matters within one Sector and remaining matters, mainly in the regulatory field, within another Sector with a view to submitting its report to the 1996 Session of the ITU Council for consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference, 1998,

requests

the Plenipotentiary Conference, 1998 to consider the report and make the necessary arrangements for implementation of a refined structure of the ITU Sectors in 1999.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 40(Rev.1)-E
31 August 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN AND THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

I have the honour to submit to the Conference, in the Annex to this document, the full text of the "Memorandum of Understanding between the Representative of the Government of Japan and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union relating to the holding, organization and financing of the 1994 Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union".

This Memorandum of Understanding was concluded on 21 July 1994 in accordance with the applicable Resolutions and Decisions of the Union (see references contained in the Annex).

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex

ANNEX

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

AND

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

RELATING TO THE HOLDING, ORGANIZATION
AND FINANCING OF THE
1994 PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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Pursuant to Resolution No. 1 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (hereinafter referred to as "the ITU"), Nice, 1989, Resolution No. 83 (amended) of the Council concerning the organization, financing and liquidation of the accounts of ITU Conferences and meetings and Decision No. 447 of the Council on the convening of the next ordinary Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU, the Representative of the Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") and the Secretary-General of the ITU (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary-General") have negotiated and elaborated the present Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as "the Memorandum") relating to the holding, organization and financing of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in Kyoto (Japan) in 1994 (hereinafter referred to as "the Conference") and confirm their respective intentions to do their best to give effect to the following terms and conditions:

A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Date and seat of the Conference

1.1 The Conference will, at the invitation of the Government, be held in the Kyoto International Conference Hall (hereinafter referred to as "the KICH"), Kyoto, Japan.

1.2 The official opening will take place on Monday, 19 September 1994, and the Conference will, in principle, complete its work on Friday, 14 October 1994, unless the Conference decides otherwise.

2. Invitations and admission to the Conference

2.1 With due regard to the provisionally applicable provisions of Article 23 of the Convention of the ITU (Geneva, 1992), which will enter into force on 1 July 1994, and those of Resolution No. 741 of the Council, invitations to take part in the Conference have been sent directly by the Government to the ITU Members with which the Government has diplomatic relations, and through the Secretary-General, on behalf of the Government, to the ITU Members with which the Government has no diplomatic relations, as well as to organizations and agencies which may participate in the Conference as observers.

2.2 The Conference will be organized and managed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the ITU (Geneva, 1992), which will be in force at the time of the Conference, as well as with respect to the resolutions and decisions of the Union's Council.

2.3 A list of the Conference participants and of the Governments and the organizations which they represent, and of all participating ITU officials will be forwarded by the ITU to the Government at least 25 days prior to the opening of the Conference; this list will be kept up-to-date by the ITU thereafter, as required.

3. Privileges and immunities

3.1 Telegram, telephone (including fax) and telex franking privileges will be granted by the Government to all Conference participants and participating ITU officials who will, before the opening of the Conference, be notified of the conditions governing these privileges.

3.2 Within the framework of the Memorandum and its implementation, the Government will apply without reservation the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 21 November 1947 (hereinafter referred to as "the 1947 Convention"), to which Japan has been a Party since 18 April 1963.

3.3 The facilities, privileges and immunities as precisely specified in the 1947 Convention will be granted to Conference participants and participating ITU officials, including their accompanying spouses and minor children, as appropriate, for the duration of the Conference and for their stay in Japan for such an additional period of time before and after the Conference as is considered necessary by both Parties to the Memorandum.

3.4 Locally-recruited staff not staff members of the ITU, performing functions for the Conference Secretariat, will be under the supervision of the Secretary-General and will enjoy the appropriate facilities necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Conference.

3.5 The Government will facilitate the entry into or exit from Japan of the persons referred to in paragraph 3.3 above. The Government will grant all Conference participants invited by the ITU or the Government and participating ITU officials visas and entry permits, where required, free of charge and as promptly as possible, in accordance with the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act of Japan.

B. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Pursuant to Resolution No. 4 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), the Government will defray the additional expenditures involved as a result of the Conference being held in Japan, i.e. outside Geneva, in particular such expenditure concerning the travel and transport of ITU officials servicing, and of any equipment required for the proper functioning of the Conference Secretariat, and any expenditure related to the staff, services and facilities listed in Annex 1 to the Memorandum ("the budget" and "estimated expenditure" for the Conference as well as the additional expenditure to be borne by the Host Government are specified in Annex 2 to the Memorandum).

4.2 The relevant office of the Japanese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications will make arrangements with the Secretary-General for the payment modalities required under the Memorandum through an exchange of letters to be completed not later than ten (10) days after the signature of the Memorandum.

4.3 The Government will also bear expenditures relating to receptions and excursions organized by the Government on the occasion of the Conference.

4.4 All other expenditures directly related to the activities of the Conference (e.g. salaries for all participating officials of the ITU, etc.), including those related to damage or risk to the premises, persons or property caused by participating ITU officials (excluding normal wear and tear to the Conference premises), will be borne by the ITU.


4.5 As soon as possible and at the latest six (6) months after the closure of the Conference, the ITU will draw up a statement of account indicating the sums paid by the Government to the ITU as well as the amounts paid by the latter for facilities and services chargeable to the Government; the balance of this account to be settled within three (3) months of receipt of the said statement by the Government.

C. CANCELLATION, POSTPONEMENT AND CHANGE OF VENUE OF THE CONFERENCE AND FORCE MAJEURE

5.1 In the case of cancellation of the Conference at the request of the Government, the latter will bear all expenses actually incurred for the preparation of the Conference. In the case of change of the place and/or the date at the request of the Government, the latter will bear the expenses due to such a change or changes.

5.2 In the case of cancellation of the Conference, or of change of the place and/or the date as a result of a decision taken by the ITU, the responsibility of the Union towards the Government will cover the financial commitments of the latter already made, or the expenses it has actually incurred preparing the Conference, to the extent that such expenses are indispensable and cannot be reduced or annulled.

5.3 In the event of a case of force majeure causing or likely to cause cancellation, postponement or change of venue of the Conference, or interference with the proper functioning of the Conference, both Parties to the Memorandum will enter into negotiations within five (5) days of receipt of written notice by either of the Parties to the Memorandum, in order to settle the practical, operational and other consequences of the said case of force majeure. Should the Parties to the Memorandum fail to reach a settlement, the dispute will be solved in accordance with the provisions of Section G below.



D. MEASURES WHICH WILL BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

6.1 The Government will provide, free of charge and on its own responsibility, the staff, facilities and services listed in Annex 1 to the Memorandum.

6.2 All the premises and facilities at the KICH necessary for organizing and holding the Conference will be available to the General Secretariat and the Conference during the periods stipulated in Annex 1 hereto.

6.3 Access to the KICH, at any time (day or night) including official holidays, during the Conference period, will be provided for Conference participants and participating ITU officials; such access may also be extended to other persons, subject to prior arrangement between the Japanese competent authority and the ITU.

E. TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS

7. The Secretary-General will make all necessary arrangements for the travel of ITU officials detached to the Conference and for the transport to the place of the Conference of all materials required for the efficient running of the Conference Secretariat, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the ITU Staff Regulations and Rules concerning the most direct and economical route, and with the relevant decisions of the Council on the subject.

F. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESENT MEMORANDUM

8. Arrangements for the implementation of the Memorandum will be made between the Secretary-General or his designated representative and the competent authorities of the Government or their designated liaison officer.

G. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

9. Any dispute between the ITU and the Government concerning the interpretation or application of the Memorandum will be settled by negotiation or by any other means agreed upon by both Parties to the Memorandum.

H. DURATION AND MODIFICATION OF THE PRESENT MEMORANDUM


10.1 The Government will implement the terms and conditions in the Memorandum from the date of signature by both Parties of the Memorandum until the settlement of the accounts in connection with the Conference.

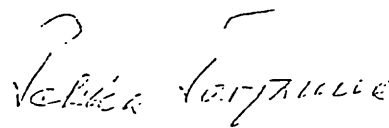
10.2 The present Memorandum, of which Annexes 1 and 2 form an integral part, may only be modified in writing by a representative of the Government and the Secretary-General of the ITU; any such modification will be considered an integral part of the Memorandum.

Geneva, 21 July 1994

For the Government of Japan

For the International Telecommunication Union


H. E. Mr. Minoru ENDO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Japan
to the United Nations and other
International Organizations in Geneva


Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

ANNEX 1

STAFF, FACILITIES AND SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED FOR PARTICIPANTS
AND PARTICIPATING ITU OFFICIALS

The Government will provide the following staff, services and facilities:

1. Rental, furnishing and equipment of the KICH which may be necessary to ensure the satisfactory running of the Conference.

The KICH will be available at the dates shown in Figure 14 of the report dated 2 March 1994 (see Appendix). Subject to the provisions in paragraph 4.4 of the Memorandum, the ITU will not be held responsible for any damage or risk to the premises, persons or property.

The equipment includes, in particular:

- systems for simultaneous interpretation in the six official languages of the Union in four meeting rooms; systems for simultaneous interpretation in three languages in two meeting rooms; one of these conference rooms will be equipped with video projection facilities; public-address systems in two meeting rooms;
 - sound recording equipment in the six rooms with interpretation facilities;
 - PC terminals (with Swiss/French, English and Spanish keyboards) and printers;
 - LAN equipment to be used at the KICH including servers, bridges, repeaters, network adapters, wiring and associated software;
 - international circuits which link with ITU headquarters in Geneva and the local area network in KICH;
 - document reproduction and printing facilities and equipment (except for perforation machines);
 - material belonging to the ITU required for the running of the Conference will be imported into Japan, without taxes, customs duties, prohibitions and restrictions, for the proper functioning of the Conference on the basis of so-called "temporary admission", subject to submitting to the Government a detailed list of articles in advance, and will be re-exported as it stands at the end of the Conference.
2. Air-conditioning (or heating), lighting and cleaning services for the KICH.
 3. Satisfactory security measures.
 4. First-aid facilities.
 5. A cloakroom.
 6. Sale of refreshments during breaks in meetings.
 7. A service for the reservation of hotel rooms for Conference participants and participating ITU officials; such reservations will not entail any liability on the part of the Government or of the ITU.
 8. Franking privilege services in accordance with section 3.1 of this Memorandum.
 9. A well-functioning reception and information service in, at least, the English language.
 10. Provision of a guide-book containing useful information for Conference participants and participating ITU officials' stay in Kyoto.
 11. Provision of local staff, as agreed between the Japanese competent authority and the ITU.
 12. Travel agent (also to reconfirm and reroute air tickets for Conference participants and participating ITU officials).

APPENDIX

ITU-PP-94 KICH RESERVATION STATUS

9 4 . 2 . 2 4 .

		9																			10							
		Month	Day	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
				Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat		
Schedule	Room	LAN selling start											○ Council															
	Usage												○ Council								○ Rehearsal							
													LAN system available								○ Opening ceremony							
Plenary	MAIN HALL																	*				*	*					
Committee	ROOM A														*			*				*	*					
Committee	ROOM B 1														*			*				*	*					
Committee	ROOM D														*			*				*	*					
Working Group	ROOM B 2														*			*				*	*					
Working Group	ROOM C 1														*			*				*	*					
Working Group	ROOM C 2														*			*				*	*					
Printing Room	ROOM E														*			*				*	*		*			
Press Area	ROOM F														*			*				*	*		*			
lan Server Ar.	ROOM F														*			*				*	*		*			
Tel.Center	ROOM G														*			*				*	*		*			
Doc.Control	ROOM H														*			*				*	*		*			
ITU Staff	ROOM I (80m²)														*			*				*	*		*			
Working Group	ROOM K														*			*				*	*		*			
ITU Secretariat	ROOM 104, 105														*			*				*	*		*			
Public room	ROOM 157														*			*				*	*		*			
5th Floor	ROOM 501-503														*			*				*	*		*			
6th Floor	ROOM 600-601														*			*				*	*		*			

PP-94/40(Rév.1)-E

—————→ : AVAILABLE PERIOD FOR ITU PP-'94 ←———— : OCCUPIED BY ANOTHER CONFERENCE
→ : ALTERATION AND DISMANTLEMENT BY KICH. DEC JAPAN, OTHER COMPANIES

Figure 14

P.



ANNEX 2

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE IN KYOTO

Items	Approved and adjusted budget	Additional expenditure/savings
	Swiss francs	
Salaries and related expenditure		
11.101 Conference staff	1,567.00	-453,000
11.102 Travel expenses (recruitment)	226,000	-226,000
11.103 Insurance	14,000	-4,000
	1,807,000	-683,000
Cost of travel outside Geneva		
11.10401 Per diem	0	3,140,000
11.10402 Travel expenses	0	1,424,000
11.10403 Transport and dispatch costs	0	100,000
11.10404 Travel for conference preparation		70,000
	0	4,734,000
Premises and equipment		
11.105 Premises, furniture, machines	115,000	- 115,000
11.106 Document production	200,000	
11.107 Supplies and overheads	150,000	
11.108 PTT	65,000	
11.109 Technical installations	10,000	
11.110 Sundry and unforeseen	6,000	
	546,000	
Other expenses		
11.111 Final Acts of the Conference	45,000	
	45,000	
Less: provision for local staff made available to the Plenipotentiary Conference		- 187,000
Total	2,398,000	3,749,000

Basis: Exchange rates at 1 February 1994: 1 US\$ = 1.47 Swiss francs

1 US\$ = 111 Yen

Basic per diem at 1 February 1994: 287 US\$ = 31,900 Yen

} calculated at the UN
rates of exchange



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 40-E
11 August 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN AND THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION**

I have the honour to submit to the Conference, in the Annex to this document, the full text of the "Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union" relating to the organization of a Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU.

This Agreement was concluded on 21 July 1994 in accordance with Resolution No. 1 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Nice 1989 and Resolution No. 83 (amended) of the Council concerning the organization, financing and liquidation of the accounts of ITU conferences and meetings.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex

- For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

AND

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

RELATING TO THE HOLDING, ORGANIZATION
AND FINANCING OF THE
1994 PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



Pursuant to Resolution No. 1 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (hereinafter referred to as "the ITU"), Nice, 1989, Resolution No. 83 (amended) of the Council concerning the organization, financing and liquidation of the accounts of ITU Conferences and meetings and Decision No. 447 of the Council on the convening of the next ordinary Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU, the Representative of the Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") and the Secretary-General of the ITU (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary-General") have negotiated and elaborated the present Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as "the Memorandum") relating to the holding, organization and financing of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in Kyoto (Japan) in 1994 (hereinafter referred to as "the Conference") and confirm their respective intentions to do their best to give effect to the following terms and conditions:

A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Date and seat of the Conference

1.1 The Conference will, at the invitation of the Government, be held in the Kyoto International Conference Hall (hereinafter referred to as "the KICH"), Kyoto, Japan.

1.2 The official opening will take place on Monday, 19 September 1994, and the Conference will, in principle, complete its work on Friday, 14 October 1994, unless the Conference decides otherwise.

2. Invitations and admission to the Conference

2.1 With due regard to the provisionally applicable provisions of Article 23 of the Convention of the ITU (Geneva, 1992), which will enter into force on 1 July 1994, and those of Resolution No. 741 of the Council, invitations to take part in the Conference have been sent directly by the Government to the ITU Members with which the Government has diplomatic relations, and through the Secretary-General, on behalf of the Government, to the ITU Members with which the Government has no diplomatic relations, as well as to organizations and agencies which may participate in the Conference as observers.

2.2 The Conference will be organized and managed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the ITU (Geneva, 1992), which will be in force at the time of the Conference, as well as with respect to the resolutions and decisions of the Union's Council.

2.3 A list of the Conference participants and of the Governments and the organizations which they represent, and of all participating ITU officials will be forwarded by the ITU to the Government at least 25 days prior to the opening of the Conference; this list will be kept up-to-date by the ITU thereafter, as required.

3. Privileges and immunities

3.1 Telegram, telephone (including fax) and telex franking privileges will be granted by the Government to all Conference participants and participating ITU officials who will, before the opening of the Conference, be notified of the conditions governing these privileges.

3.2 Within the framework of the Memorandum and its implementation, the Government will apply without reservation the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 21 November 1947 (hereinafter referred to as "the 1947 Convention"), to which Japan has been a Party since 18 April 1963.

3.3 The facilities, privileges and immunities as precisely specified in the 1947 Convention will be granted to Conference participants and participating ITU officials, including their accompanying spouses and minor children, as appropriate, for the duration of the Conference and for their stay in Japan for such an additional period of time before and after the Conference as is considered necessary by both Parties to the Memorandum.

3.4 Locally-recruited staff not staff members of the ITU, performing functions for the Conference Secretariat, will be under the supervision of the Secretary-General and will enjoy the appropriate facilities necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Conference.

3.5 The Government will facilitate the entry into or exit from Japan of the persons referred to in paragraph 3.3 above. The Government will grant all Conference participants invited by the ITU or the Government and participating ITU officials visas and entry permits, where required, free of charge and as promptly as possible, in accordance with the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act of Japan.

B. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Pursuant to Resolution No. 4 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), the Government will defray the additional expenditures involved as a result of the Conference being held in Japan, i.e. outside Geneva, in particular such expenditure concerning the travel and transport of ITU officials servicing, and of any equipment required for the proper functioning of the Conference Secretariat, and any expenditure related to the staff, services and facilities listed in Annex 1 to the Memorandum ("the budget" and "estimated expenditure" for the Conference as well as the additional expenditure to be borne by the Host Government are specified in Annex 2 to the Memorandum).

4.2 The relevant office of the Japanese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications will make arrangements with the Secretary-General for the payment modalities required under the Memorandum through an exchange of letters to be completed not later than ten (10) days after the signature of the Memorandum.

4.3 The Government will also bear expenditures relating to receptions and excursions organized by the Government on the occasion of the Conference.

4.4 All other expenditures directly related to the activities of the Conference (e.g. salaries for all participating officials of the ITU, etc.), including those related to damage or risk to the premises, persons or property caused by participating ITU officials (excluding normal wear and tear to the Conference premises), will be borne by the ITU.

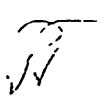
4.5 As soon as possible and at the latest six (6) months after the closure of the Conference, the ITU will draw up a statement of account indicating the sums paid by the Government to the ITU as well as the amounts paid by the latter for facilities and services chargeable to the Government; the balance of this account to be settled within three (3) months of receipt of the said statement by the Government.

C. CANCELLATION, POSTPONEMENT AND CHANGE OF VENUE OF THE CONFERENCE AND FORCE MAJEURE

5.1 In the case of cancellation of the Conference at the request of the Government, the latter will bear all expenses actually incurred for the preparation of the Conference. In the case of change of the place and/or the date at the request of the Government, the latter will bear the expenses due to such a change or changes.

5.2 In the case of cancellation of the Conference, or of change of the place and/or the date as a result of a decision taken by the ITU, the responsibility of the Union towards the Government will cover the financial commitments of the latter already made, or the expenses it has actually incurred preparing the Conference, to the extent that such expenses are indispensable and cannot be reduced or annulled.

5.3 In the event of a case of force majeure causing or likely to cause cancellation, postponement or change of venue of the Conference, or interference with the proper functioning of the Conference, both Parties to the Memorandum will enter into negotiations within five (5) days of receipt of written notice by either of the Parties to the Memorandum, in order to settle the practical, operational and other consequences of the said case of force majeure. Should the Parties to the Memorandum fail to reach a settlement, the dispute will be solved in accordance with the provisions of Section G below.



D. MEASURES WHICH WILL BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

6.1 The Government will provide, free of charge and on its own responsibility, the staff, facilities and services listed in Annex 1 to the Memorandum.

6.2 All the premises and facilities at the KICH necessary for organizing and holding the Conference will be available to the General Secretariat and the Conference during the periods stipulated in Annex 1 hereto.

6.3 Access to the KICH, at any time (day or night) including official holidays, during the Conference period, will be provided for Conference participants and participating ITU officials; such access may also be extended to other persons, subject to prior arrangement between the Japanese competent authority and the ITU.

E. TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS

7. The Secretary-General will make all necessary arrangements for the travel of ITU officials detached to the Conference and for the transport to the place of the Conference of all materials required for the efficient running of the Conference Secretariat, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the ITU Staff Regulations and Rules concerning the most direct and economical route, and with the relevant decisions of the Council on the subject.

F. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESENT MEMORANDUM

8. Arrangements for the implementation of the Memorandum will be made between the Secretary-General or his designated representative and the competent authorities of the Government or their designated liaison officer.

G. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

9. Any dispute between the ITU and the Government concerning the interpretation or application of the Memorandum will be settled by negotiation or by any other means agreed upon by both Parties to the Memorandum.

H. DURATION AND MODIFICATION OF THE PRESENT MEMORANDUM

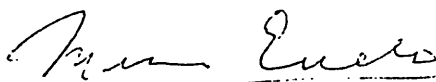
10.1 The Government will implement the terms and conditions in the Memorandum from the date of signature by both Parties of the Memorandum until the settlement of the accounts in connection with the Conference.

10.2 The present Memorandum, of which Annexes 1 and 2 form an integral part, may only be modified in writing by a representative of the Government and the Secretary-General of the ITU; any such modification will be considered an integral part of the Memorandum.

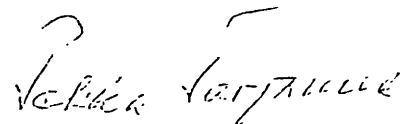
Geneva, 21 July 1994

For the Government of Japan

For the International Telecommunication Union



H. E. Mr. Minoru ENDO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Japan
to the United Nations and other
International Organizations in Geneva



Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

ANNEX 1

STAFF, FACILITIES AND SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED FOR PARTICIPANTS
AND PARTICIPATING ITU OFFICIALS

The Government will provide the following staff, services and facilities:

1. Rental, furnishing and equipment of the KICH which may be necessary to ensure the satisfactory running of the Conference.

The KICH will be available at the dates shown in Figure 14 of the report dated 2 March 1994 (see Appendix). Subject to the provisions in paragraph 4.4 of the Memorandum, the ITU will not be held responsible for any damage or risk to the premises, persons or property.

The equipment includes, in particular:

- systems for simultaneous interpretation in the six official languages of the Union in four meeting rooms; systems for simultaneous interpretation in three languages in two meeting rooms; one of these conference rooms will be equipped with video projection facilities; public-address systems in two meeting rooms;
 - sound recording equipment in the six rooms with interpretation facilities;
 - PC terminals (with Swiss/French, English and Spanish keyboards) and printers;
 - LAN equipment to be used at the KICH including servers, bridges, repeaters, network adapters, wiring and associated software;
 - international circuits which link with ITU headquarters in Geneva and the local area network in KICH;
 - document reproduction and printing facilities and equipment (except for perforation machines);
 - material belonging to the ITU required for the running of the Conference will be imported into Japan, without taxes, customs duties, prohibitions and restrictions, for the proper functioning of the Conference on the basis of so-called "temporary admission", subject to submitting to the Government a detailed list of articles in advance, and will be re-exported as it stands at the end of the Conference.
2. Air-conditioning (or heating), lighting and cleaning services for the KICH.
 3. Satisfactory security measures.
 4. First-aid facilities.
 5. A cloakroom.
 6. Sale of refreshments during breaks in meetings.
 7. A service for the reservation of hotel rooms for Conference participants and participating ITU officials; such reservations will not entail any liability on the part of the Government or of the ITU.
 8. Franking privilege services in accordance with section 3.1 of this Memorandum.
 9. A well-functioning reception and information service in, at least, the English language.
 10. Provision of a guide-book containing useful information for Conference participants and participating ITU officials' stay in Kyoto.
 11. Provision of local staff, as agreed between the Japanese competent authority and the ITU.
 12. Travel agent (also to reconfirm and reroute air tickets for Conference participants and participating ITU officials).

APPENDIX

ITU-PP-94 KICR RESERVATION STATUS

94. 2. 24.

		Month	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Day	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Schedule Usage	Room															
		LAN selling start Council Council Rehearsal Opening ceremony LAN system available														
Plenary	MAIN HALL															
Committee	ROOM A															
Committee	ROOM B 1															
Committee	ROOM D															
Working Group	ROOM B 2															
Working Group	ROOM C 1															
Working Group	ROOM C 2															
Printing Room	ROOM E															
Press Area	ROOM F															
Lan Server Ar.	ROOM F															
Tel. Center	ROOM G															
Doc. Control	ROOM H															
ITU Staff	ROOM I (80m)															
Working Group	ROOM IC															
ITU Secretari.	ROOM 104, 105															
Public room	ROOM 157															
5th Floor	ROOM 501-563															
6th Floor	ROOM 600-681															

→ : AVAILABLE PERIOD FOR ITU PP-94
 ← : OCCUPIED BY ANOTHER CONFERENCE
 : ALTERATION AND DISMANTLEMENT BY KICR, DEC JAPAN, OTHER COMPANIES

PP-94/40-E

Figure 14

ANNEX 2

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE IN KYOTO

Items	Approved and adjusted budget	Additional expenditure/savings
	<i>Swiss francs</i>	
Salaries and related expenditure		
11.101 Conference staff	1,567.00	-453,000
11.102 Travel expenses (recruitment)	226,000	-226,000
11.103 Insurance	14,000	-4,000
	1,807,000	-683,000
Cost of travel outside Geneva		
11.10401 Per diem	0	3,140,000
11.10402 Travel expenses	0	1,424,000
11.10403 Transport and dispatch costs	0	100,000
11.10404 Travel for conference preparation		70,000
	0	4,734,000
Premises and equipment		
11.105 Premises, furniture, machines	115,000	- 115,000
11.106 Document production	200,000	
11.107 Supplies and overheads	150,000	
11.108 PTT	65,000	
11.109 Technical installations	10,000	
11.110 Sundry and unforeseen	6,000	
	546,000	
Other expenses		
11.111 Final Acts of the Conference	45,000	
	45,000	
Less: provision for local staff made available to the Plenipotentiary Conference		- 187,000
Total	2,398,000	3,749,000

Basis: Exchange rates at 1 February 1994: 1 US\$ = 1.47 Swiss francs

1 US\$ = 111 Yen

Basic per diem at 1 February 1994: 287 US\$ = 31,900 Yen

} calculated at the UN
rates of exchange

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**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

**Corrigendum 7 au
Document 41-F/E/S
5 octobre 1994
Original: anglais**

COMMISSION 4

**Allemagne, Belgique, Croatie, Danemark, Finlande, France, Grèce, Italie, Liechtenstein,
Luxembourg, Monaco, Norvège, Pays-Bas, Portugal, Royaume-Uni, Suède, Suisse**

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**Malte**" dans la liste des pays signataires de ce document.

*Add "**Malta**" in the list of countries cosponsoring this document.*

Añádase "**Malta**" a la lista de países firmantes de este documento.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 6 au
Document 41-F/E/S
3 octobre 1994
Original: anglais**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

COMMISSION 4

**Allemagne, Belgique, Croatie, Danemark, Finlande, France, Grèce, Liechtenstein,
Luxembourg, Monaco, Norvège, Pays-Bas, Portugal, Royaume-Uni, Suède, Suisse**

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**Italie**" dans la liste des pays signataires de ce document.

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Añádase "**Italia**" a la lista de países firmantes de este documento.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

Corrigendum 5 au
Document 41-F/E/S
23 septembre 1994
Original: anglais

COMMISSION 4

**Allemagne, Belgique, Croatie, Danemark, Finlande, France, Grèce, Liechtenstein,
Luxembourg, Norvège, Pays-Bas, Portugal, Royaume-Uni, Suède, Suisse**

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**Monaco**" dans la liste des pays cosignataires de ce document.

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Añádase "**Monaco**" en la lista de los países cofirmadores de este documento.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 4 au
Document 41-F/E/S
22 septembre 1994
Original: anglais**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

COMMISSION 4

**Allemagne, Belgique, Croatie, Danemark, Finlande, France, Grèce, Luxembourg,
Norvège, Pays-Bas, Portugal, Royaume-Uni, Suède, Suisse**

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**Liechtenstein**" dans la liste des pays cosignataires de ce document.

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**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 3 au
Document 41-F/E/S
19 septembre 1994
Original: anglais**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

COMMISSION 4

**Allemagne, Belgique, Croatie, Danemark, Finlande, France, Norvège,
Pays-Bas, Portugal, Royaume-Uni, Suède, Suisse**

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**Grèce, Luxembourg**" dans la liste des pays cosignataires de ce document.

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Añádase "**Grecia, Luxemburgo**" en la lista de los países cofirmadores de este documento.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

**Corrigendum 2 au
Document 41-F/E/S
9 septembre 1994
Original: anglais**

SEANCE PLENIERE

**Allemagne, Belgique, Croatie, Danemark, Finlande, France, Norvège,
Pays-Bas, Portugal, Royaume-Uni, Suisse**

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**Suède**" dans la liste des pays cosignataires de ce document.

*Add "**Sweden**" in the list of countries cosponsoring this document.*

Añádase "**Suecia**" en la lista de los países cofirmadores de este documento.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

Corrigendum 1 au
Document 41-F/E/S
16 août 1994
Original: anglais

SEANCE PLENIERE

**Allemagne, Belgique, Croatie, Finlande, France, Norvège,
Pays-Bas, Portugal, Royaume-Uni, Suisse**

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**Danemark**" dans la liste des pays cosignataires de ce document.

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Añádase "**Dinamarca**" en la lista de los países cofirmadores de este documento.

- Pour des raisons d'économie, ce document n'a été tiré qu'en un nombre restreint d'exemplaires. Les participants sont donc priés ●
de bien vouloir apporter à la réunion leurs documents avec eux, car il n'y aura pas d'exemplaires supplémentaires disponibles.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 41-E
28 July 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

**Belgium, Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands,
Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, United Kingdom**

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Recognition of the rights and obligations of all members of the Sectors of the Union

During recent years, there has been an increasing trend towards globalization, and the ITU is in the unique position to satisfy the resulting demand for world standards. The work of regional standardization bodies is complementary to, and can assist, the development of the standards in the ITU.

Unfortunately, the ITU, as an intergovernmental organization, is often perceived as being dominated by administrations, with little role and responsibility falling to the non-administration participants (so-called "small-m" members).

Action is required to encourage small-m member participation, to make full use of the current facilities the ITU can offer, as well as review what changes are necessary to the structures and working methods, as well as the rights and obligations of small-m members, to ensure that the ITU fully meets the needs and requirements of all players in the fast developing global telecommunications field.

The attached Resolution addresses the first issue, it identifies clearly the current rights and obligations of small-m members which tend to be lost from sight within the complexities of the Constitution and Convention, and the working procedures of the Sectors. It also proposes a means to further involve small-m members both in the development of draft ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations, and in the consultations and coordination by administrations.

The second action is addressed in Part II ("Review of the rights and obligations of all members of the Sectors of the Union").

BEL/HRV/FIN/F/D/HOL/
NOR/POR/SUI/G/41/1

DRAFT RESOLUTION [BEL/HRV/FIN/F/D/HOL/NOR/POR/SUI/G/1]

**Recognition of the rights and obligations
of all members of the Sectors of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

- a) that the rights and obligations of administrations Members of the Union are stated in Article 3 of the Geneva Constitution (1992);
- b) that Article 19 of the Geneva Convention (1992) gives the list of entities and organizations which may be authorized to participate in the activities of the Sectors, which are called "members" of the Sector;
- c) that the Council of the Union, in its 1993 Session, adopted the procedure applicable to the granting of this authorization for the categories of members mentioned in Nos. 234 and 235 of the Geneva Convention (1992);
- d) that it is desirable to state more precisely the conditions of participation of all members, administrations as well as other authorized members, in the activities of the Sectors;
- e) that, notwithstanding the provisions of Nos. 239 and 409 of the Geneva Convention (1992), only Member administrations have a right to vote, particularly as concerns the approval of recommendations and questions, in accordance with Article 3 of the Constitution,

recognizing

that all members of a Sector of the Union (administrations of the Members and entities authorized according to Article 19 of the Convention hereafter called "members"), may participate in all activities of the Sector concerned, with the exception of formal votes and of treaty-making conferences; in this regard, "members":

- a) are entitled, according to the Rules of Procedure of the Sector concerned, to receive from the Bureau of this Sector all the documents which they have asked for, relating to this Sector's Study Groups, assemblies or conferences in which they may participate under the relevant provisions;
- b) may send contributions to the work of these Study Groups or conferences notably those for which they have requested in due time to participate according to the Rules of Procedure of this Sector;
- c) may send representatives to these meetings, after having announced in due time to the Bureau the names of these participants, according to the Rules of Procedure of the Sector;
- d) may propose items for inclusion in the agendas of these meetings, except in relation to the structure and functioning of the Union;
- e) may take part in all discussions and may assume responsibilities such as chairmanship or vice-chairmanship of a Study Group, a working party, an Expert Group, a Rapporteur's Group or any other ad hoc Group, according to the competence and availability of their experts;

f) may take part in the drafting work, as well as in the editorial work, necessary before the adoption of Recommendations,

recognizing further

that the coordination between Members and "members" at the national level has proved to increase the efficiency of the work,

resolves

that "members" may participate in any indicative informal vote aimed to facilitate the achievement of a consensus in Study Groups,

invites Member administrations

to conduct, at the national level, a broad coordination among all other members from their country and to consult them before any vote.

II Review of the rights and obligations of all members of the Sectors of the Union

If the ITU is to maintain its pre-eminent position as the world telecommunications standardization entity, it will be necessary to ensure that its structure and working methods are adequate to respond to the ever-increasing demands for worldwide telecommunications standards produced in an efficient and timely manner.

Clearly, this can only be achieved if the main players, i.e. manufacturers, operators, users, etc. believe their requirements can be met by investing their resources in the ITU. In addition, if they are to have the confidence to make this investment, they must feel they have necessary rights and obligations to ensure that their objectives are met.

Currently, these so called "small-m" members have more rights than is generally recognized, and these need to be identified and ameliorated as far as possible. (See Part I "Recognition of rights and obligations of all members of the Sectors of the Union".)

Further involvement of small-m members should, however, be encouraged.

The attached draft Resolution, therefore, proposes that international organizations representing "small-m" members should be allowed to attend plenipotentiary conferences, and WCITs, as observers.

In order to ensure that the ITU continues to meet the needs of all players, the draft Resolution further proposes the establishment of a review of the rights and obligations of small-m members to ensure they fully meet their needs, consistent with the contribution they make to the work of the ITU.

BEL\HRV\FIN\FID\HOL\
NOR\POR\SUI\IG1\2

DRAFT RESOLUTION [BEL\HRV\FIN\FID\HOL\NOR\POR\SUI\IG1\2]

**Review of the rights and obligations of all members
of the Sectors of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
noting

- a) that the rights and obligations of administrations Members of the Union are stated in Article 3 of the Geneva Constitution (1992);
- b) that Article 19 of the Geneva Convention (1992) gives the list of entities and organizations which may be authorized to participate in the activities of the Sectors, which are called "members" of the Sectors;
- c) that the Council of the Union, in its 1993 Session, adopted the procedure applicable to the granting of this authorization for the categories of members mentioned in Nos. 234 and 235 of the Geneva Convention (1992),

considering

- a) that the report on ITU strategic policies and plans made by the Secretary-General to the 1993 Council, makes reference to "increase the participation of entities other than governments in the work of the ITU since it is these entities that are effectively determining the development of world telecommunications";
- b) that the report also states that "for many years "small-m" members have participated in the work of the ITU alongside "big-M" Member administrations. However, their rights in ITU decision-making processes have been very limited";
- c) that it is desirable to state more precisely the conditions of participation of all members, administrations as well as other authorized members, in the activities of the Sectors;
- d) that "members" have no opportunity to formally attend either plenipotentiary conferences or world conferences on international telecommunications (WCITs) nor to be represented at these conferences by international organizations representing them,

recognizing

- a) that the ITU must maintain its position as the pre-eminent body in world telecommunications standardization by clearly demonstrating its capacity to adequately respond to the needs of the rapidly changing telecommunications environment;
- b) that within the Study Groups the majority of work has been carried out by the "members" who provide not only straight financial support but also a massive resource provided by experts to Study Groups and working parties and therefore a fair distribution of obligations and rights is essential to stimulate participation within the ITU;
- c) that the level of contribution to the ITU and its Sectors should remain a free choice;
- d) that "members" in making contributions to particular Sectors expect that these contributions stay within the budget of that Sector;

e) that decision taking at conferences of treaty-making nature i.e. ITU plenipotentiary conferences, radiocommunication conferences and world conferences on international telecommunications as well as voting is the responsibility of Members;

f) that the new Financial Regulations of the ITU provide that each Sector has its own budget with all costs and revenues clearly identified,

resolves

1. that international organizations representing "members" should be granted observer status for plenipotentiary conferences and WCITs such that the Secretary-General of the ITU could invite them directly to attend these conferences as observers, sharing the same status as organizations covered by Article 23, Nos. 259 to 262 of the Convention;

2. that the rights and obligations of "members" should be reviewed, with the aim of enhancing their rights in recognition of their contribution to the work of the ITU in such a way that their active and effective participation is promoted so that the ITU is more responsive to the fast changing telecommunication environment,

instructs the Secretary-General

to establish a Review Committee to analyse the existing situation, the need for the ITU to demonstrate the value of its activities, and taking into account the above "resolves" to make recommendations based on the analysis.

In particular it should be ensured that:

- membership of the Review Committee should be a well balanced and representative cross section of Members and "members" with any other big-M and small-m member able to make written submissions to the Committee;
- the financial management of each Sector be reviewed with the aim to give maximum budget independence and responsibility to each of the Sectors;
- recommendations, together with proposals for changes to the Constitution and Convention, should in the first place be made to the 1996 Session of the Council which could adopt them where they are within its power, others being forwarded to the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference, .

instructs the Director of each Sector

to initiate a review of the procedures and processes of their Sector as set out in the appropriate resolution so as to enhance the participation of "members" within their Sector.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 42-E
2 August 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Australia

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

I Strengthening the financial base of the ITU

Australia has strongly supported the introduction of a strategic planning approach to ITU management and the ITU budget to improve the effectiveness of the organization by making it more results oriented. This enables important new initiatives and activities to be given the necessary priority. A consequence of this approach is the need to look more closely for revenue and savings options to enable the ITU to take on new work while controlling costs.

Resolution 13 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference called for an examination of the costs involved in the technical examination of assignment notifications and the costs of electronic data storage in the Radiocommunication Bureau. It is now timely to develop a proper cost attribution framework to cover activities in all ITU Sectors. Where ITU services are sought by Members and other entities on a discretionary basis, or at a level of magnitude that goes beyond the level of facilities provided generally to members, it may be appropriate to identify options for covering the additional costs by fee-for-service arrangements. It should also be possible to take advantage more effectively of the ITU's information resources.

Cost recovery is already pursued, to some extent, in various ITU activities including the sale of publications, the conduct of Telecoms and the assignment of issuer identification numbers for telecommunication charge cards. A careful study should identify whether there are further ITU activities (present or foreseeable) where costs could be recovered from users, or perhaps where overall costs could be lowered by eliminating an outdated service or by transferring a service to an outside body.

Appropriate recovery of costs imposed on the ITU by its small "m" membership should also be explored, especially where those members operate on a commercial or cost recovery basis. Non-Member entities currently provide 12 per cent of ITU budget income. The current ITU Global Directory lists a large number of recognized operating agencies, but over 50 per cent of these make no direct financial contribution to the ITU. As the terms and conditions for participation in ITU sectoral activities have been clarified, it would now be appropriate to encourage wider financial membership.*

* The ITU has recently advised that organizations which are not members of any ITU Sector will be deleted from the future list of addresses.

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ● their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

Australia proposes that the Secretary-General conduct a study of these matters and report his findings and recommendations to the ITU Council. We also propose that in presenting draft biennial budgets to the Council, the Secretary-General should present savings and revenue options linking strategic planning directly with the budget. The budget framework established by the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference should be linked closely to the strategic plan in order to avoid the need to resort to global cuts and to prevent increased costs to Members.

AUS/42/1
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [AUS/1]

**Strengthening the Financial Base of the
International Telecommunication Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

- a) the adoption of a strategic planning approach to ITU management and budgeting, as recommended by the High Level Committee on the Structure and Functioning of the ITU;
- b) the need to look more closely for savings and revenue options to enable the ITU to take on additional high priority tasks while containing costs; and
- c) that entities participating in the work of the ITU should make financial contributions at least in line with the costs attributable to their use of ITU services and their involvement in the ITU Sectors,

noting

- a) the responsibilities assigned to the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council, the Secretary-General and the Coordination Committee for strategic planning and management of the work of the Union in Articles 8, 10 and 11 of the Constitution and Articles 4, 5 and 6 of the Convention;
- b) action taken by the Secretary-General pursuant to Resolution 13 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), on the improved use of the technical and data storage/dissemination facilities of the Radiocommunication Bureau;
- c) action taken by the Secretary-General pursuant to Resolution 5 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), to implement improved management practices relating to the transparency of cost allocations and budget controls;
- d) the need to ensure that the core budget of the ITU, provided by Member contributions in accordance with Article 28 of the ITU Constitution, continues to provide a secure base for the services provided to Members in line with the purposes of the Union, and is subject to close financial discipline under the supervision of the Secretary-General and the Council;
- e) that cost recovery is already pursued, to some extent, in various ITU activities including the sale of publications, the conduct of Telecoms and the assignment of issuer identification numbers for international telecommunications charge cards, and

noting also

the significant number of entities, principally recognized operating agencies, that currently make no financial contribution to the ITU Sectors,

requests

Members to take steps to encourage all entities that they have recognized and sponsored to make an appropriate financial contribution (see **considering c)** above),

resolves

1. that a cost attribution framework be developed to identify clearly the costs connected with specific functions and activities of the ITU; and
2. that an examination of the costs and revenue options in ITU activities be undertaken with a view to strengthening the financial base of the Union, including:
 - 2.1 options to reduce costs, where practicable, with close attention to more effective allocation of resources and ranking of activities according to the objectives set out in the strategic plan;
 - 2.2 further steps to encourage wider financial participation by non-Member entities; and
 - 2.3 ways to take advantage more effectively of the ITU's information resources, and, where appropriate, to charge fees for ITU services, particularly where ITU services are sought on a discretionary basis or at a level of magnitude that goes beyond the level of facilities provided generally, and

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to conduct a study of the issues and options outlined in **resolves** 1 and 2, and to report his findings and recommendations to the Council; and
2. when presenting draft ITU budgets to the Council, to identify off-setting savings and revenue options that can assist the ITU in funding its work without increasing the cost of the contributory unit.*

* The Conference might wish to include the substance of **instructs the Secretary-General** 2 in a decision or resolution on budget matters.

II Review of the ITU's frequency coordination and planning framework for satellite services

Recent commercial and technological developments have stimulated debate on global satellite planning and coordination issues.

The introduction of non-geostationary satellite systems for commercial telecommunications has prompted much discussion within the ITU about the adaptation of existing provisions under the Radio Regulations. Other major technological changes include the increasing use of VSATs, new broadcasting satellite technologies, and the use of steerable beams. New commercial providers of facilities and services, operating at the international level, are involved in negotiations with a number of ITU member countries for the development and introduction of new fixed-, broadcasting- and mobile-satellite services.

When satellite services first developed, it appeared that communication facilities would be provided primarily by separate systems for national or regional coverage, with international services provided jointly by national operators, working together in a common cooperative treaty-based organization. Linked to this was the widespread assumption that satellite facilities would be provided primarily by governments, as public services.

The present reality is much more diverse and dynamic, with the globalization and commercialization of communication systems, including alliances and mergers between national and commercial operators, and the development of entirely new satellite systems. Both developing and industrialized countries are considering new service options from competing providers of facilities.

It is important that ITU processes and procedures provide for and facilitate the realities of this emerging market if they are to remain relevant and serve the interests of all Members and the global community.

Major international satellite organizations including INTELSAT and INMARSAT have been reviewing their own arrangements for technical coordination of competing satellite systems. Many international conferences are considering the rapidly changing applications and commercial offerings provided by communication satellites. This activity has accelerated the growth of concern about the need to accommodate new services, to ensure the integrity of ITU procedures and agreements, and to meet the needs of developing countries.

The ITU needs to be seen to respond constructively to meet the objectives in Article 44 of the ITU Constitution,* which sets out basic principles for the use of the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit.

Australia therefore proposes that a broad review of these issues be conducted by a small expert group with attention to both the ITU's existing coordination procedures, and satellite allotment plans.

* Article 44

1. Members shall endeavour to limit the number of frequencies and the spectrum used to the minimum essential to provide in a satisfactory manner the necessary services. To that end, they shall endeavour to apply the latest technical advances as soon as possible.

2. In using frequency bands for radio services, Members shall bear in mind that radio frequencies and the geostationary-satellite orbit are limited natural resources and that they must be used rationally, efficiently and economically, in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to both, taking into account the special needs of the developing countries and the geographical situation of particular countries.

Satellite coordination procedures

The Voluntary Group of Experts on simplification of the Radio Regulations (VGE) has made valuable recommendations for simplifying the relevant provisions of the current Radio Regulations. These recommendations should assist in reducing delays encountered in following the procedures, but they do not deal with other problems including:

- the lack of standards and the incomplete provisions for coordination and operation of non-geostationary systems within the world's telecommunication networks;
- the lack of any clear linkage between ITU procedures and commercial commitments to take up notified frequencies and orbital positions; and
- the prospect of a scarcity of spectrum/orbital resources in some frequency bands and in some orbits.

These issues need to be addressed in order to remove any risk of ITU procedures being used for speculative purposes, and to minimize delays in system implementation. A balance may need to be found that would limit the duration of unfulfilled notices, while ensuring reasonable security of investments in coordinated services. This might be achieved, for example, by requiring evidence of an investment commitment (e.g. a launch contract) to be submitted to the ITU within a set period.

Allotment plans

Allotment plans have been developed primarily to ensure equitable access for those countries coming later to satellite technology. At present the plans are little used and there are increasing difficulties in accommodating new ITU Members.

The existence of separate plans for different services (where countries have different orbital positions in each plan) does not assist in meeting the objectives set out in the ITU Constitution for equitable access to the geostationary-satellite orbit and associated frequencies. Countries that require multi-service satellite systems from a single orbital location find that the plans do not always provide access in an efficient or cost-effective manner.

Allotment plans were generally intended to provide national coverage from GSO satellites and were constructed on the basis of a number of assumptions about technologies and services which need to be reviewed. The plans deliberately excluded some important services, such as trans-oceanic links. Since the 1977 broadcasting-satellite plans for Regions 1 and 3 were devised, more modern technologies including digital techniques have emerged which may provide effective and affordable alternative options for provision of services.

In view of all these considerations, some thought should now be given to a review of the traditional distinction between the fixed- and broadcasting-satellite services.

The agenda of WRC-95 reflects the concern of ITU Members about some of these issues, and work is proceeding in the ITU-R Sector to enable WRC-97 to take decisions on the broadcasting-satellite plans for Regions 1 and 3 in Appendices 30 and 30A of the Radio Regulations, with a view to meeting some of these concerns. This work is important and should be continued. The current work in the ITU-R Sector to prepare for WRC-95 and WRC-97 should also provide useful information to the broader review suggested in this proposal. But this will not be sufficient to address the wider issues.

Proposal

Australia proposes (draft resolution attached) that a broad review of these issues be conducted by a small group of experts to report to Members with recommendations for consideration by the World Radiocommunication Conference of 1997.

The objectives of this review would be:

- to recommend changes to the ITU's framework for satellite coordination and planning with a view to:
 - providing for equitable access to satellite facilities;
 - ensuring that ITU plans and procedures are consistent with commercial and technological realities, and with the real needs of ITU members;
 - removing the prospect of any false "scarcity" of spectrum/orbit resources; and
 - facilitating the development of satellite services to the benefit of all ITU Members,
- to advise on:
 - inter-sectoral issues relating to the provision of satellite services; and
 - whether global, regional or bilateral approaches and agreements may be more appropriate in particular cases.

In the course of this review, the group should consider the appropriate form and status of international agreements on satellite planning and coordination and advise on whether it continues to be appropriate for the ITU to confine its involvement in satellite planning and coordination to "technical agreements".

Finally, it should make recommendations on specific improvements and on how they can best be achieved in the work programmes of the ITU Sectors and in the agenda of future conferences.

AUS/42/2
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [AUS/2]

**Review of the ITU's Frequency Coordination and
Planning Framework for Satellite Services**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

- a) that Article 44 of the ITU Constitution sets out basic principles for the use of the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit;
- b) the increasing globalization and commercialization of increasingly diverse communication systems, and the rapid changes taking place in satellite systems; and
- c) that ITU plans and procedures may be relied on more heavily in future to facilitate the technical coordination of competing satellite systems,

noting

- a) that recent commercial and technological developments have stimulated wide ranging debate on satellite planning and coordination issues;
- b) a growing concern about the accommodation of new satellite services, and the need to maintain the integrity of ITU procedures and agreements;
- c) that the Report of the Voluntary Group of Experts on Simplification of the Radio Regulations (VGE Report) containing proposals for simplifying the relevant provisions of the current Radio Regulations will be considered at WRC-95;
- d) that the VGE Report does not deal with some important issues including:
 - i) linkages between ITU procedures and commitments to take up notified frequencies and orbital positions; or
 - ii) prospects for scarcity of spectrum/orbital resources in some frequency bands and in some orbits,

noting also

- a) that the agenda for WRC-95 includes the consideration of the broadcasting-satellite plans for Regions 1 and 3 in Appendices 30 and 30A of the Radio Regulations, and that ITU-R Study Groups are considering possible improvements to those plans;
- b) the limitations of allotment plans that are little used and that have increasing difficulties in accommodating new ITU Members;
- c) that allotment plans have been constructed on the basis of assumptions about technologies and services that need to be reviewed periodically;
- d) that, since the allotment plans were devised, more modern technologies including digital techniques have emerged which may provide effective and affordable alternative options for provision of services; and
- e) that there is a lack of standards and incomplete provision for coordination and operation of non-geostationary systems,

noting further

that the traditional distinctions between the fixed- and broadcasting-satellite services do not take account of the new technologies and the desire of Members to establish multi-service systems in an efficient and cost effective manner,

resolves

1. that a group of experts should conduct a broad review of these issues and report to Members with recommendations for consideration by world radiocommunication conferences and the conferences of other ITU Sectors, where relevant,

resolves further

2. that the review should recommend changes to the ITU's frequency coordination and planning framework for satellite services with a view to ensuring equitable access to satellite facilities; ensuring that ITU plans and procedures are consistent with commercial and technological realities, and with the real needs of ITU members; dealing with the prospect of scarcity of spectrum/orbit resources; and facilitating the development of satellite services to the benefit of all ITU Members;

3. that the review should provide advice on whether particular types of services such as trans-oceanic links require special treatment, and whether global, regional or bilateral approaches and agreements may be more appropriate in particular cases;

4. that the group should consider the appropriate form and status of international agreements on satellite planning and coordination; and whether it continues to be appropriate for the ITU to confine its involvement in satellite planning and coordination to "technical agreements";

5. that the group should make recommendations on how the ITU's frequency coordination and planning framework for satellite services can, in the future, be maintained as relevant to the current rapidly advancing technological possibilities;

6. that the review should take account of current work in the ITU Sectors on related technical and regulatory questions; and

7. that the group should make a preliminary report with recommendations to WRC-95 and complete a final report to Members with recommendations for consideration by WRC-97 and conferences of the other ITU Sectors on improvements and on how they can best be achieved in the work programmes of the ITU Sectors and in the agenda of future conferences,

instructs the Secretary-General

to establish a group of experts to conduct the review in accordance with this resolution,

invites administrations

to nominate appropriate experts to participate in the review, and

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Bureaux

to afford the group of experts all necessary assistance for the successful completion of the review.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 2 au
Document 43-F/E/S
4 octobre 1994
Original: anglais**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

SEANCE PLENIERE

**Algérie, Arabie saoudite, Egypte, Emirats arabes unis, Jordanie,
Koweït, Liban, Qatar, Syrie, Tunisie**

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**Soudan**" dans la liste des pays signataires de ce document.

*Add "**Sudan**" in the list of countries cosponsoring this document.*

Añádase "**Sudán**" a la lista de países firmantes de este documento.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

**Corrigendum 1 au
Document 43-F/E/S
22 septembre 1994
Original: anglais
français
espagnol**

SEANCE PLENIERE

**Algérie, Arabie saoudite, Egypte, Emirats arabes unis,
Koweït, Liban, Qatar, Syrie, Tunisie**

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**Jordanie**" dans la liste des pays cosignataires de ce document.

*Add "**Jordan**" in the list of countries cosponsoring this document.*

Añádase "**Jordania**" en la lista de los países cofirmadores de este documento.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 43-E
2 August 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

**Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, United Arab Emirates,
Kuwait, Lebanon, Qatar, Syria, Tunisia**

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

I Proposal for amendments to the Constitution of the ITU (Geneva, 1992)

ARTICLE 1 (CS)

Purposes of the Union

ALG/ARS/EGY/
UAE/KWT/LBN/
QAT/SYR/
TUN/43/1
ADD 9A

- h) to promote the harmonization of telecommunication strategies and policies in the context of changes in the telecommunication environment including the introduction of new technologies and services.

Reasons: Resolution 15 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) deals with the establishment of a forum to discuss strategies and policies in the changing telecommunications environment. In his report to the Council (1994), the Secretary-General considered the various options for such a forum, one of which is the Plenipotentiary Conference itself. The Members making this proposal consider that the Plenipotentiary Conference is the best forum for discussing such important policy matters. This would facilitate the participation of a wide cross section of the membership at policy-making level and would give the subject the appropriate importance it deserves.

The Plenipotentiary Conference is the supreme organ of the Union and is expected to deal with all important policy matters (No. 49 of the Constitution). The several advantages indicated by the Secretary-General for this option out-weigh the few disadvantages.

- For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

II Proposals for amendment to the Convention of the ITU (Geneva, 1992)

ARTICLE 4 (CV)

The Council

ALG/ARS/EGY/
UAE/KWT/LBN/
QAT/SYR/
TUN/43/2
MOD 50

1. The Council is composed of ~~forty-three~~forty-seven Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

(Note - The proposed increase of membership on the Council is two in Region C and one each in Regions D and E.)

Reasons: The membership of the Union has increased considerably since the year 1989 when the present number of Members on the Council was decided. The increase is significant in some geographical regions of the ITU. Further, there is a need for a better balance in the distribution of membership on the Council among the five administrative regions. It is, therefore, proposed that the membership on the Council be increased by two in Region C (Eastern Europe and Northern Asia) and one each in Regions D (Africa) and E (Asia and Australasia).

ALG/ARS/EGY/
UAE/KWT/LBN/
QAT/SYR/TUN/43/3
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [ALG/ARS/EGY/UAE/KWT/LBN/QAT/SYR/TUN/1]

Use of the Arabic Language

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

- a) the need for greater use of all the official languages of the Union in the work of the Union for enabling larger numbers of Members to participate more actively in its various Sectors, as already recognized by earlier plenipotentiary conferences;
- b) the problems faced by Arab countries, which form a significant number of Members, in properly interpreting several ITU circulars and documents when they are not issued in the Arabic language;
- c) the immense value of receiving all information from the ITU in the Arabic language with a view to closely following the developments in the field of telecommunications;
- d) that the benefits of the use of the Arabic language have been clearly demonstrated in the field of technical development and management;
- e) that the experience gained by the ITU Arabic section during several years would facilitate the rapid progress in the extended use of the Arabic language in all activities of the Union resulting in increased and effective participation of telecommunication officials from Arab countries in these activities,

noting

that some of the above indicated considerations resulted in the teaching of telecommunication subjects in the Arabic language at University level also,

recalling

the provisions of Article 18 of the Constitution and Article 28 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989) and also the limits specified in Resolution 59 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989,

resolves

that the Arabic language shall be treated on a par with English, French and Spanish in all the activities of the Union including in the publication of all ITU circulars and documents,

instructs the Secretary-General

to implement this decision with effect from the year 1996,

instructs the Council

to provide the necessary funds in the budget for this purpose commencing from the year 1996.

ALG/ARS/EGY/
UAE/KWT/LBN/
QAT/SYR/TUN/43/4
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [ALG/ARS/EGY/UAE/KWT/LBN/QAT/SYR/TUN/2]

Arab Regional Development Conferences

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

- a) the importance of regional development conferences in fostering regional cooperation in the development of telecommunication facilities and services;
- b) the rapid progress made in the Arab region in the field of telecommunications;
- c) the requirement of regular interaction at regional level for harmonizing actions with a view to achieving coordinated technological progress;
- d) the willingness of Arab administrations to contribute in kind for convening Arab regional development conferences,

recalling

- a) the decisions of the Arab Regional Development Conference (Cairo, October, 1992);
- b) Resolution 16 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

resolves

- 1. that an Arab regional development conference shall be held in the year 1996;
- 2. that such conferences shall be held regularly at intervals of four years,

instructs the Council

- 1. to establish the agenda for the conference;
- 2. to make funds available under the ordinary budget for this purpose,

invites Members

to afford every cooperation and assistance to the Secretary-General for convening the conference.

III Procedures for elections

The Plenipotentiary Conference is required to elect several officials of the Union and members of the Radio Regulations Board, in addition to the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Council (Article 8 of the Constitution, (Geneva, 1992)). The procedure for these elections is also required to be established by the same Conference (Article 9 of the Constitution). In this context, the following proposals are made for the sequence in which the elections could be conducted and the appropriate time period.

Prior to these elections, the Conference has to take a decision on some important matters directly related to the election, e.g. geographical distribution of the members of the Radio Regulations Board, number of Members of the Council, etc. The Conference also has to decide on proposals relating to the procedure for election. These facts have been kept in view in making the proposal.

**ALG/ARS/EGY/
UAE/KWT/LBN/
QAT/SYR/TUN/43/5**

Election sequence and time period

1 Election sequence

- 1.1 Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General.
- 1.2 Director of Radiocommunication Bureau, Director of Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and Director of Telecommunication Development Bureau.
- 1.3 Part-time members of the Radio Regulations Board.
- 1.4 Members of the Union which are to serve on the Council.

2 Time period for elections

The elections may commence during the second week of the Conference and completed by the third week.

IV Proposals to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the regional offices

The ITU regional offices have been functioning for the last two years and have been contributing to the development of telecommunications in their respective regions as part of their functions as representatives of the ITU at regional level. The following measures are proposed with a view to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of these regional offices which would contribute towards the enhancement of the role of the ITU in the regions.

ALG/ARS/EGY/
UAE/KWT/LBN/
QAT/SYR/TUN/43/6

Enhancement of efficiency and effectiveness in regional offices

1. Due regard should be paid to the importance of recruiting qualified professional staff in adequate numbers, consistent with the responsibilities, activities and work load assigned to the regional office.
2. The team of the regional office's professional staff should be of the highest standard of competence and efficiency to be able to conduct studies, as required, on matters related to telecommunication development.
3. Adequate logistic support should be accorded to the regional offices to provide the required back-stopping to the professional staff.
4. The regional office should give due consideration and importance to promote cooperation and exchange of information among the countries within the region.
5. Due consideration should be given to the activities of the regional offices in the Secretary-General's annual review of the Union activities together with an analysis of the results achieved and difficulties encountered.

V Priority programmes to be undertaken by the ITU Development Sector to assist developing countries (in the Arab Region)

1 Introduction

It is well known that the telecommunication infrastructure is inadequate in some developing countries, where it is still based on old technology and on networks which are unable to respond to the demands for new services. The worldwide telecommunications network continues to be unbalanced thus creating an increasing gap between developed and developing countries. In order to alleviate this situation to some extent and accelerate telecommunication development in the developing countries, ambitious goals, objectives and programmes have been adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-94) in general and the Arab Regional Development Conference (AR-RDC 92) in particular.

Successful results have been achieved by the Regional Project for Modern Arab Telecommunication Development MODARABTEL which, through network approach and cooperation mechanism, achieved the following benefits for the Arab Region:

- establishment of telecommunication statistical database;
- development of a Management Information System (MIS) in training;
- development of database on applied research and a mechanism of cooperation in this field;
- development of the Pan Arab Plan for Digital Mobile Telecommunication Systems;
- guidance and assistance in the development of data communication network.

ALG/ARS/EGY/
UAE/KWT/LBN/
QAT/SYR/TUN/43/7

2 Proposal for priority programmes

The purpose of this proposal is to request the ITU, with regard to the Arab Region, to place extra emphasis on the following issues within its programme of assistance to member countries.

2.1 Maintenance, update and further enhancement of the results achieved by the MODARABTEL Project. This responsibility may be assumed by the ITU regional office for Arab States with the necessary assistance and reinforcement of its means by the BDT and in collaboration with the voluntary in-kind contributions of Arab administrations, in particular the lead countries of the project networks (Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Tunisia).

2.2 When requested by administrations, provide the necessary advice, conduct studies, prepare decision tools and develop models and guidance for the establishment of sound telecommunications policies, regulations, funding and institutional structures conducive to accelerated and balanced development of communication in the Arab Region.

2.3 Assistance in the development of human resources with the required motivation and competence to operate efficiently in the changing telecommunication environment and to cope with the rapidly changing technology. The main objective is to create cultural changes in the telecommunication entities in relation to training, organizational development, human resources management and development approaches, and the introduction of computerization.

2.4 Assistance in computer-aided telecommunication network planning in order to develop planning capabilities and increase self-reliance in this field.

2.5 Assistance to enhance the utilization of radio-frequency spectrum and its regulations, to computerize their spectrum management and to establish national spectrum management units in association with the required training, workshops and seminars.

2.6 Assistance to improve maintenance through the elaboration of National Plans for the improvement of Maintenance (NPIM) and to ensure the implementation of such plans by providing the necessary training and tools such as handbooks, guidelines and management information system (MIS) for the organization of maintenance, to monitor quality of service, handling of subscribers' complaints and fault repair.

2.7 Encouragement of the participation of developing countries in the various ITU activities in general and the Development Sector activities in particular by providing fellowships to the four LDCs and also to other low-income countries in the Arab Region.

2.8 Assistance to mobilize resources for funding the regional projects which have emanated from the Arab Development Conference Resolutions.

2.9 Translation into Arabic of handbooks, guidelines and training material as well as conducting training in Arabic and providing Arabic interpretation in meetings and seminars.

ALG/ARS/EGY/
UAE/KWT/LBN/
QAT/SYR/TUN/43/8
NOC

RESOLUTION No. 28 (Nice, 1989)

**Telecommunication Infrastructure and Socio-Economic
and Cultural Development**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),
recognizing

that the social and economic underdevelopment of a large part of the world is one of the most serious problems affecting not only the countries concerned but also the international community as a whole,

considering

a) that telecommunication facilities and services are not only the consequence of economic growth, but a prerequisite for overall development;

b) that telecommunications are an integral part of the national and international development process;

c) that the recent spectacular progress, and particularly the convergence of telecommunications and computer technologies and services, has transformed telecommunications into an agent of change for the information age,

stressing

the important participatory, and not merely infrastructural, role played by telecommunications in the development of agriculture, health, education, transport, industry, human settlement, trade, transfer of information for social welfare and in the general economic and social progress of developing countries,

recalling

a) that the Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development in its report "The Missing Link" has highlighted the unacceptable imbalance in the distribution of telecommunications and the imperative and urgent need to remedy the same;

b) that in this context the Independent Commission has *inter alia* called on Governments, international agencies and all others concerned to accord, particularly in the developing countries, an appropriate higher priority to investment and other related actions for the development of telecommunications,

recognizing

a) that given the constraints of the world economic situation, there is a continuing decline in resources available in most developing countries for investments in various development sectors;

b) that, in this situation, doubts continue to arise as to the interrelated priorities for resource allocation among the various sectors to guide national decision;

c) that it was therefore necessary to provide decision-makers with relevant and timely information on the role and overall contribution of telecommunications to the totality of planned development;

d) that past studies undertaken at the initiative of the Union for assessing the benefits of telecommunications have had a salutary effect,

appreciating

the various studies that have been carried out in compliance of Resolution No. 24 (Nairobi, 1982) as part of the programme of technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union,

resolves

1. that the Union should continue to organize, conduct or sponsor necessary studies to bring out, in a different and changing context, the contribution of telecommunications to overall development;

2. that the Union should also act as a clearing house for information on the results of similar studies carried out by other national, regional and international bodies,

invites

the administrations and governments of Member States, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations, financial institutions and providers of telecommunication equipment and services to extend their support for the satisfactory implementation of this Resolution,

urges

all agencies responsible for development aid and assistance, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as well as donor and recipient Member States of the Union, to attach greater importance to telecommunications in the development process and to accord an appropriate higher priority for resource allocation to this sector,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to bring this Resolution to the attention of all interested parties, including, in particular, the UNDP, IBRD, regional development banks and national development funds for cooperation;

2. to organize studies, as found necessary, from time to time, within the available credits;

3. to report annually to the Administrative Council on the progress made in the implementation of this Resolution;

4. to arrange for the wide dissemination of the findings of the studies carried out in accordance with this Resolution,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to review the Secretary-General's reports and take appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of this Resolution;

2. to report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

Reasons: This resolution is essentially aimed at emphasizing the role of telecommunications in socio-economic and cultural development with a view to attracting the required financial resources for telecommunication development with appropriate priority. This resolution is still very much valid, particularly in the changing telecommunication environment and should be maintained with necessary minor modifications.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP - 94)

Document 44-E
15 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CONVENING OF THE CONFERENCE

1. Invitations

1.1 Members

In September 1993, the Members of the Union were invited by the Japanese Government to send a delegation to the Conference. Further to the Japanese Government's invitation, the Secretary-General, by Circular-letter DM-1086 of 8 October 1993, requested information about Member's requirements for preparatory documents and invited them to submit their proposals for the work of the Conference.

The Annex to this document lists the countries which have replied to date.

1.2 Other categories of participants

By letter dated 8 October 1993, the following organizations and agencies were invited by the Secretary-General to send observers to the Conference:

A) United Nations (Nos. 258 and 259 of the Geneva Convention, 1992)

- United Nations, New York (+ copy to UN Geneva)

B) Regional telecommunication organizations (Nos. 258 and 260 of the Geneva Convention, 1992)

- Caribbean Telecommunication Union (CTU)*
- African Postal and Telecommunications Union (UAPT)
- League of Arab States (LAS)*
- Technical Commission for Telecommunications in Central America (COMTELCA)
- Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)*
- European Telecommunication Standards Institute (ETSI)

* Has accepted the invitation.

** Has replied that it would not be able to send an observer.

- European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT)
- Regional Commonwealth in the Field of Communications (RCC)*
- Conference of Posts and Telecommunications Administrations in Central Africa (CAPTAC)*
- Inter-American Telecommunications Conference (CITEL) *
- Panafrican Telecommunication Union (PATU)*

C) Intergovernmental organizations operating satellite systems (Nos. 258 and 261 of the Geneva Convention, 1992)

- Arab Satellite Communications Organization (ARABSAT)*
- European Telecommunications Satellite Organization (EUTELSAT)*
- International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT)*
- International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT)*
- International Organization of Space Communications (INTERSPUTNIK)*
- European Space Agency (ESA)*

D) Specialized agencies of the United Nations (Nos. 258 and 262 of the Geneva Convention, 1992)

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**
- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)**
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)**
- International Development Association (IDA)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)**
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- International Maritime Organization (IMO)*
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)**
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)**
- Universal Postal Union (UPU)*
- World Health Organization (WHO) **
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)**

1.3 Liberation organizations

The liberation organizations listed in Resolution No. 741 of the Council were informed of the Conference by the Secretary-General and reminded that, as provided for in that Resolution, they may participate in the Conference as observers.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

* Has accepted the invitation.

** Has replied that it would not be able to send an observer.

ANNEX

Members which have announced their participation in the Conference

(in French alphabetical order)

(Position on 15 September 1994)

X = Has announced its attendance

O = Has stated that it will not attend

Afghanistan		Cambodia	X
Albania		Cameroon	X
Algeria	X	Canada	X
Germany	X	Cape Verde	X
Andorra	X	Central African Rep.	X
Angola	X	Chile	X
Antigua and Barbuda		China	X
Saudia Arabia	X	Cyprus	X
Argentina	X	Vatican City State	X
Armenia		Colombia	X
Australia	X	Comoros	X
Austria	X	Congo	X
Azerbaijan	X	Korea (Rep. of)	X
Bahamas	X	Costa Rica	
Bahrain	X	Côte d'Ivoire	X
Bangladesh	X	Croatia	X
Barbados	X	Cuba	X
Belarus	X	Denmark	X
Belgium	X	Djibouti	X
Belize		Dominican (Rep.)	
Benin	X	Egypt	X
Bhutan	X	El Salvador	
Bolivia		United Arab Emirates	X
Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	Ecuador	X
Botswana	X	Eritrea	X
Brazil	X	Spain	X
Brunei Darussalam	X	Estonia	X
Bulgaria	X	United States	X
Burkina Faso	X	Ethiopia	X
Burundi	X		

Fiji	X	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	X
Finland	X	Lebanon	X
France	X	Liberia	X
Gabon	X	Libya	X
Gambia	X	Liechtenstein	X
Georgia		Lithuania	
Ghana	X	Luxembourg	X
Greece	X	Madagascar	X
Grenada	O	Malaysia	X
Guatemala		Malawi	X
Guinea	X	Maldives	X
Guinea-Bissau	X	Mali	X
Equatorial Guinea	X	Malta	X
Guyana		Morocco	X
Haiti		Mauritius	
Honduras		Mauritania	X
Hungary	X	Mexico	X
India	X	Micronesia	O
Indonesia	X	Moldova	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	X	Monaco	X
Iraq	O	Mongolia	X
Ireland	X	Mozambique	X
Iceland	X	Myanmar	
Israel	X	Namibia	X
Italy	X	Nauru	
Jamaica	X	Nepal	X
Japan	X	Nicaragua	
Jordan	X	Niger	X
Kazakhstan	X	Nigeria	X
Kenya	X	Norway	X
Kiribati		New Zealand	X
Kuwait	X	Oman	X
Lao P.D.R.	X	Uganda	X
Lesotho	X	Uzbekistan	X
Latvia	X	Pakistan	X

Panama	X	Sudan	X
Papua New Guinea	X	Sri Lanka	X
Paraguay		South Africa	X
Netherlands	X	Sweden	X
Peru	X	Switzerland	X
Philippines	X	Suriname	X
Poland	X	Swaziland	X
Portugal	X	Tajikistan	O
Qatar	X	Tanzania	X
Syria	X	Chad	X
Kyrgyz Republic	X	Thailand	X
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	X	Togo	X
Slovak Republic	X	Tonga	X
Czech Republic	X	Trinidad and Tobago	
Romania	X	Tunisia	X
United Kingdom	X	Turkmenistan	O
Russia	X	Turkey	X
Rwanda		Ukraine	X
San Marino	X	Uruguay	X
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	X	Vanuatu	
Solomon	X	Venezuela	X
Western Samoa	X	Viet Nam	X
Sao Tome and Principe		Yemen	X
Senegal	X	Yugoslavia (Federal Rep.of) *	O
Sierra Leone		Zaire	X
Singapore	X	Zambia	X
Slovenia	X	Zimbabwe	X
Somalia			

* See Security Council Resolution 757 (1992) and the denomination therein: "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)".



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

Corrigendum 1 au
Document 45-F/E/S
22 septembre 1994
Original: anglais
français
espagnol

SEANCE PLENIERE

République algérienne démocratique et populaire

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**Jordanie**" dans la liste des pays cosignataires de ce document.

*Add "**Jordan**" in the list of countries cosponsoring this document.*

Añádase "**Jordania**" en la lista de los países cofirmadores de este documento.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 45-E
8 August 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

I Introduction

The discussions at the last session of the ITU Council highlighted the importance of the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Kyoto from 19 September to 14 October 1994, at the kind invitation of the Japanese Government.

Any proposals that Algeria might wish to make must take due account of several factors, namely:

- the limited duration of the Conference (four weeks instead of six or more);
- the recent date of entry into force (1 July 1994) of the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992);
- the recent implementation (1 March 1993) of the new structures decided by APP-92 (Resolution 1);
- the high quality of the preparatory work accomplished by the ITU Council at its latest 1994 session.

II Structure of the ITU

The Algerian Administration considers that, bearing in mind that the current structure was introduced less than two years ago (on 1 March 1993), it should be retained without any major alterations, since the trial period is not significant. More time will be needed to assess the results of this rather important change.

Nevertheless, corrections can be made to improve the functioning of the Union, for example in the case of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB). We consider the RRB to be an integral part of the Radiocommunication Sector and that it must constitute a key element of the Radiocommunication Sector's strategy.

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Radio Regulations Board

ARTICLE 10 (CV)

Radio Regulations Board

ALG/45/1

ADD 140A

The Board shall review a finding prepared and published by the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau on the basis of the Rules of Procedure approved by the Board, when such a review is requested by an administration and cannot be resolved by the use of those Rules of Procedure.

Reasons: Currently, No. 171 of the Convention provides that the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau shall submit to the Board any review of a finding which is requested by an administration and which cannot be resolved by the use of those Rules of Procedure.

We believe that the Board should be considered as a kind of appeal body to which administrations should be able to have recourse directly, without going through the Director of the BR.

ALG/45/2

MOD 141

3. The members of the Board have a duty to participate, in an advisory capacity, in radiocommunication conferences and radiocommunication assemblies. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board, or their nominated representatives, have a duty to participate, in an advisory capacity, in Plenipotentiary Conferences and to submit a report to world radiocommunication conferences and Plenipotentiary Conferences summarizing the activities of the Board since the last Conference which may include recommendations to the Conference. In all of these cases, the members having these duties shall not participate in these conferences as members of their national delegations.

Reasons: The current provisions of the Constitution and Convention do not include any provision for the RRB to report on its activities. It is important for Members of the Union to have a report from the Board at world radiocommunication conferences and Plenipotentiary Conferences.

The Board must be regarded as a body in which administrations place their trust for the rational and equitable use of the radio-frequency spectrum and geostationary-satellite orbit. Consequently, the Board must regularly report on its activities directly to world radiocommunication conferences and the Plenipotentiary Conference which is, moreover, responsible for electing the Board's members.

2 Radiocommunication Bureau

ARTICLE 12 (CV)

Radiocommunication Bureau

ALG/45/3
MOD 171

- d) apply the Rules of Procedure approved by the Board, and prepare and publish findings based on those Rules, and submit to the Board any review of a finding which is requested by an administration and which cannot be resolved by the use of those Rules of Procedure;

Reasons: A consequence of proposal ALG/45/1.

3 Telecommunication Development Bureau and Advisory Board

ARTICLE 18 (CV)

Telecommunication Development Bureau and Advisory Board

ALG/45/4
MOD 227

6. A Telecommunication Development Advisory Board shall be established and the members of the Board shall be appointed by the Director in consultation with the Secretary-General. The Board shall be composed of persons with a wide and equitable cross-section of interests and expertise in telecommunication development and shall elect its chairman and vice-chairman from among its members representing administrations and entities, including representatives of bilateral cooperation or development aid organizations and multilateral development institutions. The Board shall advise the Director, who shall participate in its meetings, on priorities and strategies in the Union's telecommunication development activities; it shall, inter alia, recommend steps to foster cooperation and coordination with other organizations interested in telecommunication development.

Reasons:

- To reflect Resolution 9 of the Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, March 1994).
- Election of a vice-chairman will enable better follow-up and continuity in the work of the Board and cover any absence on the part of the chairman.

4 Election procedures

ALG/45/5

The order of the elections should be as follows:

- 1) Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General together;
- 2) the three Directors of the Radiocommunication, Standardization and Development Bureaux together;

- 3) the nine part-time members of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB);
- 4) Members of the ITU Council.

For the purposes of the elections, particularly those of members of the RRB and Members of the Council, the current geographical distribution of the five administrative regions of the ITU should be used. The number of seats on the Council for each region will be determined in proportion to the number of countries per region decided by the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference.

With regard to the part-time members of the Board, we are in favour of a distribution of two per region and one for the region of origin of the Director of the BR.

In the light of past experience and to allow the Conference to carry out its work efficiently, and also to enable newly elected officials to participate actively in the important discussions of the Conference, we propose that elections should begin in the second week, in the above order, and should be concluded at the latest by the end of the third week.

Reasons:

- Grouping the elections in four blocks (1, 2, 3 and 4) as stipulated in the proposal would facilitate the geographical distribution of posts and would reduce the overall time taken up by elections.
- The suggested period for holding the elections, in the proposed order (1, 2, 3 and 4), i.e. the second and third weeks, takes account of the experience of previous conferences and several factors contributing to the success of the Conference.
- Proposal consistent with the majority view which emerged at the 1994 Council session.

5 Finances

ARTICLE 33 (CV)

Finances

ALG/45/6
MOD 479

8. The contributions mentioned in Nos. 476, 477 and 478 shall be based on the free choice of a class of contribution from the scale given in No. 468 above, with the exception of the 1/4, 1/8 and 1/16 unit classes reserved for Members of the Union ~~(the latter exception does not apply to the Telecommunication Development Sector)~~; the Secretary-General shall be informed of the class chosen; any entity or organization concerned may at any time choose a class of contribution higher than the one already adopted by it.

Reasons:

- To encourage participation by the smaller small "m" members in the Standardization and Radiocommunication Sectors according to their financial means and capabilities by making available the ¼ unit class of contribution previously reserved for capital "M" Members.
 - To avoid making the Telecommunication Development Sector different from the others, at least with regard to financial contributions by all small "m" members, and to increase income in this Sector which is not yet sufficient to meet its priority needs.
-



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 46-E
12 August 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Republic of Korea

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

1 Election procedures

1.1 Introduction

In accordance with No. 64 of Article 9 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992), "The procedures for these elections shall be established by the Plenipotentiary Conference ..." In this regard, the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference itself needs to take a decision on the procedures for the elections.

However, it would be necessary and less time-consuming if we take into account the discussions and consensus made at the last ITU Council. In line with the decisions made at the Council regarding the election procedures including timing of elections, order of the elections, and grouping of elections, the Republic of Korea presents the following proposals in order to ensure that the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference can work as efficiently as possible.

1.2 Proposals

A Timing of the elections

In consideration of the efficient management of time, we propose that the Conference take measures to:

KOR/46/1

- a) set dates for depositing candidatures as close to the beginning of the Conference as possible;
- b) endeavour to hold elections from the second half of the first week to the first half of the third week;
- c) limit the number of ballots or the number of hours between each ballot.

B Order of the elections

In accordance with Article 8 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992), "The Plenipotentiary Conference shall:

- a) elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Council;
- b) elect the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors as elected officials of the Union;
- c) elect the members of the Radio Regulations Board".

However, as discussed at the last session of the Council, the order of the elections should be decided at the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference after clarifying the changed number and category of Members in each administrative region. Taking this into account, we propose the order of the elections as follows:

KOR/46/2

- a) first, the elected officials of the Union;
- b) second, the members of the RRB;
- c) last, the Members of the Council.

C Grouping the elections

The last Council reached a consensus on grouping of the elections after considering advantages and drawbacks of various types of groupings:

- a) the elections for all the elected officials together;
- b) the elections for Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General together and in turn the three Directors together; and
- c) the elections for only the three Directors together.

Taking into account the consensus and considerable time saving, we propose the following groupings in order:

KOR/46/3

- a) Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General simultaneously;
- b) the three Directors together; and
- c) the members of the RRB simultaneously.

D Others

The last Council session also had long and extensive discussions regarding the questions including the administrative regions for the Council and the RRB members respectively, the number of Council seats, and so on. Regarding the questions, the Republic of Korea is ready to cooperate with the Members of the Union at the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference for the better management of the ITU as well as harmonization among the Members.

2 Establishment of a new policy forum

2.1 Introduction

In accordance with Resolution 15 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council considered at its ordinary session in 1994 the need to establish a forum in which administrations can discuss their telecommunication strategies and policies in the challenging national, regional and international telecommunication regulatory and policy environments.

The Council members discussed various aspects of the establishment of policy forum including differentiation from the former policy forum within TELECOM. Several Council members also pointed out issues including the nature of the output of the forum, national sovereignty, costs, accessibility for participants, agenda, and timing of the forum.

Despite the pros and cons of its establishment at the Council session, the majority of members in general agreed on the establishment *per se* of the forum. However, several issues such as its structure and functions, frequency and agenda of its meetings, costs, and so forth have not yet been fully agreed on.

The issues including establishment of the forum, financing, budget, periodicity, participation, internal organization, working methods, outputs of the forum are well summarized and analysed with several options, advantages and disadvantages in Document 25 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-94).

Regarding the establishment of the policy forum, the Republic of Korea in principle agrees on the idea in order to meet the rapidly changing and complex telecommunications environments through prominent international organizations like the ITU. Out positions on the detailed issues articulated in Document 25 (PP-94) are as follows:

A Establishment of the forum

In careful consideration of advantages and disadvantages of various options for establishing the forum including Plenipotentiary Conference (or committee thereof), world conferences on international telecommunications (WCIT), telecommunication development conferences (or study group thereof), a new ITU conference, Council (or working group thereof), TELECOM Forum, and ad hoc meetings on specific topics, we are in favour of a combination of the options between a new ITU conference and an ad hoc meeting.

That is, a new ITU conference can be established along with the existing conferences and meetings under the auspices of the ITU. An appropriate name of the new conference would be "world telecommunication policy conference" which is, if necessary, amended by a more appropriate terminology at the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference. It shall yet be convened on an ad hoc basis with extension of either a Plenipotentiary Conference and/or other world conferences.

Reasons: The combination is expected to ease the scheduling difficulties, save the new costs, and resolve less participation of countries in addition to the advantages of the new conference and ad hoc meetings respectively.

B Financing

We consider that various options for financing such as a host country or any entity, voluntary contributions, and new extra budgetary sources generated by the forum itself, except the ordinary budget, could raise disadvantages like uncertainty, limitation of participants, and even commercialization.

Thus, the ordinary budget, which enables the forum to be programmed and stabilized on a regular basis, can be relatively favoured. However, the way in which to save costs and finance the forum can be further sought by effective budgeting, periodicity, and so on.

C Budget

Provided that the forum were convened subject to certain topics, particularly in conjunction with other conferences, it would be unnecessary to have a long meeting.

In this regard, it would be more appropriate and cost-effective, if the forum could be convened for three days with interpretation in three official languages for which the budget is estimated at about 831 000 Swiss francs.

D Periodicity

In terms of periodicity, four options were suggested with both advantages and disadvantages. First, a regular cycle be set by a Plenipotentiary Conference which also selects the topics for discussion. Second, a regular cycle set by a Plenipotentiary Conference, with the topics for discussion set by the Council. Third, venue, date and agenda set by the Council. Fourth, meeting set by one or more Members.

As a compromised proposal, the forum can be regularly convened on an ad hoc basis set by a Plenipotentiary Conference. It can be implemented in accordance with No. 50 b) of Article 8 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992).

But its topics for discussion should be suggested by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council, and other world conferences in order to collect cross-sectorial topics from all the Members.

In turn, the final decision for the topics can be decided by the Council which is the only body annually convened within the ITU. Furthermore, the Council shall arrange for the convening of the forum along with other ITU conferences in accordance with No. 75 of Article 4 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992).

E Participation

Regarding participation, there were three options including closed structure, open structure, and semi-open structure. Each of them has advantages and disadvantages in the liberalized telecommunications environment today.

In order to preserve the forum's intergovernmental status as well as facilitate the participation of the private sector, we are in favour of the semi-open structure which opens to both the administrations and private sector for its first part and restricted to administrations only for its final phase so as to let them discuss their policies and strategies.

F Internal organization

Internal organization of the forum should be discussed and consistent with its establishment, financing, budget, periodicity, participation, and outputs.

Taking into account the consistency, the way in which the forum organizes and operates its meetings should be stabilized in line with other conferences in terms of its legal procedures.

G Working methods

There were three options suggested for working methods. First, discussions based solely on views expressed by participants on a given topic. Second, discussions based on a study prepared by the General Secretariat. Third, discussions based on papers presented by participants.

Apart from the advantages described in Document 25 (PP-94), the second option would raise disadvantages such as omission, misinterpretation, and even over-simplification of certain views, if the General Secretariat took entire responsibility for a study on a certain topic before each Member or participant expressed their views on the topic in an open forum.

As a compromise, therefore, we suggest a two-step approach. First, discussions can be based on views expressed by the administrations on a given topic. Here, each administration should converge various views, if any, from its private sector at a national level. Second, the General Secretariat can merely compare the views expressed by the administrations with, if necessary, tables and figures for better understanding.

H Outputs of the forum

At this stage, it is too early to decide whether the forum should set resolutions, recommendations, or even regulations. Thus, it would be reasonable for the forum to produce its report which can be looked at by the Members. It is also certain that the forum shall neither adopt legally binding regulations nor produce final acts.

When we look at the possibility of adopting relevant resolutions and recommendations, and even amending relevant regulations based on resolutions in the future, however, it would be more appropriate for the forum to have authority not only to produce the report but also adopt resolutions or recommendations.

2.2 Proposals

KOR/46/4

In sum, the policy forum will be established as a new ITU conference possibly named as "world telecommunication policy conference" which can be convened on an ad hoc basis. However, the forum/conference itself will have authority neither to adopt any regulations nor to produce final acts in the light of legal hierarchy.

For stable operation and organization of its meetings along the lines of other ITU conferences, it should be financed by the ordinary budget. In that case, the Members of the Union may need to save costs and find extra financial resources.

Ways in which to save costs would be first to convene the conference by extending either a Plenipotentiary Conference or world conference preferably for three days with interpretation in three official languages.

In order to reflect issues as various and timely as possible from all the Members, the topics can be decided by the Council taking into account suggestions from each Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council, and world conference of the three Sectors.

This forum should be in principle open to both administrations and the private sector. However, the final phase of discussion should be, if necessary, restricted to administrations only for the discussion on their policies and strategies.

In addition, it should allow discussions based on views expressed by administrations. However, the General Secretariat can, if required, compare the views using tables and/or figures for better understanding and discussion.

The outputs of the forum/conference should produce a report and, if appropriate, adopt resolutions or recommendations.

Taking into account these positions relating to the detailed issues mentioned above, we in part suggest that our proposals as seen in Section 3 amend or add the relevant provisions of the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992) through which the forum can be structured and functioned along the lines of other ITU conferences.

Regarding the detailed agendas or topics to be set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, we will, if necessary, further consult, coordinate and discuss with the Members concerned at Kyoto.

3 Amendments to provisions of the Constitution and Convention relating to the issues mentioned above

ARTICLE 7 (CS)

Structure of the Union

KOR/46/5

ADD 46A

h) the World Telecommunication Policy Conference.

Reasons: See the explanation in A, page 3, "Establishment of the forum".

KOR/46/6

ADD

ARTICLE 25A (CS)

World Telecommunication Policy Conferences

- 147A** 1. World telecommunication policy conferences shall be a forum for the discussion and consideration of telecommunication policy issues which cannot be dealt with by one Sector only.

Reasons: See Resolution 15 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (1992).

- 147B** 2. World telecommunication policy conferences shall be convened on an ad hoc basis in conjunction with one of the other ITU conferences.

Reasons: See the explanation in A, page 3, "Establishment of the forum" and D, page 4, "Periodicity".

- 147C** 3. Decisions of world telecommunication policy conference must in all circumstances be in conformity with this Constitution, the Convention and the Administrative Regulations. When adopting resolutions, the conference shall take into account the foreseeable financial implications and should avoid adopting resolutions which might give rise to expenditure in excess of the upper limits on credits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Reasons: See the explanation in B, page 3, "Financing", C, page 4, "Budget", F, page 4, "Internal organization", and H, page 5, "Outputs of the forum".

ARTICLE 3 (CV)

Other Conferences

KOR/46/7

ADD 27A

- e) world telecommunication policy conference on an ad hoc basis in conjunction with one of the other ITU conferences.

Reasons: See the explanation in A, page 3, "Establishment of the forum" and D, page 4, "Periodicity".

ARTICLE 25 (CV)

KOR/46/8

MOD

Invitation and Admission to Radiocommunication Assemblies and to Telecommunication Standardization, and Telecommunication Development and Telecommunication Policy Conferences when There is an Inviting Government

Reasons: See the explanation in E, page 4, "Participation" and F, page 4, "Internal organization" to some extent, particularly taking into account the legal status of the world telecommunication policy conference. That is, radiocommunication assemblies, world telecommunication standardization conferences, and world telecommunication development conferences have no authority neither to adopt Regulations nor to produce final acts, while the world radiocommunication conference and world conferences on international telecommunications adopt Regulations and produce final acts.

4 Membership, Rules of Procedure and working methods of the TDAB

The World Telecommunication Development Conference held in 1994 adopted Resolution 9 - Membership, Rules of Procedure and Working Methods of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Board.

The major reasons for adopting the Resolution were not only to recognize the main task of the TDAB but also to review the possibility to open its membership which is now closed to the members appointed by the Director of the BDT.

Opening its membership will encourage the relevant entities to participate in and be aware of the TDAB, as well as facilitate the reflection of new tasks allocated to the TDAB following the establishment of study groups and the setting up of work programmes for the period 1994-1998.

In this regard, many Members including the Republic of Korea agreed at the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994) that the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference should consider the possibility of revising in particular provision No. 227 of Article 18 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992).

In accordance with Resolution 9 of the WTDC-94, thus, the Republic of Korea proposes that the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference provision No. 227 of Article 18, of the Convention in order to open its membership, as follows:

ARTICLE 18 (CV)

**Telecommunication Development Bureau
and Advisory Board**

KOR/46/9
MOD 227

6. A Telecommunication Development Advisory Board shall be established and the members of the Board shall be ~~appointed by the Director in consultation with the Secretary-General~~ open to representatives of administrations, entities and organizations authorized in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of the Convention, multilateral development institutions, and study groups. The Board shall be ~~composed of~~ participated in by persons with a wide and equitable cross-section of interests and expertise in telecommunication development and shall elect its chairman from among its members. The Board shall advise the Director, who shall participate in its meetings, on priorities and strategies in the Union's telecommunication development activities; it shall, inter alia, recommend steps to foster cooperation and coordination with other organizations interested in telecommunication development.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 47-E
12 August 1994
Original: Russian

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Russian Federation

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

1 Strategic orientations for the work of the ITU

The Administration of the Russian Federation believes that, with the substantial changes which are taking place in world telecommunications, there is a need to define strategic orientations for the work of the ITU.

In our opinion, in developing the concepts which are to guide the Union in its work, the aim must be to enable the ITU, within its field of competence, to help transform telecommunications from an international infrastructure into a global infrastructure; this takes account of the role of telecommunications as a fundamental component of the global information infrastructure.

The work of all three ITU Sectors must be geared to implementing those concepts.

Analysing the discussions on ITU strategy and policy issues which have taken place at conferences and other representative forums within ITU over the past four years, we may identify, inter alia, the following strategic orientations for the work of the Union:

- ensuring a more balanced distribution of telecommunication technology worldwide through non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication facilities and services and new telecommunication technologies;
- the introduction of tariff reforms to promote rational use of telecommunication networks and overall efficiency of telecommunication services so as to stimulate investment, while at the same time preparing operators to function in a competitive environment, bearing in mind that tariffs should be cost-orientated having regard to the different geographical characteristics in different countries;
- consideration of common approaches to the regulation of telecommunications at the national level, while preserving each state's sovereign right to manage its own telecommunications.

The above concepts should then be used as a platform for identifying the telecommunication policy and strategy problems requiring study by ITU, on the basis of which a programme of work may be developed for the Union for the period up to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

The adoption of a document setting out strategic orientations for the work of the Union will lay the foundations to carry the ITU into the 21st century. Accordingly, an appropriate title for such a document would be: "Kyoto - looking to the future".

In the light of the foregoing, a draft Resolution is proposed hereunder for consideration.

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

RUS/47/1
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [RUS/1]

"Kyoto - looking to the future"

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS FOR THE WORK OF THE ITU

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
recalling

the purposes of the Union,

taking into account

the prevailing telecommunication environment,

taking into account also

that the need to transform telecommunications from an international infrastructure into a global infrastructure should be duly reflected in the work of the ITU,

bearing in mind

that telecommunications should be a fundamental component of the future global information infrastructure,

considers

that, within its field of competence, the Union should be guided, inter alia, by the following principles in order to facilitate smooth development of telecommunications in the future:

- ensuring a more balanced distribution of telecommunication technology worldwide through non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication facilities and services and new telecommunication technologies;
- the introduction of tariff reforms to promote rational use of telecommunication networks and overall efficiency of telecommunication services so as to stimulate investment, while at the same time preparing operators to function in a competitive environment, bearing in mind that tariffs should be cost-orientated having regard to the different geographical characteristics in different countries;
- consideration of common approaches to the regulation of telecommunications at the national level, while preserving each state's sovereign right to manage its own telecommunications,

calls upon the Members of the Union

to be guided by this Resolution in their practical participation in ITU work,

instructs the Secretary-General

to ensure that the provisions of this Resolution are respected when developing the Union's strategic policy and plans.

* * *

2 Possible ways of improving the efficiency of ITU's work

The Administration of the Russian Federation considers that, on the whole, the ITU structure and working methods adopted by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) (APP-92) provide an adequate basis for smooth, timely and effective operation of the Union and equip it to respond to the fast changing telecommunication environment.

The provisions governing the structure and working methods of the Sectors adopted in supplement to the APP-92's decisions by the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (1993), the Radiocommunication Assembly (1993) and the World Telecommunication Development Conference (1994) make it possible to raise and resolve any problem within the Union's competence, both at the level of the Sectors and at the level of the ITU as a whole.

In our opinion, for ways of enhancing the efficiency of the Union's work we should look to greater horizontal coordination of ITU studies on major priority telecommunication policy and strategy issues, developing an appropriate methodology for liaison between the Union's organs for such studies.

It should be pointed out that at present within the ITU studies on problems of mutual interest are effectively coordinated between the Telecommunication Standardization Sector and the Radiocommunication Sector, on the basis of a fairly well-defined procedure for liaison between the Sectors.

Nevertheless, coordination of work requiring liaison within the Union needs further refinement, and this is an area which should be given greater attention by the Council. Furthermore, the Council's reflection on this subject should be accompanied by practical measures for coordinated consideration in ITU of issues determining telecommunication policy and strategy.

We suggest:

1. that a list of the issues having the greatest impact on ITU policy and strategy in the changing telecommunication environment should be drawn up, along with proposals concerning their priority in terms of consideration within ITU;
2. that the Conference should instruct the Council to develop methods and procedures for coordination of ITU work on the issues which have the greatest impact on ITU policy and strategy.

In accordance with those instructions and on the basis of the priorities identified by the Conference in relation to each specific strategic issue put forward for study, the Council should determine:

- the type of output document;
- the procedure for its consideration and approval by administrations;
- the ITU organ responsible for developing the output document;
- procedures governing the relevant studies, including procedures for liaison between the ITU organs and deadlines for preparation of the output documents.

In our opinion, this would significantly enhance the efficiency of the ITU's work, particularly for the organization of work on issues determining telecommunication policy and strategy.

In the light of the foregoing, a draft Resolution is proposed hereunder for consideration.

RUS/47/2
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [RUS/2]

Possible Ways of Improving the Efficiency of ITU's Work

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
taking into account

the purposes of the Union set out in Article 1 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992),

recalling

that the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU (Geneva, 1992) (APP-92) took organizational measures to gear the structure and working methods of the Union to the demands stemming from the constant changes in the global telecommunication environment, with a view to preserving the ITU's pre-eminent world role in the regulation of international telecommunication issues,

noting

that, on the whole, the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and the APP-92 Resolutions governing the ITU's structure and working methods provide an adequate basis for smooth, timely and effective operation of the Union,

noting also

that the provisions governing the structure and working methods of the Telecommunication Standardization, Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Development Sectors adopted in supplement to the APP-92's decisions by the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993), the Radiocommunication Assembly (Geneva, 1993) and the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994) make it possible to raise and resolve any problem within the Union's competence, both at the level of the Sectors and at the level of the ITU as a whole,

recognizing

that further ways of improving the efficiency of the Union's work may be sought in greater horizontal coordination of ITU studies on major priority telecommunication policy and strategy issues, developing an appropriate methodology for liaison between the Union's organs for such studies,

bearing in mind also

that studies on problems of mutual interest are effectively coordinated between the Telecommunication Standardization Sector and the Radiocommunication Sector, on the basis of a fairly well-defined liaison procedure,

resolves

to draw up a list of the issues having the greatest impact on ITU policy and strategy in the changing telecommunication environment, along with an indication of the priority with which they should be considered within ITU,

instructs

the Council to develop methods and procedures for coordination of ITU work on the issues having the greatest impact on the Union's policy and strategy.

On the basis of the priority assigned to each specific issue under **resolves** above, the Council should determine:

- the type of output document;
- the procedure for its consideration and approval by administrations;
- the ITU organ responsible for developing the output document;
- procedures governing the relevant studies, including procedures for liaison between the ITU organs and deadlines for preparation of the output documents.

Note - The list of strategic issues may be considered separately.

* * *

3 Non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication facilities and services as a basis for the harmonization of telecommunication networks

The Administration of the Russian Federation believes that maintaining the ITU's pre-eminent role in the regulation of international telecommunication questions will depend to a large extent on how flexibly the Union responds to the changing telecommunication environment and whether or not it raises and deals with the issues having the greatest impact on the development, operation and harmonious use of telecommunication worldwide in a timely manner.

In this connection, much hinges on ITU's efforts to secure a more balanced distribution of telecommunication technology worldwide, the harmonization of telecommunication networks and hence real-time availability of all types of information for the public.

A significant step in this direction was made with the adoption by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994) of a Resolution entitled "Non-Discriminatory Access to Modern Telecommunication Facilities and Services", otherwise known as the "Buenos Aires Initiative".

It is pointed out in that document that modern telecommunication facilities and services are established, in the main, on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations, which are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the Members of the Union. Limitations on the access to telecommunication facilities and services on which national telecommunication development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications worldwide, as provided for in the International Telecommunication Regulations (Melbourne, 1988).

The WTDC adopted a decision on the need for non-discriminatory access to telecommunication technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations, and instructed the Secretary-General to transmit the Resolution to the Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration with a view to taking measures to foster universal access to modern telecommunication facilities and services.

The Administration of the Russian Federation supports consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference of the WTDC "Buenos Aires Initiative" Resolution and considers that measures should be taken to give effect to that text.

In our opinion, in view of the particular importance of the issue of non-discriminatory access to new technologies and modern telecommunication facilities and services in the changing telecommunication environment, the issue should be kept under constant scrutiny by ITU. Where required, interested Members of the Union could carry out appropriate consultations with one another, having recourse where necessary to ITU's good offices, with a view to securing access for the public without discrimination to the telecommunication facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations.

Furthermore, realizing also that the issue of non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies is not only of prime significance for the work of the ITU but also constitutes a key factor for world technological progress, the viewpoint of ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, should be brought to the attention of the world community, by instructing the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the document adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In the light of the foregoing, a draft Resolution is proposed hereunder for consideration.

RUS/47/3
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [RUS/3]

**Non-Discriminatory Access to Modern Telecommunication
Facilities and Services**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
having examined

the "Buenos Aires Initiative" Resolution on "Non-Discriminatory Access to Modern Telecommunication Facilities and Services" submitted by the Secretary-General at the behest of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994),

taking into account

the importance of telecommunications for political, economic, social and cultural progress,

taking into account also

a) that the International Telecommunication Union plays an important role in the promotion of global telecommunication development;

b) that, to this end, the Union coordinates efforts aimed at securing harmonious development of telecommunication facilities,

taking into account further

the need to draw up proposals on issues determining worldwide telecommunication development strategy, and facilitate the mobilization of the necessary resources to that end,

noting

a) that modern telecommunication facilities and services are established, in the main, on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations;

b) that ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the Members of the Union;

c) that limitations on the access to telecommunication facilities and services on which national telecommunication development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications worldwide,

recognizing

that full harmonization of telecommunication networks is impossible unless all countries participating in the work of the Union without exception have non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication facilities and services, without prejudice to national regulations and international commitments within the competence of other international organizations,

resolves

to endorse the Resolution of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994) on "Non-Discriminatory Access to Modern Telecommunication Facilities and Services",

further resolves

1. that there should be non-discriminatory access to telecommunication technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations;
2. that the ITU should facilitate non-discriminatory access to telecommunication technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations;
3. that the ITU should encourage to the greatest extent possible cooperation among the Members of the Union on the question of non-discriminatory access to telecommunication technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations with a view to satisfying user demand for modern telecommunication services,

invites the governments of the Members of the Union

1. to help telecommunication equipment manufacturers and service providers in ensuring that telecommunication facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations may be generally available to the public without any discrimination;
2. to carry out consultations with one another, having recourse to ITU's good offices where necessary, so that interested Members of the Union may cooperate in ensuring that telecommunication facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations are made available to the public without any discrimination,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to assist in the holding of consultations among interested Members of the Union with a view to ensuring that telecommunication facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations are made available to the public without any discrimination;
 2. to transmit the text of this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to bringing to the attention of the world community the viewpoint of ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, on the issue of non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication facilities and services as an important factor for world technological progress.
-



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 48-E
15 August 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Benin

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

I Elections

I.1 Introduction

BEN/48/1

This contribution puts forward to the Plenipotentiary Conference arguments in favour of adopting machinery which would restrict the number of the Union's elected headquarters officials to two, namely, the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General. The other three elective posts (Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau, Director of the Standardization Bureau and Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau) would be filled, with the Council's approval, at the proposal of the Secretary-General.

I.2 Reasons for the proposal

The ITU is the only United Nations agency with so high a number (five) of officials elected by its supreme body. This arrangement is bound to have a highly adverse effect on the working atmosphere at Union headquarters, particularly as the time draws near for renewing terms of office, with negative consequences for the organization's performance and the results of conferences and assemblies held at that time.

Moreover, the question of the timetable and practical organization of the various elections following the pattern of the five elective posts invariably gives rise to long and arduous discussions, for countries' individual positions are frequently influenced by their support of, or opposition to, one or other candidate. In addition, the discussions held on the subject by both the Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference take up time which might otherwise be devoted to matters far more vital to the Union's future.

Another advantage of the proposal, if it were to be adopted, is that selection through the Secretary-General and under the Council's supervision would be more effective than election by the Plenipotentiary Conference in securing a proper balance at the head of the organization between the various parameters involved: competence, equitable geographical distribution, relational skills, balance between the sexes, etc.

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

I.3 Implementation of the proposal

It would obviously be necessary to amend the Constitution and the Convention (Geneva, 1992) (CS 55, 62, 85, 100, 133 and CV 13, 16, 17) in order to implement the proposal. However, the fact that these texts were adopted only recently should not constitute an obstacle to the adoption of amendments beneficial to the Union. The Nice and Geneva Conferences having brought to an end the earlier practice of systematically revising the basic texts, amendments will henceforth be introduced only as and when the need arises.

In this particular instance, it would be desirable for the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference to be able to proceed along the lines proposed above. It is therefore important either that the Kyoto Conference should adopt the required amendments itself or that the discussion should make sufficient progress to enable a drafting group to propose amendments to the membership for adoption by correspondence, under the existing procedures. At all events, the convening of a special Plenipotentiary Conference for this purpose alone should be avoided.

II Designation of non-members

II.1 Introduction

This contribution proposes to the Plenipotentiary Conference the replacement of the term "member" (with a small "m") by the term "partner" to refer to entities and organizations other than administrations participating in the Union's work.

II.2 Reasons

Although the ITU remains an intergovernmental organization, its basic texts acknowledge the need for broader participation in its activities by entities and organizations other than administrations. The term chosen to designate these entities is "members" (with a small "m").

This choice of term has proved unfortunate, particularly for purposes of oral expression, because in order to distinguish the entities in question from the Members representing administrations, it is necessary to use expressions such as "member with a small m" or "small-m member" which have a derogatory connotation. This state of affairs is highly unsatisfactory, since the ITU needs to endeavour to attract such "members" and interest them in its work.

In order to remedy the situation, the Administration of Benin proposes that the term "member" should be replaced by "partner". If this proposal is adopted, the consequential amendment to No. 238 of the Convention might read as follows:

ARTICLE 19 (CV)

Participation of Entities and Organizations Other than Administrations in the Union's Activities

BEN/48/2

MOD 238

8. Entities and organizations contained in the lists referred to in No. 237 above are also referred to as "~~members~~" "partners" of the Sectors of the Union; the conditions of their participation in the Sectors are specified in this Article, in Article 33 and in other relevant provisions of this Convention. The provisions of Article 3 of the Constitution do not apply to them.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

Corrigendum 3 au
Document 49-F/E/S
26 septembre 1994
Original: anglais
français
espagnol

SEANCE PLENIERE

Etat de Bahreïn, Etat du Koweït, République arabe syrienne

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**Emirats arabes unis, Etat du Qatar**" dans la liste des pays cosignataires de ce document.

*Add "**United Arab Emirates, State of Qatar**" in the list of countries cosponsoring this document.*

Añádanse "**Emiratos Arabes Unidos, Estado de Qatar**" en la lista de los países cofirmadores de este documento.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

**Corrigendum 2 au
Document 49-F/E/S ^E
20 septembre 1994**
Original: anglais
français
espagnol

SEANCE PLENIERE

Etat du Koweït, République arabe syrienne

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**Etat de Bahreïn**" dans la liste des pays cosignataires de ce document.

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Añádase "**Estado de Bahrein**" en la lista de los países cofirmadores de este documento.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

Corrigendum 1 au
Document 49-F/E/S
9 septembre 1994
Original: arabe/
anglais

SEANCE PLENIERE

Etat du Koweït

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**République arabe syrienne**" dans la liste des pays cosignataires de ce document.

*Add "**Syrian Arab Republic**" in the list of countries cosponsoring this document.*

Añádase "**República Arabe Siria**" en la lista de los países cofirmadores de este documento.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 49-E
17 August 1994
Original: Arabic/
English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

State of Kuwait

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 1 (CS)

Purposes of the Union

**KWT/49/1
(MOD) 16**

Note - This modification concerns the Arabic version only*.

**KWT/49/2
(MOD) 19**

Note - This modification concerns the Arabic version only*.

ARTICLE 8 (CS)

Plenipotentiary Conference

**KWT/49/3
MOD 58**

- j) conclude or revise, if necessary, agreements between the Union and other international and regional organizations, examine any provisional agreements with such organizations concluded by the Council on behalf of the Union, and take such measures in connection therewith as it deems appropriate;

Reasons: This modification gives the Union authority to conclude agreements with regional organizations such as ARABSAT, EUTELSAT, etc. These regional organizations have global presence which most ITU Members benefit from. For this reason it is necessary to give them a chance to conclude agreements with the Union.

* The General Secretariat shall incorporate this editorial modification, as requested, into the Arabic version.

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

CHAPTER II

Radiocommunication Sector

ARTICLE 13 (CS)

**Radiocommunication Conferences and
Radiocommunication Assemblies**

KWT/49/4
(MOD) 92

Note - This modification concerns the Arabic version only*.

ARTICLE 14 (CS)

Radio Regulations Board

KWT/49/5
MOD 101

4. The working methods of the Radio Regulations Board are defined in Article 10 of the Convention.

Reasons: For more precise reference.

ARTICLE 15 (CS)

Radiocommunication Study Groups

KWT/49/6
MOD 102

The duties of the radiocommunication study groups are specified in Article 11 of the Convention.

Reasons: For more precise reference.

ARTICLE 16 (CS)

Radiocommunication Bureau

KWT/49/7
MOD 103

The functions of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau are specified in Article 12 of the Convention.

Reasons: For more precise reference.

* The General Secretariat shall incorporate this editorial modification, as requested, into the Arabic version.

CHAPTER III

Telecommunication Standardization Sector

ARTICLE 18 (CS)

World Telecommunication Standardization Conferences

KWT/49/8
MOD 113

1. The duties of world telecommunication standardization conferences are specified in Article 13 of the Convention.

Reasons: For more precise reference.

ARTICLE 19 (CS)

Telecommunication Standardization Study Groups

KWT/49/9
MOD 116

The duties of the telecommunication standardization study groups are specified in Article 14 of the Convention.

Reasons: For more precise reference.

ARTICLE 20 (CS)

Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

KWT/49/10
MOD 117

The functions of the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau are specified in Article 15 of the Convention.

Reasons: For more precise reference.

CHAPTER IV

Telecommunication Development Sector

ARTICLE 22 (CS)

Telecommunication Development Conferences

KWT/49/11
MOD 143

5. The duties of telecommunication development conferences are specified in Article 16 of the Convention.

Reasons: For more precise reference.

ARTICLE 23 (CS)

Telecommunication Development Study Groups

KWT/49/12
MOD 144

The duties of telecommunication development study groups are specified in Article 17 of the Convention.

Reasons: For more precise reference.

ARTICLE 24 (CS)

Telecommunication Development Bureau

KWT/49/13
MOD 145

The functions of the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau are specified in Article 18 of the Convention.

Reasons: For more precise reference.

CHAPTER VIII

KWT/49/14
MOD

Relations With the United Nations, Other International and Regional Organizations and Non-Member States

Reasons: Same as for proposal KWT/49/3.

ARTICLE 50 (CS)

KWT/49/15
MOD

Relations With Other International and Regional Organizations

Reasons: Same as for proposal KWT/49/3.

KWT/49/16
MOD 206

In furtherance of complete international coordination on matters affecting telecommunication, the Union shall cooperate with international and regional organizations having related interests and activities.

Reasons: Same as for proposal KWT/49/3.

ARTICLE 2 (CV)

Elections and Related Matters

**KWT/49/17
(MOD) 22**

Note - This modification concerns the Arabic version only (typographical error)*.

ARTICLE 4 (CV)

The Council

**KWT/49/18
(MOD) 53**

~~(2)~~(3)

Note - This modification concerns the Arabic version only (typographical error)*.

Elections

KWT/49/19

To base all ITU elections on the principle of five administrative regions.

KWT/49/20

The distribution of seats of the nine members of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB) should be as follows: one seat for the region from which the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau was elected, and two seats for each of the other four regions.

Reasons: To ensure equitable geographical distribution as well as the required professional competence.

KWT/49/21

For the Plenipotentiary Conference work schedule we propose the following:

- 1) The deadline for submission of candidatures and the dates of the different elections must be set at the start of the Conference.
- 2) Grouping of the elections had to be prepared in the interests of efficiency, and it is important not to lose sight of the other more important considerations such as equitable geographical distribution.

* The General Secretariat shall incorporate this editorial modification, as requested, into the Arabic version.

KWT/49/22
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [KWT/1]

**Special Measures to be Applied for the Prevention of the Sale
of International Telecommunication Services**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

the difference in tariffs of outgoing telecommunications between States Members of the
International Telecommunication Union,

noting

a) that the existence of an increasing number of operating agencies which engage in the
resale of international telecommunication services adversely affects the revenue derived by ITU
Member States from their international telecommunication services, and is conducive to the misuse
by such agencies of the telecommunication networks of ITU Member States for purposes not
authorized by those States;

b) that this practice infringes the national law of ITU Member States,

noting further

a) the right of ITU Member States to suspend their international telecommunication services,
as provided for in Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union
(Geneva, 1992);

b) the right of ITU Member States to enter into bilateral agreements in accordance with
Article 1, paragraph 1.5 of the International Telecommunication Regulations, concerning the
international exchange of telecommunication traffic between the administrations of ITU Member
States or recognized operating agencies,

resolves

1. that the national law and legislation of ITU Member States with respect to the exchange
of international telecommunication traffic should be observed;

2. that the ITU Member States should refrain from allowing recognized operating agencies
to use another ITU Member State's telecommunication networks for purposes which infringe its
national law and legislation, unless otherwise provided by bilateral agreements,

instructs the Telecommunication Standardization Sector

to conduct a study on this practice with a view to developing appropriate solutions and
recommendations aimed at preventing the unauthorized use of ITU Member States'
telecommunication networks by recognized operating agencies,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to submit to the Council a report containing his conclusions on this practice;

2. to propose specific measures in order to assist Member States adversely affected by this
practice in finding appropriate solutions,

instructs the Council

1. to consider the above-mentioned report and to take appropriate steps to ensure that the ITU continues to give special attention to the rights of its Member States;
2. to take stock of any new developments and to report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

Comments: This Resolution has been proposed because over the past few years operating agencies in a number of ITU Member States have been engaging in the resale of international telecommunication services, thus making improper use of international telecommunication networks by taking advantage of existing differences in tariffs for international calls between ITU Member States, thereby reducing the revenue derived from the international services of other ITU Members. This practice in fact constitutes an infringement of the national law and legislation of ITU Member States.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 50-E
19 September 1994

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

(1 - 50)

No.	Source	Title	Destination
1	SG	Agenda of the Conference	PL
2	SG	Credentials of delegations to Conferences	PL
3	SG	Elections	PL
4	SG	Candidacies for the post of Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau	PL
5	SG	Candidacy for the post of Secretary-General	PL
6 + Add. 1-3	SG	Candidacies for the post of Deputy Secretary-General	PL
7	MEX	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
8	J	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
9	USA	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
10 + Add. 1-3	SG	Candidacies for the post of Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)	PL
11	RUS	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
12	SG	General Staff Policy and Management	PL
13	SG	Candidacy for the post of Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau	PL
14	-	<i>To be published</i>	-
15	SG	Examination of the financial management of the Union by the Plenipotentiary Conference (years 1989 to 1992)	PL
16 + Add. 1-9	SG	Candidacies for the post of member of the Radio Regulations Board	PL
17	MDG	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
18	S	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
19(Rev. 4)	SG	Candidatures for the elections to the ITU Council	PL

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

No.	Source	Title	Destination
20	SG	Report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994)	PL
21 + Corr.1	SG	Remuneration and representation allowances of ITU Elected Officials	PL
22	Chairman	Conduct of Proceedings at the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference	PL
23	SG	Standard Basic Executing Agency Agreement between the UNDP and the ITU Cooperation Agreement between UNESCO and the ITU	PL
24	SG	Actuarial situation of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Fund	PL
25	SG	Report on the need to establish a forum to discuss telecommunication strategies and policies (Resolution 15, Geneva, 1992)	PL
26	E	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
27	CHL	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
28	SG	Training and human resources development	PL
29	SG	Recruitment of ITU staff and experts for technical assistance missions	PL
30 + Corr.1	SG	Implementation of APP-92 Resolution 12 "Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Meetings of the International Telecommunication Union"	PL
31	MRC	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
32 + Corr.1	BEL, HOL, POR	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
33	SG	Draft Strategic Plan 1995-99	PL
34	SG	Draft Strategic Plan: personnel management issues	PL
35 + Add.1	SG	Report on the participation of entities and organizations other than Administrations in the activities of the Union (Resolution 4, Geneva, 1992)	PL
36	SG	Summary of decisions on the implementation of the HLC/BAH Recommendations	PL
37	SG	Grouping of ITU Members by Region	PL
38	SG	Future Conferences of the Union	PL
39 + Corr.1	D, DNK, E, FIN, ISL, NOR, POR, S	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
40	SG	Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union	PL

No.	Source	Title	Destination
41 + Corr.1, 2	D, BEL, HRV, DNK, FIN, F, NOR, HOL, POR, G, S, SUI	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
42	AUS	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
43	ALG, ARS, EGY, UAE, KWT, LBN, QAT, SYR, TUN	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
44	SG	Convocation of the Conference	PL
45	ALG	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
46	KOR	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
47	RUS	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
48	BEN	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
49 + Corr.1	KWT, SYR	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
50	SG	List of documents (1-50)	-



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 51-E
17 August 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE BUDGET

The Plenipotentiary Conference budget, as approved by the Council at its 1993 session, is annexed hereto for the information of the Budget Control Committee.

It is pointed out that the expenditure foreseen for the Conference comes under the ordinary budget of the Union and is covered by the annual contributions of the Members of the Union for 1994.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex

Section 11.1 - Plenipotentiary Conference

Items		Budget 1994
Sub. I	Staff expenses	
11.101	Salaries and related expenses	1,569,000
11.102	Travel (recruitment)	226,000
11.103	Insurance	14,000
		1,809,000
Sub. II	Premises and equipment	
11.105	Premises, furniture, machines	115,000
11.106	Document production	200,000
11.107	Supplies and overheads	150,000
11.108	PTT	65,000
11.109	Technical installations	10,000
11.110	Sundry and unforeseen	6,000
		546,000
Sub. III	Other expenses	
11.111	Regional Seminars	-
11.112	Final Acts of the Conference	45,000
		45,000
Total, Section 11.1		2,400,000

	Section 11.1 <u>Plenipotentiary Conference</u>	Budget <u>1994</u> - Swiss francs -
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Staff costs

These relate essentially to the cost of simultaneous interpretation throughout the Conference.

a) **Salaries and related expenses**

These will comprise :

- 4 teams of interpreters in 6 languages (French, English, Spanish, Russian, Chinese and Arabic)	1,524,000	
- Operators and administrative staff	<u>45,000</u>	
		1,569,000

b) **Travel costs**

Recruitment of non-local supernumerary staff	226,000
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c) **Sickness and accident insurance for
supernumerary staff**

14,000

Premises and equipment

a) **Premises, furniture, machines**

For the Plenipotentiary Conference held at the International Conference Centre of Geneva, which is placed at the Union's disposal free of charge, credits should be provided for various services, as follows :

- simultaneous interpretation service
- water supply and maintenance of meeting rooms
- rental of furniture and machines, removals
- night and week-end security

The amount required for these services is estimated at :	115,000
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b) **Document production**

The volume of documentation is estimated at some 10,030,000 A4 pages. The cost of reproduction, if carried out entirely in the Union workshops, amounts to :	200,000
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	Section 11.1 <u>Plenipotentiary Conference</u>	Budget <u>1994</u> - Swiss francs -
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c)	<u>Supplies and overheads</u>	
	Mainly office supplies	150,000
d)	<u>PTT</u>	
	This credit is mainly intended to cover document dispatch costs	65,000
e)	<u>Technical installations</u>	10,000
f)	<u>Sundry and unforeseen</u>	6,000

Other expenditure

Final Acts

It is estimated that the Final Acts of the Conference will comprise 100 pages.

The costs of producing the Final Acts are included in the estimates in Section 17 for translation into the working languages of the Union, data capture for mechanization of texts for first reading (blues), correction of texts for second reading (pinks) and correction for the preparation of the final texts (whites).

Provision should be made for the cost of translating the Final Acts into Arabic, Chinese and Russian. The cost of translation into these three languages is estimated at : 45,000



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 52-E
18 August 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 64 OF THE NICE 1989 PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

At its 1994 session, the Council decided that a report on the implementation of Resolution 64 of the Nice (1989) Plenipotentiary Conference should be prepared by the Secretary-General for submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994).

As already briefly mentioned in the Report from the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, it has to be recalled that following the instructions received from the 1989 Nice Plenipotentiary Conference in the latter's Resolution 64 (see Annex 1), the Council adopted Resolution 1008 (see Annex 2) at its 45th session (1990) instructing the Secretary-General "to constitute a fact-finding Committee consisting of at least five administrations from different regions within three months, and not later than 31 December 1990".

In order to comply in due time with the Council's Resolution, the Secretary-General addressed a letter to the Administrations of the Members of the Council (DM-1099 of 20 August 1990) with the aim of seeking their assistance in constituting the "fact-finding Committee". Copy of the letter was also transmitted to the Permanent Missions accredited to the United Nations Office in Geneva. Several reminder messages were sent to all the same administrations on 2 October, 30 October and 29 November 1990.

By 31 December 1990, the total of replies received from the Members of the Council amounted to twenty-three. As only two replies thereof were positive, the Secretary-General was not in a position to constitute the fact-finding Committee in accordance with the Council's instructions.

The situation has not changed since, in spite of the fact that, following Council's instructions, new attempts have been made by the Secretary-General in 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994. Each year, the Council noted the situation and asked the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to set up the Committee.

As for the 1994 Council session, the Administrations of the Members of the Council have been approached by circular-letter DM-1200 dated 30 June 1994. By 15 August 1994, only one negative reply had been received.

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

At that same 1994 Council Session it was pointed out that a number of positive developments had taken place in the region which, although not directly related to the implementation of Council Resolution 1008, were certainly worthy of note. The ITU had received invitations from the Israeli and Palestinian authorities for fact-finding missions, in particular in the Gaza and Jericho areas. An initial mission was carried out by the ITU from 24 April to 3 May 1994 with a view to undertaking a study on the current situation of telecommunications and establishing contact with officials responsible for telecommunications in the region. The urgent need to improve telecommunication infrastructures in Gaza and Jericho was noted and areas were identified where ITU assistance would be particularly useful, such as network planning, human resources development, training, radio frequency allocations, international codes and regulatory matters. Close contact has been maintained with the World Bank, which has already made substantial resources available for the development of infrastructures in the region.

Two further missions, for the purpose of following-up discussions and contacts on the state of telecommunications and to identify more specific areas in which the ITU could be of assistance were conducted by a BDT official from 26 June to 1 July and from 23 to 26 July 1994 (the second being a joint World Bank/ITU mission). The role and the purpose of the ITU were explained to the Minister for Posts and Telecommunications of the new Palestinian National Authority. The mission made clear the necessity of reinforcing the existing cooperation between the Palestinian National Authority and the ITU and that time had come for specific actions. As a result of the mission, the Palestinian National Authority has formally requested ITU's assistance.

The Conference is invited to note the situation and to offer guidance if deemed necessary.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annexes: 2

ANNEX 1

RESOLUTION 64

**Condemnation of the Practices of Israel in the
Occupied Arab Territories**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),

recalling

the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

considering

that the fundamental principles of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982)* are designed to strengthen peace and security in the world for the development of international cooperation and better understanding among peoples,

bearing in mind

a) Resolution 48 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) concerning the destruction of means of telecommunication of Members of the ITU;

b) Resolution 74 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) regarding Israel and assistance to Lebanon;

c) Resolution No. 607 of the United Nations Security Council concerning the policy of deportation of Palestinians from their territory;

d) its Recommendation 3 relating to the unrestricted transmission of news,

noting

that Israel has refused to accept and to implement the numerous relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly,

alarmed

by Israel's repressive practices against the uprising ("Intifada") of the Palestinian people and against Arab civilians in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories,

convinced

that these practices constitute manifest violations of the principles of international law and human rights as well as of the principles of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) relating to the protection of civilians during armed conflicts,

* This reference will read: "... of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989) ...", as soon as those instruments come into force.

concerned

by the fact that the Israeli occupation authorities deliberately and repeatedly interrupt the means of telecommunication within the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, in breach of the principles of Articles 18 and 25 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982)*,

vigorously condemns

Israel's continual violation of international law, its repressive practices against the Palestinian people and the refusal by Israel to recognize their fundamental and legitimate rights;

irrevocably condemns

the deliberate isolation by Israel of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories from the outside world and the restriction of free transmission of information,

resolves

that World and Regional Administrative Radio Conferences and the IFRB shall take due account of and safeguard the requirements of the occupied Palestinian territories in all matters relating to the utilization of the frequency spectrum and satellite positions on the geostationary-satellite orbit,

instructs the Administrative Council

to form a committee from among its Members with the task of ascertaining the facts concerning Israel's violations of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982)** and of reporting to the Administrative Council on these violations which, within the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, prevent the Palestinian people and Arab civilians from making unrestricted use of telecommunication facilities,

instructs the Secretary-General

to find suitable means of providing technical support and assistance for the benefit of the Palestinian people in order to improve the situation of telecommunications in the occupied territories,

requests the Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference

to bring this Resolution immediately to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

* This reference will read: "... the principles of Articles 22 and 29 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989)", as soon as that Constitution comes into force.

** This reference will read: "... of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989) ...", as soon as those instruments come into force.

ANNEX 2

R 1008 COMMITTEE TO ASCERTAIN THE FACTS CONCERNING ISRAEL'S VIOLATIONS
OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

The Administrative Council,

pursuant to Resolution 64 (PLEN./2) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989,

considering that Resolution 64 (PLEN./2) of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU (Nice, 1989) instructs the Administrative Council to form a Committee from among its Members with the task of ascertaining the facts concerning Israel's violations of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) and of reporting to the Administrative Council on those violations,

taking into account

- a) the results of the consultations of the Members of the Administrative Council during its 45th session,
- b) the need to establish a fact-finding Committee, from Members of the Administrative Council with regard to both a balanced distribution and the readiness of individual Members of the Council to serve on this Committee,
- c) the inability of the 45th session of the Council to form this Committee,

resolves

- 1. that the terms of reference of the above Committee shall be to ascertain the facts concerning Israel's violations of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982)¹ which, within the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, prevent the Palestinian people and Arab civilians from making unrestricted use of telecommunication facilities,
- 2. to entrust the Secretary-General to constitute a fact-finding Committee consisting of at least five administrations from different regions within three months, and not later than 31 December 1990,
- 3. that the Committee may select its own Chairman,

instructs the Secretary-General to provide, within the limits of available resources, the secretariat and other assistance which may be required by the Committee,

invites Members of the Union to provide every assistance that may be required to facilitate the work of the Committee,

invites the Committee to complete its task as quickly as possible and submit its report to the 46th session of the Administrative Council.

¹ This reference will read: "... of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989)...", as soon as those instruments come into force.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 53-E
9 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**REVIEW OF DECISIONS, RESOLUTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND OPINIONS
(NICE, 1989 AND GENEVA, 1992)**

In order to facilitate the work of this Conference, a list with suggestions for appropriate action which might be taken with respect to the Decisions, Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinions of the Nice (1989) and Geneva (1992) Plenipotentiary Conferences was prepared by the General Secretariat and submitted to the 1994 session of the Council. The Council endorsed the courses of action suggested in that list.

Following the Council's endorsement, the present document has been elaborated in which a three-column presentation has been used for all the decisions, resolutions, recommendations and opinions to be reviewed by this Conference: a) title only or complete text, as required, of the old decision, resolution, recommendation or opinion; b) revised text or new text suggested for consideration by the Conference, and c) any necessary references and/or comments.

It is stressed that the contents of the present document are not to be considered as "proposals" (in the meaning of No. 320 of the 1992 Geneva Convention), which Members of the Union alone are entitled to submit (see No. 316 of the same Convention), but as suggestions and a tool to assist Members and to expedite work of the Conference, as well as to ensure that no item requiring such a review be forgotten. Therefore, no draft text has been included in all those cases for which proposals have been submitted by Members.

Consequently, the Conference is invited to consider this document and to take any decision on the action suggested in the Annex hereto.

**Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General**

Annexes: 2

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX 1

Nice 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference Decisions, Resolutions and Opinions

DECISION No. 1	DRAFT DECISION [SG/A1]	
Expenses of the Union for the Period 1990 to 1994	Expenditure of the Union for the Period 1995 to 1999 *	
<p>* All amounts indicated in this Decision are expressed in Swiss francs with the value at 1 April 1989.</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>resolves</i></p> <p>1.1 that the Administrative Council is authorized to draw up the annual budget of the Union in such a way that the annual expenses of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— the Administrative Council,— the General Secretariat,— the International Frequency Registration Board,— the secretariats of the International Consultative Committees, <p>do not exceed the following amounts for the years 1990 onwards until the next Plenipotentiary Conference:</p>	<p>* All amounts indicated in this Decision are expressed in Swiss francs, value January 1994</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>recalling</i></p> <p>Resolution 5 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>the strategic plan for the period 1995 to 1999 as approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>resolves</i></p> <p>1.1 that the Council is authorized to draw up the ordinary budgets of the Union in such a way that the total expenditure of the General Secretariat and the three Sectors of the Union do not exceed the following amounts for the years 1995 to 1999:</p> <p>[...] Swiss francs for the year 1995; [...] Swiss francs for the years 1996 and 1997; [...] Swiss francs for the biennium 1998-1999;</p>	

88,100,000	Swiss francs for 1990
85,700,000	Swiss francs for 1991
84,600,000	Swiss francs for 1992
83,100,000	Swiss francs for 1993
81,800,000	Swiss francs for 1994;

1.2 that for the years after 1994, the annual budgets shall not exceed the sum specified for the preceding year;

1.3 that the amounts specified above do not include the amounts for the conferences, meetings and seminars included in section 4, neither do they take into account expenditure relating to technical cooperation and assistance for developing countries or to additional languages;

2. that the Administrative Council may authorize expenditure in respect of the Telecommunications Development Bureau within the following limits:

15,000,000	Swiss francs for 1990
16,800,000	Swiss francs for 1991
18,700,000	Swiss francs for 1992
20,600,000	Swiss francs for 1993
22,500,000	Swiss francs for 1994;

2.1 that for the years after 1994, the annual budget shall not exceed the sum specified for the preceding year;

3. that the Administrative Council may also authorize expenditure in respect of additional working languages (Arabic, Chinese and Russian), to an amount of 3,000,000 Swiss francs per year for the years 1990 to 1994;

3.1 that for the year after 1994, the annual budget shall not exceed the sum specified for the preceding year;

1.2 that for the year 1999 the Plenipotentiary Conference scheduled normally in 1998 may adjust the limit set for 1998/1999 to take into account the financial repercussions of its decisions for the year 1999;

4. that expenditure on conferences referred to in No. 109 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) on meetings of the International Consultative Committees and seminars may be authorized by the Administrative Council. The sum allocated to such action should include the expenses of pre-conference activities, intersessional work, the actual conference and immediate post-conference expenses including, where known, those immediate expenses expected to result from decisions of the conferences or meetings;

4.1 that during the years 1990 to 1994, the budget adopted by the Administrative Council for conferences, meetings and seminars shall not exceed the following amounts:

a) *World Conferences*

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 4,200,000 | Swiss francs for the Plenipotentiary Conference; |
| 5,100,000 | Swiss francs for the World Administrative Radio Conference on "Frequency Allocation" (1992); |
| 7,840,000 | Swiss francs for the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (1993); |
| 260,000 | Swiss francs for the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services (1987), post-Conference work; |

b) *Regional Conferences*

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 2,400,000 | Swiss francs for the Regional Administrative Radio Conference to Establish Criteria for the Shared Use of the VHF and UHF Bands Allocated to the Mobile, Broadcasting and Fixed Services (Region 3 and countries concerned in Region 1); |
|-----------|--|

- c) CCIR meetings
- 1,600,000 Swiss francs for 1990
 - 4,000,000 Swiss francs for 1991
 - 4,000,000 Swiss francs for 1992
 - 6,200,000 Swiss francs for 1993
 - 1,600,000 Swiss francs for 1994

- d) CCITT meetings
- 5,800,000 Swiss francs for 1990
 - 7,300,000 Swiss francs for 1991
 - 9,300,000 Swiss francs for 1992
 - 4,300,000 Swiss francs for 1993
 - 6,300,000 Swiss francs for 1994

- e) IFRB seminars
- 100,000 Swiss francs for 1990
 - 100,000 Swiss francs for 1992
 - 100,000 Swiss francs for 1994;

4.2 that if no Plenipotentiary Conference is held in 1994, the Administrative Council shall establish the cost of each of the conferences referred to in No. 109 of the Convention and establish an annual budget for the International Consultative Committee meetings beyond 1994 with approval for their budgeted costs being sought in advance from the Members of the Union in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8 of this Decision. Such budgeted costs shall not be transferable;

4.3 that the Administrative Council may authorize expenditure in excess of the limits for the meetings and seminars specified in each sub-paragraph 4.1c), 4.1d) and 4.1e) above if excess can be compensated by sums within the expenditure limits:

- accrued from previous years; or
- charged to the following year;

5. that the Council shall each year assess retrospectively what changes have taken place in the last two years, what changes seem likely to take place in the current year, and what changes, on the best based estimates, seem likely to take place in the coming years (the next budget year and the one after), under the following items:

1.3 that if no Plenipotentiary Conference is held in 1998, the Council shall establish the biennial budgets after 1998/1999 with approval of the biennial ordinary budget being sought from the Members of the Union in accordance with paragraph 5 of this Decision;

1.4 that the Council may authorize expenditure in excess of the limits specified in paragraph 1.1 above if excess can be compensated by sums within the expenditure limits accrued from previous budgetary period(s) or charged to the following budgetary period;

2. that the Council shall when considering the budgets of the Union assess retrospectively the changes that have taken place and the changes likely to take place in the current and coming years under the following items:

5.1 salary scales, pension contributions and allowances, including post adjustments established by the United Nations Common System for application to the staff employed in Geneva;

5.2 the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the US dollar insofar as this affects the staff costs of those on UN scales;

5.3 the purchasing power of the Swiss franc in relation to non-staff items of expenditure;

6. that, in the light of this information, the Council may authorize expenditure for the budget year (and provisionally authorize expenditure for the following year) up to but not beyond the amounts indicated in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 above adjusted to take account of paragraph 5, giving weight to the desirability of achieving significant absorption of such increases through savings within the Union, while also recognizing that certain expenditures cannot be adjusted quickly in response to changes outside the Union's control. However, the actual expenditure may not exceed the amount resulting from the actual changes under paragraph 5 above;

7. that, the Administrative Council shall be entrusted with the task of effecting every possible economy. To this end, it shall be the duty of the Administrative Council annually to establish the lowest possible authorized level of expenditure commensurate with the needs of the Union, within the limits established by paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 above, if necessary taking account of the provisions of paragraph 5;

8. that, if the credits which may be authorized by the Council by virtue of paragraphs 1 to 5 above cannot meet the expenditures on activities which are not foreseen but are urgent, the Council may exceed the credits of the ceiling laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference by less than 1%. If the proposed credits exceed the ceiling by 1% or more, the Council may authorize those credits only with the approval of a majority of the Members of the Union after they have been duly consulted. Whenever Members of the Union are consulted, they shall be presented with a full statement of the facts justifying the step;

2.1 salary scales, pension contributions and allowances, including post adjustments established by the United Nations Common System;

2.2 the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the US dollar insofar as this affects the staff costs of those on UN scales;

2.3 the purchasing power of the Swiss franc in relation to non-staff items of expenditure;

3. that, in the light of this information, the Council may authorize expenditure up to but not beyond the amounts indicated in paragraph 1 above adjusted to take account of paragraph 2, giving weight to the desirability of achieving savings within the Union, while also recognizing that certain expenditures cannot be adjusted quickly in response to changes outside the Union's control. However, the actual expenditure may not exceed the amount resulting from the actual changes under paragraph 2 above;

4. that the Council shall be entrusted with the task of effecting every possible economy. To this end, it shall be the duty of the Council to establish the lowest possible authorized level of expenditure commensurate with the needs of the Union, within the limits established by paragraph 1, if necessary taking into account the provisions of paragraph 2;

5. that, if appropriations which the Council may authorize by virtue of paragraphs 1 and 2 above cannot meet the expenditures on activities which are not foreseen but are urgent and in the interest of the Union, the Council may exceed the limits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference by less than [] %. If the proposed appropriations exceed the limits by [] % or more, the Council may authorize those appropriations only with the approval of the majority of the Members of the Union after they have been duly consulted;

<p>9. that, noting Resolution No. 43 concerning adjustment of pensions, the costs of which (if any) cannot be determined at this time, the Administrative Council will do its utmost to ensure that the implementation of the Resolution will not exceed the credit of the ceiling specified; if that proves impossible, the provisions of section 8 above will apply;</p> <p>10. that, in determining the value of the contributory unit in any particular year, the Administrative Council will take into account the future programme of conferences and meetings and the estimated related costs in order to avoid fluctuations from year to year.</p>	<p>6. that in determining the annual value of the contributory unit for each year for the period 1995-1999, the Council will take into account the future programme of conferences and meetings and their estimated costs in order to avoid fluctuations from year to year.</p>	
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<p style="text-align: center;">DECISION No. 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Procedure Concerning the Choice by Members of Their Contributory Class</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989), <i>decides</i></p> <p>1. that each Member shall inform the Secretary-General before 1 January 1990 of the class of contribution it has chosen from the scale of classes of contribution in Article 26 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989);</p> <p>2. that Members which have failed to make known their decision before 1 January 1990 in accordance with the requirements of section 1 above shall be required to continue to contribute the same number of units as they contributed under the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) (see Article 15 thereof);</p> <p>3. that the relevant provisions of Article 17 of the Constitution, and of Article 26 of the Convention, of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989) shall be applied provisionally as from 1 January 1991;</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT DECISION [SG/A2]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Procedure Concerning the Choice by Members of Their Contributory Class</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), <i>decides</i></p> <p>1. that each Member shall inform the Secretary-General before 15 April 1995 of the class of contribution it has chosen from the scale of classes of contribution in Article 33 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992);</p> <p>2. that Members which have failed to make known their decision before 15 April 1995 in accordance with the requirements of section 1 above shall be required to continue to contribute the same number of units as they contributed previously;</p> <p>3. that, at the first meeting of the Council held after 1 January 1997, a Member may, with the approval of the Council, reduce the level of its contributory class determined in accordance with sections 1 and 2 above, if its relative contributory position from the above date is substantially worse than its previous position.</p>	
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4. that, at the first meeting of the Administrative Council held after 1 January 1991, a Member may, with the approval of the Administrative Council, reduce the level of its contributory class determined in accordance with sections 1 and 2 above, if its relative contributory position under the new Convention is substantially worse than its position under the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982).

<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Future Conferences of the Union</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989), <i>having considered</i></p> <p>a) section 3.4 of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference relating to planned conferences;</p> <p>b) the proposals submitted by several Members of the Union;</p> <p>c) the necessary preparatory work to be carried out both by the permanent organs of the Union and by the administrations before each session of a conference,</p> <p><i>resolves</i></p> <p>1. that the schedule of future conferences shall be as follows:</p> <p>1.1 Second Session of the Regional Administrative Conference for the Planning of VHF/UHF Television Broadcasting in the African Broadcasting Area and Neighbouring Countries (Geneva, 13 November-8 December 1989);</p> <p>1.2 Regional Administrative Conference of the Members of the Union in the African Broadcasting Area to Abrogate the Regional Agreement for the African Broadcasting Area (Geneva, 1963) (Geneva, 4-5 December 1989);</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A3]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Future Conferences of the Union</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), <i>having considered</i></p> <p>a) Document 38 submitted by the Secretary-General and relating to planned conferences;</p> <p>b) the proposals submitted by several Members of the Union;</p> <p>c) the necessary preparatory work to be carried out both by the Sectors of the Union and by the administrations before each session of a conference,</p> <p><i>resolves</i></p> <p>1. that the schedule of future conferences shall be as follows:</p> <p>1.1 Radiocommunication Assembly (RA-95), Geneva, 16-20 October 1995;</p> <p>1.2 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-95), Geneva, 23 October - 17 November 1995;</p>	
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1.3 An additional Plenipotentiary Conference if so decided by the Administrative Council at its 1991 session (Geneva, two weeks);

1.4 World Administrative Radio Conference for Dealing with Frequency Allocations in Certain Parts of the Spectrum, taking into account the Resolutions and Recommendations of World Administrative Radio Conference for the planning of HF Band Allocated to the Broadcasting service (WARC HFBC-87), of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services (WARC MOB-87) and World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing it (WARC ORB-88), relating to frequency allocation (Spain, first quarter of 1992, four weeks and two days);

1.5 World Administrative Radio Conference for Dealing with Matters Connected with the Broadcasting Service in the HF Band (Geneva, first quarter of 1993, four weeks);

1.6 Regional Administrative Radio Conference to Establish Criteria for the Shared Use of the VHF and UHF Bands Allocated to Mobile, Broadcasting and Fixed Services and, if necessary, planning for the broadcasting service in all or part of Region 3 and countries concerned in Region 1, to be determined by the Administrative Council after consultation with Members concerned;

1.7 Plenipotentiary Conference (Japan, 1994, five weeks), to be confirmed by the Administrative Council at its 1991 session;

1.3 Regional Telecommunication Development Conference (RTDC) [region to be decided], spring/autumn 1996;

1.4 World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (WTSC), October 1996, eight days;

1.5 Radiocommunication Assembly (RA-97), October/November 1997;

1.6 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-97), October/November 1997;

1.7 World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), Malta, March/April 1998;

1.8 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-98), October/November 1998;

1.9 Regional Telecommunication Development Conference (RTDC) [region to be decided], spring 1999;

1.10 Regional Telecommunication Development Conference (RTDC) [region to be decided], autumn 1999;

<p>2. that:</p> <p>2.1 the agendas for the conferences mentioned in sections 1.1 and 1.2 already established by the Administrative Council shall remain unchanged;</p> <p>2.2 the agenda for the Conference mentioned in section 1.4 shall be established by the Administrative Council, taking into account the Resolutions and Recommendations of WARC HFBC-87, WARC MOB-87 and WARC ORB-88 relating to frequency allocations; in addition this Conference may consider defining certain new space services and consider allocations to these services in frequency bands above 20 GHz;</p> <p>2.3 the agenda for the conference mentioned in section 1.5 shall be established by the Administrative Council taking into account the Resolutions and Recommendations of WARC HFBC-87 relating to the HFBC Planning System and procedures;</p> <p>3. that the conferences shall be held within the period indicated in section 1 above, the precise dates being set by the Administrative Council after consulting the Members of the Union, and leaving sufficient time between the various conferences. However, in cases where precise dates are indicated, they shall not be changed. The durations indicated in section 1 above for conferences for which the agendas have already been established shall not be changed; the precise duration of the other conferences shall be decided by the Administrative Council after their agendas have been established, within the duration limits indicated in paragraph 1.</p>	<p>1.11 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-99), October/November 1999;</p> <p>1.12 Radiocommunication Assembly (RA-99), October/November 1999;</p> <p>2. that:</p> <p>2.1 the agenda for the Conference mentioned in section 1.2, already established by the Council, shall remain unchanged;</p> <p>2.2 the agenda for the Conference mentioned in section 1.6 shall be established by the Council, taking into account the Resolutions and Recommendations of WRC-93 and WRC-95;</p> <p>3. that the conferences shall be held within the period indicated in section 1 above, the precise dates being set by the Council after consulting the Members of the Union, and leaving sufficient time between the various conferences. However, in case where precise dates are indicated, they shall not be changed. The durations indicated in section 1 above for conferences for which the agendas have already been established shall not be changed; the precise duration of the other conferences shall be decided by the Council after their agendas have been established, within the duration limits indicated in paragraph 1.</p>	
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<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Convening of a Plenipotentiary Conference to Consider the Results of a Study on Structural Reform</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>Implemented (see Section 3.1.1 of the Council's Report to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference)</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Forty-fifth Session of the Administrative Council</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>conscious of</i></p> <p>the need to have provisional arrangements for the sessions of the new Administrative Council, until the entry into force of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>noting</i></p> <p>that the Administrative Council shall be composed of forty-three Members, as provided for in the Constitution, and as now elected,</p> <p><i>noting further</i></p> <p>that this Conference decided to discontinue the use of additional protocols,</p> <p><i>resolves</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. that the new Administrative Council as elected by the present Conference shall meet on 30 June 1989 and perform the duties assigned to it under the Nairobi Convention currently in force; 2. that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be elected by the Administrative Council during the opening meeting of its forty-fifth session and shall remain in office until the election of their successors at the opening of the annual session of the Administrative Council in 1991. 	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A4]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Inaugural meeting of the new Council and 1995 Session of the Council</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>[conscious of]</i></p> <p>[the need to have provisional arrangements for the sessions of the new Council, until the entry into force of the 1994 amendments to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992),]</p> <p><i>[noting]</i></p> <p>[that the Council shall be composed of (forty-three) Members, as provided for in the amendments to the Constitution, and as now elected,]</p> <p><i>resolves</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. that the new Council as elected by the present Conference shall meet on 14 October 1994 and perform the duties assigned to it under the Geneva Convention currently in force; 2. that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be elected by the Council during the inaugural meeting of the new Council and shall remain in office until the election of their successors at the opening of the annual session of the Council in 1996. 	
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<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Invitations to Hold Conferences or Meetings Away From Geneva</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>that expenditure on conferences and meetings of the Union is distinctly lower when they are held in Geneva,</p> <p><i>considering, however</i></p> <p>that there are advantages in holding certain conferences and meetings in countries other than the Headquarters country,</p> <p><i>bearing in mind</i></p> <p>that the General Assembly of the United Nations, in Resolution 1202 (XII), decided that meetings of organs of the United Nations should, as a general rule, be held at the headquarters of the organ concerned, but that a meeting could be held away from headquarters if an inviting government agreed to defray the additional expenditure involved,</p> <p><i>recommends</i></p> <p>that world conferences of the Union and Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees should normally be held at the seat of the Union,</p> <p><i>resolves</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. that invitations to hold conferences of the Union away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government agrees to defray the additional expenditure involved;2. that invitations to hold meetings of the Study Groups of the International Consultative Committees away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government provides at least adequate premises and the necessary furniture and equipment free of charge, except that in the case of developing countries equipment need not necessarily be provided free of charge by the host government, if the government so requests.	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A5]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Invitations to Hold Conferences or Meetings Away From Geneva</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>that expenditure on conferences and meetings of the Union is distinctly lower when they are held in Geneva,</p> <p><i>considering, however</i></p> <p>that there are advantages in holding certain conferences and meetings in countries other than the Headquarters country,</p> <p><i>bearing in mind</i></p> <p>that the General Assembly of the Union Nations, in Resolution 1202 (XII), decided that meetings of organs of the United Nations should, as a general rule, be held at the headquarters of the organ concerned, but that a meeting could be held away from headquarters if an inviting government agreed to defray the additional expenditure involved,</p> <p><i>recommends</i></p> <p>that world conferences and assemblies of the Union should normally be held at the seat of the Union,</p> <p><i>resolves</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. that invitations to hold conferences and assemblies of the Union away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government agrees to defray the additional expenditure involved;2. that invitations to hold meetings of the Study Groups of the Sectors away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government provides at least adequate premises and the necessary furniture and equipment free of charge, except that in the case of developing countries equipment need not necessarily be provided free of charge by the host government, if the government so requests.	
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<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Procedure for Defining a Region for the Purpose of Convening a Regional Administrative Conference</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>recognizing</i></p> <p>a) that certain provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) (in particular, Nos. 50, 216 to 221 and 371) and certain provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989) (in particular No. 63 of the Constitution and Nos. 16 to 21, and No. 166 of the Convention) relate to the convening of a regional administrative conference;</p> <p>b) that some regions and areas are defined in the Radio Regulations;</p> <p>c) that a Plenipotentiary Conference and a World Administrative Conference have the competence to define a region for a regional administrative conference;</p> <p>d) that, whereas a regional administrative conference may be convened on a proposal by the Administrative Council, the Administrative Council has not been explicitly authorized to take a decision on the definition of a region,</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>a) that it may be necessary to define a region for the purpose of convening a regional administrative conference;</p> <p>b) that the Administrative Council provides the most appropriate means of defining a region, when such action is necessary in the interval between competent World Administrative Conferences or Plenipotentiary Conferences,</p> <p><i>resolves</i></p> <p>1. that, if and when it becomes necessary to define a region for the purpose of convening a regional administrative conference, the Administrative Council shall propose a definition of the region;</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A6]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Procedure for Defining a Region for the Purpose of Convening a Regional Conference</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>recognizing</i></p> <p>a) that certain provisions of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) (in particular No. 310) relate to the convening of a regional conference;</p> <p>b) that some regions and areas are defined in the Radio Regulations;</p> <p>c) that a Plenipotentiary Conference and a World Conference have the competence to define a region for a regional conference;</p> <p>d) that, whereas a regional conference may be convened on a proposal by the Council, the Council has not been explicitly authorized to take a decision on the definition of a region,</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>a) that it may be necessary to define a region for the purpose of convening a regional conference;</p> <p>b) that the Council provides the most appropriate means of defining a region, when such action is necessary in the interval between competent World Conferences or Plenipotentiary Conferences,</p> <p><i>resolves</i></p> <p>1. that, if and when it becomes necessary to define a region for the purpose of convening a regional conference, the Council shall propose a definition of the region;</p>	
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<p>2. that all Members of the proposed region shall be consulted on that proposal and all Members of the Union shall be informed of the proposal;</p> <p>3. that the region shall be deemed to have been defined when two thirds of the Members of the proposed region have responded in the affirmative within a time period determined by the Administrative Council;</p> <p>4. that the composition of the region shall be communicated to all Members,</p> <p><i>invites the Administrative Council</i></p> <p>1. to take note of this Resolution and to take any appropriate action;</p> <p>2. to consider combining, where appropriate, the consultation of Members on the definition of the region with the consultation on convening the regional administrative conference.</p>	<p>2. that all Members of the proposed region shall be consulted on that proposal and all Members of the Union shall be informed of the proposal;</p> <p>3. that the region shall be deemed to have been defined when two thirds of the Members of the proposed region have responded in the affirmative within a time period determined by the Council;</p> <p>4. that the composition of the region shall be communicated to all Members,</p> <p><i>invites the Council</i></p> <p>1. to take note of this Resolution and to take any appropriate action;</p> <p>2. to consider combining, where appropriate, the consultation of Members on the definition of the region with the consultation on convening the regional conference.</p>	
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 6</p> <p>Attendance of Liberation Organizations Recognized by the United Nations at Conferences and Meetings of the International Telecommunication Union as Observers</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>a) Article 6 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), vesting full powers in the Plenipotentiary Conferences;</p> <p>b) Article 39 of the Convention defining the relations of the Union with the United Nations;</p>	<p>DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A7]</p> <p>Attendance of Liberation Organizations Recognized by the United Nations at Conferences and Meetings of the International Telecommunication Union as Observers</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>a) Article 8 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), vesting full powers in the Plenipotentiary Conferences;</p> <p>b) Article 49 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) defining the relations of the Union with the United Nations;</p>	
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<p>c) Article 40 of that Convention defining the relations of the Union with the other international organizations,</p> <p><i>having regard to</i></p> <p>Relevant Resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations dealing with the question of liberation movements,</p> <p><i>resolves</i></p> <p>that the liberation organizations recognized by the United Nations may attend at any time, conferences and meetings of the International Telecommunication Union as observers,</p> <p><i>instructs the Administrative Council</i></p> <p>to take the necessary action to implement this Resolution.</p>	<p>c) Article 50 of that Constitution defining the relations of the Union with other international organizations,</p> <p><i>having regard to</i></p> <p>relevant Resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations dealing with the question of liberation movements,</p> <p><i>resolves</i></p> <p>that the liberation organizations recognized by the United Nations may attend at any time, conferences, assemblies and meetings of the International Telecommunication Union as observers,</p> <p><i>instructs the Council</i></p> <p>to take the necessary action to implement this Resolution.</p>	
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 7</p> <p>Examination of Certain Provisions of the Radio Regulations</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>Implemented (see Section 3.1.1 of the Council's Report to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference)</p>
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 8</p> <p>Establishment of a Voluntary Group of Experts to Study Allocation and Improved Use of the Radio-Frequency Spectrum and Simplification of the Radio Regulations</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>Implemented (see Section 3.1.1 of the Council's Report to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference)</p>
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 9</p> <p>Improvement of Use by the Aeronautical Mobile (OR) Service of the Frequency Bands Governed by Appendix 26 to the Radio Regulations</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>Implemented (see Section 3.1.1 of the Council's Report to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference)</p>
<p>RESOLUTION No. 10</p> <p>Use by the Broadcasting Service of the Bands Additionally Allocated to This Service by the World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979)</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>A proposal has been submitted by a Member (see Document PP-94/67)</p>
<p>RESOLUTION No. 11</p> <p>Updating of Definitions</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>a) that Annex 2 to the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) contains definitions of certain terms used in the Convention and in the Administrative Regulations;</p> <p>b) that some of the definitions of Annex 2 have been reproduced in the Annex to the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989) and others in the Annex to the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989);</p>	<p>DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A8]</p> <p>Updating of Definitions</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>a) that the Annex to the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) contains definitions of certain terms used in the Convention and in the Administrative Regulations;</p>	

<p>c) that as a result of technical progress and the development of operating methods, it might be desirable to revise some of these definitions,</p> <p><i>instructs the Administrative Council</i></p> <p>in preparing the agenda for an administrative conference, to provide that any changes to definitions within the competence of the conference which are also in Annex 2 to the Nairobi Convention, or in the respective annexes of the Constitution and the Convention (Nice, 1989) when these instruments have come into force, shall be submitted to the Administrative Council for onward transmission to the Plenipotentiary Conference for any action the latter may deem appropriate.</p>	<p>b) that as a result of technical progress and the development of operating methods, it might be desirable to revise some of these definitions,</p> <p><i>instructs the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>to submit any changes to definitions accepted by a conference which are also in the Annex to the Geneva Convention to the Council for onward transmission to the Plenipotentiary Conference for any action the latter may deem appropriate.</p>	
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 12</p> <p>Exclusion of the Government of the Republic of South Africa from the Plenipotentiary Conference and From all Other Conferences, Meetings and Activities of the Union</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>To be discontinued (see Council Resolution 1055)</p>
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 13</p> <p>Approval of the Agreement between the Government of France and the Secretary-General Relating to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989)</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>a) that an Agreement concerning the arrangements to be made for organizing and financing the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference was concluded between the Government of France and the Secretary-General, pursuant to Administrative Council Resolution No. 83 (amended);</p>	<p>DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A9]</p> <p>Approval of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Representative of the Government of Japan and the Secretary-General Relating to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994)</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>a) that a Memorandum of Understanding concerning the arrangements to be made for organizing and financing the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference was concluded between a Representative of the Government of Japan and the Secretary-General, pursuant to Council Resolution 83 (amended);</p>	
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<p>b) that this Agreement has been considered by the Budget Control Committee of the Conference,</p> <p><i>resolves</i></p> <p>to approve the Agreement concluded between the Government of France and the Secretary-General.</p>	<p>b) that this Memorandum of Understanding has been considered by the Budget Control Committee of the Conference,</p> <p><i>resolves</i></p> <p>to approve the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the Representative of the Government of Japan and the Secretary-General.</p>	
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 14</p> <p>Changing Telecommunication Environment</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>having considered</i></p> <p>a) the Report of the Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development ("The Missing Link", December 1984);</p> <p>b) the Arusha Declaration on World Telecommunications Development (May, 1985);</p> <p>c) Resolution No. 4 of the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Melbourne, 1988) on the Changing Telecommunication Environment; and</p> <p>d) the Report of the Secretary-General's Advisory Group on Telecommunication Policy ("The Changing Telecommunication Environment", February 1989),</p> <p><i>recalling</i></p> <p>the purposes of the Union,</p>	<p>DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A10]</p> <p>Strategic Plan for the Union, 1995-99</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>a) the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992);</p> <p>b) Resolution 4 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on the Participation of Entities and Organizations Other than Administrations in the Activities of the Union;</p> <p>c) Resolution 5 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on the Management of the Union;</p> <p>d) Resolution 15 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on the Consideration of the Need to Establish a Forum to Discuss Strategies and Policies in the Changing Telecommunications Environment;</p> <p>e) the Draft Strategic Plan for the Union for 1995-99 presented by the Council,</p> <p><i>noting</i></p> <p>the challenges faced by the Union in achieving its purposes in the changing telecommunications environment,</p>	
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taking into account

- a) the recent and continuing changes in the world telecommunication environment as a consequence, *inter alia*, of the advances in and increased convergence of technologies;
- b) the pressures on traditional telecommunication systems and structures that have resulted from:
 - i) the globalization and increasing information-intensity of economic activity;
 - ii) the greater ease of entry into both the telecommunication equipment and services markets;
 - iii) the changing cost structure of other industries which are dependent on telecommunications;
 - iv) the development of new services and new methods of delivering traditional services;
- c) that telecommunications are becoming more closely linked with international commerce and are involving a growing diversity of participants;
- d) that effective policies for domestic, regional and international telecommunications cannot be determined in isolation by those involved in such activities;
- e) that access to reliable modern telecommunications has become an economic necessity in all countries of the world,

taking into account

- a) the decisions of the Conference regarding strategic policy issues including, *inter alia*,
 - i) the creation of a forum for Members to discuss their telecommunications policies and strategies,
 - ii) mechanisms to enhance the participation of non-Administration entities and organizations in the activities of the Union;
- b) the decisions of the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993), the Radiocommunication Assembly and the World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 1993) and the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994) regarding the work programme of the Sectors,

recognizing

- a) the continuing need to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Union's working methods;
- b) the need to adapt the management systems of the Secretariat to the operational requirements of the new environment, including its systems for managing financial, human and information resources,

bearing in mind

the growing demands placed on the activities of the Union, the limited resources available to fund them, and the consequent need to establish priorities among the Union's activities,

resolves

to adopt a strategic plan for 1995-99 based on the following principles:

conscious of

- a) the current imbalance in the distribution of telecommunications around the world;
- b) the need for developing countries to cope with the challenges of the new telecommunication environment at the same time as they are building their basic national networks;
- c) the inadequate investment in developing countries in telecommunications, which have often not been given a sufficiently high priority in their economic plans;
- d) the insufficiency of services and networks existing in many developing countries, which may lead, in some cases, large users to construct their own networks, which in turn may lead to a reduction of resources for the suppliers of basic telecommunication services;
- e) the increasing internationalization of new information, computer and communication services, and increasing competition in international telecommunications, which adds to the complex situation faced by developing countries and brings pressure for access to the international network and services under competitive tariff conditions,

convinced

- a) that effective telecommunication systems are essential to the process of development, no matter what level of development a particular country has achieved;

1. the goal of the strategic plan should be to establish the Union as the international focal point for all matters relating to telecommunications in the global information economy and society of the twenty-first century;
2. this goal should be pursued through three missions:
 - 2.1 a technical mission - to promote the development, efficient operation, usefulness and general availability of telecommunication facilities and services;
 - 2.2 a development mission - to promote the development of telecommunications in developing countries and the extension of the benefits of telecommunications to people everywhere;
 - 2.3 a policy mission - to promote the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society;
3. the overall strategies for the Union for 1995-99 should be:
 - 3.1 to strengthen the foundations of the Union by
 - enhancing participation by non-Administration entities and organizations;
 - increasing synergy between the activities of the Sectors;
 - 3.2 to broaden the scope of the Union's activities by
 - creating a forum where Members can discuss their telecommunication policies and strategies;
 - exploiting the information resources more effectively;

b) that the new technologies and the transfer from the developed to the developing countries of those technologies and the associated knowledge can help to close the gap between developed and developing countries,

recognizing

a) that each country has the right to choose, and the responsibility to define, the telecommunication policy that best meets the needs of its people, while keeping in mind the impact on other countries;

b) the need for the Union to adapt itself to the new circumstances in the telecommunication environment;

c) that the ITU is the only telecommunication organization in which virtually all countries of the world are Members, which makes it an appropriate forum for assisting in the harmonization of national, regional and international telecommunication policies,

declares

following examination of the report of the Secretary-General's Advisory Group on Telecommunication Policy, that the changing telecommunication environment has fundamental consequences for national, regional and international policies and structures, and commends the report to the attention of Members, national, regional and international development agencies, financial institutions and to all other parties with an interest in the development of telecommunications structures, systems and services,

3.3 to increase the Union's leverage in international affairs by

- establishing strategic alliances with other international and regional organizations;
- communicating more effectively with the public,

instructs the Secretary-General

to present detailed plans for implementing the strategic plan for 1995-99 in his annual reports to Council, including proposals to adjust the plan in light of changes in the telecommunications environment, decisions by Sectoral conferences, and changes in the Union's financial situation,

instructs the Council

1. to oversee the further development and implementation of the strategic plan for 1995-99 on the basis of the annual reports by the Secretary-General;

2. to present an assessment of the results of the strategic plan for 1995-99 to the next Plenipotentiary Conference, along with a proposed strategic plan for the period 2000-2004.

resolves

that the International Telecommunication Union should, within the scope of the available resources and insofar as there is consistency with the decisions of this Conference, particularly with respect to the new Telecommunications Development Bureau:

1. analyse the impact and challenges of the changing telecommunication environment on the Union's role and continue to adapt itself to meet these challenges;
2. ensure, where appropriate, that the impact of the changing telecommunication environment on international, regional and national policies continues to be considered in policy forums, seminars and exhibitions;
3. stimulate the application of a broad multi-disciplinary approach to telecommunication policy issues by encouraging the examination of the impact of telecommunications on other areas of activity and as an important element underlying the information economy and society;
4. encourage these newly emerging policy issues to be appropriately reflected in telecommunications training programmes and in human resources development activities;
5. assist Members to analyse the impact and challenges of the changing telecommunication environment on national telecommunication structures and policies, and encourage Members to exchange information, or sources of information, on the range of options available to enable them to adapt their telecommunication policies and structures;
6. make its role in coordinating international telecommunications even more effective by:

- 6.1 — strengthening its cooperation, on subjects of mutual interest concerning telecommunications, with other United Nations organizations such as UNESCO and UNCTAD, with other international organizations having a specific relationship with the United Nations such as the GATT, with other multilateral organizations such as the OECD, with regional and subregional telecommunications organizations and the United Nations regional economic commissions, with regional and subregional broadcasting organizations, and with the principal non-governmental international organizations and institutes and academic institutions concerned with telecommunications;
- continuing and expanding upon initiatives to have the user communities participate, where appropriate, in the formulation of international telecommunications policies and regulations;
- 6.2 — giving even greater attention to the requirements of developing countries by continuing international initiatives to close the "telecommunications gap" between developing and developed countries;
- promoting cooperation with the principal international, regional and national development and investment agencies to assess the availability of financial resources for telecommunications and to examine how telecommunications can be given a higher priority in the broader development strategies of these agencies,

invites

- a) the Members to take necessary action to implement this Resolution and, in particular, to set up appropriate national mechanisms to formulate and review telecommunication policies;

<p>b) all concerned national, regional and international organizations to take appropriate action to achieve the purposes of this Resolution,</p> <p><i>instructs the Secretary-General, in performing his duties, including those related to the establishment of the new Telecommunications Development Bureau</i></p> <p>to follow up the implementation of this Resolution as required, and make periodic reports, containing recommendations as appropriate, to the Administrative Council for the fulfilment of the objectives of this Resolution,</p> <p><i>instructs the Administrative Council</i></p> <p>a) to consider and approve, as is deemed appropriate, these reports and recommendations;</p> <p>b) to review progress; and</p> <p>c) to report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.</p>		
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<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 15</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Role of the International Telecommunication Union in the Development of World Telecommunications</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>a) the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989) together with those of the International Telecommunication Regulations (Melbourne, 1988) and the Radio Regulations;</p> <p>b) the recommendations of the CCIR and of the CCITT,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A11]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Role of the International Telecommunication Union in the Development of World Telecommunications</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>a) the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), together with those of the International Telecommunication Regulations (Melbourne, 1988) and the Radio Regulations;</p> <p>b) the recommendations of the Radiocommunication Sector and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector,</p>	
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considering also

- c) that together these instruments are essential to provide the technical foundations for the planning and provision of telecommunication services throughout the world;
- d) that the pace of development of technology and services necessitates the continuing cooperation of all administrations and private operating agencies to ensure the world-wide compatibility of telecommunications;
- e) that the availability of modern telecommunications is vital to the economic, social and cultural progress of all countries,

recognizing

the interests of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and other international organizations, in certain aspects of telecommunications,

resolves

that the International Telecommunication Union should:

1. continue to work for the harmonization, development and enhancement of telecommunications throughout the world;
2. ensure that all its work reflects the position of the ITU as the authority responsible within the United Nations system for establishing in a timely manner technical and operational standards for all forms of telecommunication and for effecting the rational use of the radio frequency spectrum and of the geostationary-satellite orbit;
3. encourage and promote technical cooperation in the field of telecommunications among Members to the maximum possible extent.

considering also

- c) that together these instruments are essential to provide the technical foundations for the planning and provision of telecommunication services throughout the world;
- d) that the pace of development of technology and services necessitates the continuing cooperation of all administrations and operating agencies to ensure the world-wide compatibility of telecommunications;
- e) that the availability of modern telecommunications is vital to the economic, social and cultural progress of all countries,

recognizing

the interests of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and other intergovernmental, regional and international organizations concerned with telecommunications,

resolves

that the International Telecommunication Union should, in accordance with its purposes:

1. continue to work for the harmonization, development and enhancement of telecommunications throughout the world;
2. ensure that all its work reflects the position of the ITU as the authority responsible within the United Nations system for establishing in a timely manner technical and operational standards for all forms of telecommunication and for effecting the rational use of the radio frequency spectrum and of the geostationary-satellite orbit;
3. encourage and promote technical cooperation in the field of telecommunications among Members to the maximum possible extent.

RESOLUTION No. 16 Regional and World Telecommunication Development Conferences	_____	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> The necessary provisions are now contained in the Geneva (1992) Constitution and Convention.
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RESOLUTION No. 17 ITU Regional Presence The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989), <i>recognizing</i> a) the important role the ITU plays in the promotion and development of telecommunications networks and services in all Member countries; b) the contribution which the activities of the Union in the area of technical cooperation and assistance make towards the achievement of this objective in developing countries; c) the need for close and continuing contacts between the Union and all countries in the various geographical regions and the interactive benefits thereof; d) the importance of responding adequately to the growing requirements of individual countries, sub-regions and regions with regard to information, advice and assistance in the realm of telecommunications; e) that in carrying out these activities, all the permanent organs of the Union would have to play the appropriate role;	DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A12] ITU Regional Presence The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), <i>recognizing</i> a) the important role the ITU plays in promoting the development, expansion and operation of telecommunication networks and services in all Member countries; b) the significant contribution which the activities of the Union in the area of technical cooperation and assistance make towards the achievement of this objective in developing countries; c) the need for close and continuing contacts between the Union and all countries in the various geographical regions and the interactive benefits thereof; d) the importance of responding adequately to the varied requirements of individual countries and subregions with regard to information, advice and assistance in the realm of telecommunications; e) that, in carrying out these activities, the three Sectors of the Union would have to play their respective role;	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> See also Document PP-94/70.
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- f) that the Union's role as executing agency of the United Nations Development Programme is an essential component in the achievement of these objectives;
- g) that these objectives are already being furthered by Area and Senior Regional Representatives;
- h) that the pace of development of telecommunication services of the developing countries in various regions needs to be accelerated in future years,

- f) that, in order to fully discharge its mandate, the ITU must operate its responsibility both as a specialized agency and as an executing agency for projects,

recalling

- a) that, in Resolution 17, the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989) resolved that a stronger presence of the Union was required in the regions in order to increase its efficiency and enhance assistance to Members and especially the developing ones;
- b) that, in the same Resolution, the Secretary-General was instructed to carry out the necessary studies with the aim of strengthening the Union's regional presence in the light of various other relevant decisions taken by the Conference with a view to implementing the Resolution, and to submit a report including recommendations to the Council
- c) that one of the decisions of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989) was to set up a new permanent organ, the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), with the same status as the other permanent organs of the Union;
- d) that the Council was instructed, on the basis of the Secretary-General's report, to take the appropriate steps to give effect to the recommendations, after approval or modification, having due regard to the Union's budgetary situation and taking into account the United Nations guidelines concerning the regional presence of specialized agencies,

considering

- a) that the Report of the Administrative Council on the "Changing Nature of ITU Technical Cooperation and Related Field Activities" (Document 33) has highlighted the need, in view of the encouraging results obtained, to strengthen the Union's regional presence and to increase its effectiveness in order to enhance the assistance to developing countries for the expansion and improvement of their networks and services through better use of the Union's standards and regulations and other related actions;
- b) the need for the Union to comply with United Nations guidelines concerning the regional presence of specialized agencies of the United Nations,

considering

- a) the action taken by the Council at its 1990 and 1991 sessions in application of Resolution 17 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) in order to strengthen regional presence in connection with the establishment of the BDT;
- b) that the introduction of the new regional structures which resulted from this action was completed in 1993, and that more practical experience is required before a comprehensive assessment of the current organization in terms of efficiency and cost-effectiveness can be made
- c) that significant improvements in the organization and functioning of regional presence are nonetheless required, particularly to clarify its missions and objectives, and establish an optimum sharing of responsibilities between the field offices and headquarters;
- d) that it is in the Union's interest to make these improvements as soon as possible, in view of the rapidly changing telecommunication environment, the sharp decrease in UNDP allocations for telecommunication projects and the role that the BDT is called on to play in implementing the Buenos Aires Action Plan, adopted by the first World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994);
- e) the UN Joint Inspection Unit's report (Document C94/69) and the Secretary-General's report (Document C94/52) which contains the results of the BDT's evaluation of regional presence,

having taken note of

the Report of the Council (Document PP-94/20) on the action taken in application of Resolution 17 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), the results achieved and the difficulties encountered,

resolves

that a stronger presence of the Union is required in the regions to increase its efficiency and enhance the assistance to Members and especially the developing ones,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to carry out the necessary studies with the aim of strengthening the ITU regional presence in the light of various other relevant decisions of this Conference for implementing this Resolution;
2. to submit a report including recommendations to the Administrative Council as early as possible,

having endorsed

the recommendations contained in the Report on ITU Regional Presence (Document PP-94/70) with a view to clarifying the missions and objectives of regional presence and increasing its effectiveness,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

1. to carry out, as soon as possible, a study of the necessary changes to be made to the organization and operation of regional presence, having due regard, not only to its stated missions and objectives but also to the specific characteristics of each region, in order to achieve an optimum utilization of human resources;
2. to investigate, in consultation with the Director of the BDT, the possibility of reducing the number of field offices in some regions in the short term, by amalgamation;
3. to investigate, also in consultation with the Director of the BDT, the criteria and conditions under which BDT staff may be redeployed between headquarters and the field offices, and between the field offices themselves, in order to take account of the evolution of BDT activities and possible structural changes;
4. to investigate the procedures and practices between headquarters and the field, in order to achieve optimal operational efficiency of the available human resources in the revised recommended organization and staffing structure;
5. to study, in consultation with the Director of the BDT and, where appropriate, with the advice of the Directors of the Bureaux of the Radiocommunication and Standardization Sectors, the possibility of ensuring a better sharing of work between the field and headquarters;
6. to submit a report including recommendations to the 1995 Council,

<p><i>instructs the Administrative Council</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to consider the report of the Secretary-General; 2. to consult as necessary Member administrations; 3. to decide on further appropriate steps to give effect to the recommendations accepted or modified by it, with due regard to the Union's budgetary situation and taking into account the United Nations guidelines concerning the regional presence of specialized agencies; 4. to evaluate the efficiency of the regional presence as part of its annual review of the Union's activities; 5. to submit a report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference on the results achieved and difficulties encountered. 	<p><i>instructs the Council</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to consider, in its 1995 session, the conclusions of such a study in the Secretary-General's report; 2. to consult, as necessary, all Member Administrations regarding the conclusions endorsed by Council after consideration of the report; 3. on the basis of this consultation, at its 1996 session, to take the appropriate steps to enable implementation of the recommendations, with due regard to the Union's budgetary constraints; 4. to submit a report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference on the achievements and the difficulties encountered in implementing this Resolution. 	
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 18</p> <p>Budgetary and Organizational Aspects of Technical Cooperation and Assistance of the Union</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>See Section 4.5.2 of the Council's Report to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference.</p>
<p>RESOLUTION No. 19</p> <p>Interim Arrangements to Enable Commencement of the Work of the Telecommunications Development Bureau</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>Implemented (see Section 4.5.2 of the Council's Report to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference)</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 20</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Improvement of Union Facilities for Rendering Technical Assistance and Advice to Developing Countries</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>See Section 4.5.2 of the Council's Report to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 21</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Other Programmes of the United Nations System, and in Other Funding Arrangements</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>having noted</i></p> <p>a) No. 45 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989) establishing the Telecommunications Development Bureau (BDT);</p> <p>b) the sections of the Report of the Administrative Council which deal with the technical cooperation activities of the Union (Document 47) and the Report on "The Changing Nature of ITU Technical Cooperation and Related Field Activities" (Document 33),</p> <p><i>having endorsed</i></p> <p>the action taken by the Administrative Council in application of Resolution No. 16 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) as regards participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A13]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in Other Programmes of the United Nations System, and Other Funding Arrangements</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>having noted</i></p> <p>a) No. 45 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989) establishing the Telecommunications Development Bureau (BDT);</p> <p>b) the sections of the Report of the Council which deal with the technical cooperation activities of the Union (Document PP-94/20),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>the Standard Basic Executing Agency Agreement (SBEAA) between the UNDP and the ITU,</p> <p><i>having endorsed</i></p> <p>the action taken by the Council in application of Resolution 21 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) as regards participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),</p>	
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having expressed

its appreciation of the consideration given by the UNDP and other funding arrangements to the development of telecommunications,

resolves

1. that the Union, as part of its dual function as the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunications and the UNDP executing agency, shall continue its full participation in the UNDP within the framework of the Constitution and under the conditions established by the UNDP Governing Council or by other competent bodies of the United Nations system;
2. that the costs of the administrative and executing services resulting from the Union's participation in the UNDP and other funding arrangements shall be included in a separate part of the budget of the Union, on the understanding that the support cost payments from the UNDP and other funding arrangements shall be included as income in that part of the budget;
3. that the support cost payments received shall not be taken into consideration in fixing the limits of the Union's ordinary budget;
4. that the Union's auditors shall check all the expenditures and income relative to participation of the Union in the UNDP and other funding arrangements;

having expressed

- a) its appreciation of the consideration given by the UNDP and other funding arrangements to the development of telecommunications;
- b) its concern on the dramatic decline of the financial resources from the UNDP for funding technical cooperation activities through the ITU;
- c) its concern that in the new successor arrangements of the UNDP on support costs for projects, the ITU may be obliged to opt for the new regime of reimbursement of costs which may imply a further decline in support cost income and consequently imposing additional burden on the resources available to the Telecommunication Development Bureau,

resolves

that the Union, as part of its dual function as the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunications and the UNDP executing agency, shall continue its full participation in the UNDP within the framework of the Constitution and under the conditions established by the UNDP Governing Council or by other competent bodies of the United Nations system,

<p>5. that the Administrative Council shall also examine these expenditures and take whatever steps it deems appropriate to ensure that the funds thus received are used exclusively for administrative and executing service costs,</p> <p><i>instructs the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>1. to present each year to the Administrative Council a detailed report on the participation of the Union in the UNDP and other funding arrangements;</p> <p>2. to submit to the Administrative Council such recommendations as he may deem necessary to improve the efficiency of this participation,</p> <p><i>instructs the Administrative Council</i></p> <p>to take all necessary measures to ensure the maximum efficiency of the Union's participation as a partner in the UNDP and other funding arrangements taking into account the decisions of the Governing Council of the UNDP and the need to maintain a balance between income and expenditures.</p>	<p><i>instructs the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>1. to present each year to the Council a detailed report on the participation of the Union in the UNDP and other funding arrangements;</p> <p>2. to submit to the Council such recommendations as he may deem necessary to improve the efficiency of this participation;</p> <p>3. to actively seek wider support for the Special Voluntary Programme and Trust Funds in order to compensate for the decline in income from the UNDP,</p> <p><i>instructs the Council</i></p> <p>to take all necessary measures to reduce the negative impact that any significant reduction of funding from the UNDP may have on the volume and quality of the technical cooperation activities of the Union and to report accordingly to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.</p>	
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 22</p> <p>Inter-Country Projects Financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the Field of Telecommunications</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>having noted</i></p> <p>the sections of the Report of the Administrative Council which deal with the technical cooperation activities of the Union (Document 47) and the report on "The changing nature of ITU technical cooperation and related field activities" (Document 33),</p>	<p>DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A14]</p> <p>Inter-Country Projects Financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the Field of Telecommunications</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>having noted</i></p> <p>a) the Standard Basic Executing Agency Agreement (SBEEA) between the UNDP and the ITU;</p>	
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emphasizing

that, telecommunication services are a basic service for any country and to a large extent are also of an inter-country nature needing the same degree of sophistication in regard to technical facilities and to staff training in all countries to achieve successful operation of international telecommunication services and for the management of the radio frequency spectrum,

recognizing

that, in many of the developing countries, the national resources in respect of equipment, operational arrangements and national staff continue to be inadequate to ensure telecommunication services of an acceptable quality and at reasonable rates,

recognizing also

a) the importance of regional telecommunication cooperation, and the necessity to maximize it in order to foster in particular telecommunication development so as to facilitate and speed up development in other sectors as emphasized by "The Missing Link";

b) that the UNDP and particularly its inter-country programme is one of the valuable means of assisting the developing countries to improve their telecommunication services,

expressing its appreciation

of the consideration given to this matter in certain regions by the UNDP in making available to the ITU allocations for inter-country projects of technical cooperation to developing countries, noting however that these allocations do not adequately meet some regions' aspirations,

b) the sections of the Report of the Council which deal with the appraisal of the technical cooperation activities carried out by the Union during the period 1989-1993 (Document PP-94/20),

emphasizing

that telecommunication services are a basic service for any country and to a large extent are also of an inter-country nature needing the same degree of sophistication in regard to technical facilities and to staff training in all countries to achieve successful operation of international telecommunication services and for the management of the radio frequency spectrum,

recognizing

that in many developing countries, the national resources in respect of equipment, operational arrangements and national staff continue to be inadequate to ensure telecommunication services of an acceptable quality and at reasonable rates,

recognizing also

a) the importance of regional telecommunication cooperation, and the necessity to maximize it in order to foster in particular telecommunication development so as to facilitate and speed up development in other sectors as emphasized by "The Missing Link";

b) that the UNDP and particularly its inter-country programme is one of the valuable means of assisting the developing countries to improve their telecommunication services,

expressing

a) its appreciation of the consideration given to this matter in the past in certain regions by the UNDP in making available to the ITU allocations for inter-country projects of technical cooperation to developing countries;

b) its concern about the dramatic reduction of allocations for inter-country activities during the UNDP fifth Planning Cycle 1992-1996),

<p><i>resolves to invite the UNDP</i></p> <p>with a view to strengthening technical cooperation in the telecommunication sector and thereby contributing significantly to an accelerated pace of integration and development, to consider favourably a sufficient increase of the allocations to inter-country projects of assistance and to sectoral support activities in this sector,</p> <p><i>invites Member Governments</i></p> <p>to pursue this matter appropriately with a view to achieving the objective of this Resolution,</p> <p><i>invites those Members of the Union which are also Members of the Governing Council of the UNDP</i></p> <p>to make favourable consideration of this Resolution possible in that Council.</p>	<p><i>resolves to invite the UNDP</i></p> <p>with a view to strengthening technical cooperation in the telecommunication sector and thereby contributing significantly to an accelerated pace of integration and development, to review its policy on the level of funds for inter-country activities such as to increase allocations for these activities,</p> <p><i>invites Member Governments</i></p> <p>to pursue this matter appropriately with a view to achieving the objective of this Resolution,</p> <p><i>invites those Members of the Union which are also Members of the Governing Council of the UNDP</i></p> <p>to make favourable consideration of this Resolution possible in that Board.</p>	
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 23</p> <p>Apportionment of Revenues in Providing International Telecommunication Services</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>A proposal has been submitted by a Member (see Document PP-94/67)</p>
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 24</p> <p>Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>recognizing</i></p> <p>a) the fundamental role of telecommunications in the achievement of balanced economic and social development;</p>	<p>DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A15]</p> <p>Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>recognizing</i></p> <p>a) the fundamental role of telecommunications in the achievement of balanced economic and social development;</p>	
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b) the interest of all Members in the expansion of world-wide networks based on well-developed national telecommunication networks,

and in particular

c) the need to bring a telephone within easy reach of all mankind by the early part of the next century and hence;

d) the requirement for specific technical assistance in many countries in order to improve the capacity and efficiency of their telecommunication equipment and networks, and thereby narrow the large gap between the developing and developed countries,

considering

that the needs of the developing countries for technical cooperation and assistance to improve their national networks cannot be fully satisfied by the funds allocated in the ordinary budget of the Union to this purpose nor by the allocation of funds from the United Nations Development Programme to telecommunications projects executed by the ITU,

considering also

that the Union can play a very useful catalytic role in identifying development projects and bringing them to the attention of bilateral and multilateral programme managers with a view to a better matching of resources to needs,

resolves

to maintain and strengthen the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation based on financial contributions, expert services, or in any other form to meet as many of the telecommunication requests of developing countries as possible,

b) the interest of all Members in the expansion of world-wide networks based on well-developed national telecommunication networks,

and in particular

c) the need to bring a telephone within easy reach of all mankind by the early part of the next century and hence;

d) the requirement for specific technical assistance in many countries in order to improve the capacity and efficiency of their telecommunication equipment and networks, and thereby narrow the large gap between the developing and developed countries,

considering

that the needs of the developing countries for technical cooperation and assistance to improve their national networks cannot be fully satisfied by the funds allocated in the ordinary budget of the Union to this purpose nor by the allocation of funds from the United Nations Development Programme to telecommunications projects executed by the ITU,

considering also

that the Union can play a very useful catalytic role in identifying development projects and bringing them to the attention of bilateral and multilateral programme managers with a view to a better matching of resources to needs,

resolves

to maintain the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation based on financial contributions, expert services, or in any other form to meet as many of the telecommunication requests of developing countries as possible,

urges Members, their recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and other entities and organizations

to support the Special Voluntary Programme by making available the required resources in whatever form may be convenient to meet the telecommunications needs of the developing countries more effectively,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to ascertain the specific types of technical cooperation and assistance required by developing countries and suited to this Special Voluntary Programme;
2. actively to seek wide support for the Programme and regularly to publish the results for the information of all the Members of the Union;
3. within existing resources, to provide the necessary administrative and operational structure for the functioning of the Programme;
4. to ensure proper integration of the Programme with other technical cooperation and assistance activities;
5. to submit to the Administrative Council an annual report on the development and management of the Programme,

instructs the Administrative Council

to review the results achieved by the Programme and take all steps necessary to promote its continued success.

urges Members, their operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and other entities and organizations

to support the Special Voluntary Programme by making available the required resources in whatever form may be convenient to meet the telecommunications needs of the developing countries more effectively,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to ascertain the specific types of technical cooperation and assistance required by developing countries and suited to this Special Voluntary Programme;
2. actively to seek wide support for the Programme and regularly to publish the results for the information of all the Members of the Union and members of the Sectors;
3. within existing resources, to provide the necessary administrative and operational structure for the functioning of the Programme;
4. to ensure proper integration of the Programme with other technical cooperation and assistance activities;
5. to submit to the Council an annual report on the development and management of the Programme,

instructs the Council

to review the results achieved by the Programme and take all steps necessary to promote its continued success.

<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 25</p> <p style="text-align: center;">International Programme for the Development of Communication</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>recalling</i></p> <p>a) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948;</p> <p>b) Resolutions 31/139 and 33/115 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1976 and on 18 December 1978, respectively;</p> <p>c) the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Conference for Cooperation Activities, Needs and Programmes for Communication Development (Paris, April 1980), and in particular Recommendation viii) of part III of the report of this Conference;</p> <p>d) Resolution No. 4.21 of the 21st Session of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) General Conference (Belgrade, 1980), establishing the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC),</p> <p><i>recognizing</i></p> <p>a) the importance of the cooperation between the Union and UNESCO for the effective development of the IPDC activities;</p> <p>b) the good results being achieved through the ITU/IPDC joint efforts concerning the development of broadcasting in Africa;</p> <p>c) the importance of providing adequate telecommunication infrastructure to meet the objectives of the IPDC;</p> <p>d) the necessity of maintaining continuous liaison between the Union and the various UNESCO units involved in the work of the IPDC,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A16]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">International Programme for the Development of Communication</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>recalling</i></p> <p>a) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948;</p> <p>b) Resolutions 31/139 and 33/115 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1976 and on 18 December 1978 respectively;</p> <p>c) the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Conference for Cooperation Activities, Needs and Programmes for Communication Development (Paris, April 1980), and in particular Recommendation viii) of part III of the report of this Conference;</p> <p>d) Resolution 4.21 of the 21st Session of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) General Conference (Belgrade, 1980), establishing the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC);</p> <p>e) the Cooperation Agreement between UNESCO and the ITU (Annex 2 to Document 23),</p> <p><i>recognizing</i></p> <p>a) the importance of the cooperation between the Union and UNESCO for the effective development of the IPDC activities;</p> <p>b) the good results achieved through the ITU/IPDC joint efforts concerning the development of broadcasting in Africa;</p> <p>c) the importance of providing adequate telecommunication infrastructure to meet the objectives of the IPDC;</p> <p>d) the necessity of maintaining continuous liaison between the Union and the various UNESCO units involved in the work of the IPDC,</p>	
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reaffirming

the primordial role played in the field of telecommunications within the United Nations system by the Union, which is the main international forum for the consideration and promotion of international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds,

approves

the measures taken by the Secretary-General for the enhancement of the participation of the Union in the work of the IPDC through the Special Voluntary Programme,

resolves

that the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General shall maintain and support the Union's participation in the IPDC, including its Intergovernmental Council, this participation also being directly related to the Union's activities in rendering technical assistance to developing countries,

requests countries Members of UNESCO

to make available greater resources for the telecommunication components of IPDC projects contributing to the development of all communications facilities, set up to improve the quality of life in the developing countries,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to report to the Administrative Council on the development of these activities;
2. to bring this Resolution to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly, the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC and the Director General of UNESCO,

instructs the Administrative Council

to study the reports submitted by the Secretary-General and to take appropriate action to assure technical support by ITU for the work of the IPDC by including in the annual budget of the Union appropriate credits for maintaining liaison with the Intergovernmental Council, the Secretariat of IPDC and the UNESCO units involved in the work of IPDC.

reaffirming

the primordial role played in the field of telecommunications within the United Nations system by the Union, which is the main international forum for the consideration and promotion of international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds,

approves

the measures taken by the Secretary-General for the enhancement of the participation of the Union in the work of the IPDC,

resolves

that the Council and the Secretary-General shall maintain and support the Union's participation in the IPDC, including its Intergovernmental Council, this participation also being directly related to the Union's activities in rendering technical assistance to developing countries,

requests countries Members of UNESCO

to make available greater resources for the telecommunication components of IPDC projects contributing to the development of all communications facilities, set up to improve the quality of life in the developing countries,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to report to the Administrative Council on the development of these activities;
2. to bring this Resolution to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly, the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC and the Director General of UNESCO,

instructs the Council

to study the reports submitted by the Secretary-General and to take appropriate action to assure technical support by ITU for the work of the IPDC by including in the annual budget of the Union appropriate credits for maintaining liaison with the Intergovernmental Council, the Secretariat of IPDC and the UNESCO units involved in the work of IPDC.

<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 26</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Special Measures for the Least Developed Countries</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 36/194 of 17 December 1981, which adopted the "Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries" established by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Paris, September 1981) and the section of the Report of the Administrative Council (Document 47) which deals with the action taken in application of Resolution No. 27 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),</p> <p><i>recognizing</i></p> <p>the importance of telecommunications for the development of the countries concerned,</p> <p><i>instructs the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>1. to continue to review the state of telecommunication services in the least developed countries identified by the United Nations and needing special measures for telecommunication development;</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A17]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Special Measures for the Least Developed Countries</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 36/194 of 17 December 1981, which adopted the "Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries" established by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Paris, September 1981), the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990 on the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s as adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Paris, September 1990) and the section of the Report of the Council (Document PP-94/20) which deals with the action taken in application of Resolution 26 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>recognizing</i></p> <p>the importance of telecommunications for the development of the countries concerned,</p> <p><i>having noted</i></p> <p>Resolution 1 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, March 1994) and the Buenos Aires Action Plan,</p> <p><i>concerned</i></p> <p>that the number of LDCs has continued to rise steadily over the years from 25 in 1971 to 47 in 1993,</p> <p><i>instructs the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>1. to continue to review the state of telecommunication services in the least developed countries identified by the United Nations and needing special measures for telecommunication development and to identify areas of critical weakness which require priority action;</p>	
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<p>2. to report his findings to the Administrative Council;</p> <p>3. to propose concrete measures intended to bring about genuine improvements and provide effective assistance to these Least Developed Countries from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and other sources;</p> <p>4. to report annually on the matter to the Administrative Council,</p> <p><i>instructs the Administrative Council</i></p> <p>1. to consider the above-mentioned reports and take appropriate action so that the Union may continue to display its active interest and cooperation in the development of telecommunication services in these countries;</p> <p>2. to make appropriations for the purpose from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and other sources;</p> <p>3. to keep the situation under constant review and to report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.</p>	<p>2. to report his findings to the Council;</p> <p>3. to make every effort to ensure that an adequate portion of the BDT resources be channelled to the development of the Least Developed Countries;</p> <p>4. to propose concrete measures intended to bring about genuine improvements and provide effective assistance to these Least Developed Countries from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and other sources;</p> <p>5. to report annually on the matter to the Council,</p> <p><i>instructs the Council</i></p> <p>1. to consider the above-mentioned reports and take appropriate action so that the Union may continue to display its active interest and cooperation in the development of telecommunication services in these countries;</p> <p>2. to make appropriation for the purpose from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and other sources;</p> <p>3. to keep the situation under constant review and to report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.</p>	
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 27</p> <p>Application of Science and Telecommunication Technology in the Interest of Developing Countries</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>in view of</i></p> <p>the provisions of various resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly of the United Nations for the purpose of expediting the application of science and technology in the interest of developing countries,</p>	<p>DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A18]</p> <p>Application of Science and Telecommunication Technology in the Interest of Developing Countries</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>in view of</i></p> <p>the provisions of various resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council and by the United Nations General Assembly for the purpose of expediting the application of science and technology in the interest of developing countries,</p>	
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<p><i>considering</i></p> <p>that the International Telecommunication Union should, in its own field, associate itself in every way possible with efforts being thus undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations system,</p> <p><i>having noted</i></p> <p>the section of the Report of the Administrative Council (Document 47) which deals with the action taken in application of Resolution No. 25 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),</p> <p><i>instructs the Administrative Council</i></p> <p>to take the necessary measures, within the limit of the available resources, to ensure that the Union:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. cooperates to the greatest extent possible with the appropriate organs of the United Nations;2. contributes to the greatest extent possible to expediting the transfer to, and assimilation in, the developing countries of the scientific knowledge and technological expertise in telecommunication, which are available in technically more advanced countries, by the publication of appropriate handbooks and other documents;3. bears this Resolution in mind in its technical cooperation activities in general.	<p><i>considering</i></p> <p>that the International Telecommunication Union should, in its own field, associate itself in every way possible with efforts being thus undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations system,</p> <p><i>having noted</i></p> <p>the section of the Report of the Council (Document PP-94/20) which deals with the action taken in application of Resolution 25 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>instructs the Council</i></p> <p>to take the necessary measures, within the limit of the available resources, to ensure that the Union:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. cooperates to the greatest extent possible with the appropriate organs of the United Nations;2. contributes to the greatest extent possible to expediting the transfer to, and assimilation in, the developing countries of the scientific knowledge and technological expertise in telecommunication, which are available in technically more advanced countries, by the publication of appropriate handbooks and other documents;3. bears this Resolution in mind in its technical cooperation activities in general.	
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 28</p> <p>Telecommunication Infrastructure and Socio-Economic and Cultural Development</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>A proposal has been submitted by some Members (see Document PP-94/43).</p>
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 29</p> <p>Recruitment of Experts for Technical Cooperation Projects</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>Has been dealt with in a separate document (see Document PP-94/29).</p>
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 30</p> <p>ITU Training Fellowship Programme</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>See Section 4.5.2 of the Council's Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference.</p>
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 31</p> <p>Training of Refugees</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989), <i>having noted</i></p> <p>a) United Nations General Assembly Resolution 36/68 on the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and other resolutions relevant to assistance to refugees;</p> <p>b) the section of the Report of the Administrative Council (Document 47) which deals with the action taken in application of Resolution No. 31 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), <i>requests the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>1. to continue his efforts with a view to the application of the United Nations Resolution;</p>	<p>DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A19]</p> <p>Training of Refugees</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), <i>having noted</i></p> <p>United Nations General Assembly Resolution 36/68 on the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and other resolutions relevant to assistance to refugees,</p> <p><i>requests the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>1. continue his efforts with a view to the application of the United Nations Resolution;</p>	
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<p>2. to collaborate fully with the organizations concerned with the training of refugees, both within and outside the United Nations system,</p> <p><i>invites the Members of the Union</i></p> <p>to do even more to receive certain selected refugees and to arrange for their training in telecommunications in professional centres or schools.</p>	<p>2. to collaborate fully with the organizations concerned with the training of refugees, both within and outside the United Nations system;</p> <p>3. to study the report of the Secretary-General and to report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference about the implementation of this Resolution,</p> <p><i>invites the Members of the Union</i></p> <p>to do even more to receive certain selected refugees and to arrange for their training in telecommunications in professional centres or schools.</p>	
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 32</p> <p>Standards for Human Resources Management/Development (HRM/HRD)</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>having examined</i></p> <p>the question of the development of human resources for telecommunications and the training of telecommunication staff on the basis of the information provided in the relevant sections of the Report of the Administrative Council (Document 47) and the report on "The Changing Nature of ITU Technical Cooperation and Related Field Activities" (Document 33),</p> <p><i>expressing its satisfaction</i></p> <p>with the results so far achieved in the realization of the objectives set out in Resolution No. 29 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),</p> <p><i>noting with appreciation</i></p> <p>the support extended to the Union in the implementation of the above Resolution by its Members and by the United Nations Development Programme,</p>	<p>DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A20]</p> <p>Assistance in Human Resource Management/Development (HRM/HRD) and Management Development Programmes</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>having examined</i></p> <p>the question of the development of human resources for telecommunications and the training of the telecommunication staff on the basis of the information provided in the relevant section of the Report of the Council (Document PP-94/20) and of the Buenos Aires Action Plan (Document PP-94/58),</p> <p><i>expressing its satisfaction</i></p> <p>with the results so far achieved in the realization of the objectives set out in Resolution 32 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>noting with appreciation</i></p> <p>the support extended to the Union in the implementation of the above Resolution by its Members and by the United Nations Development Programme,</p>	
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considering

that the rapid and effective introduction of new technologies into telecommunication systems requires:

a) compatible equipment at both ends and at transit offices;

b) equivalent technical/management training and appropriate linguistic fluency of technical and operational personnel,

considering also the importance of

convinced

of the importance of the development of human resources for telecommunications and of the need for technical and management training to enable developing countries to accelerate the introduction and application of appropriate technology,

considering

1. that ITU assistance is still essential if the developing countries are to manage and develop human resources in telecommunications so that their personnel are capable of achieving the strategic objectives of their organizations; such assistance requires the use of modern training methods based on both the technological development and the management and cultural development imposed by the changing telecommunications environment;

2. that its function as the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunications requires the BDT to provide major assistance in the human resource management and training areas, and that countries receiving such assistance have recorded highly satisfactory results from this assistance;

3. that the VIth Interregional Human Resource and Training Meeting (Brasilia, 1993) pointed out the need to extend the scope of the ITU assistance in the HRM/HRD and training area to include management development methods covering the modern management requirements imposed on organizations by the present-day telecommunications environment;

4. that the development of HRM/HRD and training standards and the creation of models and processes for defining strategic objectives have paved the way to horizontal cooperation between Member States at the national, regional and interregional levels, thus making for an improvement in management quality and enhanced use of existing resources and experience;

- a) further improving the quality of training of telecommunication personnel;
- b) further improving the quality of human resources management in telecommunication organizations;
- c) establishing and disseminating HRM/HRD standards for the different categories of personnel involved in the construction, operation and maintenance of telecommunication equipment and systems;
- d) the efficient coordination of training activities and course development on management and development of telecommunication personnel at the national, regional and interregional levels,

convinced

of the importance of the development of human resources for telecommunications and of the need for technical and management training to enable developing countries to accelerate the introduction and application of appropriate technology,

instructs the Secretary-General

for the purpose of attaining the objectives listed under the *considerings*:

- 1. to continue to develop training standards, and to develop standards in other domains of human resources management, in particular:
 - 1.1 by participating in research relating to HRM/HRD (including training) conducted by United Nations specialized agencies and by other organizations;
 - 1.2 by investigating the possibilities of utilizing modern training methodologies and new telecommunication technologies, especially in solving the HRM/HRD problems of developing countries;
 - 1.3 by holding meetings of working groups on HRM/HRD standards;

- 5. that the World Telecommunication Development Conference approved the Buenos Aires Action Plan, which includes a considerable assistance in the HRM/HRD area, with special emphasis on the use of collaboration systems through telecommunication networks and information technologies,

instructs the Secretary-General

for the purpose of attaining the objectives listed under the *considerings*:

- 1. to continue to develop standards, models and guides for HRM/HRD, including training, and to develop management development standards, models and guides, in particular, by
 - 1.1 participating in research in HRM/HRD (including training), relating to the use of new information technologies and relating to management development programmes;
 - 1.2 utilizing modern management development, HRM/HRD and training methodologies, and using new information and telecommunication technologies, especially in solving the HRM/HRD and management development problems of developing countries;
 - 1.3 holding meetings of working groups on HRM/HRD standards and management development;

1.4 by updating and improving all the guides and manuals prepared up to the present to improve training activities, and by developing new manuals and guides for the remainder of the activities involved in HRM/HRD, taking into account the experience gained through the application of the existing documents;

2. to promote task-oriented training, to advise administrations, on request, on the most suitable methods for human resources management (including training) and to assist them in applying the methods recommended;

3. to contribute further to the training of staff responsible for management of human resources in telecommunications (managers of different human resources activities, instructors, course developers, etc.) and to instruct ITU human resources experts in the use of current ITU human resources standards;

4. to assist in the interregional coordination of HRM/HRD activities, in particular:

4.1 by cooperating with regional telecommunication organizations and with associated organizations for human resources management and training;

4.2 by promoting the creation of regional or subregional resource or training centres and the use in these centres of the methods and standards for HRM/HRD recommended by the ITU;

4.3 by facilitating the interchange of information and experience on HRM/HRD (including management of training);

5. to continue developing and maintaining an international system for sharing of resources pertaining to HRM/HRD (including training materials and equipment) and other relevant information, in order to facilitate cooperation between countries;

1.4 updating all the guides and manuals focusing on improving HRM/HRD activities prepared to date, and by developing new HRM/HRD and management development guides and manuals;

2. to promote task-oriented training by objectives, to advise organizations, on request, on the most suitable methods for human resource management (including training) and on suitable methods for achieving appropriate management development, and to assist them in applying the methods recommended;

3. to contribute further to the training of staff responsible for management of human resources in telecommunications (managers of different human resource activities, instructors, course developers, etc.); to help train management staff (middle and senior managers) responsible for managing telecommunication organizations, in the use of modern management techniques;

4. to assist in the regional and interregional coordination of the activities needed for implementing the present Resolution and the HRM/HRD - and management development-related recommendations handed down by the Regional and World Telecommunication Development Conferences, in particular, by

4.1 cooperating with regional telecommunication and other organizations for HRM and training and/or management development;

4.2 promoting the creation of regional or subregional resource or training centres;

4.3 facilitating the interchange of information and experience on HRM/HRD (including management of training) and management development;

5. to continue encouraging the exchange of information on all HRM/HRD and management development aspects, in order to facilitate horizontal cooperation between countries and between organizations;

<p>6. to continue to facilitate, within the framework of technical cooperation activities, the exchange of human resources managers, instructors, trainees and training material between administrations;</p> <p>7. to maintain up-to-date information on the results achieved by the sharing system;</p> <p>8. to propose to the Administrative Council the organizational and staffing arrangements needed to attain the objectives specified in this Resolution,</p> <p><i>instructs the Administrative Council</i></p> <p>1. to consider the recommendations submitted to it by the Secretary-General with a view to providing adequate means and credits to attain the objectives specified in this Resolution;</p> <p>2. to review at its annual sessions the arrangements and their development and progress, and to take the necessary steps to ensure the attainment of the objectives of this Resolution,</p> <p><i>invites Members of the Union</i></p> <p>to participate and assist to the greatest possible extent in the implementation of this Resolution.</p>	<p>6. to continue to facilitate the exchange of middle- and senior-grade human resource managers, instructors, trainees, training materials, etc., between telecommunication organizations;</p> <p>7. to encourage the use of distance collaboration systems, using telecommunication networks and information technologies, basically for reinforcing horizontal cooperation and the exchange of up-to-date information,</p> <p><i>instructs the Council</i></p> <p>1. to consider at its annual sessions the progress made in implementing this Resolution and to take the necessary steps to ensure the attainment of its objectives;</p> <p>2. to report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference about the implementation of this Resolution,</p> <p><i>invites the Members of the Union</i></p> <p>to participate and assist to the greatest possible extent in the implementation of this Resolution.</p>	
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 33</p> <p>Seminars</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>recognizing</i></p> <p>a) that for the staff of Member administrations, particularly in the developing countries, seminars are a valuable means of acquiring knowledge of the latest developments in telecommunication techniques and of comparing experience;</p>	<p>DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A21]</p> <p>Seminars</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>recognizing</i></p> <p>a) that for the staff of Member Administrations, particularly in the developing countries, seminars are a valuable means of acquiring knowledge of the latest developments in telecommunication techniques and of comparing experience;</p>	
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b) that this ITU activity should be continued and expanded,
having noted

the section of the Report of the Administrative Council (Document 47) which deals with the action taken in application of Resolution No. 28 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),

thanks

administrations which have already organized or which intend to organize seminars and which provide at their own expense qualified lecturers or discussion leaders for this purpose,

urges administrations

to continue and intensify their efforts in this direction in coordination with the Secretary-General,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to coordinate the efforts of the Members of the Union which plan to organize seminars with a view to avoiding duplication and overlapping, paying particular attention to the languages used;
2. to ascertain and provide information on the subjects which should be dealt with by seminars;
3. to promote or to organize seminars within the limits of available funds;
4. constantly to improve the effectiveness of these seminars in the light of experience;
5. to make *inter alia* the following arrangements:
 - 5.1 publish the preliminary and final documents of seminars and forward them in good time to the administrations and participants concerned by the most appropriate means;
 - 5.2 take appropriate action following these seminars;

b) that this ITU activity should be continued and expanded,
having noted

the section of the Report of the Council (Document PP-94/20) which deals with the action taken in application of Resolution 33 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

thanks

Administrations which have already organized or which intend to organize seminars and which provide at their own expense qualified lecturers or discussion leaders for this purpose,

urges Administrations

to continue and intensify their efforts in this direction in coordination with the Secretary-General,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to coordinate the efforts of the Members of the Union which plan to organize seminars with a view to avoiding duplication and overlapping, paying particular attention to the languages used;
2. to ascertain and provide information on the subjects which should be dealt with by seminars;
3. to promote or to organize seminars within the limits of available funds;
4. constantly to improve the effectiveness of these seminars in the light of experience;
5. to make *inter alia* the following arrangements:
 - 5.1 publish the preliminary and final documents of seminars and forward them in good time to the Administrations and participants concerned by the most appropriate means;
 - 5.2 take the appropriate action following these seminars;

<p>6. to submit an annual report to the Administrative Council and to make proposals to it with a view to ensuring the effective attainment of the objectives referred to above, bearing in mind the opinions expressed by the Conference and the available credits,</p> <p><i>requests the Administrative Council</i></p> <p>to take account of the proposals of the Secretary-General and to ensure that appropriate credits are included in the annual budgets of the Union to permit the accomplishment of the tasks envisaged in this Resolution.</p>	<p>6. to submit an annual report to the Council and to make proposals to it with a view to ensuring the effective attainment of the objectives referred to above, bearing in mind the options expressed by the Conference and the available credits,</p> <p><i>requests the Council</i></p> <p>to take account of the proposals of the Secretary-General and to ensure that appropriate credits are included in the annual budgets of the Union to permit the accomplishment of the tasks envisaged in this Resolution.</p>	
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 34</p> <p>Approval of the Accounts of the Union for the Years 1982 to 1988</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>a) the provisions of No. 40 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982);</p> <p>b) the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document 47), Document 186 relating to the financial management of the Union during the years 1982 to 1988 and the first report of the Finance Committee of the present Conference (Document 207),</p> <p><i>resolves</i></p> <p>to give its final approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 1982 to 1988.</p>	<p>DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A22]</p> <p>Approval of the Accounts of the Union for the Years 1989 to 1993</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>a) the provisions of No. 53 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992);</p> <p>b) the Report by the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document PP-94/20), Document 15 and Addendum 1 relating to the accounts of the Union for the years 1989 to 1993 and the [...] report of the Finance Committee of the present Conference (Document [...]),</p> <p><i>resolves</i></p> <p>to give its final approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 1989 to 1993.</p>	
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<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 35</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Auditing of Union Accounts</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>that the external auditor appointed by the Government of the Swiss Confederation audited the Union accounts for the years 1982 to 1988 most carefully, competently and accurately,</p> <p><i>expresses</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. its warmest thanks to the Government of the Swiss Confederation;2. the hope that the existing arrangements for the auditing of the Union accounts may be renewed, <p><i>instructs the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>to bring this Resolution to the notice of the Government of the Swiss Confederation.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A23]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Auditing of Union Accounts</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>that the External Auditor appointed by the Government of the Swiss Confederation audited the Union accounts for the years 1989 to 1993 most carefully, competently and accurately,</p> <p><i>expresses</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. its warmest thanks to the Government of the Swiss Confederation;2. the hope that the existing arrangements for the auditing of the Union accounts may be renewed, <p><i>instructs the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>to bring this Resolution to the notice of the Government of the Swiss Confederation.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 36</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Assistance Given by the Government of the Swiss Confederation in Connection with the Finances of the Union</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>that in the years 1984 to 1986 the Government of the Swiss Confederation placed funds at the disposal of the Union to improve its liquidity,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A24]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Assistance given by the Government of the Swiss Confederation in Connection with the Finances of the Union</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>that the Government of the Swiss Confederation under the existing arrangements places, at the disposal of the Secretary-General if necessary and if he so requests, funds to meet the temporary cash requirements of the Union,</p>	

<p><i>expresses</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. its appreciation to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for its generous assistance in financial matters;2. the hope that the arrangements in this field may be renewed, <p><i>instructs the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>to bring this Resolution to the notice of the Government of the Swiss Confederation.</p>	<p><i>expresses</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. its appreciation to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for its readiness to assist in financial matters;2. the hope that the existing arrangements in this field may be renewed, <p><i>instructs the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>to bring this Resolution to the notice of the Government of the Swiss Confederation.</p>	
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 37</p> <p>Contributory Shares in Union Expenditure</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) that No. 368 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989) allows the least developed countries as listed by the United Nations to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class;b) that, under this provision, the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class may also be chosen by other countries determined by the Administrative Council;c) that some countries with a small population and a low per capita gross national product may encounter financial difficulties in contributing to Union expenditure in the 1/4 unit class;d) that it is in the interest of the Union that participation should be universal;	<p>DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A25]</p> <p>Contributory Shares in Union Expenditure</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) that No. 468 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) allows the least developed countries as listed by the United Nations to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class;b) that, under this provision, the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class may also be chosen by other countries determined by the Council;c) that some of the Members of the Union, which are listed as the least developed countries by the United Nations and which have not taken advantage of the above provision, may encounter financial difficulties in contributing to Union expenditure in unit classes higher than 1/8;d) that some countries with a small population and a low per capita gross national product may encounter financial difficulties in contributing to Union expenditure in the 1/4 unit class;	
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<p>e) that the small countries should be encouraged to become Members of the Union,</p> <p><i>instructs the Administrative Council</i></p> <p>at each session to review, on their request, the situation of small countries not included in the United Nations list of the least developed countries which may encounter financial difficulties in contributing in the 1/4 unit class in order to decide which of them may be considered as being entitled to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class.</p>	<p>e) that it is in the interest of the Union that participation should be universal, that the small countries should be encouraged to become Members of the Union and that all Members are able to pay their contributions,</p> <p><i>decides</i></p> <p>that the 1/8 unit class is applied to all Members of the Union which are listed as the least developed countries by the United Nations, unless they request otherwise,</p> <p><i>instructs the Council</i></p> <p>a) to bring this decision to the attention of all Members of the Union;</p> <p>b) at each session to review, on their request, the situation of small countries not included in the United Nations list of the least developed countries which may encounter financial difficulties in contributing in the 1/4 unit class in order to decide which of them may be considered as being entitled to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class.</p>	
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 38</p> <p>Settlement of Accounts in Arrears</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>in view of</i></p> <p>a) the Report of the Secretary-General to the Plenipotentiary Conference on the situation with regard to amounts owing to the Union;</p> <p>b) Resolution No. 10 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973);</p>	<p>DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A26]</p> <p>Settlement of Accounts in Arrears</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>in view of</i></p> <p>a) the Report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference on the situation with regard to amounts owed to the Union;</p> <p>b) Resolution 10 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973);</p>	
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c) Resolution No. 53 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),

noting with satisfaction

a) that Chile, Costa Rica, the Republic of Haiti, Peru, the Eastern Republic of Uruguay and the Yemen Arab Republic with regard to Resolution No. 10 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference and the Central African Republic with regard to Resolution No. 53 of the Nairobi Conference have settled their debts in full;

b) that the Republic of El Salvador has been regularly reducing its debt and that only one further payment remains to be received by the Union,

regretting

that the Republic of Bolivia and the Dominican Republic with regard to Resolution No. 10 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference and the Republic of Guatemala, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Republic of Chad with regard to Resolution No. 53 of the Nairobi Conference have not put forward any schedule for the settlement of their debts,

considering

that it is in the interests of all Members of the Union to maintain the finances of the Union on a sound footing,

c) Resolution 53 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982);

d) Resolution 38 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989);

e) Resolution 1007 of the Council (CA45, 1990),

noting with satisfaction

a) that the Republic of El Salvador has settled its debt with regard to Resolution 10 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973);

b) that the Republic of Sudan has made one payment for a partial settlement of its debt in 1993 with regard to Resolution 38 (Nice, 1989);

c) that the Argentine Republic has fully settled its debt in accordance with the established schedule with regard to Resolution 1007 (CA45, 1990) and that it has increased its contributory class from 1/4 to 1/2 as from 1994,

regretting

that the Republic of Bolivia and the Dominican Republic with regard to Resolution 10 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), the Republic of Guatemala, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania [and the Republic of Chad]* with regard to Resolution 53 (Nairobi, 1982) and the Republic of Liberia, the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and the Republic of Guatemala with regard to Resolution 38 (Nice, 1989) have made no settlements of their debts nor put forward any repayment schedule,

* to be updated if Chad starts with its payments against the special arrears accounts. In this case add Chad under b).

considering

that it is in the interest of all Members of the Union to maintain the finances of the Union on a sound footing,

resolves

1. for the Republic of Sudan

1.1 that the contributions for the years 1980 to 1983, amounting to 567,047.95 Swiss francs, shall be transferred to the special arrears account bearing no interest;

1.2 that the interest on arrears, namely, 306,507.55 Swiss francs, shall be transferred to the special interest account;

2. for the Republic of Liberia

2.1 that the contributions for the years 1979 to 1989, amounting to 1,030,810 Swiss francs, shall be transferred to the special arrears account bearing no interest;

2.2 that the interest on arrears, namely, 514,766.50 Swiss francs, shall be transferred to the special interest account;

3. for the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros

3.1 that the contributions and the amounts owing for publications for the years 1978 to 1989, amounting to 612,205.20 Swiss francs, shall be transferred to the special arrears account bearing no interest;

3.2 that the interest on arrears, namely, 285,725.45 Swiss francs, shall be transferred to the special interest account;

resolves

1. that the following amounts owed for contributions and publications by :

.....
shall be transferred to a special arrears account bearing no interest subject to submission of a repayment schedule;

2. that the amounts due under Resolutions 10 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), 53 (Nairobi, 1982), 38 (Nice, 1989), 1007 (CA45, 1990) and [...] (Kyoto, 1994) shall not be taken into account when applying No. 169 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), only on a condition that the Members concerned have submitted to the Secretary-General a repayment schedule and strictly adhere to it as approved by the Council,

urges

all Members in arrears to submit to the Secretary-General by [15 April 1995] their repayment schedule with a view of settling their arrears as quickly as possible within the limits of their means,

<p>4. for the Republic of Guatemala</p> <p>4.1 that the contributions and the amounts owing for publications for the years 1982 to 1987, amounting to 198,405.70 Swiss francs, shall be transferred to the special arrears account bearing no interest;</p> <p>4.2 that the interest on arrears, namely, 70,705.05 Swiss francs, shall be transferred to the special interest account;</p> <p>5. that the transfer to the special arrears account shall not release the Members concerned from the obligation to settle their arrears;</p> <p>6. that the amounts due in the special arrears account shall not be taken into account when applying No. 117 of the Nairobi Convention;</p> <p>7. that this Resolution shall not in any circumstances be invoked as a precedent,</p> <p><i>instructs the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>1. to negotiate with the competent authorities of all the Members in arrears in the payment of their contributions, the terms for the staggered payment of their debts;</p> <p>2. to report annually to the Administrative Council on the progress made by these Members towards repaying their debts,</p> <p><i>invites the Administrative Council</i></p> <p>1. to study ways of settling the special interest account;</p> <p>2. to adopt appropriate measures for the application of this Resolution;</p> <p>3. to report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference on the results obtained in pursuance of this Resolution.</p>	<p><i>instructs the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>1. to inform the competent authorities of all Members in arrears for the payment of their contributions under this Resolution and negotiate with them, the terms for the settlement of their debts;</p> <p>2. to submit these terms of repayment for the approval of the Council;</p> <p>3. to report annually to the Council on the progress made by these Members towards repaying their debts,</p> <p><i>invites the Council</i></p> <p>1. to study ways of settling the special interest account related to its Resolution 1007;</p> <p>2. to put into effect appropriate measures for the application of this Resolution;</p> <p>3. to report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference on the results obtained in pursuance of this Resolution.</p>
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RESOLUTION No. 39 Absorption of Shortfall in Technical Cooperation Special Accounts 1980-1989	_____	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> Implemented.
RESOLUTION No. 40 Contributions of Recognized Private Operating Agencies, Scientific or Industrial Organizations and International Organizations	_____	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> See APP 4. To be deleted (cf. Articles 19 and 33 of the 1992 Geneva Convention).
RESOLUTION No. 41 Recruitment of Union Staff	_____	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> Has been dealt with in a separate document (see Document PP-94/29).
RESOLUTION No. 42 Remuneration and Representation Allowances of Elected Officials	_____	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> Has been dealt with in a separate document (see Document PP-94/21).
RESOLUTION No. 43 Adjustment of Pensions	_____	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> To be discontinued (see Section 2.2.4.1 of the Council's Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference)
RESOLUTION No. 44 Rehabilitation of the Provident Fund of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	_____	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> Has been dealt with in a separate document (see Document PP-94/24).

<p>RESOLUTION No. 45</p> <p>In-Service Training</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>Has been dealt with in a separate document (see Document PP-94/28).</p>
<p>RESOLUTION No. 46</p> <p>Human Resources Development</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>Has been dealt with in a separate document (see Document PP-94/28).</p>
<p>RESOLUTION No. 47</p> <p>Measures to Enable the United Nations to Fully Carry Out any Mandate under Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>conscious</i></p> <p>of the decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) Conference to abolish Associate Membership in the Union and of the Additional Protocol III to the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982),</p>	<p>DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A27]</p> <p>Measures to Enable the United Nations to Fully Carry Out any Mandate under Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>conscious</i></p> <p>of the decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) to abolish Associate Membership in the Union and of the Additional Protocol III to the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982),</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>Although the Council's Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference notes that no case has been reported since 1989 and Palau currently remains the only territory under trusteeship, in accordance with Article 75 of the UN Charter, the continuation of the essence of Nice Resolution has been requested by the UN headquarters in New York. Such continuation is, as in the past, in full compliance with the terms of Article VI ("Assistance to the United Nations") in the 1947 Agreement between the UN and the ITU.</p>

<p><i>mindful</i></p> <p>of the request submitted to it by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue the application of the provisions contained in the Protocol referred to above,</p> <p><i>taking into account</i></p> <p>that it decided not to continue the use of additional protocols in future,</p> <p><i>resolves</i></p> <p>1. that the possibility up to now enjoyed, under the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965), by the United Nations when carrying out any mandate in accordance with Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations shall be continued under the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989), when they enter into force; and</p> <p>2. that each case related to paragraph 1 above shall be considered by the Administrative Council of the Union.</p>	<p><i>taking into account</i></p> <p>that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) decided not to continue the use of additional protocols in the future and adopted its Resolution 47 on the matter also being the subject of the present Resolution,</p> <p><i>mindful</i></p> <p>of the request recently reiterated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue, as in the past, the application, if need arises, of the measures enabling the United Nations to fully carry out any mandate under Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations,</p> <p><i>resolves</i></p> <p>1. that the possibility up to now enjoyed, in accordance with the relevant provisions concerning Associated Membership of the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965), by the United Nations when carrying out any mandate in accordance with Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations shall be continued under the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) after they enter into force on 1 July 1994;</p> <p>2. that each case related to paragraph 1 above shall be considered by the Council of the Union.</p>	
<p>RESOLUTION No. 48</p> <p>Participation of Organizations of an International Nature in the Activities of the Union</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>Not to be continued, as partly covered by Articles 19 and 33 of the 1992 Geneva Convention and, if necessary, to be dealt with in the framework of a possible redrafting of APP Resolution 4.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 49</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Collaboration with International Organizations Interested in Space Radiocommunications</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>mindful</i></p> <p>of the numerous possibilities for the use of outer space for peaceful purposes in the international field,</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>the increasing importance of the role that telecommunications, and in consequence the Union, are necessarily playing in this sphere,</p> <p><i>recalling</i></p> <p>the relevant Articles of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies as well as the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on international collaboration in the peaceful uses of outer space,</p> <p><i>noting with satisfaction</i></p> <p>a) the measures taken by the various organs of the Union with a view to ensuring the most effective possible use of all space radiocommunication services;</p> <p>b) the progress made in the technology and use of space radiocommunication,</p> <p><i>calls upon the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>to take the necessary steps to:</p> <p>1. continue to keep the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned informed of progress in space radiocommunication;</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A28]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Collaboration with International Organizations Interested in Space Radiocommunications</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>mindful</i></p> <p>of the numerous possibilities for the use of outer space for peaceful purposes in the international field,</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>the increasing importance of the role that telecommunications, and in consequence the Union, are necessarily playing in this sphere,</p> <p><i>recalling</i></p> <p>the relevant Articles of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies as well as the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on international collaboration in the peaceful uses of outer space,</p> <p><i>noting with satisfaction</i></p> <p>a) the measures taken by the various organs of the Union with a view to ensuring the most effective possible use of all space radiocommunication services;</p> <p>b) the progress made in the technology and use of space radiocommunication,</p> <p><i>calls upon the Council and the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>to take the necessary steps to:</p> <p>1. continue to keep the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned informed of progress in space radiocommunication;</p>	
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2. promote the continuance and development of collaboration between the Union and the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the international organizations interested in the use of space radiocommunication.	2. promote the continuance and development of collaboration between the Union and the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the international organizations interested in the use of space radiocommunication.	
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<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 50</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Use of the United Nations Telecommunication Network for the Telecommunication Traffic of the Specialized Agencies</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunications Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>a) the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union (Atlantic City, 1947), in particular Article 16 thereof;</p> <p>b) Resolution No. 39 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), based on the Secretary-General of the United Nations having, as of 1 January 1954, withdrawn the offer he had formerly made to the specialized agencies to carry their traffic over the United Nations network, and Resolution No. 35 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973);</p> <p>c) the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference on the updating of Resolution No. 39 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) (section 2.2.3 of the annex to Document 47),</p> <p><i>noting</i></p> <p>a) that in 1985 the Joint Inspection Unit prepared a report on "The changing use of computers in organizations of the United Nations system in Geneva: Management Issues";</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A29]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Use of the United Nations Telecommunication Network for the Telecommunication Traffic of the Specialized Agencies</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>a) Resolution 50 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) resolving that the United Nations telecommunication network may carry the traffic of the specialized agencies under specific conditions;</p> <p>b) the vastly increased telecommunication needs of the United Nations System due to new peace keeping and humanitarian responsibilities,</p> <p><i>noting</i></p> <p>a) that, as from the approval of the Resolution 50 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) the International Telecommunication Union has been closely collaborating with the United Nations Telecommunications Service in the enhancement of the United Nations telecommunication network;</p>	
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b) that, as from 12 May 1989, the Secretary-General of the United Nations has requested that the International Telecommunication Union take such action as would allow the use of the United Nations telecommunication network by the specialized agencies,

resolves

that the United Nations telecommunication network may carry the traffic of the specialized agencies which participate voluntarily on condition that:

1. the specialized agencies pay for the telecommunications service on the basis of the cost of operation of the service by the United Nations and tariffs established by administrations within the framework of the current basic instrument, Administrative Regulations and practices of the Union;
2. the use of the network is restricted to the principal organs of the United Nations, the United Nations offices and programmes, and the specialized agencies of the United Nations;
3. the transmissions are limited to information exchanges concerned with the conduct of the business of the United Nations system;
4. the network is operated in conformity with the current basic instrument, Administrative Regulations and practices of the Union,

instructs the Secretary-General

to follow carefully the evolution of the United Nations telecommunication network, to continue cooperation with the United Nations Telecommunication Service and to provide guidance as appropriate,

further instructs the Secretary-General

to transmit the text of this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

b) the need to harmonize, avoid duplication of efforts, reduce costs and improve the United Nations and specialized agencies communications facilities,

reaffirms

that the United Nations telecommunication network may carry the traffic of the specialized agencies which participate voluntarily on condition that:

1. the specialized agencies pay for the telecommunications service on the basis of the cost of operation of the service by the United Nations and tariffs established by administrations within the framework of the current basic instruments, Administrative Regulations and practices of the Union;
2. the use of the network is restricted to the principal organs of the United Nations, the United Nations offices and programmes, and the specialized agencies of the United Nations;
3. the transmissions are limited to information exchanges concerned with the conduct of the business of the United Nations system;
4. the network is operated in conformity with the current basic instrument, Administrative Regulations and practices of the Union,

instructs the Secretary-General

to follow carefully the evolution of the United Nations telecommunication network, to continue cooperation with the United Nations Telecommunication Service and to provide guidance as appropriate,

further instructs the Secretary-General

to transmit the text of this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 51</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Telegrams and Telephone Calls of the United Nations Specialized Agencies</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>To be discontinued (see Section 2.2.3 of the Council's Report to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference).</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 52</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Joint Inspection Unit</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>recalling</i></p> <p>Resolution No. 38 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),</p> <p><i>having noted</i></p> <p>the relevant sections of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>that it is appropriate that the International Telecommunication Union continue to benefit from the useful role played by the Joint Inspection Unit as an independent inspection and evaluation unit of the United Nations system,</p> <p><i>instructs the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>to continue to cooperate with the JIU and to submit to the Administrative Council JIU reports having a bearing on the Union together with comments he considers appropriate,</p> <p><i>instructs the Administrative Council</i></p> <p>to consider the JIU reports submitted by the Secretary-General, and to take action thereon as it deems fit.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A30]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Joint Inspection Unit</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>recalling</i></p> <p>Resolution 52 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>having noted</i></p> <p>the relevant section of the Report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>that it is appropriate that the International Telecommunication Union continue to benefit from the useful role played by the Joint Inspection Unit as an independent inspection and evaluation unit of the United Nations system,</p> <p><i>instructs the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>to continue to cooperate with the JIU and to submit to the Council JIU reports having a bearing on the Union together with comments he considers appropriate,</p> <p><i>instructs the Council</i></p> <p>to consider the JIU reports submitted by the Secretary-General, and to take action thereon as it deems fit.</p>	
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<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 53</p> <p>Possible Revision of Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>in view of</i></p> <p>Resolution No. 28 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Buenos Aires, 1952), Resolution No. 31 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959), Resolution No. 23 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965), Resolution No. 34 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) and Resolution No. 40 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),</p> <p><i>bearing in mind</i></p> <p>its Resolution No. 51,</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>a) the apparent conflict between the definition of Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls contained in Annex 2 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) and the provisions of Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies;</p> <p>b) that the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies has not been amended in the manner requested by the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Buenos Aires (1952), Geneva (1959), Montreux (1965), Malaga-Torremolinos (1973) and Nairobi (1982),</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A31]</p> <p>Possible Revision of Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>in view of</i></p> <p>Resolution 28 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Buenos Aires, 1952), Resolution 31 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959), Resolution 23 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965), Resolution 34 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), Resolution 40 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), and Resolution 53 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>a) the apparent conflict between the definition of Government Telecommunications contained in the Annex to the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and the provisions of Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies;</p> <p>b) that the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies has not been amended in the manner requested by the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Buenos Aires (1952), Geneva (1959), Montreux (1965), Malaga-Torremolinos (1973), Nairobi (1982) and Nice (1989),</p>	
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<p><i>resolves</i></p> <p>to confirm the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Buenos Aires (1952), Geneva (1959), Montreux (1965), Malaga-Torremolinos (1973), Nairobi (1982), not to include the Heads of the specialized agencies among the authorities listed in Annex 2 to the Convention (Nairobi, 1982) as entitled to send Government Telegrams or to request Government Telephone Calls;</p> <p><i>expresses the hope</i></p> <p>that the United Nations will agree to reconsider the matter and, bearing in mind the above decision, will make the necessary amendment to Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies,</p> <p><i>instructs the Administrative Council</i></p> <p>to take the necessary steps with the appropriate organs of the United Nations with a view to reaching a satisfactory solution.</p>	<p><i>resolves</i></p> <p>to confirm the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Buenos Aires (1952), Geneva (1959), Montreux (1965), Malaga-Torremolinos (1973), Nairobi (1982), Nice (1989) and of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) not to include the Heads of the specialized agencies among the authorities listed in the Annex to the Constitution (Geneva, 1992) as entitled to send or reply to Government Telecommunications,</p> <p><i>expresses the hope</i></p> <p>that the United Nations will agree to reconsider the matter and, bearing in mind the above decision, will make the necessary amendment to Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies,</p> <p><i>instructs the Council</i></p> <p>to take the necessary steps with the appropriate organs of the United Nations with a view to reaching a satisfactory solution.</p>	
<p>RESOLUTION No. 54</p> <p>Request to the International Court of Justice for Advisory Opinions</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>in view of</i></p> <p>a) Article VII of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union which provides that requests for advisory opinions may be addressed to the International Court of Justice by the Plenipotentiary Conference, or by the Administrative Council acting in pursuance of an authorization by the Plenipotentiary Conference;</p>	<p>DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A32]</p> <p>Request to the International Court of Justice for Advisory Opinions</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>in view of</i></p> <p>a) Article VII of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union which provides that requests for advisory opinions may be addressed to the International Court of Justice by the Plenipotentiary Conference, or by the Council acting in pursuance of an authorization by the Plenipotentiary Conference;</p>	

<p>b) the decision of the Administrative Council "to affiliate the Union to the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation", and the declaration recognizing the jurisdiction of the Tribunal which was made by the Secretary-General pursuant to that decision;</p> <p>c) the provisions in the Annex to the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation under which that Statute applies in its entirety to any international governmental organization which has recognized the jurisdiction of the Tribunal in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article II of the Statute of the Tribunal;</p> <p>d) Article XII of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation under which, in consequence of the above-mentioned declaration, the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union may submit to the International Court of Justice the question of the validity of a decision given by the Tribunal,</p> <p><i>notes</i></p> <p>that the Administrative Council is authorized to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice as provided under Article XII of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation.</p>	<p>b) the decision of the Council "to affiliate the Union to the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation", and the declaration recognizing the jurisdiction of the Tribunal which was made by the Secretary-General pursuant to that decision;</p> <p>c) the provisions in the Annex to the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation under which that Statute applies in its entirety to any intergovernmental organization which has recognized the jurisdiction of the Tribunal in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article II of the Statute of the Tribunal;</p> <p>d) Article XII of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation under which, in consequence of the above-mentioned declaration, the Council of the International Telecommunication Union may submit to the International Court of Justice the question of the validity of a decision given by the Tribunal,</p> <p><i>notes</i></p> <p>that the Council is authorized to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice as provided under Article XII of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation.</p>	
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<p>RESOLUTION No. 55</p> <p>Review of the Structure and Functioning of the International Telecommunication Union</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>Implemented</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 56</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Juridical Status</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>in view of</i></p> <p>the agreement concluded on 22 July 1971 between the Swiss Federal Council and the International Telecommunication Union to define the legal status of this organization in Switzerland and the associated implementing arrangements,</p> <p><i>having noted with satisfaction</i></p> <p>the Administrative Council's remarks in section 2.2.8 of its Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 47) concerning Resolution No. 64 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),</p> <p><i>instructs the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>to keep the agreement and the manner of its application under review in order to ensure that the privileges and immunities accorded to the ITU are equivalent to those obtained by other organizations of the United Nations family with their headquarters in Switzerland and report to the Administrative Council as necessary,</p> <p><i>requests the Administrative Council</i></p> <p>to report as necessary on this subject to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A33]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Juridical Status</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>in view of</i></p> <p>the agreement concluded on 22 July 1971 between the Swiss Federal Council and the International Telecommunication Union to define the legal status of this organization in Switzerland and the associated implementing arrangements,</p> <p><i>having noted with satisfaction</i></p> <p>the Council's remarks in section 2.2.7.1 of its Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document PP-94/20) concerning Resolution 56 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>instructs the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>to keep the agreement and the manner of its application under review in order to ensure that the privileges and immunities accorded to the ITU are equivalent to those obtained by other organizations of the United Nations family with their headquarters in Switzerland and report to the Council as necessary,</p> <p><i>requests the Council</i></p> <p>to report as necessary on this subject to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.</p>	
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<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 57</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Premises at the Seat of the Union</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>Has been dealt with in a separate document (see Document PP-94/...).</p>
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RESOLUTION No. 58 Rationalization of work	_____	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> A proposal concerning this subject has been submitted by a Member of the Union (see Document PP-94/...).
RESOLUTION No. 59 Limitations in the Use of Working Languages	_____	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> A proposal concerning the use of the official languages has been submitted by some Members of the Union (see Document PP-94/43).
RESOLUTION No. 60 Improvement of the Union's Document and Publications Processing	_____	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> Since the adoption of this Resolution, the Secretariat's regular activities have included the continual improvement of working methods. Given that the continuation of this effort has been included in the draft strategic management plan, and given also the considerable progress already made in this connection, concerning which the Council has been informed and on which it gives an account in its report to the Conference (Document 20, section 2.2.7), it is proposed that the Resolution should not be continued.
RESOLUTION No. 61 The Frequency Management System of the International Frequency Registration Board	_____	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> Implemented

<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 62</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Development of Direct Remote Access to ITU Information Systems</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) the instructions given in Resolution No. 69 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982);b) the reports and contributions by administrations to the Conference on this subject;c) the need for the Union to continue its efforts to improve the services provided for administrations; andd) the increasing opportunities provided by the convergence of telecommunications, computers and other electronic facilities, <p><i>recognizing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) the need to provide policy guidance for the Administrative Council to enable it to take the necessary decisions for execution by the Heads of the permanent organs of the Union;b) the severe pressures on the budget of the Union, <p><i>noting and accepting</i></p> <p>the report in Document 431 of this Plenipotentiary Conference,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A34]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Development of Remote Access to ITU Information Services</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) the instructions given in Resolution 62 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989);b) the instructions given in Resolution 14 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992);c) that information exchange with ITU Members and with the wider telecommunications community is one of the essential means for the achievement of the ITU purposes as defined in Article 1 of the Geneva Constitution;d) that the Bureaux are mandated by the Geneva Convention (CV 178, 203 and 220) to "exchange with members data in machine-readable form"; ande) the increasing opportunities provided by the convergence of telecommunications, computers and other technologies, particularly the increased availability and affordability of worldwide communications and information networks, <p><i>recognizing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) the need to provide policy guidance for the Council to enable it to take the necessary decisions for execution by the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux;b) the severe pressures on the budget of the Union,	
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recommends

that the question of remote access be included in a broader study on information exchange and publication policy with a view to giving a better and more efficient response to the needs of all Members of the Union,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to authorize, within appropriate budgetary constraints, the progressive installation at the Union's headquarters of facilities giving all administrations the opportunity to obtain direct remote access to appropriate information systems;
2. to consider whether it would be helpful to establish a Panel of Experts from administrations to assist the Council and the permanent organs in developing these facilities,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. in consultation with the other permanent organs, to submit detailed recommendations with proposed cost estimates for the first phase of the installation of direct remote access facilities to the annual session of the Council in 1990;
2. to base the price of the remote access services on policies related to the cost of providing them, giving due consideration to the principle of equal access by administrations;
3. to ensure that these recommendations pay particular attention to the problems that may face developing countries and take full account of the report in Document 431;
4. to use technical assistance programmes to support the related training and technology requirements of the developing countries.

recommends

that the question of remote access be included in broader studies on information exchange and publication policy with a view to giving a better and more efficient response to the needs of all Members of the Union,

instructs the Council

1. to authorize, within appropriate budgetary constraints, the systematic maintenance of ITU information in electronic form accessible as widely as possible and the progressive development at the Union's headquarters and, as much as feasible, at ITU Regional/Area offices of facilities giving all participants in ITU activities remote access to appropriate information services;
2. to seek advice from ITU advisory bodies to assist the Council in developing these facilities and services,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. in consultation with the Coordination Committee, to submit to Council detailed recommendations with proposed cost estimates for the extension of remote access information exchange facilities and services;
2. to base the price of the remote access services on policies related to the cost of providing them, giving due consideration to the principle of equal access by all ITU Members;
3. to ensure that these recommendations pay particular attention to the problems that may face developing countries;
4. to use technical assistance programmes to support the related training and technology requirements of the developing countries.

<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION No. 63</p> <p style="text-align: center;">World Telecommunication Day</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>having seen</i></p> <p>section 2.2.8 of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document 47),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>the interest shown by Members in celebrating World Telecommunication Day,</p> <p><i>bearing in mind</i></p> <p>Resolution No. 46 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), instituting a World Telecommunication Day celebrated annually on 17 May,</p> <p><i>invites Administrations of Members</i></p> <p>1. to celebrate the day annually;</p> <p>2. to take advantage of the occasion to make the public aware of the importance of telecommunications for economic, social and cultural development; to foster interest in telecommunications in universities and other educational establishments with a view to attracting new and young talents into the profession; and to disseminate information on a large scale concerning Union activities related to international cooperation,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A35]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">World Telecommunication Day</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>the interest which the annual celebration of World Telecommunication Day represents to promote the Union,</p> <p><i>bearing in mind</i></p> <p>Resolution 46 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), instituting a World Telecommunication Day celebrated annually on 17 May,</p> <p><i>invites Administrations of Members</i></p> <p>to celebrate the day annually by organizing appropriate national programmes with a view to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- increasing awareness of the vital role of telecommunications to the welfare of humanity;- fostering interest in telecommunications in universities and other educational establishments with a view to attracting new and young talents into the profession;- disseminating information on telecommunication issues and on the leadership role of the Union in international telecommunication affairs;- strengthening the foundations of the Union by encouraging national telecommunication entities and organizations including development and financial institutions of the benefits of becoming a member of the Sectors of the Union;- supporting the main strategic orientations of the Union,	
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<i>instructs the Secretary-General</i> to provide telecommunication administrations with the information and assistance they need to coordinate preparations for holding World Telecommunication Day by Members of the Union, <i>invites the Administrative Council</i> to propose to Members a specific topic for each World Telecommunication Day.	<i>instructs the Secretary-General</i> to provide telecommunication administrations with the information and assistance to coordinate their preparations for holding World Telecommunication Day, <i>invites the Council</i> to adopt a specific topic for each World Telecommunication Day.	
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RESOLUTION No. 64 Condemnation of the Practices of Israel in the Occupied Arab Territories	<p style="text-align: center;">_____</p>	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> It has not been possible to form the committee "with the task of ascertaining the facts concerning Israel's violations of the International Telecommunication Convention". In this connection, see the report submitted by the Secretary-General in Document PP-94/52.
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RECOMMENDATION No. 1 World and Regional Telecommunication Exhibitions and Forums	<p style="text-align: center;">_____</p>	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> A proposal has been submitted by a Member (see Document PP-94/67).
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RECOMMENDATION No. 2 Favourable Treatment for Developing Countries The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),	DRAFT RECOMMENDATION [SG/A36] Favourable Treatment for Developing Countries The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),	
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in view of

- a) the purpose of the Union, which is to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds;
- b) the ever-widening gap between the economic growth and technological progress of the developed and the developing countries;
- c) the fact that the economic power of developed countries is founded on, or linked with, the high level of their technology, which is reflected in extensive and growing international markets, whereas the economies of developing countries are relatively weak and often in deficit because they are in the process of assimilating or acquiring technology,

recommends

- 1. that developed countries should take into account the requests for favourable treatment made by developing countries in service, commercial or other relations in telecommunications, thus helping to achieve the desired economic equilibrium conducive to a relaxation of present world tensions;
- 2. that the classification of countries in one or the other of these economic categories can be based on the criteria of per capita income, gross national income, national telephone development or any other mutually agreed parameters selected from those internationally recognized by the specialized information sources of the United Nations,

recommends further

that Members of the Union make available to the General Secretariat any relevant information on the implementation of this Recommendation,

instructs the Secretary-General

to monitor on the basis of information received from Members the extent to which any favourable treatment has been extended to developing countries by the developed countries,

in view of

- a) the purpose of the Union, which is to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds;
- b) the ever-widening gap between the economic growth and technological progress of the developed and the developing countries;
- c) the fact that the economic power of developed countries is founded on, or linked with, the high level of their technology, which is reflected in extensive and growing international markets, whereas the economies of developing countries are relatively weak and often in deficit because they are in the process of assimilating or acquiring technology,

recommends

- 1. that developed countries should take into account the requests for favourable treatment made by developing countries in service, commercial or other relations in telecommunications, thus helping to achieve the desired economic equilibrium conducive to a relaxation of present world tensions;
- 2. that the classification of countries in one or the other of these economic categories can be based on the criteria of per capita income, gross national income, national telephone development or any other mutually agreed parameters selected from those internationally recognized by the specialized information sources of the United Nations,

recommends further

that Members of the Union make available to the General Secretariat any relevant information on the implementation of this Recommendation,

instructs the Secretary-General

to monitor on the basis of information received from Members the extent to which any favourable treatment has been extended to developing countries by the developed countries,

<p><i>instructs the Administrative Council</i></p> <p>to review the results achieved and take any steps necessary to promote the objectives of this Recommendation.</p>	<p><i>instructs the Administrative Council</i></p> <p>to review the results achieved and take any steps necessary to promote the objectives of this Recommendation.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">RECOMMENDATION No. 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Unrestricted Transmission of News</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),</p> <p><i>in view of</i></p> <p>a) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948;</p> <p>b) the Preamble and Articles 4, 18, 19 and 20 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982);</p> <p>c) the provision of the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) concerning the free flow of ideas by words and images and the declaration on the basic principles, adopted by the XXth session of the UNESCO General Conference, concerning the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding, to the promotion of human rights and to countering racialism, apartheid and incitement to war and the relevant resolutions of the XXlst session of the UNESCO General Conference,</p> <p><i>conscious of</i></p> <p>the noble principle that news should be freely transmitted,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT RECOMMENDATION [SG/A37]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Unrestricted Transmission of News and the right to communicate</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>in view of</i></p> <p>a) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948;</p> <p>b) the Preamble and Articles 1, 22, 23 and 24 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nice, 1989);</p> <p>c) the provision of the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) concerning the free flow of ideas by words and images and the declaration on the basic principles, adopted by the XXth session of the UNESCO General Conference, concerning the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding, to the promotion of human rights and to countering racialism, apartheid and incitement to war and the relevant resolutions of the XXlst session of the UNESCO General Conference,</p> <p>d) the recommendations of the World Conference on Human Rights adopted in Vienna in 1993 namely that the promotion and protection of human rights is a matter of priority for the international community,</p> <p><i>conscious of</i></p> <p>the noble principle that news should be freely transmitted and that the right to communicate is a basic human right,</p>	

<p><i>conscious also of</i></p> <p>the importance of the fact that this noble principle will promote the dissemination of news, thus strengthening peace, cooperation, mutual understanding between peoples and the spiritual enrichment of the human personality, as well as dissemination of culture and education among all people irrespective of their race, sex, language or religion,</p> <p><i>recommends</i></p> <p>that Members of the Union facilitate the unrestricted transmission of news by telecommunication services.</p>	<p><i>conscious also of</i></p> <p>the importance of the fact that this noble principle will promote the dissemination of news, thus strengthening peace, cooperation, mutual understanding between peoples and the spiritual enrichment of the human personality, as well as dissemination of culture and education among all people irrespective of their race, sex, language or religion,</p> <p><i>recommends</i></p> <p>that Members of the Union facilitate the unrestricted transmission of news by telecommunication services.</p>	
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<p>OPINION No. 1</p> <p>Contributions to Defraying Union Expenses</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>See Section 2.2.6 of the Council's Report to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference.</p>
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<p>OPINION No. 2</p> <p>Imposition of Fiscal Taxes</p> <p>Members of the Union recognize the desirability of avoiding the imposition of fiscal taxes on any international telecommunications.</p>	<p>DRAFT OPINION [SG/A38]</p> <p>Imposition of Fiscal Taxes</p> <p>Members of the Union recognize the desirability of avoiding the imposition of fiscal taxes on any international telecommunications.</p>	
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APP-92 Resolutions and Recommendations

<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Provisional Application of Certain Parts of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> Implemented.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Allocation of Work to the Radiocommunication Sector and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> Implemented.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Establishment of Advisory Groups for the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors</p> <p>The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), <i>considering</i></p> <p>a) the need for measures to review priorities and strategies in the Union's radiocommunication and telecommunication standardization activities and to advise the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux;</p> <p>b) that it is desirable to have such measures in place as soon as practicable;</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A39]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Advisory Groups for the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), <i>considering</i></p> <p>a) the need to continue the review of priorities and strategies in the Union's radiocommunication and telecommunication standardization activities and to advise the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux;</p> <p>b) the relevant provisions of the Convention,</p>	

c) the relevant provisions of the Convention which will enter into force on 1 July 1994,

recognizing

- a) that the field of telecommunications is constantly evolving;
- b) that the activities of the Sectors should be continually reviewed;
- c) the importance of the work already commenced on the improvement of working methods in the CCIR and CCITT by the ad hoc Groups established pursuant to their Resolution 106 and Resolution 18 respectively, and the desirability that this work should continue,

resolves

that advisory groups should be established in the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors to:

- review priorities and strategies for activities in the respective Sectors;
- review progress in the implementation of the respective work programmes of the Sectors;
- provide guidelines for the work of study groups;
- recommend measures, inter alia, to foster cooperation and coordination with other standards bodies, with the Development Sector, within and between the two Sectors, and with the Strategic Planning Unit in the General Secretariat,

instructs

1. the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux to organize the respective advisory groups, which shall be open to representatives of administrations, entities and organizations authorized in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of the Convention, and representatives of study groups;

recognizing

- a) that the field of telecommunications is constantly evolving;
- b) that the activities of the Sectors should be continually reviewed,

resolves

that the advisory groups established in the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors should continue to:

- review priorities and strategies for activities in the respective Sectors;
- review progress in the implementation of the respective work programmes of the Sectors;
- provide guidelines for the work of study groups;
- recommend measures, inter alia, to foster cooperation and coordination with other standards bodies, with the Development Sector, within and between the two Sectors, and with the Strategic Planning Unit in the General Secretariat,

instructs

1. the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux to facilitate the organization of the respective advisory groups, which shall be open to representatives of administrations, entities and organizations authorized in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of the Convention, and representatives of study groups;

<p>2. the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993) and the Radiocommunication Assembly (Geneva, 1993):</p> <p>2.1 to establish, and to determine suitable terms of reference and working procedures for, an advisory group in each Sector to review priorities, strategies and progress of work, and to give guidance on the work of each Sector and cooperation with other entities;</p> <p>2.2 to ensure that the respective advisory groups continue the work already undertaken by the ad hoc Groups established by the CCIR and CCITT pursuant to their Resolution 106 and Resolution 18 respectively, and</p> <p><i>further instructs</i></p> <p>the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux to report each year to the members of their respective Sectors and to the Council on the results of the work carried out by their respective advisory groups.</p>	<p>2. the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference and the Radiocommunication Assembly:</p> <p>2.1 to establish, and to determine suitable terms of reference and working procedures for, an advisory group in each Sector to review priorities, strategies and progress of work, and to give guidance on the work of each Sector and cooperation with other entities,</p> <p><i>further instructs</i></p> <p>1. the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux to report each year to the members of their respective Sectors on the results of the work carried out by their respective advisory groups;</p> <p>2. the Secretary-General to report each year to the Council on the above results.</p>	
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<p>RESOLUTION 4</p> <p>Participation of Entities and Organizations Other than Administrations in the Activities of the Union</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p><u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u></p> <p>A proposal has been submitted by some Members (see Document PP-94/...).</p>
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RESOLUTION 5 Management of the Union	_____	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> Implemented.
RESOLUTION 6 Priority Tasks of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)	_____	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> Implemented
RESOLUTION 7 Immediate Action by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)	_____	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> Implemented
RESOLUTION 8 Voluntary Group of Experts to Study the Allocation and Improved Use of the Radio-Frequency Spectrum and the Simplification of the Radio Regulations	_____	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> Implemented

RESOLUTION 9 World Radiocommunication Conference 1993	<hr/>	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> Implemented
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<p>RESOLUTION 10</p> <p>Approval of recommendations</p> <p>The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992),</p> <p><i>bearing in mind</i></p> <p>a) that a World Telecommunication Standardization Conference is to be held in Helsinki in 1993;</p> <p>b) that the Administrative Council has included the holding of a first world Radiocommunication Conference and an associated Radiocommunication Assembly in 1993 in the budget and meeting schedule of the Union,</p> <p><i>noting</i></p> <p>a) that the Union will, at the international level, promote a broader focus on telecommunications in the world economy and society;</p> <p>b) that there should be greater participation by the Member countries in the standardization function, in order to ensure that the adoption of recommendations on radiocommunications and standardization is duly legitimized through approval by a qualified majority,</p>	<p>DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A40]</p> <p>Approval of recommendations</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>bearing in mind</i></p> <p>that the first World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993) and the first Radiocommunication Assembly (Geneva, 1993) have adopted Resolution ITU-T ... and ITU-R 1 respectively, so that:</p> <p>a) recommendations for approval by correspondence are approved by a certain majority of favourable replies;</p> <p>b) a mechanism is established by which a Member which may be adversely affected by a recommendation may raise any concerns with the Director of the relevant Bureau for rapid resolution,</p> <p><i>noting</i></p> <p>that the Union, at the international level, promotes a broader focus on telecommunications in the world economy and society;</p>	
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considering

- a) the statements of the High Level Committee to the effect that it is "of paramount importance that the standardization function become more relevant to developing countries", that "the multilateral coordination of the use of radio needs to be transparent and must ensure fairness and equitable access to the spectrum and orbit resource", and that "developing countries need to be involved in a more meaningful way. Otherwise, the technological gap will widen";
- b) that as the process of preparing and adopting standards is vital to the development of telecommunications, increased involvement of developing countries should be facilitated;
- c) that it is essential that practical difficulties should be resolved in order to enable greater participation by developing countries in the process of preparing and adopting recommendations on standardization and radiocommunications, subject to an evaluation of the results of recommendations 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53 of the High Level Committee,

resolves

- 1. that the first World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993) and the first Radiocommunication Assembly (Geneva, 1993) should review CCITT Resolution 2 and CCIR Resolution 97, respectively, with a view to modifying the Rules of Procedure so that:
 - 1.1 recommendations for approval by correspondence are approved by a certain majority of favourable replies;
 - 1.2 a mechanism is established by which a Member which may be adversely affected by a recommendation may raise any concerns with the Director of the relevant Bureau for rapid resolution;
- 2. that each Director shall report to the next competent conference on all such concerns drawn to his attention,

considering

- a) that as the process of preparing and adopting standards and recommendations is vital to the development of telecommunications, increased involvement of developing countries should be facilitated;
- b) that it is essential that practical difficulties should be resolved in order to enable greater participation by developing countries in the process of preparing and adopting recommendations on standardization and radiocommunications,

resolves

that each Director shall report to the next competent conference or assembly on the experience gained in the practical application of Resolutions ITU-T ... and ITU-R 1,

<i>instructs the Director of the BDT</i> to explore all the possibilities offered by recommendations 50, 51, 52 and 53 of the High Level Committee, with a view to promoting and increasing the participation of developing countries in the preparation and approval of recommendations on standardization and radiocommunications.	<i>instructs the Director of the BDT</i> to explore all possibilities to promote and increase the participation of developing countries in the preparation and approval of recommendations on standardization and radiocommunications.	
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RESOLUTION 11 Duration of Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Union	_____	Note by the General Secretariat: Implemented.
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RESOLUTION 12 Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Meetings of the International Telecommunication Union	_____	Note by the General Secretariat: A proposal has been submitted by a Member (see Document PP-94/64).
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RESOLUTION 13 Improved Use of the Technical and Data Storage/Dissemination Facilities of the Radiocommunication Bureau The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), <i>considering</i> a) the broad range of activities performed by the Radiocommunication Bureau in its technical examination and handling of frequency assignment records and in the storage and dissemination of those data;	DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A41] Improved Use of the Technical and Data Storage/Dissemination Facilities of the Radiocommunication Bureau The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), <i>considering</i> a) the broad range of activities performed by the Radiocommunication Bureau in its regulatory and technical examination and handling of frequency assignment records and in the storage and dissemination of those data;	
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<p>b) that the Master International Frequency Register contains records in excess of five million entries, representing over one million assignments;</p> <p>c) that the Bureau handles more than 70 000 records annually, some of which require significant technical examination and consideration;</p> <p>d) that the Union, through its various services, is required to process, document, store and disseminate records and outcomes of the work of the Bureau,</p> <p><i>taking into account</i></p> <p>a) the sustained efforts made in recent years to improve management of the functions associated with the activities of the Bureau;</p> <p>b) the sustained heavy workload placed on the Bureau;</p> <p>c) the diverse efforts which are required of the Bureau in order to deal with the variety of records, and the resources necessary to fulfil the various types of tasks dealing with technical examination of those records,</p> <p><i>resolves</i></p> <p>that a study shall be initiated into the costs involved in the technical examination of assignment notifications, for various classes of radio stations, satellite networks, etc., including the costs of electronic data storage,</p> <p><i>instructs the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>to carry out such a study and to report on the outcome of the study, including possible ways of minimizing such costs,</p> <p><i>invites the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994)</i></p> <p>to consider the matter in the light of the above report of the Secretary-General.</p>	<p>b) that the Master International Frequency Register contains records in excess of five million entries, representing over one million assignments;</p> <p>c) that the Bureau handles more than 100 000 records annually, some of which require significant technical examination and consideration;</p> <p>d) that the Union, through its various services, is required to process, document, store and disseminate records and outcomes of the work of the Bureau,</p> <p><i>taking into account</i></p> <p>a) the sustained efforts made in recent years to improve management of the functions associated with the activities of the Bureau;</p> <p>b) the sustained heavy workload placed on the Bureau;</p> <p>c) the diverse efforts which are required of the Bureau in order to deal with the variety of records, and the resources necessary to fulfil the various types of tasks dealing with the regulatory and technical examination of those records,</p> <p><i>recognizing</i></p> <p>that the costing studies requested under Resolution 13 (Geneva, 1992) have been initiated, but not yet completed,</p> <p><i>resolves</i></p> <p>that the studies initiated into the costs involved in the regulatory and technical examination of assignment notifications, for various outputs and services, including the costs of electronic data storage, shall be completed as soon as possible,</p> <p><i>instructs the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>to complete the study and to report on the outcome of the study, including possible ways of minimizing such costs,</p> <p><i>invites the next Plenipotentiary Conference</i></p> <p>to consider the matter in the light of the above report of the Secretary-General.</p>	
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RESOLUTION 14 Electronic Access to Documents and Publications of the Union	_____	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> See Resolution 62 (Nice).
RESOLUTION 15 Consideration of the Need to Establish a Forum to Discuss Strategies and Policies in the Changing Telecommunications Environment	_____	<u>Note by the General Secretariat:</u> Proposals have been submitted by some Members (see Documents ...).
RESOLUTION 16 Strengthening of Relationships with Regional Telecommunication Organizations The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), <i>considering</i> a) that there is a need for the Union to cooperate closely with regional telecommunication organizations, given the recent increasing importance of regional organizations concerned with key telecommunication issues; b) that the Union and those regional organizations share common purposes in carrying out regional activities, i.e., that the joint operation of regional projects effectively promotes the development of regional telecommunication,	DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A42] Strengthening of Relationships with Regional Telecommunication Organizations The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), <i>considering</i> a) that there is a need for the Union to cooperate closely with regional telecommunication organizations, given the increasing importance of regional organizations concerned with key telecommunication issues; b) that the Union and those regional organizations share common purposes, i.e., that the close cooperation can effectively promote the development of regional telecommunication, <i>recognizing</i> the enhanced cooperation achieved with regional organizations in the field of spectrum management, broadcasting, standardization and development,	

<p><i>instructs the Secretary-General</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to consult with regional telecommunication organizations on the possibility of cooperation; 2. to submit a report on the results of the consultation to the Council for consideration, <p><i>instructs the Council</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to consider the report submitted by the Secretary-General and take appropriate measures; 2. to report on the results achieved to the next Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994). 	<p><i>instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors</i></p> <p>to continue to develop relationships with regional telecommunication organizations in the specific areas of their responsibilities,</p> <p><i>instructs the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>to regularly report on these relationships to the Council for consideration,</p> <p><i>instructs the Council</i></p> <p>to consider the reports submitted and take appropriate measures.</p>	
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<p>RECOMMENDATION 1</p> <p>Deposit of Instruments and Entry into Force of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992)</p> <p>The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992),</p> <p><i>taking into account</i></p> <p>the desire expressed in the Report of the High Level Committee to enable the Union to adapt rapidly to the changing telecommunication environment,</p> <p><i>considering</i></p> <p>the relevant provision of Article 58 of the Constitution, which provides for the entry into force of the instruments of the Union referred to above on 1 July 1994 between Members having deposited their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession before that date,</p>	<p>DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A43]</p> <p>Deposit of Instruments relating to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992)</p> <p>The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),</p> <p><i>taking into account</i></p> <p>Recommendation 1 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on the Deposit of Instruments and the Entry into Force of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union,</p> <p><i>considering that</i></p> <p>pursuant to provision No. 238 in Article 58 of the Constitution, the instruments of the Union referred to above entered into force on 1 July 1994 between Members having deposited their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession before that date,</p>	
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considering further

that it is in the interest of the Union that the said Constitution and the Convention enter into force on 1 July 1994 between as many Members as possible,

noting

that it is no longer necessary for Members of the Union to take up their respective national ratification, acceptance, approval or accession procedures with regard to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989), which have not yet come into force,

invites

all the Members of the Union to expedite their respective national procedures for ratification, acceptance or approval of (see Article 52 of the Constitution), or accession to (see Article 53 of the Constitution), the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and to deposit their respective "single instrument" with the Secretary-General at the earliest possible date, preferably prior to 1 July 1994,

instructs the Secretary-General

to bring the present Recommendation immediately to the attention of all the Members of the Union by means of a circular-letter, and to recall the contents of the present Recommendation periodically, as he sees fit, to those Members of the Union which, at that time, have not yet deposited their respective instrument.

considering further

that it is in the interest of the Union that all Members of the Union become as soon as possible Parties to the said Constitution and the Convention,

resolves

to invite all the Members of the Union, who have not already done so, to expedite their respective national procedures for ratification, acceptance or approval of (see Article 52 of the Constitution), or accession to (see Article 53 of the Constitution), the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and to deposit their respective "single instrument" with the Secretary-General as soon as possible,

instructs the Secretary-General

to bring the present Resolution to the attention of all the Members of the Union and to recall its contents periodically, as he sees fit, to those Members of the Union which have not yet deposited their respective instrument.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 54-E
1 September 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CONTRIBUTIONS BY UNION MEMBERS

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

In a message dated 30 October 1992 the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, invoking economic reasons, requested that its class of contribution be reduced from 1/8 to 1/16 unit. It also undertook to settle its debt of 231,644.85 Swiss francs over ten years (see Annex 1).

At its June/July 1993 session the Council, in Resolution No. 1036, authorized Sao Tome and Principe to contribute to defraying Union expenditure in the 1/16 unit class with effect from 1 January 1994.

In a message dated 30 August 1994 (see Annex 2), the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe requested:

- 1) that its outstanding contributions for the years 1988 to 1992 (amounting to 169,103 Swiss francs) be transferred to a special arrears account bearing no interest, to be paid off over eight years;
- 2) that the interest on arrears corresponding to the outstanding contributions for the years 1988 to 1992 and calculated prior to September 1992 (amounting to 17,517.30 Swiss francs) be transferred to a special arrears account bearing no interest, to be paid off over four years;
- 3) that the interest on arrears posted to account from September 1992 be cancelled. This interest currently amounts to 27,897.75 Swiss francs.

A statement of the amounts owed to the Union by the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is given in Annex 3.

The Plenipotentiary Conference is requested to take a decision on this country's request.

**Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General**

ANNEX 1



COMPANHIA SANTOMENSE DE TELECOMUNICAÇÕES S.A.R.L

The Secretary-General of the International
Telecommunication Union
1211 GENEVA 20

Our ref: 223/CST/135

30 October 1992

Dear Sir,

We acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1213 Ref. STPSD100/Fi-Debt informing us of our Administration's unpaid contributions and of the consequent loss of the right to vote at all Union conferences, all meetings of the International Consultative Committees and in all consultations conducted by correspondence.

We regret this situation and wish to propose a solution.

As you know, the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is on the list of least developed countries, and hence extremely poor.

Unfortunately, it finds itself in the 1/8 unit contributory class.

Our proposal is as follows:

- a) a change in our class of contribution from 1/8 to 1/16 unit;
- b) settlement of the debt of 231 644.85 Swiss francs over 10 years.

If you agree to this, we would already be in a position to pay off 10% of our debt.

Yours faithfully,

F.J. PAQUETE DA COSTA
Counsellor, Telecommunication Administration

ANNEX 2

Companhia Santomense de Telecomunicações, S.A.R.L.

TELEFAX

To: International Telecommunication Union
Attention: Mr. A. Tazi Riffi
Fax No.: +41 22 733 72 56
From: F.J. Paquete da Costa, Counsellor
Fax No.: +239 12 22651
Date: 30 August 1994 Ref.: 48.ASAD.94
Subject: Payment of the debts of Sao Tome and Principe

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to ask you to submit to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference the following proposals concerning the payment of the debts of Sao Tome and Principe:

- 1) Payment of the contributions for the years 1993 and 1994 by 31 December 1994. At the beginning of August we have remitted 20,000 Swiss francs in partial settlement of these contributions.
- 2) That the outstanding contributions for the years 1988 to 1992, amounting to 169,103 Swiss francs, be transferred to the special arrears account bearing no interest.
- 3) That the interest on arrears for the years 1988 to 1992, amounting to 17,517.30 Swiss francs, be transferred to the special arrears account bearing no interest.
- 4) That the special arrears account for the outstanding contributions for the years 1988 to 1992 be paid off over eight years.
- 5) That the special arrears account for the interest on arrears for the years 1988 to 1992 be paid off over four years.
- 6) That, in accordance with our request of 31 March 1993, no interest on arrears be posted to account as from September 1992 in respect of contributions for the years 1987 to 1992, amounting to 27,897.75 Swiss francs.

Yours faithfully,
(signed)

F.J. PAQUETE DA COSTA
Counsellor

ANNEX 3

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

YEAR	INTEREST		INTEREST	TOTAL	CLASS OF
	(prior to Sept. 92)		(after Sept. 92)		CONTRIBUTION
Swiss francs					
CONTRIBUTIONS					
1987	0.00	0.00	3.974.00	2.698.25	1\8
1988	28.997.00	7.007.50	4.386.20	40.390.70	1\8
1989	29.860.00	5.134.00	4.263.20	39.257.20	1\8
1990	35.240.00	3.727.40	4.747.10	43.714.50	1\8
1991	36.756.00	1.648.40	4.686.40	43.090.80	1\8
1992	38.250.00	0.00	4.093.75	42.343.75	1\8
Total	169.103.00	17.517.30	26.150.65	211.495.20	
1993	38.825.00	0.00	1.747.10	40.572.10	1\8
1994	19.950.00	0.00	0.00	19.950.00	1\16
Total	58.775.00	0.00	1.747.10	60.522.10	
TOTAL					
	227.878.00	17.517.30	27.897.75	272.017.30	



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 55-E
1 September 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CONTRIBUTIONS BY UNION MEMBERS

IRAQ

In a letter dated 7 July 1994, Iraq requested that the interest on arrears with respect to amounts owed since 1990 should no longer be posted to account (see Annex 1).

The interest on arrears posted to account since 1 January 1990 amounts to 55,906.95 Swiss francs (see Annex 2).

The Plenipotentiary Conference is requested to take a decision on this country's request.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annexes: 2

ANNEX 1

From: Iraq Telecommunications and Posts
Division: Planning and Follow-Up/Tariffs
Ref.: TM/321/24963
Date: Muharram 1415 (7 July 1994 AD)
To: International Telecommunication Union
Subject: Amounts owed to the Union

Dear Sir

Further to your letter IRQBD100/FI/DEBT of 10 June 1994, we hereby inform you that, in view of the circumstances arising from the unfair embargo imposed on Iraq, we will be unable to attend the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Kyoto, Japan. Accordingly, we should like to submit a request, which we would ask your Secretariat to include in the agenda of the Conference for consideration. In short, we would request that the Plenipotentiary Conference examine the question of exempting Iraq from the interest which has accrued since 1990 due to our inability to settle the amounts owed on account of the embargo to which Iraq has been subjected. Iraq will take steps to settle its dues when circumstances improve. It should be pointed out that we have in the past proposed to your Secretariat that our dues be settled from Iraq's assets which are frozen in European banks, but this proposal was not supported.

Yours faithfully,

Ghassan Abdul Razak Mostafa
Director-General

7/7/1994

ANNEX 2

IRAQ

YEAR	INTEREST (prior to 1990)	INTEREST (since 1990)	TOTAL	CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION
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Swiss francs

CONTRIBUTIONS

1987	0.00	1.577.40	0.00	1.577.40	1\4
1988	32.298.75	1.948.35	8.852.15	43.099.25	1\4
1989	59.720.00	0.00	18.794.10	78.514.10	1\4
1990	10.480.00	0.00	3.410.85	13.890.85	1\4
1991	73.512.00	0.00	12.669.60	86.181.60	1\4
1992	76.500.00	0.00	8.187.40	84.687.40	1\4
1993	77.650.00	0.00	3.494.25	81.144.25	1\4
Total	330.160.75	3.525.75	55.408.35	389.094.85	
1994	79.800.00	0.00	0.00	79.800.00	1\4
Total	409.960.75	3.525.75	55.408.35	468.894.85	

PUBLICATIONS

1989	1.411.00	0.00	266.75	1.677.75
1990	1.889.00	0.00	231.85	2.120.85
1991	131.00	0.00	0.00	131.00
1992	43.00	0.00	0.00	43.00
Total	3.474.00	0.00	498.60	3.972.60

TOTAL

413.434.75	3.525.75	55.906.95	472.867.45
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**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 56-E
22 September 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 7

Note by the Secretary-General

CONTRIBUTIONS BY UNION MEMBERS

REPUBLIC OF CHAD

The Republic of Chad has requested that the outstanding amounts owed to the Union be transferred to a special arrears account bearing no interest. Chad undertakes to settle its entire debt over a period of 30 years (Annex 1).

It will be remembered that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) decided by its Resolution 53 to transfer the amounts due from the Republic of Chad to a special arrears account bearing no interest.

A statement of the amounts owed to the Union by Chad is given in Annex 2. The statement shows that the new request by the Republic of Chad amounts to 109,508.70 Swiss francs, which the Republic of Chad is proposing to settle over a period of 30 years.

The Plenipotentiary Conference is requested to take a decision on this matter.

**Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General**

Annexes: 2

- For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX 1

N'Djaména, 26 July 1994

From: The Director General, National Posts and Telecommunications Office
Ministry of Communications, Republic of Chad

To: The Secretary-General of the ITU

Our Ref.: 1049/DG-ONPT/94

Your Ref.: TCD ND 100/FI/DEBT 0812, dated 10 June 1994

Subject: Plan for the amortization of Chad's arrears

Dear Sir,

In response to your above-mentioned correspondence, I have the honour to propose below an amortization plan with a view to settling the outstanding amounts owed to the Union by my Administration as at 30 June 1994, totalling 801,597.05 Swiss francs.

A transfer in the amount of 45,597.05 Swiss francs is to be made to the Union today.

Settlement of the balance of 756,000 Swiss francs will be spread over a period of thirty (30) years.

This amount should be posted to a special account bearing no interest.

Please allow me to draw your attention to the fact that the amounts in question relate to contributions owed by my country in some cases for over 20 years, and that it would be difficult for my Administration to reduce the proposed settlement period, given the fact that Chad is currently beset both by war and an economic crisis.

I look forward to receiving word of your agreement in the near future.

Yours faithfully,
(signed)

MYARO BERAMGOTO

ANNEX 2

Statement of amounts owed to the Union at 19 September 1994

Republic Of Chad

Year		Interests on 31.12.1993	Total due Swiss Francs	Class of contribution
CONTRIBUTIONS				
1982	0.00	0.00	0.00	1\2
1983	0.00	37'208.95	37'208.95	1\2
1984	0.00	1'724.80	1'724.80	1\8
1985	0.00	139.10	139.10	1\8
1987	0.00	126.85	126.85	1\8
1988	0.00	1'156.00	1'156.00	1\8
1989	0.00	6'885.75	6'885.75	1\8
1990	0.00	5'781.25	5'781.25	1\8
1991	0.00	2'184.40	2'184.40	1\16
1992	0.00	2'046.90	2'046.90	1\16
1993	0.00	873.50	873.50	
	0.00	58'127.50	58'127.50	
1994	0.00	0.00	0.00	1\16
TOTAL	0.00	58'127.50	58'127.50	
PUBLICATIONS				
1971	1'471.55	3'510.50	4'982.05	
1972	838.50	1'935.65	2'774.15	
1973	2'399.70	4'757.25	7'156.95	
1974	3'074.40	5'592.65	8'667.05	
1975	2'861.10	4'745.25	7'606.35	
1976	2'353.90	3'554.75	5'908.65	
1977	2'443.75	3'347.80	5'791.55	
1978	1'830.65	2'265.40	4'096.05	
1979	1'354.00	1'506.40	2'860.40	
1980	313.00	311.10	624.10	
1981	289.00	255.20	544.20	
1982	208.00	161.70	369.70	
TOTAL	19'437.55	31'943.65	51'381.20	
TOTAL	19'437.55	90'071.15	109'508.70	



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Addendum 4 to
Document 57-E
13 October 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

I have the honour to transmit to the Conference a further letter concerning the above subject received from the delegation of the Republic of Turkey.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

- For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

The Secretary-General
The International Telecommunication Union

11 October 1994

Mr. Secretary-General,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a letter dated 10 October 1994, addressed to you by H.E. Mr. Atay A. Rasit, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Conference.



Delegation of the
Republic of Turkey

10 October, 1994

Mr. Secretary-General,

I would like to refer to the letter dated October 7, 1994 circulated as ITU document (Addendum 3 to Document 57-E) by the delegation of the Greek Cypriot administration of Southern Cyprus, purporting to be the representative of the "Republic of Cyprus". The above mentioned document, like the previous Greek Cypriot letter (Add. 1 to Document 57-E), distorts all realities pertaining to the current situation in Cyprus and contains a number of unfounded allegations against the Turkish Cypriots and Turkey once more.

At the outset, I would like to put the record straight with regard to the Greek Cypriot allegation that the Turkish Cypriot document PP-94/57 (Add.2) was a calculated attempt to politicize the ITU Conference. This assertion is totally false and misleading.

The Turkish Cypriot side strongly believes that the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference is neither the suitable platform nor the opportune time to discuss political issues such as the Cyprus problem. It was with this understanding that we deemed it necessary to write to you on September 23, 1994, trying to put an end to the Greek Cypriot attempts to politicize the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, agenda of which is already being overloaded with technical matters and legal issues.

Although we are not surprised to observe this latest Greek Cypriot attempt to distort the historical as well as current realities of Cyprus in order to deceive an international forum, we are nevertheless dismayed by the fact that it came at a time when the UN Secretary-General is constantly seeking means and ways to revive the Confidence Building exercise between the two sides which was interrupted due to the Greek Cypriot intransigence. We are sure that the delegations attending the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference will not fail to draw the appropriate conclusions from this new manifestation of ill will on the part of the Greek Cypriots towards the Turkish Cypriots with whom they are supposed to reach a mutually acceptable solution to the Cyprus question.

I would be grateful if the views of the Turkish Cypriot side, as a directly concerned party, are brought to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary-General, the assurances of my highest consideration.



(Atay A. Raşit)
Minister of Foreign Affairs
and Defence



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Addendum 3 to
Document 57-E
10 October 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

I have the honour to transmit to the Conference a further letter concerning the above subject received from the delegation of the Republic of Cyprus.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX 1



Republic of Cyprus

7 October, 1994

The Secretary-General
International Telecommunications Union

Mr. Secretary General,

We very much regret that because of Turkey's unfounded and misleading allegations contained in Document PP-94/57 (Add.2) we are obliged to address you once again in order to set the record straight.

The Turkish allegations constitute a well-known and calculated attempt to fully politicize this forum and divert attention from Turkey's crimes committed against Cyprus and its people. The Turkish allegations should be viewed within the context of their long standing policy for partitioning Cyprus as a means for expansion.

1. The allegation that the Greek-Cypriots have destroyed the basis of the existence of the Republic of Cyprus and denied vested rights to the Turkish-Cypriots is repudiated by the Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly adopted since 1964. These Resolutions reaffirm the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and call upon all Member States to refrain from any action which might infringe upon it.

In fact, efforts to destroy the whole basis of the existence of the Republic of Cyprus have been carried out by Turkey since the Republic's establishment and culminated in the 1974 Turkish invasion against Cyprus in utter disregard and in violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

2. The true situation with regard to the allegation of economic and other restrictions imposed to the Turkish occupied area of Cyprus is as follows: After the illegal seizure by Turkey of 70% of the economic resources of the island, leaving 82% of the population with the remaining 30% of the economic resources and a huge refugee problem - one third of its population - the Cyprus Government had to take measures in order to protect the properties of the Greek-Cypriot refugees situated in the occupied area - their livelihood, homes, assets, businesses, hotels, industries, etc. - which have been usurped and illegally exploited by the Turkish occupation forces. All the restrictions referred to, in the Turkish document, are a direct result of the illegal military Turkish occupation of part of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus and the non-recognition by the international community of the pseudo-state set up by Turkey illegally in the occupied area. More specifically the Security Council by its Resolution 550/84 "calls upon all Member States not to facilitate or in any way assist the aforesaid secessionist entity" (i.e. the so called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus").

3. What is more, the United Nations General Assembly in its decision 37/253 (1983) affirms the right of the Republic of Cyprus to full and effective sovereign control over the entire territory of Cyprus and its natural and other resources and calls upon all States to support and help the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to exercise these rights.
4. As regards international assistance, it has been the consistent policy of the Cyprus Government to utilize it for the benefit of the population of Cyprus as a whole. Despite the said continued occupation of part of Cyprus, the policies that are being followed ensure that the Turkish-Cypriots benefit from the external assistance to Cyprus. It is worth mentioning that Turkish-Cypriots are supplied with free electricity from the Cyprus Government, enjoy free water supply, are granted social security benefits, etc. The Turkish-Cypriot community has also since 1974 received its proper share from foreign aid, through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; it enjoys, through the Cyprus Government, United Nations technical assistance; Turkish-Cypriots participate in development projects and receive numerous services, including medical services. Turkish-Cypriots are given scholarships and fellowships granted to the Cyprus Government by other Governments and the international organizations.
5. Turkish allegations for human rights violations: Your attention is drawn to the failure of Turkey to complain of the alleged violations to international organizations such as the European Commission on human rights of the Council of Europe. Both Cyprus and Turkey were members of the Council at the time of the alleged violations and therefore Turkey could have had its allegations verified by one of the most prestigious human rights bodies. Instead it had chosen to make public statements and avoid the scrutiny of a judicial, non-political body.

What is more, Turkey could have co-operated with the above mentioned Commission during the three applications brought by the Republic of Cyprus against Turkey for violations of human rights committed by Turkey in Cyprus and put forward its own allegations, in accordance with the appropriate procedure.

Suffice it to add that Turkey was found, by the European Commission on Human Rights responsible for grave and massive human rights violations in Cyprus, in all three of the applications submitted by the Republic of Cyprus.

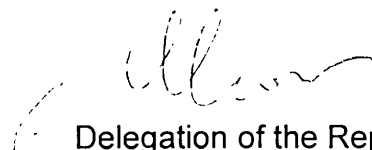
6. The Turkish document (PP-94/57 (Add.2)) seeks also to obscure the issue of large-scale demographic manipulation by Turkey, which has authorised and encouraged settlement of more than 90,000 settlers from the Turkish mainland in the occupied part of Cyprus. The settlers are not merely "labourers" or migrant workers, but are persons planted in the occupied area to alter the population ratio in the island and to ensure Turkey's control. This demographic manipulation has been the subject of examination and report of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

7. As to which side impedes the solution of the Cyprus problem, I will once again refer you to document PP-94/57 (Add.1). Suffice it to repeat here that it is the United Nations Secretary-General himself who confirms the lack of political will of the Turkish side all these years. It should be said that the Turkish side refuses to abide by the UN. Resolutions on Cyprus and that only very recently the so-called "Parliamentary Assembly" of the occupied part of Cyprus has decided to abandon federation as the basis for negotiations and pursue the integration of the occupied part with Turkey. This "decision" was immediately supported by the Turkish Government and the Turkish-Cypriot leadership.

Mr. Secretary-General,

The issue of the integration of the telecommunication network of the occupied part of Cyprus to that of Turkey has been already fully explained in the documents submitted to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference by the Government of Cyprus. The position set out in these documents is based on the pronouncement of the international community expressed in its many Resolutions and Reports on Cyprus. We would only, therefore, express the hope that the Conference will examine the issue on its merits, without any unnecessary politicization, by applying international law and the rules of the International Telecommunications Union.

We should be grateful if the text of this letter is circulated as a document of the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference.



Delegation of the Republic of Cyprus



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Addendum 2 to
Document 57-E
28 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

I have the honour to transmit to the Conference a further letter concerning the above subject received from the delegation of the Republic of Turkey.

**Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General**

Annex: 1

- For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX 1

**The Secretary-General
The International Telecommunication Union**

27 September 1994

Mr. Secretary-General,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a letter dated 23 September 1994, addressed to you by H.E. Mr. Atay A. Rasit, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Conference.

Delegation of the Republic of Turkey

TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENCE

(Lefkosa via Mersin-10, Turkey)

23 September 1994

Mr. Secretary-General,

I would like to refer to the letter, dated 19 September 1994 circulated as an ITU document (Addendum 1 to Document 57) by the delegation of the Greek Cypriot Administration of Southern Cyprus, purporting to be the representative of the "Republic of Cyprus". I have noted that the letter in question distorts all realities pertaining to the situation in Cyprus and contains a number of unfounded allegations against the Turkish Cypriots and Turkey. In this connection, I would like to draw to your attention to the following:

At the outset, I would like to put the record straight with regard to the historical background to the Cyprus question. As you are well aware, the "Republic of Cyprus" was founded in 1960 in accordance with the international Cyprus treaties, when the British Government relinquished the sovereignty of Cyprus to the two politically equal co-founder partners - the Turkish Cypriot and the Greek Cypriot peoples. The legitimacy of the 1960 Republic lay in the joint presence and effective participation of both sides in all the organs of the State. None of the parties had the right to rule the other, nor could any of them assume the right to be the Government of the whole island in the absence of the other in all the organs of the State and its Government. Indeed, the *raison d'être* of the founding of this partnership Republic was that one community would not dominate the other. The relationship of the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot partners was not of a majority and minority but, as underlined by the UN Secretary-General in his report of 8 March 1990 to the Security Council, of political equality of the two component units or communities.

The Cyprus problem arose in December 1963 when the Greek Cypriot side attacked the Turkish Cypriots with the aim of destroying the partnership state and imposing in its place a Greek Cypriot Republic in which Turkish Cypriots would be treated as a minority, the ultimate aim being to annex the island to Greece (Enosis).

The Turkish Cypriot partner did not accept this attempted take-over of the bi-national partnership state by the Greek Cypriot side and, through its national resistance, prevented the Greek Cypriot side from extending its authority over the Turkish Cypriot partner. In consequence, since December 1963 there has not been a joint administration in the island. Each side has ruled itself while the Greek Cypriot side has continued with the false pretence that it is "the legitimate Government of Cyprus".

Having made the above clarifications about the historical background to the Cyprus problem, I would like to go into the substance of the Greek Cypriot letter in question and the allegations contained therein.

The said letter purports to accuse Turkey of human rights violations in Cyprus. Those of us who are familiar with the events of the recent past in Cyprus know perfectly well that the Greek Cypriots are the last people to accuse anybody of human rights violations. In the genocidal attacks launched against the Turkish Cypriots during 1963-1974, not only did the Greek Cypriots drive the Turkish

Cypriot population out of their homes and properties (some 30 000 people) in 103 villages, but also engaged in brutal mass killings in many villages throughout Cyprus. During this period, even the basic human rights and freedoms of the Turkish Cypriots were violated by the Greek Cypriot administration which imposed severe restrictions on the Turkish Cypriot enclaves and curtailed all efforts to revive the Turkish Cypriot economy by waging a war of attrition against them. The savagery and ferocious nature of these attacks, which continued intermittently, until 1974, have been recorded in periodic reports issued by the United Nations as well as in foreign press reports.

The Turkish intervention which followed the Greek-Greek Cypriot coup in 1974 was inevitable in the face of the open aggression against Cyprus and the threat posed against the security of the Turkish Cypriots by Greek and Greek Cypriot forces which were poised to overrun Turkish Cypriot areas in a matter of days and carry out their extermination plans. The Greek invasion of Cyprus was thwarted by the timely intervention of Turkey, which was in accord with the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee. Thus Turkey's intervention in Cyprus brought an end to the systematic human rights violations by the Greek Cypriots and saved the Turkish Cypriots from total annihilation.

As for the allegation of "Turkish occupation", which has been repeated in the said letter, it should be pointed out in this context that the presence of the Turkish forces in Northern Cyprus is a vital security requirement for the Turkish Cypriot people, particularly in the absence of a political settlement. Given the massive arms build-up in South Cyprus, and our experience with the Greek Cypriots during the turbulent period between 1963-1974, there can be no premature reduction in the number of Turkish forces in the island.

The alleged policy of "turkification" in Northern Cyprus is totally unfounded and only aims to misrepresent the realities. The reality is that a limited number of immigrant workers arrived from Turkey, and also from other countries, as a necessary measure in the face of a labour shortage after 1974. In accordance with the relevant legislation in the TRNC, which is in fact identical to the legislation in South Cyprus, some of these people have been granted citizenship after five years of residence. It hardly needs to be stressed that migration of labour and immigration in general are international phenomena affecting all countries, including Northern Cyprus. It is important also to note that the number of people who have resettled in the North since 1974, in accordance with the relevant legislation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, is nowhere near the thousands of Greek mainlanders who have been settled in Cyprus over the years since 1963, and the thousands of immigrants mainly from the Middle East countries who have come to Southern Cyprus since 1974. The alleged number of "settlers", given as 90 000 in the report, is a grossly exaggerated figure as also borne out by the fact that the Turkish Cypriot economy could not in any event support such a number.

The allegation that "there had never been an embargo on the Turkish Cypriot Community" is totally false and purports to gloss over the responsibility of the Greek Cypriot side in perpetuating the inhuman embargo against the Turkish Cypriot people. The fact that there exists an embargo against the TRNC is also acknowledged by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his report on his mission of good offices expounding on the package of confidence building measures (CBMs):

"The Varosha/Nicosia Airport package would bring considerable and proportionate benefits to both communities. For the Turkish Cypriot side, it would mean the lifting for all practical purposes of the economic obstacles which have been weighing so heavily on their community ..."

(Secretary-General's report dated 1 July, 1993; paragraph 47)

The letter in question also accuses the Turkish Cypriot side of "preventing the successful conclusion of the CBM process". The truth of the matter is that when the Turkish Cypriot side expressed its willingness to conclude and sign a CBM agreement, the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr. Clerides, began making public remarks to the effect that "the package of CBMs and the process is dead".

In addition to this, the Greek Cypriot letter refers only to the UN Secretary-General's report to the Security Council, dated 30 May 1994, and fails to mention his letter dated 28 June (S/1994/785) which summarizes the positive developments that took place as a result of the initiative taken and the constructive approach adopted by the Turkish Cypriot side after the submission of the 30 May report. In his letter, the Secretary-General notes that:

"The discussions with the Turkish Cypriot leader between 6 and 16 June registered considerable progress toward agreement on the modalities for implementing the package of confidence-building measures which the two leaders had already accepted in principle."

On the other hand, the persistence of Mr. Clerides, that no changes should be made to the 21 March paper and that the process of negotiations on the CBMs had been terminated, is also reported in the letter:

"However, on 21 June, the leader of the Greek Cypriot community informed me that he would have difficulty in accepting this manner of proceeding, reiterating that he was not prepared to contemplate any change in the 21 March paper or any further negotiation on the confidence-building measures."

The Greek Cypriot side which found itself in a political quagmire, once its bluff had been called with the Turkish Cypriot side's acceptance of the package, has dealt a fatal blow to the CBM process by instigating a ruling of the European Court of Justice on 5 July, which bars European Union member states from importing goods from North Cyprus. Obviously, the above-mentioned ruling of the European Court of Justice makes it impossible for the CBMs to be implemented. The Turkish Cypriot side expects that this unacceptable situation will be urgently redressed.

It is evident that the Greek Cypriot side has no intention to acknowledge our equal political status and partnership rights in any future settlement. Sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity does not belong exclusively to the Greek Cypriot people and administration. The fact is that the TRNC also possesses sovereignty as an independent state with defined territory. Our sovereignty rights as a people over the territory under our administration cannot be challenged by anybody.

The allegation that the "Cyprus Telecommunications Authority" had been refused access and hindered to continue providing services to the TRNC is totally unfounded. This approach shows that the Greek Cypriot side is trying by all means to extend its "sovereignty" over the whole of the island. As it is well known, the automatic link between North Cyprus and Turkey provides a means of communication for citizens of the TRNC. This arrangement was necessitated in the first place by the embargo perpetrated by the Greek Cypriot side against the Turkish Cypriot people since 1963. After 1974, all centres of communication remained in the South of the Green Line, and the Turkish Cypriot community was denied access to these centres and, as a result, the Turkish Cypriots were deprived of all means of communication with the outside world.

In the face of this predicament, the Turkish Cypriot authorities called upon Turkey for assistance in order to overcome this difficulty on an urgent basis. In order to furnish the Turkish Cypriot community with much needed telecommunication facilities, Turkey connected the telecommunication network of the TRNC with that of its own. In this way, the Turkish Cypriot people have been able to establish secure and uninterrupted telecommunication links with the rest of the world. It goes without saying that the infrastructural investments which have been carried out in this area over the years, will provide services for the entire island when the two sides reach agreement on a comprehensive settlement.

I should also like to emphasize, once again, that only the Greek Cypriot Administration has been benefiting from the project assistance granted by the ITU, whereas the TRNC has been deprived of such assistance.

Finally, I would like to stress the need to urge the Greek Cypriot side to refrain from all hostile acts and respect the human rights and equal political status of the Turkish Cypriots. Only then can confidence be built and discussions be fruitful and lead to a just and mutually acceptable settlement.

I would be grateful if the views of the Turkish Cypriot side, as a directly concerned party, are brought to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Atay A. Rasit
Minister of Foreign Affairs
and Defence



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Addendum 1 to
Document 57-E
21 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

I have the honour to transmit to the Conference a letter concerning the situation of telecommunication facilities received from the Republic of Cyprus.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

- For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.



Republic of Cyprus

19 September, 1994

The Secretary-General

The International Telecommunication Union

Mr. Secretary-General,

We would like to refer to the letter, dated 11 August 1994 (Annex 5 to Document 57), of the Permanent Representative of Turkey in Geneva and its enclosure, and before going into its substance make the following two clarifications:

- a. The Republic of Cyprus and its Government have been consistently recognised by all international organisations and in all international fora. Cyprus is a Member state of the United Nations and its specialised agencies, including the ITU, as well as of other international organisations such as the Commonwealth, the Council of Europe and the CSCE. The Government of Cyprus is fully recognised by all members of these Organisations, with the sole exception of Turkey, i.e. the power occupying nearly 40% of the Republic's territory. The independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as the legality of its Government have been reaffirmed by numerous resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, notably Resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984).

The insistence, therefore, of the Turkish side in referring to the Republic of Cyprus and its Government as the "Greek Cypriot Administration", is not only unacceptable and should not be permitted, but moreover it manifests the contempt of Turkey to the norms of international law and to the will of the international community as expressed in the decisions of the United Nations.

- b. In addition, it should be noted from the very beginning that the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" is an illegal entity, referring to that part of the Republic of Cyprus which is under Turkish military occupation since 1974. It should be recalled that following a declaration of a purported secession of the occupied part in November 1983, the Security Council condemned such actions, considered the declaration as legally invalid and called for its withdrawal (Resolution 541). It also called upon all states not to recognise any Cypriot State other than the Republic of Cyprus and not to facilitate or in any way assist the secessionist entity (Resolution 550). Suffice it to mention that once again Turkey, who continues to illegally occupy that part of Cyprus, is the only country to have recognised this pseudo-state in defiance of mandatory Security Council Resolutions.

Having made these clarifications which we consider necessary in view of the content of the above mentioned letter of the Turkish Permanent Representative we would like to go into the substance of the Turkish document and the allegations contained therein.

We categorically reject the allegation that our aim in raising the issue of the integration of the telecommunication network of the occupied part of Cyprus with that of Turkey, is to isolate the Turkish Cypriots. It has always been the position of the Cyprus Government that all of its citizens, irrespective of ethnic origin, enjoy equal rights and are subject to the same obligations arising either from the Constitution and the Laws of the Republic or from international agreements entered into by the Republic. Thus no one can seriously and validly claim that one can derive benefits from international agreements without due respect to the obligations and procedures set out therein.

The route to prosperity for the Turkish Cypriots is not through partition or recognition of the illegal entity, set up in the occupied part of Cyprus, but through co-operation. At this point we should like to reiterate that there has never been an embargo on the Turkish Cypriot Community. On the other hand the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, in line with the rules of International Law and especially Resolutions 541 and 550 of the Security Council, cannot lend any cover of legitimacy to the illegal entity and its actions. It is worth mentioning that the Court of Justice of the European Communities, a highly respected international tribunal, in declaring imports from the so-called "TRNC" in Member states of the European Union as illegal, had concluded in its recent judgement of 5 July 1994, that the Republic of Cyprus was not acting in a discriminatory manner vis-à-vis the Turkish Cypriots.

Basic human rights continue to be violated and denied in Cyprus by Turkey itself. It should be reminded that Turkey has been found responsible for massive and grave violations of human rights in Cyprus by the European Commission of Human Rights. Turkey is violating not only the human rights of the Greek Cypriots but also those of the Turkish Cypriots. Suffice it to indicate that whereas in 1974 the Turkish Cypriots numbered 120 000, twenty years after the Turkish invasion, their number, according to Turkish Cypriot Press reports, has declined to 64 000, due to massive emigration. At the same time, Turkey following a policy of turkification has transplanted to the occupied part 90 000 Turkish settlers to whom properties and homes of forcibly expelled Greek Cypriots were allocated. It should be noted in passing, that the figure of the population of the occupied part contained in the above-mentioned Turkish document is not substantiated by any official census and does not indicate the real number of the Turkish Cypriots or that of the illegal settlers.


The Turkish side claims that the reason for raising this issue of telecommunications with the ITU is to get rid of the Confidence Building Measures (CBMs). This is, to say the least, an amazing allegation. The side that has been preventing the successful conclusion of the negotiations on the CBMs has been clearly identified by the UN Secretary-General himself in his report to the Security Council, dated 30 May 1994. The Secretary-General explicitly confirms in paragraph 52 of the said report that "... the Security Council finds itself faced with an already familiar scenario: the absence of agreement due essentially to a lack of political will on the Turkish Cypriot side". It should also be said that the Turkish side has recently openly abandoned federation and any real effort to reach a solution to the Cyprus problem and concentrated on further promoting the integration of the occupied part of Cyprus with Turkey.

The position of the Republic of Cyprus vis-à-vis the Turkish attempt to integrate the telecommunication system of the occupied part of Cyprus with that of its own, has been explained in detail to you before and it is to be found in Annexes 1(Annexes 1 & 3), and 4 of Document 57 of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-94). Here we would like to summarise the following points:

- a. The Cyprus Telecommunications Authority has been refused access and hindered to continue providing services to the general public within the occupied part of Cyprus by the occupation regime. Even so, it has continued to design its telecommunication infrastructure in such a way so as to be able to provide telecommunication services throughout the territory of Cyprus.
- b. The Cyprus Telecommunications Authority has continued to provide telecommunication services to a number of subscribers residing in the occupied part of Cyprus, who have been allowed to remain subscribers of the Cyprus Telecommunications Authority by the occupation regime.

We would like to conclude, Mr. Secretary-General, by reiterating once again our position that attempts by Turkey to integrate the occupied part of Cyprus in its telecommunication network as a Turkish province, serve only the purpose of preventing the rapprochement between the two communities and further strengthening the barriers of division in Cyprus.

Finally we would kindly ask you to circulate this letter as an Addendum to Document 57 of PP-94.


Delegation of the
Republic of Cyprus to the PP-94



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 57-E
26 August 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

The Council, at its 1994 session, after considering Documents C94/7 + Addendum 1 (see Annexes 1 and 2), decided to bring the situation of telecommunication facilities in the Republic of Cyprus to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference and instructed the Secretary-General to request additional information from the countries concerned (see Annex 3), for which such a request was sent in May 1994.

Following that request, the Permanent Mission of Cyprus and the Permanent Mission of Turkey at Geneva provided the Secretary-General with the "additional information" which is published in Annexes 4 and 5 to the present document.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annexes: 5

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



COUNCIL

Document C94/7-E
18 January 1994
Original: English

GENEVA — 1994 SESSION — (2-17 MAY)

PLENARY MEETING
(8-1)

Note by the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to the Members of the Council a note received from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus at Geneva concerning the "territory of the Republic of Cyprus under Turkish occupation" (Annex 1).

I am also enclosing a copy of the General Secretariat's reply to the above-mentioned note (Annex 2) and, for reference purposes, a copy of the Permanent Mission's note of 10 December 1992 (Annex 3), to which the communication refers.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annexes: 3

- 3 -
PP-94/57-E

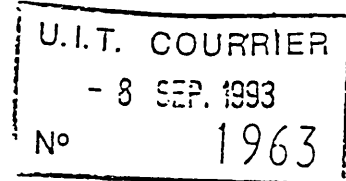
- 2 -
C94/7-E

ANNEX 1



*Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus
Geneva*

485/81



The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union and, further to its Note of 10 December 1992, has the honour to bring the following to the notice of the Secretary-General:

Turkey has completed the installation of and set in operation, as from 31st August 1993, a submarine optical fibre cable system between Turkey and the territory of the Republic of Cyprus under Turkish occupation.

Moreover, Turkey has allocated to the occupied part of Cyprus its country code -(90) and the area code number 392, thus integrating it in the telecommunication network of Turkey, as a Turkish province.

To the
Secretary-General of the
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations

1211 G E N E V A 20

The illegal interference by Turkey, a Member State of the International Telecommunication Union, in the territory of another Member State of the Union, the Republic of Cyprus, is in flagrant contravention of the letter and spirit of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus strongly protests these illegal and provocative acts which are also contrary to the provisions of the Security Council Resolutions on Cyprus and in particular Security Council Resolution 550 (1984), which calls upon all States not to facilitate or in any way assist the illegal entity in the occupied part of Cyprus.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus requests the Secretary-General to take all the action required to ensure that Turkey respects the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus by reversing its illegal interference in the telecommunications network of Cyprus and that it complies with the provisions of the Convention and the purposes of the Union which are, inter alia, to promote the case of telecommunication services with the objective of facilitating peaceful relations and to harmonize the actions of Members of the Union in the attainment of these ends.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus requests further the Secretary-General to bring the above matter to the attention of the Administrative Council of the Union. The Secretary-General is also requested to see that no information communicated by Turkey pertaining to these illegal acts is included in any publication of the Union.

- 5 -
PP-94/57-E

- 4 -
C94/7-E

- 3 -

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union the assurances of its highest consideration.



Geneva, 6 September 1993

ANNEX 2



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Ref.: RM/E

The General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union presents its compliments to the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland and has the honour to refer to the latter's Note verbale 485/81 of 6th September 1993 concerning the installation and operation by Turkey of "a submarine optical fibre cable system between Turkey and the territory of the Republic of Cyprus" as well as the allocation by Turkey of its country code and area code number to "the occupied part of Cyprus". The Secretary-General is requested in the Note "to see that no information communicated by Turkey pertaining to these illegal acts is included in any publication of the Union".

It is to be recalled, in that connection, that the General Secretariat publishes the information included in the Operational Bulletin of the Union on the basis of official notifications from Members, and that the Operational Bulletin is designed to carry such information of an operational character and to be distributed to those departments of an administration or operating agency dealing with the day to day handling of telecommunications traffic. As for the last communication received from Turkey on 29 June 1993, attention is invited to the fact that the text published by the General Secretariat in Operational Bulletin No. 552 of 5th August 1993 (Annex 1) refers to "the introduction of a new numbering plan in Turkey" and that no explicit mention is made to the Northern Cyprus area.

As requested by the Government of Cyprus, the matter, which is the subject of your above-mentioned Note verbale, will be brought to the attention of the next session (1994) of the ITU Council.

The General Secretariat avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Permanent Mission of Cyprus the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 26th October 1993

Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations
Office at Geneva and other International
Organizations in Switzerland
34, chemin François-Lehmann
Case postale 113
CH - 1218 GRAND SACONNEX

ANNEX 3



Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus
Geneva

485/81

4728

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunications Union and has the honour to inform the latter that Turkey has initiated a project under the name "Turcyos-1" for the establishment of a submarine optical fibre cable system between Turkey and the territory of Cyprus which is occupied by Turkey since its 1974 military invasion of Cyprus, with landing points at ANAMUR-Turkey and KYRENIA-Cyprus.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus, the only internationally recognised body to represent Cyprus as Member of the ITU, strongly objects to the illegal intervention to its territory by Turkey, another Member of the ITU, for the provision of the said telecommunications link.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus wishes also to bring to the attention of the International Telecommunications Union that such a project would directly contravene the provisions of the Security Council Resolutions on Cyprus and in particular Security Council Resolution 550(1984) which calls upon all States not to facilitate or in any way assist the illegal authorities set up in the occupied territory of Cyprus.

Secretary-General
International Telecommunications Union,
Place des Nations


1211 GENEVA 20

./.

Cyprus as a member of the International Telecommunications Union kindly requests the Union to exercise its influence towards Turkey to abandon the aforementioned project.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunications Union the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 10 December 1992





COUNCIL

GENEVA — 1994 SESSION — (2-17 MAY)

Addendum 1 to
Document C94/7-E
11 April 1994
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING
(8-1)

Note by the Secretary-General

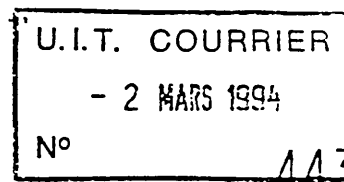
Further to Document C94/7 dated 18 January 1994, I have the honour to transmit to the Members of the Council a letter received from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Turkey at Geneva (see Annex).

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

PERMANENT MISSION OF TURKEY
GENEVA



(49.050)- 529-137

Geneva, 25 February 1994

Mr. Secretary-General,

I have the honour to inform you that an attempt from the part of the Greek Cypriot Administration, aiming at severing the telecommunication facility provided by Turkey to the citizens of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, has been brought to our knowledge.

I would like to specify that the telecommunication system in question was established almost twenty years ago, as an assistance on humanitarian grounds. It will be recalled that the Greek Cypriot Administration imposed on the Turkish Cypriot Sector, a blockade which included telecommunication, as well as air and sea transport. The fact that the Greek Cypriot Administration is aiming at the dissolution of a long-standing telecommunication system to which no effective alternative could be formulated for nearly twenty years is another issue which calls for serious reflection.

Leaving the political nature of the Greek Cypriot intervention to one side and taking up the technical aspect of the telecommunication facility provided by Turkey to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, it should also not go unnoticed that the telecommunication system in question was established on the Island by Turkey alone, without the contribution of any other country or organisation, and that it will serve both the Turkish and the Greek Cypriot communities, once the intercommunal negotiations eventually come to a positive conclusion. From this perspective, the system's current mode of utilisation is of a temporary nature.

./...

Mr. Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General of the
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
1211 GENEVA 20

-2-

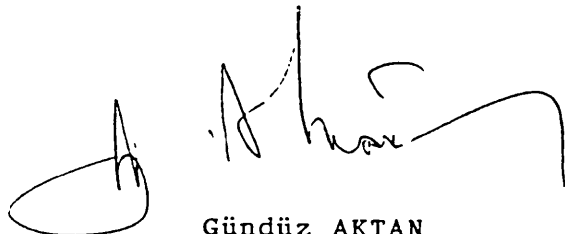
I would also like to draw your attention to the fact that such a politically motivated move is an unfortunate attempt by the Greek Cypriot Administration at exploiting a specialised institution like the ITU for political designs. It is needless to mention that if this attempt proves to be successful, it will set a harmful precedent. Not only would it undermine the technical character of the ITU, but it would also mean its politicisation.

Furthermore, if the Greek Cypriot attempt reaches its aim, it would inevitably have adverse effects on the intercommunal negotiations conducted under the auspices of the UN Secretary General, aiming at finding a just and lasting solution in Cyprus. The advent of such an attempt at a stage where confidence-building measures are being discussed at the intercommunal talks on the Island's future is a clear indication of the Greek Cypriot Administration's negative attitude. We believe that the ITU will not let itself be dragged into this political question.

Moreover, the decision to deprive the whole Turkish Cypriot population of the right to telecommunication is, in our opinion, a responsibility which should not be assumed by anyone.

In view of the above, we earnestly hope that the attempt of the Greek Cypriot Administration shall not yield any result at the ITU Council meeting, scheduled for 2-17 May 1994.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary-General, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Gündüz AKTAN

Ambassador

Permanent Representative

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



COUNCIL

Document C94/119(Rev.1)-E

27 June 1994

Original: English

GENEVA — 1994 SESSION — (2 - 17 MAY)

PLENARY MEETING

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

Monday, 9 May 1994, at 0900 hours

Chairman: Mr. S. MBAYE (Senegal)

Subjects discussed

Documents

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Possible action by the 1994 Council of the ITU concerning Nice Resolution No. 12 in the light of the most recent developments in South Africa | C94/89, C94/DT/11 |
| 2 | World Telecommunication Day | C94/55 |
| 3 | Premises at the seat of the Union | C94/58(Rev.1) |
| 4 | Report on the implementation of the H.L.C./B.A.H. recommendations on management issues | C94/33 + Corr.1 |
| 5 | World Radiocommunication Conference and Radiocommunication Assembly | C94/37, C94/38, C94/39 |
| 6 | Documents to be noted | C94/6, C94/7 + Add. 1, C94/45, C94/49, C94/50, C94/59 |
| 7 | Committee to ascertain the facts concerning Israel's violation of the International Telecommunication Convention | C94/5 |
| 8 | Future conferences of the Union | C94/40(Rev.1), C94/77 |
| 9 | Implementation of APP-92 Resolution 12 relating to the rules of procedure of conferences and meetings of the ITU | C94/54 |

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

5.2 The Secretary-General, referring to Document C94/37, said that following consultations with the Administration of the Russian Federation, it had become clear that the best course would be to hold RA-95 and WRC-95 in Geneva. He suggested that the dates for the Assembly should be 16 to 20 October 1995, and that the Conference should open on Monday, 23 October and end on Friday, 17 November. The CICG had already been booked for those dates.

5.3 The Director of the BR said that the Conference would certainly require the four-week period proposed in view of the number of substantial items on its agenda, including consideration of the report of the VGE. He had originally proposed that the Assembly should start four days earlier, which would have allowed the option of working over two weekends, but that possibility had been ruled out since the Assembly would then have overlapped with TELECOM 95 and delegates would have had great difficulty in finding hotel accommodation.

5.4 The Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the Council agreed to the dates and venue proposed by the Secretary-General as well as to the agenda of WRC-95 contained in Annex 1 to Document C94/37.

5.5 It was so agreed.

5.6 The preliminary draft agenda of RA-95 (Document C94/39) was noted.

6 Documents to be noted (Documents C94/6, C94/7 and Addendum 1, C94/45, C94/49, C94/50, C94/59)

6.1 The representative of Japan, referring to Document C94/6 concerning measures taken for the preparation of the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference, informed the Council that Japan had already sent an invitation to the Republic of South Africa through the appropriate diplomatic channels.

6.2 The representative of Algeria, referring to § 1.3 of the same document, suggested that a list of the liberation organizations concerned should be included.

6.3 The representative of Greece said that the information contained in Document C94/7 and its Addendum, namely, communications received from the Permanent Missions of the Republic of Cyprus and Turkey, seemed incomplete. In order to avoid any misunderstanding of the issues at stake, the countries concerned should be requested to provide further information before the matter was brought to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

6.4 The Chairman took it that the Council had no objection and that the Secretary-General would seek to obtain additional information for the document for Kyoto.

6.5 The representative of Morocco understood the Chairman's summing up to mean that Document C94/7 would be supplemented and submitted to the Conference as a document from the Council. In that case, the document would have to be adopted by the Council. However, the Council could in no way adopt the document in question, since it was a unilateral statement by an administration; it was up to that administration to submit its statement to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

6.6 The representative of Pakistan observed that the Council was not in a position to request such information from the concerned countries and that the Council should only take note of Document C94/7 and its Addendum.

6.7 The Chairman confirmed that the Secretary-General would seek additional information and refer the matter to the Plenipotentiary Conference, which was the competent body to deal with such issues.

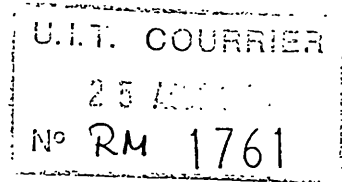
6.8 Subject to those comments, Documents C94/6, C94/7 and Addendum 1, C94/45, C94/49, C94/50 and C94/59 were noted.

ANNEX 4



*Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus
Geneva*

485/81



The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland, presents its compliments to the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union and with reference to his letter of 24 May 1994, ref.: PME, has the honour to provide the Secretary General with the following information:

1. The sole, legal and Internationally recognised Government of the Republic of Cyprus, a Member State of the International Telecommunication Union, strongly protests for the illegal intervention of Turkey in the telecommunication affairs of Cyprus. This intervention runs contrary to the purposes of the Union which, inter alia provide for the maintenance and extension of International cooperation between all members of the Union and the promotion of the use of telecommunication services with the objective of facilitating peaceful relations (Article 1 of the Constitution).
2. More precisely, it should be noted that as a consequence of the Turkish invasion of 1974 and the military occupation of 37% of the territory of Cyprus, Turkey has also illegally occupied the one third of the telecommunications network and facilities of the Cyprus Telecommunications Authority and has illegally been providing telecommunication services to the occupied area ever since.
3. To this end, Turkey has allocated to the so-called "Turkish Republic of the Northern Cyprus" its own country code "90" and the area code "392", thus integrating it in its own telecommunication network as a Turkish province and has been advertising so by informing other Member States of the Union accordingly.

To the
Secretary General
of the International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations

1211 GENEVA 20

4. Suffice to note that the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" is the occupied part of Cyprus which has been condemned as illegal and non-existent by the Security Council in its Resolutions 541/1983 and 550/1984. No International Organization or State, with the exception of Turkey, has recognised the pseudo-state.
5. The country code "90" has been issued by the International Telecommunication Union for the benefit of Turkey alone, and therefore its use to access parts of another country occupied by Turkey technically creates confusion amongst Administrations and subscribers worldwide, and moreover contravenes the letter and spirit of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union.
6. The Cyprus Telecommunications Authority, appointed under the Cyprus Laws of 1954, as the sole legal entity authorised to provide national and international telecommunication services in Cyprus, has been refused access and hindered to continue providing such services to the general public within the occupied part of the Republic of Cyprus.
7. Even so, the Cyprus Telecommunications Authority has continued for the past 20 years, by allocating and reserving resources, to design its telecommunication infrastructure, its National Numbering Plan and its National Routing Plan in such a way, so as to be able to provide telecommunication services throughout the territory of Cyprus.
8. In fact, the Cyprus Telecommunications Authority has continued to provide telecommunications services to a number of subscribers, residing in the occupied parts of Cyprus, who have been allowed to remain subscribers of the Cyprus Telecommunications Authority by the occupation regime. Such subscribers include the Office of the Vice President of the Republic of Cyprus, Banks, United Nations Services, and Embassy offices of other countries, including that of Turkey itself. This proves the willingness and readiness of the Cyprus Telecommunications Authority to provide telecommunication services throughout the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, thus allowing communication among all the people of Cyprus and promoting, according to the Purposes of the International Telecommunication Union, the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all inhabitants and the use of telecommunication services with the objective of facilitating peaceful relations.
9. In the context of providing services to all inhabitants of Cyprus, it is worth noting that the telecommunications infrastructure in Cyprus is highly developed with telephone density in the territory served by the Cyprus Telecommunications Authority currently above 52% and the digitalization of the National Transmission and Switching Networks exceeds 90% and 65% respectively. Extensive satellite and submarine optical fibre cable systems of the Authority, have established Cyprus as a telecommunications hub in the Eastern Mediterranean region and a centre of technological excellence.

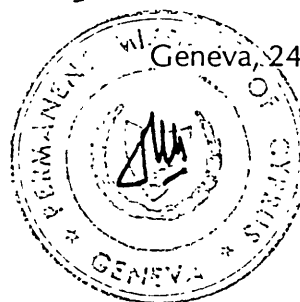
On the other hand, attempts by Turkey to integrate the occupied part of Cyprus in its telecommunications network as a Turkish province, as well as other projects recently undertaken by Turkey, such as the submarine optical fibre cable system TURCYOS, between Turkey and the territory of the Republic of Cyprus under Turkish occupation, can only serve the purpose of maintaining isolation, preventing and depriving the inhabitants of Cyprus, both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, to freely communicate amongst themselves and with the rest of the world.

It is pointed out that all the above described illegal and provocative interferences by Turkey are also contrary to the provisions of the Security Council Resolutions on Cyprus and in particular Security Council Resolution 550 (1984), calling upon all states not to facilitate, or in any way assist the illegal entity in the occupied part of Cyprus.

Member States are therefore requested to avoid publicising or promoting telecommunication access to the Turkish occupied part of Cyprus, to block all traffic towards these areas via Turkey's telecommunications facilities and discontinue credits, arising under the international accounting system, for such traffic, since at least part of these credits legally belong to the Cyprus Telecommunications Authority.

Member States of the Union have the duty to promote the purposes of the Union enshrined in the Constitution and Convention of the ITU and in particular to promote the use of telecommunication services with the objective of facilitating peaceful relations and to co-operate for the rational use of telecommunication of all kinds. In taking the necessary action, the Members should always comply with the United Nations Charter and the norms of International Law.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General the assurances of its highest consideration.



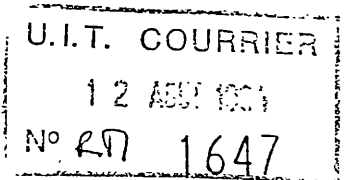
Geneva, 24 August 1994

PERMANENT MISSION OF TURKEY

GENEVA

ANNEX 5

Ref.No.(49.050)- 1934-492



Geneva, 11 August 1994

Mr. Secretary-General,

With reference to your letter no. RM/E 0724, dated 24 May 1994, I have the honour to herewith forward you additional information regarding the attempt by the Greek Cypriot Administration to sever the telecommunications facility provided by Turkey to the citizens of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Meanwhile, it is deemed useful that the contents of my previous letter no. (49.050)-529-137, dated 25 February 1994, be also submitted to the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Kyoto on 19 September-14 October 1994.

As additional information, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the letter dated 1 March 1994 of His Excellency Mr. Atay Raşit, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. My Government is convinced that the ingredients of this letter shall indeed shed light on the issue during the deliberations of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

On the other hand, I would like to express the regret of my Government at the developments encountered during the drafting of the minutes of the recent International Telecommunication Union Administrative Council. As you will recall, the initial version of the minutes of the session during which the attempt of the Greek Cypriot Administration was being discussed does indeed display a certain degree of dissimilarity to the final version that was prepared pursuant to the request for revision that was made to the Secretariat.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary-General, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "G. Aktan", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Gündüz AKTAN
Ambassador

Permanent Representative

Encl. : As stated.

Mr. Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General of the
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations

Enclosure

"Your Excellency,

It has come to my knowledge that, at the instigation of the Greek Cypriot administration of South Cyprus, an item concerning the termination of existing telecommunication facilities between Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus has been included in the agenda of the International Telecommunications Union to be taken up at its forthcoming Council meeting in Geneva, between May 2-17, 1994. In this connection I would like to bring to your kind attention the following :

This latest move by the Greek Cypriot side is part of its long-standing hostile actions aimed at isolating the Turkish Cypriot people economically and politically from the rest of the world through imposition of embargoes and denial of their basic rights. As is known, the right to communicate is a universally recognized human right. The Greek Cypriot administration's attempt to deprive the Turkish Cypriot people of this basic right is indefensible. There can be no legal or moral justification for the Greek Cypriot insistence on having the telecommunication facilities between the TRNC and Turkey severed.

The automatic link between North Cyprus and Turkey provides a means of communication for citizens of the TRNC. This arrangement was necessitated by the embargo perpetrated by the Greek Cypriot side against the Turkish Cypriot people since 1963. After 1974, all centers of communication remained on the south of the Green Line, and the Turkish Cypriot community was denied access to these centers and as a result the Turkish Cypriots were deprived of all means of communication with the outside world.

In the face of this predicament, the Turkish Cypriot authorities called upon Turkey for assistance in order to overcome this difficulty on an urgent basis. In order to furnish the Turkish Cypriot community with much needed telecommunication facilities, Turkey connected the telecommunication network of the TRNC with that of its own. In this way, the Turkish Cypriot people have been able to establish secure and uninterrupted telecommunication links with the rest of the world. It goes without saying that the infrastructural investments which have been carried out in this area over the years, will provide services for the entire island when the two sides reach agreement on a comprehensive settlement.

- 2 -

It should also be noted that only the Greek Cypriot administration has been benefiting from the project assistance granted by the ITU, whereas the TNRC has been deprived of such assistance.

It is clear that the Greek Cypriot administration, by bringing this issue to the attention of the ITU, is once again trying to internationalize the Cyprus problem. This is evidenced by the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration has decided to raise this issue now, although the telecommunications set-up has been in place for 20 years. Greek Cypriot attempts to internationalize the Cyprus issue have continued unabated for many years, but these attempts are especially detrimental now that proximity talks on the confidence-building measures proposed by the UN Secretary-General have begun and an agenda has been accepted. The CBMs are supposed to help create an atmosphere of trust and boost confidence on the island; but the Greek Cypriot side's incessant efforts to curb the rights of the Turkish Cypriot people will only serve to intensify the already prevalent atmosphere of distrust. It is quite evident that the Greek Cypriot stance in this regard runs contrary to the letter and spirit of the current confidence-building exercise. The Greek Cypriot administration's policies in fact point in one direction; that it wants to be rid of the CBMs.

We request that the views of the Turkish Cypriot side, as a directly concerned party, be taken into account when this matter comes up for discussion at the ITU Council meeting and that no action is taken on the Greek Cypriot application which may result in depriving a population of over 170,000 people of its only means of communication with the outside world.

Before I conclude, I would like to underline that the Turkish Cypriot side wishes to find a fair and viable solution to the Cyprus problem. Differences between the two sides remain, but the Greek Cypriot side must first refrain from such hostile acts and respect the human rights and equal political status of the Turkish Cypriots. Only then can confidence be built and discussions be fruitful and lead to a just and mutually acceptable settlement.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

-signed-

Atay A. Raşit"



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document PP-94/58-E
7 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**THE BUENOS AIRES ACTION PLAN FOR THE GLOBAL
DEVELOPMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATION**

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES AND BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS

Pursuant to the wish expressed by the Council at its 1994 session the BDT has carried out an analysis of the implementation of decisions of the WTDC attempting at the same time to achieve an optimum allocation of BDT's regular budgetary resources for the 5 year period 1995-1999.

This document provides background information for Document PP-94/59 (Priorities in the Implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan).

**Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General**

- For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

Introduction

The Buenos Aires Action Plan for the Global Development of Telecommunications (BAAP) was adopted by the first World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC, Buenos Aires 21-29 March 1994) and examined by the Council (June 1994). The Council requested the Secretary-General to review the budget estimates presented in Council document C94/73 and invited the Director of the BDT to submit a document to Kyoto which addressed the issue of implementation of the Action Plan in line with the overall strategy defined by the Buenos Aires Conference.

It is recalled that the BAAP, as adopted by the WTDC, consists of the following three Chapters:

Chapter I: A programme of cooperation among the members of the Telecommunication Development Sector;

Chapter II: A plan of action for assisting the developing countries;

Chapter III: A special programme for the Least Developed Countries (which is embedded in Chapter I and II).

In the document C94/73, a fourth Chapter was added to account for Operating expenditures.

Chapter I

Chapter I includes a completely new activity, the Study Groups. In addition, this Chapter includes Telecommunication Development Conferences and the meetings of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Board (TDAB).

The total budget allocation for these activities is shown in Table 1 and includes funds allocated to the LDC Programme (see Document C94/73 -Chapter III). Table 2 provides a breakdown of the specific cost elements and estimated man/months. It is worth noting that participation in Study Groups, Development Conferences and TDAB meetings is considered to be part of the Special Programme for Least Developed Countries (LDC) and these countries will be the primary beneficiaries of the results of the work of the Study Groups. Thus, the total cost of Chapter I of the BAAP for the 5 year period, excluding operating expenditures (i.e. cost of BDT staff in support of the activities and programmes, management and administration, and costs of UNDP and FIT project execution), amounts to 8.2 million SFr.

Reduction of the budget for this programme could only be achieved by further reducing the frequency or duration of meetings¹ or by reducing the number of fellowships for LDC participants, as the BDT support is already reduced to a bare minimum.

Chapter II

Chapter II of the BAAP includes the following sections:

- * II.2.1 Updating existing programmes and studies
- * II.2.2 New programmes
- * II.2.3 Ad-hoc assistance
- * II.2.4 Execution of UNDP and Funds-in-Trust projects (shown under Chapter IV - Operating expenditures" in document C94/73)

¹ Prior to the next WTDC which will be held in Malta in 1998, two Regional Telecommunication Development Conferences are planned. The Study Groups will hold two global meetings within the study period, the first of which will be held in Geneva during the first half of 1995. The Study Groups are expected to create working parties within its area of competence. Three working parties are anticipated for each Study Group. Working Parties may in turn establish Working Groups at the regional level.

Following the Council's request, the activities of the 12 inter-dependent "new" programmes (Section II.2.2) have been readjusted so as to reflect **regional priorities**, while, at the same time, endeavoring to spread implementation costs evenly over the period 1995-1999.

Annex I provides a more detailed description of the programmes, their benefits and objectives. Table 2 outlines the budget for each programme by year with a breakdown of the specific cost elements. The percentage allocated to each programme for the LDCs has also been estimated and the total is given in Table 1 line B.

The overall budgetary resources proposed are essentially the same as that proposed in Document C94/73. However, the amounts allocated for individual programmes have been modified due to the following reallocations:

- the total budget for each "new" programme includes the allocations made for LDCs participation (refer to Chapter III document C94/73);
- the 120 kSfr allocated yearly for updating of existing programmes and studies (see Chapter II of Document C94/73) has been distributed over the programmes;
- many of the funds for fellowships, initially allocated to programme No.2 (Human Resources Development) for the support of other programmes have been moved to the specific programmes where they are needed. Thus, the allocation for Programme No. 2 is lower than that shown in document 94/73, whereas the budget for some other programmes has been increased accordingly.

The proposed budget, excluding the operational costs (see Chapter IV of document C94/73), for the 12 "new" programmes for the period 1995-1999 amounts to 37'305 kSfr.

Allocation of BDT staff to the various programmes is a complex task, as many staff members will contribute to more than one programme, working as part-time members of several programme teams. More accurate figures can only be provided when some experience has been gained in operating within the new framework of the BAAP. As a first approximation one may assume that the staff costs in support of the programmes are proportional to the budget allocation for each programme. An estimation of man/months is given by activity in Table 2.

Chapter III

A special programme for the LDCs established by the WTDC represents the amount of resources that the ITU Development Sector will devote to the special requirements of these countries, as indicated in Chapter III of document C94/73. These resources are spread over the activities of the Buenos Aires Action Plan to ensure adequate participation of LDCs in the activities of the Plan. Globally, the Special Programme for the LDCs accounts for 66% the BDT budget. However, the real benefit to LDCs is higher than this figure indicates. In fact, such activities as those carried out in regions where there are few or no LDCs (e.g., Americas and Europe) are intended to produce results that are applicable to LDCs in the form of manuals, guidelines, etc. As an example, a working group of the MANDEVTEL project in the Americas region is producing valuable material on management of human resources which is of immediate use by LDCs. The cost of this activity is covered by the budget share of the Americas region and therefore will not show an apparent allocation for LDCs.

Implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan - interaction between and among activities

The purpose of the Buenos Aires Action Plan is to provide a framework for coordinated global action in telecommunications development, based on the priorities of ITU Members and development partners as expressed in World and Regional Telecommunication Development Conferences.

The Study Groups provide fora for decision makers to elaborate and develop consensus on relevant Recommendations and actions at regional and global levels, coordinate studies and review the findings of the 12 "new" programmes. The Study Group and Working Party meetings, themselves, are unlikely to produce any guidelines and tools but are expected to identify issues and questions and to examine and endorse guidelines, tools and studies produced by means of the 12 new programmes. Thus, they will enhance transfer of know-how through exchange of information and contributions to the various Questions. Such contributions will be incorporated in guidelines and handbooks prepared within the framework of the various programmes. The participation of decision makers in the Study Groups will contribute to wider acceptance, dissemination and use of such tools.

The TDAB provides advice to the Director on priority and strategic issues for the Development Sector and, inter alia, recommends steps to foster cooperation and coordination among partners interested in telecommunications development. The membership in the TDAB was a subject of discussion at the WTDC. The result of this discussion are contained in WTDC Resolution No. 9, which recommends that the Director of the BDT consider the possibility to open the membership of the TDAB. The TDAB is expected to meet once a year over the five year period.

The Regional Telecommunication Development Conferences (RTDCs) provide a basis for the elaboration of regional development programmes and for setting the key actions that the ITU-D is called to undertake in collaboration with the regional organizations. Their dual role as fora for discussion of major development issues and as sources of advice and guidance to the BDT make them a fundamental element for enhancing global partnership. Two RTDCs are envisioned over the next period.

The 12 "new" programmes outline strategies and objectives in each programme area and will provide a focus for the work of the ITU Development Sector. Rather than organizing seminars, providing advice, etc. in an ad-hoc fashion in response to requests, such activities will now be carried out as an integral part of the 12 programmes with clearly defined goals and strategies. The underlying philosophy is to use resources available within the budget of the ITU Development Sector in a more efficient way and to leverage a much wider, coordinated effort on the part of the telecommunication community.

The Action Plan refers mainly to coordinated activities of regional and global relevance. It is expected that these activities will be complemented by multilateral and bilateral projects, executed or supported by the BDT and its development partners. The impact of such projects and their contribution to the goals and objectives of the Buenos Aires Action Plan will be greatly enhanced if they are designed and implemented in a coordinated manner within the framework of this Plan. Even though all such projects are not necessarily executed by the ITU, the framework provided by the BAAP will help mobilizing resources and enhance BDT's catalytic and coordinating role.

The Execution of UNDP and funds-in-trust Projects (Chapter IV of document C94/73) will nevertheless continue to be an essential activity of the BDT. The funds (support costs) allocated in the present budget proposal which amount to 3'488 kSfr/year, represent the minimum required for maintaining a workable structure to ensure project execution. Should the delivery of projects increase in volume, the corresponding costs will be defrayed by extra-budgetary resources.

Attachments:

Table 1 - Financial Resources for the Work of the Development Sector

Table 2 - Cost elements of the BAAP

Annex 1 - Buenos Aires Action Plan Programmes

Annex 2- Council Document C94/73

CONFPP-94\000\058E01.DOC

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TABLE 1

Financial Resources for the Work of the Development Sector 1995 - 1999
in kSfr

A. Study Groups, Development Conferences and TDAB

(Chapter I in doc. 94/73)

							LDC share 1995-1999	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total 95-99	Total 95-99	In % of total
WTDC				2235		2235	1360	61%
RTDCs		1835			1105	2940	1785	61%
SG meetings	1035		1035		830	2900	2150	74%
TDAB	25	25	25	25	25	125	62.5	50%
Total	1'060	1'860	1'060	2'260	1'960	8'200	5'358	65%

B. Total all the 12 'new' programmes

(excluding BDT Staff costs)

(Chapter II and III in doc. 94/73)

							LDC share 1995-1999	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total 95-99	Total 95-99	In % of total
Total progr.	7'455	7'505	7'445	7'445	7'455	37'305	19'824	53%

C. BDT staff cost in support of all above meetings and programmes

(Chapter IV in doc. 94/73)

							LDC share 1995-1999	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total 95-99	Total 95-99	In % of total
	15'445	15'525	15'605	15'685	15'765	78'025	54'618	70%

D. Total study groups + 12 'new programmes' + staff costs (A+B+C)

							LDC share 1995-1999	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total 95-99	Total 95-99	In % of total
	23'960	24'890	24'110	25'390	25'180	123'530	79'800	65%

E. Execution of UNDP and Funds-in-Trust

(Chapter IV in doc. 94/73)

							LDC share 1995-1999	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total 95-99	Total 95-99	In % of total
	3'488	3'488	3'488	3'488	3'488	17'440	13'952	80%

F. Overall management and administration

(Chapter IV in doc. 94/73)

							LDC share 1995-1999	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total 95-99	Total 95-99	In % of total
	4'347	4'367	4'387	4'407	4'427	21'935	14'258	65%

G. Total BDT (D + E + F)

							LDC share 1995-1999	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total 95-99	Total 95-99	In % of total
	31'795	32'745	31'985	33'285	33'095	162'905	108'010	66%

NOTE:

- 1) GAS activities are included in the Study Groups and Programmes (point A and B).
- 2) Ad-hoc assistance is included in staff costs under item C.
- 3) Item F includes the Director, Chiefs of Departments and Chiefs of the regional offices.
- 4) Execution of regional projects not financed by UNDP will be carried out within two modalities. (i.e., cost-sharing between the BDT budget and voluntary contributions - e.g., MANDEVTEL or financed by extra-budgetary resources - e.g., SPACECOM).

TABLE 2

	Year	BDT P Staff	Consultants	Documents	Fellowships	Missions	TCDC	Direct Costs	Misc.	TOTAL
		m/m	m/m	Amount	Num.	Amount		Int. + logist.		AMOUNT
Programme 1 Cooperation With The Member States	1995	56			100	550000		260000	26000	1'060'000
Study Groups Development Conference	1996	56		676000	66	310000		828000	46000	1'860'000
TDAB	1997	56		224000	100	550000		260000	26000	1'060'000
	1998	56		200000	51	500000		1010000	50000	2'260'000
	1999	56		562000	100	680000		669000	49000	1'960'000
TOTAL		280	0	200'000	417	2'590'000	0	3'027'000	197'000	8'200'000
Programme 1 Policies Strategies and Financing	1995	48	30	675'000	29	115'130	155'800	29'500	4'544	1'211'000
	1996	48	41.5	933'750	42	166'740	141'910	147'500	7'714	1'541'000
	1997	48	34.5	776'250	69	273'930	103'120	88'500	4'925	1'386'000
	1998	48	35.5	798'750	30	119'100	115'460	118'000	5'304	1'300'000
	1999	48	35.3	793'125	88	349'360	122'740	206'500	7'889	1'623'000
TOTAL		240	176.8	3'976'875	258	1'024'260	639'030	590'000	30'376	7'061'000
Programme 2 Human Resources Management and Development (HRM/HRD)	1995	72	50.5	1'275'000	134	513'580	370'180	192'000	7'710	2'524'000
	1996	72	11	437'000	154	583'780	336'330	108'000	1'630	1'759'000
	1997	72	19	529'500	154	583'780	340'360	108'000	830	1'728'000
	1998	72	21	612'000	154	583'780	284'690	96'000	11'000	1'753'000
	1999	72	13.5	382'500	134	513'580	276'750	60'000	10'640	1'409'000
TOTAL		360	115	3'236'000	730	2'778'500	1'608'310	564'000	31'810	9'173'000
Programme 3 Guidelines for Elaboration of Business Oriented Development Plan	1995	18	13	292'500	10	73'300	25'160		2'040	393'000
	1996	18	4.5	101'250	10	73'300	6'890		1'480	233'000
	1997	18	6.5	146'250	16	117'280	14'280		1'490	356'000
	1998	18	4.5	101'250	12	87'960	6'890		600	199'000
	1999	18	6	123'750	10	73'300	14'280		670	212'000
TOTAL		90	34.5	765'000	58	425'140	67'500	0	6'280	1'393'000
Programme 4 Development of Maritime Radio Communication Services	1995	27	0.75	25'500	19	67'870	78'990		880	241'000
	1996	27	0.75	25'500	22	85'660	99'060		1'780	212'000
	1997	27	0.75	25'500	15	59'550	70'000		230	180'000
	1998	27	1	34'000	14	51'380	78'610		290	189'000
	1999	27	0.75	25'500	20	79'400	47'000		170	175'000
TOTAL		135	4	136'000	90	343'860	373'660	0	3'350	997'000

pp. 94/98-E

- 7 -

TABLE 2

	Year	BDT P Staff	Consultants	Documents	Fellowships	Missions	TCDC	Direct Costs	Misc.	TOTAL		
		m/m	m/m Amount	Amount	Num. Amount			Int.+logist.		AMOUNT		
Programme 5 Computerization of Planning	1995	27	10	236'500		16	150'880	64'320		3'300	455'000	
	1996	27	10	236'500		16	150'880	64'320		3'300	455'000	
	1997	27	10	236'500		16	150'880	64'320		3'300	455'000	
	1998	27	10	236'500		16	150'880	64'320		3'300	455'000	
	1999	27	10	236'500		16	150'880	64'320		3'300	455'000	
TOTAL		135	50	1'182'500	0	80	754'400	321'600	0	0	16'500	2'275'000
Programme 6 Frequency Management	1995	16	3.5	78'750				6'250				85'000
	1996	16	5	112'500		25	125'500	29'320		5'680		273'000
	1997	16	3.25	73'125		20	98'000	4'800		75		176'000
	1998	16	3.25	73'125		25	125'500	29'320		55		228'000
	1999	16	4.75	106'875		45	225'900	30'850		1'375		365'000
TOTAL		80	19.75	444'375	0	115	574'900	100'540	0	0	7'185	1'127'000
Programme 7 Improvement of Maintenance	1995	60	23.25	503'675				113'660		4'665		622'000
	1996	60	8.75	196'875		28	146'440	104'660		6'025		454'000
	1997	60	17.25	388'125	100'650	14	73'220	239'440		10'565		812'000
	1998	60	11.75	264'375		30	156'900	252'700	72'000	4'025		750'000
	1999	60	16.25	365'625		16	83'680	142'240	144'000	3'455		739'000
TOTAL		300	77.25	1'718'675	100'650	88	460'240	852'700	216'000	0	28'735	3'377'000
Programme 8 Mobile Cellular Radio Telephone Systems	1995	19	5	112'500								112'500
	1996	19	4	90'000		44	174'680	24'320		1'000		290'000
	1997	19	5	112'500		54	214'380	40'260		60		367'200
	1998	19	2	45'000		10	39'700	12'380		1'920		99'000
	1999	19	7	157'500		59	234'230	47'700		570		440'000
TOTAL		95	23	517'500	0	167	662'990	124'660	0	0	3'550	1'308'700
Programme 9 Integrated Rural Development	1995	48	7	157'500	73'000			321'000		5'000		556'500
	1996	48	10	225'000	57'000	36	125'000	147'000				554'000
	1997	48	3	67'500		60	208'000	263'000		5'000		543'500
	1998	48	4.5	101'250		60	208'000	190'000		12'000		511'250
	1999	48	3	67'500	96'000	22	184'000	178'000		14'000	11'000	550'500
TOTAL		240	27.5	618'750	226'000	178	725'000	1'099'000	0	14'000	33'000	2'715'750

PP-94/58-E
- 8 -

TABLE 2

	Year	BDT P Staff	Consultants		Documents		Fellowships		Missions	TCDC	Direct Costs	Misc.	TOTAL
		m/m	m/m	Amount	Amount	Num.	Amount				Int.+logist.		AMOUNT
Programme 10: Progress in Infrastructure	1995	17	9.75	189'675	8'430				55'700			2'195	256'000
	1996	17	19.25	396'225	209'832				80'600		32'125	7'218	726'000
	1997	17	8	162'900	88'546				59'580		32'125	5'849	349'000
	1998	17	7.25	163'125	154'024	67	436'390		135'350		98'225	7'886	995'000
	1999	17	7.75	174'375	89'444	20	108'800		48'560		66'100	3'721	491'000
TOTAL		85	52	1'086'300	550'276	87	545'190		379'790	0	228'575	26'869	2'817'000
Programme 11: Information Services	1995	23	10.5	235'125	81'400	15	53'250		24'880			2'345	397'000
	1996	23	10.5	235'125	81'400	13	46'150		31'880			2'445	397'000
	1997	23	10.5	235'125	81'400	37	131'350		33'820			2'305	484'000
	1998	23	10.5	235'125	81'400	10	35'500		14'880			2'095	369'000
	1999	23	10.5	235'125	81'400	15	53'250		24'880			2'345	397'000
TOTAL		115	52.5	1'175'625	407'000	90	319'500		130'340	0	0	11'535	2'044'000
Programme 12: Development of Electronic and Computer Network	1995	21	10	225'000	70'000	46	102'000		205'000			1'000	603'000
	1996	21	6	135'000		30	148'000		331'000				614'000
	1997	21	7	158'000		44	217'000		233'000				608'000
	1998	21	6.5	146'000		44	217'000		233'000			1'000	597'000
	1999	21			71'000	47	317'000		126'000		83'000	2'000	599'000
TOTAL		105	29.5	664'000	141'000	211	1'001'000		1'128'000	0	83'000	4'000	3'021'000

BDT P Staff m/m Allocation	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Study Groups (C.D.E. and F.)	56	56	56	56	56
10 New Programmes	396	396	396	396	396
Execution of UNDP and other projects	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5
Management of Administration	108	108	108	108	108
Ad-hoc Assistance	64	64	64	64	64
	671.5	671.5	671.5	671.5	671.5

** The m/m of the General Service Staff have been distributed over all activities (i.e. Study Groups, Regional Conferences, Programmes, Ad-hoc Assistance, etc.)

The cost of the General Service Staff is included in the budget lines C, D, E, and F, of Table 1.

ANNEX 1

BAAP Programme 1

BUENOS AIRES ACTION PLAN

Programme 1 : Policies, Strategies, and Financing

1. JUSTIFICATION

1.1 Problems to be addressed :

The pace of reform in the telecommunication sector has increased significantly over the past decade. Many countries have privatized their telecommunication operators and others have introduced service competition. As the experience with these new reforms is just a few years old, many policies are still being elaborated and many complex issues need to be resolved. No two countries have followed the same model for reform but key ingredients are emerging, i.e., private sector participation, competition, and, in particular, the need for appropriate regulations which must be adapted to the needs of each country.

Investment in the sector continues to be problematic. As multilateral sources of financing are declining, new avenues must be explored. Experience has proven that the establishment of sound and transparent telecommunication policies and regulations is essential to ensure confidence on the part of operators, investors, and subscribers and thus encourage overall investment in the sector. Adequate national policies are also prerequisites for the development of other programmes proposed in the Buenos Aires Action Plan, e.g., programmes for integrated rural development, broadcasting infrastructure, and for the development of telematics.

All of the Regional Telecommunication Development Conferences adopted resolutions and recommendations which recognised the critical role of telecommunications as an engine for national economic growth, and the important link between regulatory and institutional arrangements and access to financing for infrastructure development. The World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) further highlighted its importance.

Questions 1/1, 2/1, 3/1, and 4/1 of Study Group I and 4/2 and 5/2 of Study Group II, as approved by the WTDC, are relevant to this programme as well as:

- WTDC/94 Resolution 4 (Telecommunications Policies and Strategies)
- WTDC/94 Resolutions 5 ("Buenos Aires Initiative")
- WTDC/94 Resolution 7 (Disaster Communications)
- WTDC/94 Resolution 8 (Telecommunications Support for Protection of the Environment)
- WTDC/94 Recommendation 2 (Development Partnership with International Education Agencies)

In addition, the Council at its 1994 session recognized in the draft Strategic Plan (C94/18(Rev.2) of the Union for the period 1995-1999 that policy and information exchange would be priorities of the Union. The document notes the changes in the restructuring of the sector brought about by the separation of operations from government administrations and by introducing

BAAP Programme 1

competition in the provision of goods and services. Further, the document notes that as a result of these changes the role of the ITU Member Administrations has changed and the ITU must re-align its priorities to accommodate these changes and better meet the needs of its members. By exchanging information and experiences in the restructuring process, the ITU will be able to assist members in making "informed national policy choices regarding infrastructure alternatives, the role of competition, licensing and restructured regulatory regimes". Exchange of experience and information must be added to the "ITU's inventory to strengthen the ITU's partnership role with service providers, equipment manufacturers, private investors and public institutions and other international and regional organizations".

1.2 Situation by the end of the period :

At the end of the period, the programme will result in an increased understanding of the importance of establishing sound telecommunications policies to facilitate overall economic, social, and cultural development. The programme will result in an expanded knowledge of sectoral models and options which can be utilized in the restructuring process.

A new era of regulatory reforms be implemented that ensure a commitment to expansion, increased accessibility of service and improvement in quality of service.

Recommendations will be established by Study Group I using inputs from this programme which will better define relationships between the operator, the regulator, the public and private sector. Decision makers will be more informed about policy and regulatory options that permit them to take decisions in this field as appropriate for their national situations. Investment conditions will be understood which will enable both the investor and the investee to benefit. New avenues for financing infrastructure development will be defined and utilized.

Most importantly a forum will be established in coordination with Study Group I and Programme No.11 to exchange experience, information and expertise.

1.3 Programme beneficiaries :

The beneficiaries for this programme will be the sector as a whole. With the establishment of clearer relationships/responsibilities between and among all actors of the sector (i.e., the regulator, the user and the provider), all parties will benefit.

Administrations will benefit by becoming more self-reliant and able to mobilize domestic as well as foreign resources to increase the effectiveness of the current telecommunication infrastructure. Operators, suppliers and investors will be more willing to invest or provide equipment or services in an environment with clearly defined regulations. Users will benefit from the increased accessibility to basic services, new service development and improved quality of existing services.

2. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this programme is to develop models and guidelines for the harmonization of national policies, regulations, funding, and institutional structures conducive to accelerated and balanced development of telecommunication systems world-wide.

Such policies and strategies would enable all nations in the world to fully exploit all telecommunication tools for sustainable social, economic, and cultural development, for international and regional cooperation, for protection and improvement of the environment, for rescue and relief operations, and for peaceful coexistence. One of the objectives of the programme is to facilitate the exchange of information and experiences between and among members of the ITU Development Sector and other development partners.

BAAP Programme 1

The BDT will continue to provide advice to membership in the telecommunication policy and strategy area and prepare important decision tools for national administrations and operators. The "African Green Paper" on telecommunication and information policies, the "Blue Book" on telecommunication policies produced for the Americas and similar studies that are underway for the Arab States, and the Asia-Pacific region are tangible examples of BDTs efforts in this area. A further step is the assimilation of this information by means of seminars, workshops and regional meetings on policies, strategies and financing, organized within the framework of this programme.

The programme will explore with the donor community all possible sources for investment, including self-financing and investment from both the public and private sectors for network and service modernization and expansion. An information exchange system covering, inter alia, case studies of telecommunication sector reforms and telecommunication laws and regulations will be developed (in coordination with programme 11). Training courses and seminars will be arranged to train national policy makers and regulators in how to implement Guidelines produced by the programmes and the Recommendations approved by Study Group No. 1.

BAAP Programme 2

BUENOS AIRES ACTION PLAN

**Programme 2 : Human Resources Management
and Development (HRM/HRD)**

1. JUSTIFICATION

1.1 Problems to be addressed :

Regulatory bodies and telecommunications entities in developing countries are often lacking staff with the competencies required to cope in the changing telecommunication environment and with the rapidly changing technology, particularly in all areas of management. HRM/HRD activities are required to support all the other programmes of the Buenos Aires Action Plan. The question 5/2 of the Study Group No 2 is particularly relevant to this programme area.

The HRM/HRD programme should be the vehicle for cultural changes in the organization, in relation with training, with HRM/HRD approaches, with Organization Development (OD) processes, with management mentality and style, and as regards computerization.

1.2 Situation by the end of the period :

The programme includes the continuation of the on-going activities of the BDT and their enhancement and the introduction of new activities. The programme will ensure the development and production of standards, models and guidelines to:

- facilitate cultural changes and transfer of know-how;
- train the local staff of the telecommunication organizations; to manage and distribute specialized information and to be pioneer in the establishment/use of distance cooperation and distance learning systems through telecommunications and computers; and
- grant the development of the human potential.

At the end of the period the programme it is expected to have:

- an enhanced set of modern management courseware (including TBT case studies) to train middle and top level managers,
- an enhanced TBT system with standards to develop and use this type of courseware in the training systems of developing countries,
- a reinforced fellowships programme with world wide training needs identification systems to fulfil the needs of developing countries, especially the LDCs
- a global distance learning system to train technicians, organized and running some courses
- an enhanced set of standards, models and guidelines and other support tools which help telecommunication organizations to better define their goals, strategies, objectives and working methods.

BAAP Programme 2

- a global telecommunication university organized by pooling existing resources, working at distance and running continuous education programmes for professionals.
- a series of R & D courses and trained staff from some of developing countries.
- a reinforced direct assistance system to provide support to individual telecommunication organizations in the improvement of their HRM/HRD systems.
- some distance learning programmes to meet the needs of small and medium enterprises in rural areas as part of the integrated rural development programme No 9.
- an enhanced information system on HRM/HRD; Organization Development and Management Development as an "electronic market place" for learning.

1.3 Programme beneficiaries :

The beneficiaries are the telecommunication organizations and individuals because they will improve their performance and thereby contribute to the development of telecommunications in their countries.

Management institutes and other suppliers of conventional, as well as Technology Based Training (TBT) courses will increase the market for their products and services by participating in this programme.

Benefits for participating telecommunication services and equipment providers include possibilities to influence and accelerate telecommunication development in new markets where they will have a competitive advantage due to greater visibility and contacts developed through participation in the programme.

2. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

The long-term goal is to provide human resources, particularly in developing countries, with the competencies and motivation required for regulatory bodies and telecommunication service providers to operate efficiently in the changing telecommunication environment.

These goals also imply that the HRM/HRD programme, besides providing a framework for Coordination of ITU Members' and other development partners' efforts to develop the human resources within the telecommunication sector, should contribute to the development of flexible and open learning systems which particularly address the needs of people and small enterprises in rural and low-income urban areas (see also programmes Nos. 9- Integrated Rural Development, and 12- Development of Telematics and Computer Networks).

Thus, the HRM/HRD programme will contribute to improve the relevance and accessibility of distance education and training offered at regional and global levels and supports current initiatives to bring together academic and R&D institutions as well as other potential suppliers of distance learning in a global effort for the transfer of know-how. In particular, the competent study group and the BDT should continue to play a leading role in the development of models and standards for the co-operative design of flexible, portable and adaptable, modular distance learning programmes as well as standardized management information systems capable of handling both needs for and supply of such programmes, i.e. an "electronic market place" easily accessible by users as well as providers of training courses.

BAAP Programme 3

BUENOS AIRES ACTION PLAN

**Programme 3 : Guidelines for the Elaboration of a
Business-Oriented Development Plan**

1. JUSTIFICATION

1.1 Problems to be addressed :

Following repeated requests from developing countries, and in particular Recom. ATDC-90 / REC2 and ATDC / REC6 from the African RDC, the BDT has engaged a small team of 3 outside experts to elaborate a Master Plan Guide. A draft will be ready by end-September 1994; it will then be critically examined by a Working Group of 5-10 experts from developing and developed countries, who are to provide guidance and advice to the team; it is envisaged that the Guide will be available in final form by end- 1994.

1.2 Situation by the end of the period :

Telecom engineers in developing countries will be able to produce business-oriented National Master Plans, based on the Master Plan Guide, training received through the regional courses and pilot projects, and the various software tools distributed by BDT and development partners. Regional and national telecom training centres will be able to support these countries to maintain this ability.

1.3 Programme beneficiaries :

Administrations; in a wider sense financing institutes, and the general public.

2. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The long-term goal is to enable planning engineers from national administrations to produce and update business-oriented Master Plans. The programme will be implemented by:

- BDT staff and consultants specialised in network planning and forecasting with experience in the areas of technical planning, operation, maintenance and economic feasibility studies;
- national planning engineers to act as counterparts, and to disseminate information within their organisation;
- staff of regional training centres to disseminate information on a regional basis;
- BDT staff and consultants specialised in resource mobilisation to assist countries in finding suitable sources of financing to implement the Master Plans generated by this programme.

To achieve the development objective of the programme, the following activities will be undertaken:

1. development of the guide to elaborate national master plans;
2. preparation of training material;
3. field test to evaluate the Guide in a real situation;
4. if necessary, corrections and/or additions to be made to the contents;
5. translation of Guide and training material to French and Spanish;

BAAP Programme 3

6. organisation of regional seminars to train national counterparts on the utilisation of the planning guide; in view of the large number of countries in the developing regions, instructors from regional ITU-sponsored training centres such as ESMT and AFRALTI should be trained to achieve a faster and sustainable penetration;
7. pilot projects in several countries providing on-the-job training in preparation of Master Plans.

BAAP Programme 4

BUENOS AIRES ACTION PLAN

**Programme 4 : Development of Maritime
Radiocommunication Services**

1. JUSTIFICATION

1.1 Problem to be addressed :

In most developing countries there is a need to improve maritime radiocommunication services in order to increase their shipping activities and develop their trade. Improvements are needed in the services for safety, ship operations, port operations and public correspondence for passengers and crews.

Most developing countries need assistance to implement the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) within the time schedule (from 1st February 1992 until 1st February 1999) established by the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS).

Reference is made to the following Resolutions and Recommendations on the development of maritime radiocommunications:

- Resolution No. 316 (Rev. Mob-87) on technical cooperation with the developing countries in maritime telecommunications;
- AF-RDC/90 Recommendation No.4 on the development of maritime and/or inland waterway radiocommunications in Africa;
- AR-RDC/92 Resolution No.12 on the development of maritime radiocommunications in the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa;
- AS-RDC/93 Recommendation No.1 on the development of maritime radiocommunications in Asia and the Pacific.

1.2 Situation by the end of the period :

At the end of the first five years of the programme it is expected that the situation will be the following:

- (i) Each concerned country will have a balanced master plan outlining immediate remedial actions that can be taken, short, medium and long-term plans for the development of maritime radiocommunication services, including the implementation of the GMDSS, submitted to financial institutions or already financed and being implemented.
- (ii) Each concerned country will have staff who have been trained on maritime radiocommunications planning to the point where they are fully capable of supervising the implementation of the activities called for in the master plan, and who have contributed directly to the preparation of such a plan.
- (iii) Some countries will have implemented their master plans and are providing modern and reliable maritime radiocommunication services.

BAAP Programme 4

1.3 Programme beneficiaries :

The ultimate beneficiaries of this project will be the shipping industry, the international trade and consequently the economic growth of the concerned countries.

The immediate target beneficiaries will be the national authorities, responsible for operating maritime radiocommunication systems, who will have the means of presenting well-prepared master plans to their governments and be assisted in the search for financing and in the implementation of the plans.

2. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The development objective is to provide a framework for the development of maritime radiocommunication services in the concerned countries, which will:

- (i) Provide facilities for the efficient operation of maritime transport systems which are essential for the countries' import/export activities.
- (ii) Provide facilities for the introduction of the GMDSS, to be implemented until 1 February 1999, according to the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS).
- (iii) Promote further use of maritime activities, such as commercial fishing, off-shore oil exploration, tourism, and general transport of people, animals and goods.

BAAP Programme 5

BUENOS AIRES ACTION PLAN

Programme 5 : Computerized Network Planning

1. JUSTIFICATION

1.1 Problems to be addressed :

In many developing countries, the telecommunication infrastructure continues to evolve without adequate and consistent planning. At present, these countries frequently use consultants to carry out most of their planning activities; normally, this does not lead to a transfer of know-how and competence to the developing country, and is therefore not a satisfactory long-term solution for an administration. The need for BDT to provide assistance in telecommunication development planning was confirmed in a number of resolutions in recent telecommunication development conferences, as well as a large number of requests from individual member Administrations for guidance and assistance in this field.

As this situation is clearly not satisfactory to the Administrations concerned, the ITU/BDT has for some time developed computer software (PLANITU) enabling the planning staff of interested Administrations to plan their networks in more efficient ways. ITU/BDT conducts national and regional training courses, typically 2-5 courses per year. Additionally, some of the Administrations previously trained are conducting training for their own staff, and for the staff of neighbouring countries. The software has been provided free of charge to Member Administrations, and is now being made commercially available to private entities.

ITU/BDT has transferred know-how and computer software to about 50 Administrations, with a current waiting list of another 50 Administrations plus about 5 private entities. These organisations require continuous service in this field; software has to be updated and further developed to reflect changes in technology, and the requirements of the users.

1.2 Situation by the end of the period :

Network planning units, trained in computerized forecasting and planning methods, will be established in about 100 Administrations. These Administrations will therefore be able to plan their networks independent of consultants and equipment vendors. Updating of software is regularly carried out by ITU HQ, directly or through regional training institutions.

1.3 Programme beneficiaries :

Primarily, the telecom costumers benefit through lower tariffs and improved service, as the use of sophisticated planning software enables the planner to achieve 10 - 20 % overall savings in the networks, compared to manual methods.

The planning department of the Administration benefits by using tools that improve the quality of the network, and substantially reduce the time necessary to carry out forecasting and planning activities. In addition, the Administration benefits by increasing their independence from outside consultants in the planning process.

BAAP Programme 5

2. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The long-term objective is to develop telecom network planning capabilities in all interested organisations, particularly in developing countries, in order to increase their self-reliance in this field. Participation in these activities primarily reduce network costs; furthermore, it will promote the acceptance of globally standardised tools for telecom network planning, reduce duplication of software development and maintenance, and facilitate co-operation between participants.

The programme will be implemented by

- BDT staff and consultants specialised in computer-aided network planning and forecasting with experience in the areas of technical planning, operation, maintenance and economic feasibility studies;
- national planning engineers acting as counterparts and disseminating information within their organisation.

To achieve the development objective, the following activities will be undertaken:

1. organisation of regional and national training courses to provide planning engineers of interested Administrations with the methodology of Forecasting and Network Planning, and to familiarise them with operating the PLANITU software and hardware;
2. assistance to participating countries in network planning, as required, to develop competence in this field; this normally includes on-the job training, that is executing planning projects under initial guidance of BDT staff or consultants
3. further development and maintenance of PLANITU and related software and documentation, so as to reflect users' requirements as well as changes in telecom and computer technology;
4. transfer of forecasting and network planning software and documentation to interested Administrations;
5. licensing the use of BDT developed software to private entities, in order to generate funds to carry out parts of the programme not covered by the BDT budget, and to make the planning methods of consultants and equipment vendors compatible with those used by the Administrations.

BAAP Programme 6

BUENOS AIRES ACTION PLAN

**Programme 6: Development of a Basic
Automated Spectrum Management System**

1. JUSTIFICATION

1.1 Problems to be addressed :

The radio frequency spectrum is a limited national resource and of strategic importance to the world in general and to nations specifically. While international coordination and regulation have been a feature of the management of the radiofrequency spectrum under the auspices of the ITU, efficient national spectrum management is recognized as a fundamental prerequisite to nations' development of sound radiocommunication infrastructures. The complexity of the problem makes computerization essential.

1.2 Situation by the end of the period :

All Telecommunication Administrations in developing countries will have, by the end of this programme, introduced computerized spectrum management system and have trained their staff on basic automated spectrum management system and established their national spectrum management administration.

1.3 Programme beneficiaries :

The beneficiaries are the Telecommunication Organizations in developing countries and their staff. The programme will provide them with software tools which will enhance the utilization of radio frequency spectrum and its regulation. In this framework, the programme will also provide training programmes for engineers of developing Administrations.

2. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The objective is to assist developing countries in this field in computerizing their spectrum management. A Basic Automated Spectrum Management System (BASMS) is to be developed. Furthermore, it is envisaged to develop in the near future an Advanced Spectrum management System (ASMS) based on the BASMS' functional requirements, to provide increased flexibility and networking capabilities in a multi-user environment. Training programmes on both systems in all ITU official languages will be organized for developing countries. Expected outcomes include: the establishment of national spectrum management units in Administrations; the installation of software for national computerized spectrum management, and the training of staff in computerized spectrum management.

The programme will be implemented by

- BDT staff and consultants specialised in computerized spectrum management;
- national telecommunication engineers acting as counterparts and disseminating information within their organisation.

To achieve the development objective, the following actions will be undertaken:

1. development of basic automated spectrum management systems software specifications;

BAAP Programme 6

2. development of BASMS software and, at a later stage, ASMS software;
3. organisation of regional and national training courses on both systems to provide engineers of interested Administrations with the appropriate computer skills in establishing data base necessary for the national spectrum management;
4. further development and maintenance of BASMS and ASMS software and related documentation, so as to reflect users' requirements as well as changes in telecom and computer technology. Transfer software and documentation to interested Administrations;
5. development of guidelines for computerized radio spectrum management and training programme.

BAAP Programme 7

BUENOS AIRES ACTION PLAN

Programme 7 : Improvement of Maintenance

1 JUSTIFICATION

1.1 Problems to be addressed :

All regional telecommunication development conferences have recognized the need to improve maintenance. Several studies confirm that poor maintenance is a very common cause of congestion in many developing country telecommunication networks. Adequate maintenance organization and materials and spare part management would significantly improve accessibility and quality of the to the networks and, hence, increase traffic and revenues without the need for significant investment. National plans for the improvement of maintenance were elaborated for several African countries within the framework of the PANAFTTEL project. Experience indicates that such plans are necessary but not sufficient condition for improvement of maintenance. To ensure implementation of such plans requires:

- commitment and support from top management
- training and tools, such as handbooks and management information systems (MIS) for those responsible for the organization of the maintenance, restoration of the network and for day-to-day maintenance.

Questions Nos. 2/2 and 3/2 for Study Group 2 are relevant to this programme.

1.2 Situation by the end of the period :

Guidelines and handbooks developed and tested in at least 10 LDCs. A prototype MIS for maintenance developed and tested in these countries and end-users of manuals and MIS from these countries trained. National Plans for the Improvement of Maintenance (NPIM) and implemented in these countries. All this will contribute to improving accessibility of networks, reducing fault rate and fault repair time in the participating countries and, thus, to increasing the revenue. The pilots will provide models for other developing countries.

1.3 Beneficiaries :

The participating telecommunication operators will benefit from better qualified maintenance staff, improved maintenance organizations and management information systems. This will allow the existing networks to handle more traffic and offer better quality of service, which will contribute to generating more revenue. The MIS will also facilitate the production of executive management information and thus contribute to improve overall management and facilitate the production of standardized telecommunication indicators, proposed by the ITU Information Service (Programme No. 11). Improved revenues and better overall management will contribute to attracting more investment for telecommunication development in participating countries. Other countries will later benefit from the guidelines, handbooks and tools developed in the programme.

Advanced telecom operators and private consultant firms contributing to the programme may also benefit from the experience made in this programme and use these in their own organizations as well as when offering their services to other developing countries which may

BAAP Programme 7

follow the models tried out in the pilots. Benefits for participating telecommunication services and measurement equipment providers include possibilities to influence and accelerate telecommunication development in new markets where they will have a competitive advantage due to greater visibility and contacts developed through participation in the programme. Improved revenues will give investors better return on their investment.

2. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of this programme are to improve the maintenance organization, including the Management Information System (MIS) designed to monitor quality of service, handling of customers' complaints and fault repair, and to improve material and spare-parts management in developing countries, as required to reach the quality of service (e.g., call completion rates, fault repair time) presently achieved in developed countries. During the period 1995-1998, it is planned to develop maintenance guidelines, support software and pilot maintenance organizations and centres in some 10-20 countries in developing regions, with priority given to the LDCs.

The experience gained would be shared through regionally organized seminars and through the mechanism of study groups. BDT experts and consultants would assist in the introduction of guidelines and support tools in the participating countries and later in other countries. The participation of telecommunication entities in advanced countries in the development of handbooks and support software will be necessary to achieve these goals initially. BDT experts, particularly those based in the regions, and in some cases consultants employed by the BDT, would provide assistance to individual countries

BAAP Programme 8

BUENOS AIRES ACTION PLAN

**Programme 8 : Mobile Cellular Radio
Telephone Systems**

1. JUSTIFICATION

1.1 Problems to be addressed :

Cellular radio systems are now an established part of many telecommunication networks throughout the world, giving access to mobile communications to millions of subscribers. Knowledge in developing countries about the important technology is rather limited.

1.2 Situation after completion of the programme:

- Available to all Telecommunication Administrations manuals for planning methodology, training material in engineering and design of mobile cellular systems
- Trained engineers in the subject
- An enhanced set of modeling guidelines and other support tools to assist Telecommunication organizations to better plan the introduction of mobile cellular telecommunication services.

1.3 Programme beneficiaries :

The beneficiaries are the Telecommunication Organizations in developing countries and their staff. The programme will provide them with manuals and handbooks on the planning engineering aspects of mobile cellular radio, telephone systems. In this framework, the programme will also provide training programmes for engineers of developing Administrations.

2. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

The programme will prepare manuals through Study Group 2 that would assist in planning and engineering of mobile cellular radio telephone systems; using manuals and handbooks, train engineers from developing countries in the planning and engineering aspects; compile software tools for planning and engineering and provide training programmes on such software tools; assist Administrations in the development of mobile cellular radio telephone systems infrastructure and in the transfer of related know-how. Manuals and handbooks will be drafted by Study Group 2, external experts and BDT staff. Pilot training programmes will be implemented by BDT staff and consultants at the regional level, with fellowships given to LDCs from the BDT budget and possibly from external sources. Training and dissemination of manuals and handbooks will then be ensured at country level by national entities.

To achieve the development objectives, the following actions will be taken and will be reviewed by Study Group 2:

1. development of planning methodology (refer to Question 2/2);
2. organisation of regional and national training courses on both planning and design of systems to provide engineers of interested Administrations with the proper guidelines and manuals to plan and engineer mobile cellular system;

BAAP Programme 8

3. further development of manuals and training material on planning and engineering, guidelines and related software and documentation;
4. assistance to participating countries by way of workshops/seminars/manuals and guidelines/use of software/, as required, to develop competence in this field; this normally includes direct assistance in planning projects under initial guidance of BDT staff or consultants;
5. transfer of relevant software and documentation to interested Administrations.

BAAP Programme 9

BUENOS AIRES ACTION PLAN

Programme 9 : Integrated Rural Development

1. JUSTIFICATION

1.1 Problems to be addressed :

All Telecommunication Development Conferences have recognized the vital need to expand telecommunications to rural and remote areas in developing countries, where often more than 80% of the population live outside the cities. The crucial importance of integrated rural development for sustainable development is also recognized in many other fora and emphasized in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted in 1992 by the UNCED².

It is recognized that there is a great disparity between the developed and the developing countries in access to telecommunications facilities and services which is aggravated by the gap between the urban and rural areas. The most effective way of enhancing overall national development entails the elimination of the huge imbalance between rural and urban populations in terms of living conditions, education and other socio-economic elements. The Integrated Rural Development (IRD) concept covers all human activities in the rural environment and is based on the concerted development of all sectors such as agriculture, education, transportation, health care, etc. A key factor for IRD is represented by efficient telecommunication infrastructure which will, inter alia, foster some degree of rural entrepreneurship.

Rather than attempting to provide telephone lines to a certain percentage of individuals in rural and remote areas, rural telecommunication development programmes should aim at providing access to telematics³ services for whole communities at strategic locations. The proposed programme focuses on the development of Community Telecommunication Service Centres (CTSCs), supporting small and medium local enterprises, tele-working, tele-training, public administration, remote access to health care (tele-medicine), etc., besides the traditional use of telephone. These could be complemented with inexpensive public telephone booths as required.

Concentrating telecommunication services to a focal point in the community will provide the modern information processing and communication facilities which will enhance the competitiveness of local enterprise and enable these entities to cooperate with similar enterprises in different locations. This will also contribute to increasing the demand and commercial viability for telecom services.

Such Community Telecentres could, for example, be located in post, or telegraph offices, where they can serve a population of some 10,000. However, community telecentres alone would not bring about the desired development of small and medium size enterprises (SME). This programme must therefore be integrated into a much wider programme of sustainable

² UNCED = United Nations Conference on Environment and Development which produced Agenda 21.

³ Telematics is here defined as the combination of telecommunication and information technology.
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BAAP Programme 9

community development, including the development of SMEs, education, health and other social services⁴. It is therefore of critical importance that the communities selected for participation also become involved in such coordinated efforts of integrated rural development.

The Question No. 4/2 of ITU-D Study Group 2 is relevant to this programme and so are:

- WTDC/94 Resolution No. 8 (Telecommunication Support for the Environment)
- WTDC/94 Recommendations No 1 (Application of Telecommunications to Health and Other Social Services) and
- WTDC/94 Recommendation No. 2 (Development of Partnership with International Educational Agencies)

1.2 Situation by the end of the period :

A number of community telecentres will have been established in some countries in each developing region as part of a wider coordinated effort of integrated rural development. An evaluation will have been made of the socio-cultural-economic impact of this coordinated effort and, in particular, of the contribution of community telecentres to this development. Models for choice of organization and technology for community telecentres will be available.

Evaluation report and other studies made as part of this programme will be disseminated, inter alia, through Telecommunication Development Conferences and Study Groups organized by the BDT.

1.3 Programme beneficiaries :

The population in the selected communities will improve their living standard through creation of jobs, increased revenues of SMEs, improved education, health care and other social services. National telecommunication operators in the developing countries will benefit from the increase in traffic and revenue generated by the community telecentres. Developing countries will benefit from the experience gained in the pilot projects and have models readily available for introducing the concept of community telecentres in their plans for integrated rural development.

Telecommunication equipment suppliers and service providers in developed as well as developing countries will benefit as the introduction of the telecentres will contribute to developing the huge potential markets that the rural populations in developing countries represent.

2. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

In the long term, the goal is to provide 'community telecentres', serving approximately 10,000 inhabitants and equipped to offer telematic services and support, and public phone booths for all rural communities in developing and, where needed, in developed countries. This will be piloted during the next cycle (1995-1999) by the establishment of community telecentres in some 20 countries in developing regions, priority being given to the LDCs. The experience gained, including an evaluation of the telecentres' contribution to sustainable development, will be disseminated to developing countries through the study groups, seminars, etc. Policy guidelines for integrated rural development will also be produced in conjunction with Programme No. 1.

⁴ Coordinated, for example by the Inter-Agency Committee for Sustainable Development (IACSD).
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BAAP Programme 9

Recognizing the importance of trade and international cooperation, regional programmes will create the critical mass required to bring about and demonstrate the benefits of this concept which are so difficult to realize in isolated country programmes. Networking rural community telecentres, not only amongst themselves but also with telecommunication networks in developed countries, will contribute significantly to sustain this development (see also Programme No. 12 - Development of Telematics and Computer Networks).

BAAP Programme 10

BUENOS AIRES ACTION PLAN

Programme 10: Broadcasting Infrastructure

1. JUSTIFICATION:

1.1 Problems to be addressed:

Unprecedented recent socio-political changes in the developing world, combined with rapid technological progress, impose new requirements for the running of efficient and successful sound and TV broadcasting systems.

At the national level the deregulation trend allows for new comers to apply for broadcasting licenses. This will, no doubt, lead to a redistribution of the advertising revenue amongst well-established broadcasters and new licensees. It will also require urgent replanning of the limited frequency spectrum, designated for the provision of broadcasting services.

Broadcasters from the developing world face increasing difficulties because of lack of or long delays in the approval of new legislation and regulations. In this respect, action will be taken within Programme No. 1 - Policies, Strategies and Financing. The lack of an established regulatory framework, deficiencies in planning methods and tools, insufficient capacity to manage and run efficiently the organization within a market-oriented environment, a minimal number of adequately qualified staff, who are usually overloaded and deprived of the means and opportunities to follow the broadcasting technological revolution are other examples of typical problems in this field.

The broadcasting industry brings together people with widely different specialties and diverging opinions on how to incorporate creative, intellectual, cultural, technological and engineering inputs into a well-functioning organization. Programme makers' visions often conflict with the requirements of the engineering system planners. Optimization efforts and corrective action are taken either too late or never. Some decisions for system rehabilitation are taken on an ad-hoc basis under tight time constraints, and without adequate planning.

Because of lack of resources, developing countries are facing serious difficulties to develop an adequate technical infrastructure to meet the expectations of the public.

The approaches and methods applied by different consultants at times vary to such an extent that broadcasting system planners are left in total confusion as regards the most appropriate solution. The large number of the requests for assistance received by the BDT also confirm the need for a more coordinated assistance programme in this field.

There is a need for PC based planning tools to improve frequency planning at national level. There is also a need for accurate propagation prediction methods in tropical areas, as the methods developed by the Radiocommunication Sector in several cases have been found inadequate in the tropics.

The Questions No. 2/2, No. 8/2 of ITU-D Study Group No. 2 is relevant to this programme as well as Resolutions No. 1, No. 2 of the Buenos Aires Action Plan.

BAAP Programme 10

1.2 Situation by the end of the period :

The programme incorporates some on-going activities, to be supplemented by new ones, and it is expected that, at the end of this period, the programme execution would enhance the planning capacity of nationwide service providers and independent broadcasters.

1.3 Beneficiaries :

The beneficiaries of this programme will be the public broadcasting organizations and independent broadcasting operators, and, in particular, the server managers, engineers and planners, who will benefit from emerging new possibilities for more efficient planning and operation of broadcasting systems. Successful implementation of this programme in rural areas would, in particular, further enhance the benefits offered to the public and individuals by implementation of programme No. 9 - Integrated Rural Development. In this context, the rural broadcasting would be an important component, enabling the least developed countries to reach a threshold of sustainable telecommunication development.

2. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:

The long-term objective is to develop the planning, management and operational capabilities of those broadcasting organizations and independent broadcasting service-providers, particularly from the developing countries, that are willing to increase their self-reliance and efficiency. Focus will be made on assisting the broadcasters from developing countries to develop adequate technical infrastructure, enabling them to fulfill their prominent role in educating, informing and in supporting the economic, cultural and social development.

To achieve the goals indicated above will initially require experts/consultants and the BDT staff in close cooperation with the other two sectors of the ITU, UNESCO, Regional Broadcasting Unions to develop manuals, handbooks, support software and provide training. The cooperation of the Forum Secretariat will be sought for VHF/UHF propagation measurements in tropical areas. The BDT resources allocated for this purpose are, however, far below those needed to provide the assistance required. It is hoped that the excellent cooperation with the non-governmental organization, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, is an example of partnership. The BDT will continue to play a catalytic role in bringing together the various entities, organizations, the broadcasting industry, other consultants and development partners in concerted efforts for sustainable broadcasting development.

The programme will produce guidelines that serve both the nationwide service-providers and the independent broadcasters and, in particular, to develop and test in a real environment, software, manuals and proceedings to improve the planning of the sound and television broadcasting services. The experience gained would be shared by means of regionally-held seminar/workshops organized specifically to ensure a transfer of know-how and to enable an exchange of experience at the national-level.

BAAP Programme 11

BUENOS AIRES ACTION PLAN

Programme 11 : Information Services

1. JUSTIFICATION

1.1 Problems to be addressed :

The telecommunication sector in many countries has undergone dramatic changes in the last decade. In order to analyze the impact of telecommunication policy changes, an accurate, timely, relevant and complete set of information is essential. Indeed, one of the main purposes of the Union, as noted in the Geneva Constitution (1992), is to undertake studies, and collect and publish information concerning telecommunication matters.

All of the Regional Telecommunication Development Conferences (RTDCs) have recognized the growing importance of telecommunications as a tool for socio-cultural-economic development and growth. The RTDCs further recognized the needs of policy and decision-makers for an up-to-date set of statistics to assess the impact and consequences of telecommunications as well as to forecast, set targets and plan telecommunications development.

In response to the recommendations of the High Level Committee and to the Resolutions and recommendations adopted at the RTDCs, the BDT has pursued, with very limited resources, an active policy in establishing a database of telecommunication development information to assist its analysis and policy guidance role. Steps taken include the design and development of the database; close collaboration with regional telecommunication agencies, international organizations and statistical offices to identify, define and share information; and field meetings, workshops and seminars to explain the use and importance of telecommunication indicators. Extensive and close contacts have been established with telecommunication ministries, regulators and operators to collect and exchange information; the benefits of this close collaboration are evident in the response rate of over 90 per cent for the data solicited. Finally, extensive effort has been devoted to verifying and correcting the data and obtaining missing historical data to improve the analysis of how the telecommunication sector has developed.

The activities of the BDT's Information Services Unit have been conducted with very limited resources. While virtually every international agency has a large statistical division, the bulk of the database design, implementation, data collection, verification, analysis, and dissemination of BDT statistics was performed by one professional level staff member with limited regular administrative support. As the coverage has expanded – what started out as regional studies has now reached global dimensions – the work has increased. Similarly, as awareness of the database has grown, the amount of requests for specialized data searching and reporting has increased (over 200 in 1993 alone). The number of queries in connection with the BDT database averages 50 a month. The regional reports were originally envisaged to be produced every four years, but Members have asked for annual updates and expanded analysis and coverage.

BAAP Programme 11

Demand has grown for additional information covering operator performance statistics, tariff, traffic and trade statistics, organizational and regulatory information, and coverage of the equipment market, over and above requests for new indicators, particularly on private sector activities. With the increasing convergence of telecommunications, computers and broadcasting, there is increasing demand to expand coverage to the entire communication sector. The establishment of regulators and corporatization of operators requires more training in the uses and applications of indicators.

1.2 Situation by the end of the period :

At the end of the five year period, the programme is expected to have increased awareness of the usefulness of telecommunications indicators to assess the impact and consequences of telecommunications as well as to forecast, set targets and plan telecommunications development. The quality of telecommunications indicators based on Management Information Systems will be improved and an improved collection and dissemination procedures for indicators will be established.

1.3 Programme beneficiaries :

The benefits of an up-to-date and comprehensive telecommunication development database to different users include:

- 1) ministries and regulators - internationally defined indicators by which to monitor operators, analyze trends in other countries and regions, and make international comparisons;
- 2) operators - to benchmark performance against operators in other countries;
- 3) regional and international telecommunications, economic and financial agencies and researchers - base of data for formulating plans, policy advice and strategy and for investigating the impact of telecommunications on social-economic development.
- 4) private sector - market profiles highlighting investment opportunities.

2. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

The long-term goal of the programme is the establishment of a comprehensive databank of information including broad coverage of the communication sector, organizational profiles, responsibilities and activities; regulatory environments; multilateral and bilateral project assistance; private sector activities and financing indicators, to benefit the worldwide telecommunication community. This will allow the BDT to provide a better range of services and to be more responsive to requests for information from its members and its information services customers.

BAAP Programme 12

BUENOS AIRES ACTION PLAN

**Programme 12 : Development of Telematics⁵ and
Computer Networks**

1. JUSTIFICATION

1.1 Problems to be addressed :

Following the UNCED⁶, the UN Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development (UNPCSD) established the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development (IACSD) with the main objective of coordinating UN agencies' and NGOs' efforts to implement Agenda 21. The UNPCSD offers an opportunity to improve the coordination between such organization and to draw upon the competence, wealth of information and collaborative networks developed by each organizations within its sphere of activity in a coordinated effort towards the goals expressed in Agenda 21. The ITU should contribute to the implementation of these actions within its field of competence and, in particular, assist in the on-going efforts to implement the recommended measures for improving inter-agency information systems and the sharing of information between UN agencies.

The Internet is a striking example of how fast a truly user-driven global network for information exchange (and more) can develop, essentially thanks to the voluntary work of its users. Provided that more people in developing countries get access at a cost they can afford (and develop the skills to use it), this network⁷ would at least provide the answer to many of the needs of telecommunications for sustainable development.

The ITU Development Sector has an important role to play in bringing such networks within the reach of people in developing countries, by improving access to these networks and by contributing to capacity-building. In this context also, the BDT should promote the development of national policies, laws and regulations that open access and information services related to the actions proposed by the UNCED.

The BDT itself also needs a network connecting its field offices for the exchange of information, teleconferencing and videoconferencing.

The Questions Nos. 4/2, 6/2 and 7/2 of ITU-D Study Group No. 2 are relevant to this programme area and so is the WTDC/94 Resolutions No. 8 (Telecommunication Support for Protection of the Environment), WTDC/94 Recommendation No. 1 Applications to Health and Other Social Services and WTDC/94 Recommendation No. 2 (Development of Partnership with International Education agencies).

⁵ Telematics is here defined as the combination of telecommunication and information technology.

⁶ UNCED = the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992) which produced Agenda 21.

⁷ In some locations, electronic mail-based access to networked information is a more realistic starting point than full Internet connection.

BAAP Programme 12

1.2 Situation by the end of the period :

The Regional ITU/BDT offices connected in a network (including ITU headquarters) and adequately equipped with studios and telecommunication terminals and support staff to handle ITU's own needs for Internet connections, e-mail, file-transfer, video, computer, and telephone conferencing. Other UN agencies and national telecommunication Administrations in the countries concerned should have the possibility to use spare capacity of these telematics resource centres.

Research institutes, Government agencies, academic institutions in some countries in each region and community telecentres established under programme No. 9 will have full, or at least e-mail connections to the Internet. A report analysing the impact of the programme in participating institutes, communities and countries will be available.

1.3 Programme beneficiaries :

Through electronic networks (in the future connected through "Information Highways"), the participating institutes and community telecentres in developing countries will be able to access information, distance education, training and know-how of other academic and research institutions, telecentres, public organizations and millions of specialists connected to the networks. In particular, this programme is a necessary complement to the programme No. 9 (Integrated rural development) and will therefore help bring about the benefits identified in the Section 3.1 of that programme. All of this will contribute to sustainable social, cultural and economic development, to improving North-South, South-South and East-West cooperation and foster peaceful coexistence.

Telematics equipment suppliers and service providers in developed as well as developing countries will benefit as this programme contributes to increase their markets. Sponsors will benefit from the publicity which will be given to the pilot projects and to the evaluation reports.

2. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

The long-term goal is to contribute to sustainable, environmentally sound development by facilitating access to information resources available in many countries, and by establishing connections to computer networks from many locations, including rural communities in countries that presently have little or no access to such resources. More specifically, to give decision makers at all levels, researchers and agents of change (and in the longer term, ordinary citizens), including those located in rural areas in developing countries, access to telematic services enabling them:

- to participate actively in global cooperative activities related to the UN Conference on Environment and Development, Agenda 21
- to exchange electronically stored and transmitted data, information, graphics, still pictures and video for the purpose of improving trade, transport, health-care, education and training, etc.
- to participate in conferences (telephone, on-line computer and video)

In the next cycle (1995-1999) the objectives are:

- to connect all BDT field offices in a network which enables communication via electronic mail, and through the exchange of electronically stored multi-media and participation in video conferences. The offices would then function as hubs and training centres for the countries in which they are located and for neighbouring ones.

BAAP Programme 12

- to carry out a globally coordinated regional pilot project for the development of telematics and computer networks in conjunction with Programme No. 9
- to provide an electronic forum (i.e. list service or bulletin board) to allow community telecentres to exchange experiences.

To achieve this goal will require considerable financial, material and human resources. The programme should be carried out in close coordination with Programme No. 9 (Integrated Rural Development) and with all the potential partners indicated below. Specialists in the ITU field offices and specialists in the ITU IS Division should be made available to provide assistance on request to individual countries or organizations. Training could also be organized regionally (using regional telecommunication training centres) and multiplied by nationals in their country.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



COUNCIL

Documento C94/73-E
27 April 1994
Original: English

GENEVA — 1994 SESSION — (2-17 MAY)

PLENARY MEETING
(3.5-2)

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject: **FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT SECTOR (1995-1999)**

2. Purpose Following the decisions adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference - WTDC-94 (Buenos Aires, 21-29 March 1994) the allocation of financial resources of the Telecommunication Development Sector has been revised and is submitted for examination by the Council.	Ref. doc.
3. Background In application of Article 17 of the Geneva Convention the WTDC-94 has decided the establishment of two Development Study Groups and has established the Buenos Aires Action Plan based on 12 programmes and studies in accordance with priorities set up by the Conference.	Art. 17 (Convention)
4. Recommendation The Council is requested to examine the proposed resource allocation for the implementation of WTDC-94 decisions.	
5. Implications The budgetary allocation scheme of ITU-D has been rearranged to take into account priorities set up by WTDC-94 and imply modifications on the 1995 draft budget.	Doc. 94/14 - - -

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

Relationship between WTDC-94 decisions and ITU-D budgetary elements

1. Development Study Groups

The new responsibility entrusted with the BDT are the two Development Study Groups created by the Conference. The Study Groups activities require that the BDT operates as the two other Bureau performing secretariat functions for the two Groups.

In the ITU-D budget prior to WTDC-94 no provision exists for the running of the Study Groups. The future requirements appear under Chapter I, Program of Cooperation, Item 4 of the Annex 1 (see also Table 17, Doc. C94/14). Further, considering the mandate and scope of the Development Study Groups, provision must be made for the participation of developing countries, in particular of the Least Developed ones in such activities. This provision appears under Chapter III, Special Programme for LDCs, item 6. It is to be noted that such requirement is not contemplated for the activities of ITU-T and ITU-R Study Groups.

The Study Groups activities have also implications in the work of BDT staff. A full-time dedicated Counsellor has been earmarked as focal point for the Study Groups activities within existing staff resources. Continuing support must be provided to the Study Groups, which are multidisciplinary, by other BDT counsellors on the basis of their professional speciality.

2. Regional Development Conferences

The Study Group activities will absorb some of the Regional Development Conferences tasks. However, Regional Development Conferences concept needs to be maintained as they are unique opportunities and fora for discussion of developmental issue at the highest policy level. The decisions of development conferences are to be seen as keynotes for development activities at operational level.

The periodicity of Regional Development Conferences has been reviewed; therefore, provision for three of them should be envisaged for the period 1995-1999.

3. World Telecommunication Conferences

The second World Telecommunication Development Conference will take place in 1998. The Government of Malta has invited to host the Conference.

4. Buenos Aires Action Plan

The plan consists of 12 programmes areas established on the basis of priorities identified both during the first cycle of Regional Development Conferences and in consultation with member countries, in particular during the Conference Preparatory Consultative Meetings. These programme areas have been approved by the WTDC-94.

The allocations of the technical assistance part of the BDT budget have been reviewed in order to ensure optimum resource utilization within a streamlined programme approach. This appears under Chapter II, BDT activities.

5. Special Programme for LDCs

As mandated by the WTDC-94 agenda, a special programme has been prepared with a view to giving special consideration to the needs of LDCs pursuant to UNGA Resolution 45/206, and Resolution 26 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference.

It appears from the items of Chapter III that the programme fits within the Buenos Aires Action Plan. The budgetary figures represent the resources needed to allow LDCs to fully participate in and benefit from the programmes indicated in the BAAP. In effect these latter programmes are intended for all developing countries. The special efforts needed for LDCs problems are reflected in budgetary terms under Chapter III.

6. Chapter IV - BDT Operating Expenditures

This section represents the costs of maintaining a reasonable structure and staffing capable to manage and implement BDT activities and to provide advice and assistance to member countries either implementing the BAAP or on a direct manner, in particular in HRD/HRM, policy, engineering and economics. The work carried out by the BDT in providing membership with updated information/reports such as the recent World Telecommunication Development Report or the various publications such as Regional Indicators is clearly recognized. Further development of publication activity area is required and foreseen which puts ITU-D needs on an equal footing with the two other sectors.

Line 3 of Item IV represents the cost of executing technical cooperation projects financed by UNDP or other sources under Funds-in-Trust agreements on the basis of the expected 1995 delivery of US\$ 13 million.

Given the fact that the project implementation forecast for 1994 indicates a slight upwards trend compared to 1993 (US\$ 17 million implementation), the estimate for 1995 (US\$ 13 million) seems prudent and was maintained for the rest of the period as best estimate.

**FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE
TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT SECTOR FOR THE PERIOD 1995/1999**

		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	TOTAL 1995/99
		<i>Swiss Francs (000)</i>					
Chapter I Program of Cooperation							
I.2 World Telecommunication Development Conferences					1750		1'750
I.3 Regional Telecommunication Development Conferences			1540			770	2'310
I.4 Study Group Meetings		500		500		500	1'500
I.5 TDAB		25	25	25	25	25	125
Total Chapter I		525	1'565	525	1'775	1'295	5'685
Chapter II BDT Activities							
II.2.1 Updating existing programmes and studies		120	120	120	120	120	600
II.2.2.a Programme 1: Policies Strategies and Financing		940	940	970	980	980	4'810
II.2.2.b Programme 2: Human Resource Management and Development		1'940	1'905	1'885	1'875	1'860	9'465
II.2.2.c Programme 3: Master Plan Guide		80	80	80	80	80	400
II.2.2.d Programme 4: Development of Maritime Radiocommunication Services		150	150	150	150	150	750
II.2.2.e Programme 5: Computer-Aided Network Planning		220	220	220	220	220	1'100
II.2.2.f Programme 6: Frequency Management		110	110	110	110	110	550
II.2.2.g Programme 7: Improvement of Maintenance		50	50	50	50	50	250
II.2.2.h Programme 8: Mobile Cellular Radio Telephone System		50	50	50	50	50	250
II.2.2.i Programme 9: Integrated Rural Development		190	170	140	120	100	720
II.2.2.j Programme 10: Broadcasting		315	315	315	315	315	1'575
II.2.2.k Programme 11: Information Services		490	490	490	490	490	2'450
II.2.2.l Programme 12: Development of Telematics and Electronic Networks		470	460	460	450	450	2'290
Total Chapter II		5'125	5'060	5'040	5'010	4'975	25'210

- 42 -
PP-94/58-E
- 4 -
C94/73-E

**FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE
TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT SECTOR FOR THE PERIOD 1995/1999**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	TOTAL 1995/99
	<i>Swiss Francs (000)</i>					
Chapter III Special Programme for LDC						
III.1 Programme 1: Policies Strategies and Financing	510	510	450	460	450	2'380
III.2 Programme 2: Human Resource Management and Development	520	555	575	585	600	2'835
III.3 Programme 7: Improvement of Maintenance	470	490	470	470	480	2'380
III.4 Programme 9: Integrated Rural Development	360	380	410	430	450	2'030
III.5 Progs 1+3+12: Planning	470	510	500	490	500	2'470
III.6 Attendance to Study Group Meetings and Telec. Dev. Conf.	535	295	535	485	665	2'515
Total Chapter III	2'865	2'740	2'940	2'920	3'145	14'610
Chapter IV BDT Operating expenditures						
Staff cost in support of programmes of Chapters I,II and III	15'445	15'525	15'605	15'685	15'765	78'025
Management and administrations	4'347	4'367	4'387	4'407	4'427	21'935
Execution of UNDP and Fund-in-Trust Projects	3'488	3'488	3'488	3'488	3'488	17'440
Total Chapter IV	23'280	23'380	23'480	23'580	23'680	117'400
TOTAL	31'795	32'745	31'985	33'285	33'095	162'905



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 59(Rev.1)-E
21 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

Note by the Secretary-General

PRIORITIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUENOS AIRES ACTION PLAN

I have the honour to transmit herewith to the Conference, the attached document on the priorities in the implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan reflecting the views of the BDT as endorsed by the third meeting of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Board.

This document is submitted for your consideration and decision. Document PP-94/58 should be used as background information for this document.

**Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General**

Attachment: 1

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

Priorities in the implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan

The Buenos Aires Action Plan is the main concrete expression of the decisions taken at the first World Development Conference in conformity with Article 16 of the Geneva Convention.

Provision 209 of Article 16 states:

"World telecommunication development conferences shall establish work programmes and guidelines for defining telecommunication development questions and priorities and shall provide direction and guidance for the work programme of the Telecommunication Development Sector."

The core of the Buenos Aires Action Plan (BAAP) is based on the BDT's own resources. Therefore, a thorough resource planning exercise has been undertaken by the Bureau in order to accommodate, without a noticeable increase in the overall budgetary allocations (in practice the ceilings authorized by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference), the implementation of the three main sections of the Plan, i.e.:

Chapter I: Covering the activities of the newly created Development Study Groups.

Chapter II: Consisting of 12 programmes responding to the development needs detected and discussed during the first Development Conference Cycle.

Chapter III: Consisting of the Special Programme for LDCs.

It should be noted that the special programme for LDCs is embedded in, and will be implemented through, the activities indicated in both Chapter I and the 12 programmes of Chapter II, where special resource allocations have been earmarked in order to foster and allow an intensive participation by LDCs.

As instructed by the WTDC, the Council at its 94 session examined the BAAP and Document C94/73, which outlined the budgetary needs for the implementation of the BAAP (attached to PP-94/58). The Council discussed at great length the importance of priority setting. However, no priorities were set.

Thus, the Council requested the BDT to further study the priorities of the Action Plan in an effort to reduce the budget, if possible. In response to this request, consultations were carried out through the ITU regional offices, concerning perceived needs and priorities. Not surprisingly, consultations indicated general interest in all 12 programmes, as these programmes represent global priorities identified in the development conferences. Indeed, if the **actual needs** expressed by each region were to be accommodated, **the BDT budget presented in C94/73 would be exceeded by an additional 50%**. Although it has not been possible to consult all administrations, the analysis of responses indicate that preferences among the programmes vary from one region to another.

A proposal for a method of surveying more systematically the interest in the various programmes and activities (see attachment) was submitted to the Telecommunication Development Advisory Board (TDAB) at its third meeting (Geneva, 30-31 August 1994).

In summary, the method proposed consists of requesting Members to rank the importance of the activities by assigning a number between three (most important) and one (least important) to each activity, with the constraint that no more than half of the programmes could be ranked as "most important".

It was noted that current needs and preferences differ among countries at different levels of development and among different stakeholders. Administrations, regulators, operators, development partners, such as development banks, bilateral cooperation agencies and the private sector, and, last but not least, *users* of telecommunications are likely to have different priorities. Questions were therefore raised as to whom this survey should be addressed (only developing-country Members, all

Members, or all members (including "small-m" members)? Furthermore, needs and preferences are changing rapidly over time and may be different in a year or two. It was also noted that the developing regions are far from homogenous.

It was nevertheless concluded that an instrument, along the lines proposed in the attached proposal, could be used by the BDT to gauge the interest in the various programmes among different stakeholders, *during the implementation phase*. This will provide guidelines for how to best allocate the resources to meet real needs and preferences at a given point in time.

Document PP-94/58 is the result of an extensive review of the Buenos Aires Action Plan programmes in order to accommodate, to the greatest extent possible, the preferences and needs indicated by each region and to maintain the budgetary estimates found in C94/73. Despite the efforts to use, to the extent possible, experts from developing countries under "Technical Cooperation between Developing Countries" (TCDC) schemes, and in order to create synergy among the 12 programmes, it has not been possible to reduce the budget further.

It will be noted that the proposed budget for the BAAP for 1995 exceeds the budget approved by the Council (Geneva, 1994) for the Development Sector for this year (based on the assumption of zero real growth) by less than 6% (1,697 kSwiss francs). **This corresponds to an increase of approximately 1% of the total ITU budget.** Over the whole period 1995-1999, the proposed BAAP budget exceeds the zero real growth option by some 7.5%, (1.5% of the total budget for this period).

The main reason for this increase is that the BDT has been charged with a completely **new activities** - the organization and running of study groups and development conferences.

In essence, the budget found in PP-94/58 represents the minimum required to implement the harmonized set of actions of the Action Plan, none of which can be considered as redundant as they are all inter-linked, and strictly correlated with the priorities of LDCs, as shown in the attached table.

This view was endorsed by the Telecommunication Development Advisory Board at its third meeting (Geneva, 30-31 August 1994).

The hypothetical elimination of one programme would have paramount consequences on the others, as well as on the LDC programme. However, minor adjustments within each programme and the corresponding reallocation of the resources among the programmes will always be necessary to respond to the changing needs, and unforeseen events. TDAB members therefore also expressed the view that the BDT must be given flexibility in the management of the resources allocated for the BAAP within the budget to be approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Council, development conferences and the development study groups are fora for the Members to review periodically the progress of the various programmes and provide guidelines for their implementation. Periodic surveys, such as the one proposed above, would provide further opportunities for members to ensure that the programmes meet their needs.

After consultation with the TDAB, two options were identified.

Option I

Approve budget presented in PP-94/58 and ensure that the funds are adequately used by monitoring progress towards the stated objectives by means of the mechanisms mentioned above.

Option II

Reduce the overall budget allocation for the Development Sector to a value between the zero real growth option and the amount proposed in Document PP-94/58. The question is then what are the adverse effects of such reductions?

Depending on the size of the reduction, some of the activities should be downsized (e.g. number of fellowships, duration of seminars/workshops, number of missions for assistance, etc.).

To phase the implementation of certain programmes over a longer period is really not an option, due to the aforementioned interdependency. Synergy and the positive momentum created at the WTDC would be lost, and the total cost of reaching the objectives of the BAAP would be higher than necessary in a longer perspective.

Irrespective of the option adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference, as endorsed by the TDAB, the BDT is entrusted with the overall implementation responsibility, within the budget approved by the Conference. **All 12 Programmes should be implemented.** However, taking into account that some programmes may prove more successful and produce a greater impact on development in the course of the implementation phase, the BDT will ensure optimum redeployment of resources during the next five-year period.

It is therefore proposed that the Plenipotentiary Conference favourably consider the first option and instructs the Director to submit yearly progress reports to the Council.

**Relationship within the priorities for LDCs and the 12 programmes
of the Buenos Aires Action Plan**

Priorities for LDCs	Relevant BAAP programmes
Development of rural telecommunications	No. 1 Policies, strategies, financing No. 3 Development plans No. 5 Network planning No. 6 Frequency management No. 8 Mobile cellular radio telecom system No. 9 Integrated rural development No. 10 Broadcasting infrastructure No. 11 Information systems No. 12 Telematics and computer networks
Human resources development	No. 1 Policies, strategies, financing No. 2 HRM/HRD No. 3 Development plans No. 5 Network planning No. 11 Information systems No. 12 Telematics and computer networks
Management	No. 1 Policies, strategies, financing No. 2 HRM/HRD No. 3 Development plans No. 11 Information systems
Maintenance	No. 3 Development plans No. 7 Improvement of maintenance
Planning	No. 1 Policies, strategies, financing No. 3 Development plans No. 4 Development of Maritime telecom. services No. 5 Network planning No. 6 Frequency management No. 8 Mobile cellular radio telecom system No. 9 Integrated Rural Development No. 10 Broadcasting infrastructure No. 11 Information systems No. 12 Telematics and computer networks
Key Programmes are shown in bold characters	

ATTACHMENT

J A P A N

Subject: Mechanism for prioritization within the Buenos Aires Action Plan

1. Introduction

At the First World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC, Buenos Aires, 21-29 March 1994), a work programme for the Telecommunication Development Sector for the period 1994-1998, the "Buenos Aires Action Plan" was adopted. Prioritization of the Action Plan, although included in the agenda of the WTDC was not discussed in any depth. Even the Council, which had fixed the agenda for the WTDC, could not draw a conclusion as to setting priorities within the Action Plan and postponed the issue to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

In implementing the Action Plan, priorities for projects (actions) are absolutely essential given the limited resources available to the ITU. If all of the projects of the Action Plan were to be undertaken without priorities, they could not be properly implemented. Japan proposes to the Plenipotentiary Conference the establishment of a mechanism for setting priorities among the projects (actions) of the Buenos Aires Action Plan so that discussion on priorities can be facilitated.

2. Practices in other international organizations

It would be helpful for information purposes to overview some systems which are used in other international organizations.

1) OECD

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has a system to set priorities in determining the next year's projects. Each of the member countries is requested to identify the order of priority. The ordinal numbers assigned to each project by all the member countries are summed up. A small number signifies a high priority and a large number, a low priority. Projects which are given a low priority and do not fall within the limits of the budget are abandoned.

2) UPU

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) also has a mechanism by which each member

country expresses its own opinion on priorities for each project of the objects and programmes in the UPU's Strategic Plan. There are five levels of priority, each of which corresponds to a certain number of points, allocated to the objectives and relevant programmes. These levels are "PRIORITY, VERY IMPORTANT, IMPORTANT, UNIMPORTANT, POINTLESS." In addition, member countries are requested to indicate their 5 most favoured programmes. According to the priorities deduced from this consultation, the proposed projects are divided into three categories:

- a) projects within the ceiling ("essential projects", "additional projects"),
- b) projects financed by extra-budgetary funds,
- c) projects abandoned/postponed for lack of funds.

3. Proposal

Japan proposes a scheme for setting priorities among the projects (actions) of the Buenos Aires Action Plan, which would be a basis for the discussion of prioritization.

Priority setting mechanism:

- 1) Each country is requested to use the following three values of prioritization grades and allocate one to each project (action) of the Buenos Aires Action Plan:

A: VERY IMPORTANT (3 points)

B: IMPORTANT (2 points)

C: LESS IMPORTANT (1 point)

The number of those assigned "A" should not exceed half of the total number of the projects.

- 2) The Secretariat will calculate points for each project and produce a table on which all the projects are arranged in order of points received.
- 3) The total points of each project would facilitate the discussion on the priority.

Prioritization for the Buenos Aires Action Plan

For each proposed action, please mark X as appropriate.¹⁾

Programme		Proposed Action ²⁾	Budget	A	B	C
1	POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND FINANCING	1-1 To organize roundtables, seminars and workshops on telecom policies, strategies and financing	X,XXX CHF	³⁾	X	
		1-2 To develop documentation on national telecommunication policies, strategies, finance and regulation	. XXX CHF	X		
				
2	HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	2-1 Management Development for Telecommunications (MANDEVTEL)	X,XXX CHF			X
		2-2 TeleProject	XXX CHF		X	
				
.			
12	DEVELOPMENT OF TELEMATICS AND COMPUTER NETWORKS	12-1 Development and promote appropriate national policy guidelines	X,XXX CHF	X		
				
		12-7 Advise on and facilitate, through the BDT and the Study Groups, the means of establishing a global library, on an individual country basis, in collaboration with other organizations dealing with these matters	X,XXX CHF		X	

Note 1) A (= Very Important): 3 Points, B (= Important): 2 Points, C (= Less Important): 1 Point.

2) Proposed actions are quoted, as an example, from the document C94/60-E of the Council for 1994 Session.

3) The number of "A" should not exceed half of the total number of proposed actions.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 59-E
7 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

Note by the Secretary-General

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Secretary-General**

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It was noted that current needs and preferences differ among countries at different levels of development and among different stakeholders. Administrations, regulators, operators, development partners, such as development banks, bilateral cooperation agencies and the private sector, and, last but not least, *users* of telecommunications are likely to have different priorities. Questions were therefore raised as to whom this survey should be addressed (only developing-country Members, all

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Depending on the size of the reduction, the penalties of reducing the budget would range from the elimination of the new activities (essentially study groups and development conferences) to the reduction of number of fellowships, duration of seminars and meetings and/or missions for assistance. Such reductions will obviously affect the number of beneficiaries and the impact of the programmes.

To delay implementation of one or several programmes is really not an option, due to the aforementioned interdependency. Synergy and the positive momentum created at the WTDC would be lost, and the total cost of reaching the objectives of the BAAP would be higher than necessary in a longer perspective.

Irrespective of the option adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference, as endorsed by the TDAB, the BDT should be entrusted with the overall implementation responsibility, within the budget approved by the Conference. **All 12 Programmes should be implemented.** However, taking into account that some programmes may prove more successful and produce a greater impact on development in the course of the implementation phase, the BDT will ensure optimum redeployment of resources during the next five-year period.

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The number of those assigned "A" should not exceed half of the total number of the projects.

- 2) The Secretariat will calculate points for each project and produce a table on which all the projects are arranged in order of points received.
- 3) The total points of each project would facilitate the discussion on the priority.

Prioritization for the Buenos Aires Action Plan

For each proposed action, please mark X as appropriate.¹⁾

For each proposed action, please mark X as appropriate.

Programme		Proposed Action ²⁾	Budget	A	B	C
1	POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND FINANCING	1-1 To organize roundtables, seminars and workshops on telecom policies, strategies and financing	X,XXX CHF	³⁾	X	
		1-2 To develop documentation on national telecommunication policies, strategies, finance and regulation	XXX CHF	X		
				
2	HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	2-1 Management Development for Telecommunications (MANDEVTEL)	X,XXX CHF			X
		2-2 TeleProject	XXX CHF		X	
				
			
.....				
12	DEVELOPMENT OF TELEMATICS AND COMPUTER NETWORKS	12-1 Development and promote appropriate national policy guidelines	X,XXX CHF	X		
				
		12-7 Advise on and facilitate, through the BDT and the Study Groups, the means of establishing a global library, on an individual country basis, in collaboration with other organizations dealing with these matters	X,XXX CHF		X	

Note 1) A 6 11 7

Note 1) A (= Very Important): 3 Points, B (= Important): 2 Points, C (= Less Important): 1 Point.

2) Proposed actions are quoted, as an example, from the document C94/60-E of the Council for 1994 Session.

3) The number of "A" should not exceed half of the total number of proposed actions.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 60-E
1 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

ARREARS* AND SPECIAL ARREARS ACCOUNTS

1. This document gives the situation of the Arrears and Special Arrears Accounts as of 31 August 1994 (see Annexes 1 and 2).
2. It will be recalled that the Malaga-Torremolinos, Nairobi and Nice Conferences decided that the arrears of certain debtors of the Union should be transferred to the Special Arrears Accounts (see Annex 3).

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annexes: 3

* The term "Arrears" refers to amounts more than one year overdue. In the present document it therefore covers the amounts due for 1992 and earlier years.

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ARREARS AND SPECIAL ARREARS ACCOUNTS

Arrears

1. The arrears on contributions and publications as well as the special arrears accounts have evolved in the following way during the years 1989 to 1993:

Year	Contributions	Publications	Special arrears accounts	Total on 31.12	Ordinary budget as approved by the Council	Total arrears % of the Ordinary budget
1989	14,995,689	1,154,927	6,330,153	22,480,769	106,339,000	21.1
1990	16,956,890	2,930,186	6,330,153	26,217,229	118,100,000	22.2
1991	18,104,834	2,822,454	8,649,217	29,576,505	123,794,000	23.9
1992	20,547,373	2,270,963	7,971,367	30,789,703	130,145,000	23.7
1993	24,807,890	2,119,459	7,259,163	34,186,512	132,610,000	25.8

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded off to the nearest franc)

2. The detailed situation of arrears on 31 August 1994 is given in Annex 1 by year and in Annex 2 by individual debtor. Annex 3 gives the situation on special arrears accounts.

Reserve for debtors' accounts

3. The Council, having noted that a certain percentage of contributions were paid very late and that there were doubts whether certain contributions would be paid at all, decided to create at its 41st session in 1986 a Reserve for debtors' accounts to offset doubtful assets in the Union's accounts. The Council considered that the amounts available in the Reserve should be used only to facilitate the cash flow of the Union. However, if the Plenipotentiary Conference were to decide to write off certain unpaid amounts, the Reserve could be used for that purpose without affecting Members' contributions. The income of this Reserve comprises interest on arrears as well as the contributions of certain Members who had fallen behind with their payments to the extent that the Council no longer can consider their contributions as income in the Union's budget.

4. The position of the Reserve for debtors' accounts, as indicated in Section 2.2.6.5 (3) of Document PP-94/20, has developed from 1989 to 1993 as follows:

Year	Balance at 31.12	Total arrears on 31.12	% of arrears covered by the Special Reserve
1989	6,609,123	22,480,769	29.4
1990	7,217,680	26,217,229	27.5
1991	9,106,918	29,576,505	30.8
1992	13,373,818	30,789,703	43.4
1993	15,752,186	34,186,512	46.1

(amounts in Swiss francs, rounded to the nearest franc)

The balance of the Reserve thus covered only 46.1% of the total of the arrears and special arrears accounts on 31 December 1993.

Unit class of contribution of the Least Developed Countries

5. Some of the LDC Members of the Union have not taken advantage of the provision to contribute in the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class, which in turn creates a risk of accumulation of debts by Members who have difficulties to settle their annual contributions and arrears, even if exempted from interest charges.

Conclusions and action taken

6. The increasing level of arrears and the slow settlement of arrears and special arrears accounts are of great concern. Furthermore, it is estimated that this trend will continue, especially in view of a number of new Members of the Union having difficulties in paying their contributions in a timely manner.

7. The External Auditor of the Union has also repeatedly drawn attention to the unfavourable development of arrears in his annual reports.

8. The reminders sent regularly to each debtor in arrears or having special arrears accounts requesting settlement or submission of a payment schedule have met with little success.

9. In view of the increasing arrears, the Council decided at its 47th session in 1992 to increase the level of the Reserve for debtors' accounts by 2,136,000 Swiss francs by corresponding withdrawals from the Reserve Account and from the Publications Capital Account. With this measure the Reserve covered, at that time, arrears older than 10 years, however, excluding the special arrears accounts. This measure however is not sufficient to enhance the financial situation of the Union.

Future possible actions

10. The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to consider the following lines of action:

- In view of the increasing level of arrears as well as the disappointing experiences concerning the settlement of the Special Arrears Accounts the Plenipotentiary Conference will not authorize any special arrears accounts linked to automatic recovery of voting rights;

- In order to accelerate the recovery of the outstanding amounts and to improve the cash-flow of the Union the Plenipotentiary Conference instructs the Secretary-General to plan and negotiate settlement schemes with all Members and "members" in arrears or having special arrears accounts, and to inform the Council thereon;

- The Plenipotentiary Conference authorizes the Council to approve measures like temporary reduction of unit class of contribution, write off of interests on overdue payments and recovery or loss of voting rights as possible arrangements which could be included in the terms of settlement of arrears;

- As a measure to avoid further accumulation of debts by Members the Plenipotentiary Conference decides to apply the 1/8 unit class of contribution to all Members of the Union listed as least developed countries by the United Nations, unless they request otherwise;

- The Plenipotentiary Conference instructs the Council to review the level of the Reserve for debtors' accounts and study means and take action to increase it to a level corresponding to that of arrears including the special arrears account.

ANNEX 1

ARREARS ACCOUNTS

(Amounts due, by year)

- Swiss francs -

Year	Contributions	Publications	Total
1971	17,527.10	9,196.80	26,723.90
1972	1,571.40	8,853.95	10,425.35
1973	52,930.35	32,325.90	85,256.25
1974	277,205.45	39,103.35	316,308.80
1975	146,311.75	35,366.90	181,678.65
1976	214,568.15	21,343.60	235,911.75
1977	339,737.35	13,629.95	353,367.30
1978	514,771.05	6,973.70	521,744.75
1979	647,833.05	16,496.50	664,329.55
1980	631,549.00	26,638.95	658,187.95
1981	636,878.40	10,492.10	647,370.50
1982	1,081,837.25	16,008.60	1,097,845.85
1983	1,597,740.30	32,780.25	1,630,520.55
1984	908,626.75	19,554.55	928,181.30
1985	925,122.30	24,309.00	949,431.30
1986	1,212,185.65	5,394.50	1,217,580.15
1987	1,530,228.95	17,726.25	1,547,955.20
1988	1,471,144.65	4,502.60	1,475,647.25
1989	1,618,412.80	27,573.85	1,645,986.65
1990	1,993,386.40	809,894.35	2,803,280.75
1991	2,758,156.10	283,056.70	3,041,212.80
1992	4,363,209.55	238,975.60	4,602,185.15
Situation at 31 August 1994	22,940,933.75	1,700,197.95	24,641,131.70

ANNEX 2

LIST OF DEBTORS IN ARREARS ON 31 AUGUST 1994

- Swiss francs -

A. Members of the Union	Year	Contributions	Publications	Total
Angola (Rep. of)	1989-92	99.542.60	646.15	100.188.75
Antigua and Barbuda	1987-92	163.733.20	9.183.95	172.917.15
Azerbaijani Republic	1992	59.956.85	0.00	59.956.85
Bolivia (Rep. of)	1982-92	855.813.20	4.488.40	860.301.60
Cambodia (Kingdom of)*	1971-92	3.282.197.40	64.320.15	3.346.517.55
Chile	1992	184.345.95	9.394.80	193.740.75
Congo (Rep. of)	1991-92	162.061.50	1.322.00	163.383.50
Costa Rica	1989-92	199.105.75	445.30	199.551.05
Dominican Republic	1973-92	2.475.411.55	45.871.25	2.521.282.80
Fidji (Rep. of)	1989-92	0.00	5.455.75	5.455.75
Grenada	1982-91	498.321.45	7.392.05	505.713.50
Guatemala (Rep. of)	1989-92	327.361.40	0.00	327.361.40
Guinea-Bissau (Rep. of)	1979-92	1.130.522.10	33.992.70	1.164.514.80
Equatorial Guinea	1982-92	677.704.40	7.371.10	685.075.50
Haiti (Rep. of)	1986-92	224.531.30	6.568.05	231.099.35
Honduras (Rep. of)	1991-92	620.80	6.905.40	7.526.20
Iraq (Rep. of)	1987-92	307.950.60	3.972.60	311.923.20
Jamaica	1991-92	92.266.05	265.00	92.531.05
Kenya (Rep. of)	1983-92	6.218.10	25.980.95	32.199.05
Liberia (Rep. of)*	1992	4.939.50	72.55	5.012.05
Libya (Soc.Peop. Lib. Arab Jamahiriya)	1984-92	2.878.161.60	29.937.40	2.908.099.00
Malawi*	1992	42.343.75	8.705.00	51.048.75
Mauritania (Islamic Rep. of)*	1978-92	1.139.544.70	7.874.30	1.147.419.00
Nicaragua	1982-92	1.339.266.00	1.261.35	1.340.527.35
Nigeria (Fed. Rep. of)	1989-92	935.748.45	19.487.35	955.235.80
Uganda (Rep. of)	1986-92	4.699.00	12.232.25	16.931.25
Uzbekistan (Rep. of)	1992	76.500.00	0.00	76.500.00
Panama (Rep. of)	1991-92	860.50	7.663.50	8.524.00
Peru	1982-92	36.968.40	31.989.15	68.957.55
Rwandese Republic	1989-92	130.440.15	8.111.40	138.551.55
Solomon Islands	1990-92	45.092.70	1.502.95	46.595.65
Sao Tome and Principe (Dem. Rep. of)	1987-92	212.495.20	0.00	212.495.20
Sierra Leone	1976-92	1.528.034.25	19.627.60	1.547.661.85
Somali Democratic Republic	1983-92	288.914.20	0.00	288.914.20
Tanzania (United Rep.)	1991-92	0.00	10.149.55	10.149.55
Chad (Rep. of)	1971-92	80.186.35	51.381.20	131.567.55
Trinidad and Tobago	1990-92	200.176.00	2.905.50	203.081.50
Tunisia	1992	0.00	16.138.60	16.138.60
Uruguay (Eastern Rep. of)	1988-92	36.974.10	30.064.40	67.038.50
Venezuela (Rep. of)	1990-92	1.141.583.05	0.00	1.141.583.05
Zaire (Rep. of)*	1991-92	314.799.45	0.00	314.799.45
		21.185.391.55	492.679.65	21.678.071.20

B. Recognized operating agencies, industrial organizations or administrative services	Year	Contributions	Publications	Total
Australia				
- Telstra Corp. Melbourne	1992	0.00	2.742.00	2.742.00
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Rep. of)				
- IRIS - ETT, Sarajevo	1986-91	144.158.60	0.00	144.158.60
Canada				
- Unitel, Toronto	1992	4.915.10	0.00	4.915.10
Spain				
- Alcatel standard electrica sa, Madrid	1990-92	163.95	2.193.50	2.357.45
- RTVE, Madrid	1990-91	3.099.10	1.233.85	4.332.95
United Arab Emirates				
- Emirates Telcoms Co, Abu Dhabi	1989-92	0.00	11.808.75	11.808.75
United States of America				
- Fed. Comms. Commission, Washington	1991-92	0.00	12.653.85	12.653.85
- Library of Congress, Washington	1992	0.00	7.614.00	7.614.00
- Memotec Datacomm Inc., N. Andover	1987-92	131.984.35	0.00	131.984.35
- Hughes Network Systems ,Germantown	1991-92	22.965.05	0.00	22.965.05
- Elocorp Int., Brunswick	1989-92	131.593.65	0.00	131.593.65
- KPMG Peat Marwick, Palo Alto	1992	33.874.95	0.00	33.874.95
- Atlas Telecom, Portland	1992	33.874.95	0.00	33.874.95
- Worldcom Inc., New York	1992	4.468.35	0.00	4.468.35
- Intelligent Modem Corp., Sandy	1992	33.874.95	0.00	33.874.95
- Graphnet Inc., Teanceck	1987-92	101.387.10	0.00	101.387.10
- Ominicom Inc., Vienna	1990-91	0.00	769.615.60	769.615.60
- Digital Equipment Corp., Maynard	1991-92	22.769.20	0.00	22.769.20
France				
- SGS Thomson Microel,St.Genis Pouilly	1991-92	7.803.80	0.00	7.803.80
- Thomson CSF/RGS, Gennevilliers	1991-92	0.00	3.779.75	3.779.75
Hungary (Rep. of)				
- Institut de Recherches, Budapest	1991	34.213.85	0.00	34.213.85
Indonesia (Rep. of)				
- Posts Tel. Int. Persero, Bandung	1991	0.00	3.732.25	3.732.25
Italy				
- Elettronica S.Giorgio, Genova	1990-92	71.193.40	0.00	71.193.40
- Italtel, Milano	1991-92	0.00	2.195.00	2.195.00
- Philips Italy, Milano	1992	67.749.90	0.00	67.749.90
Ireland				
- Telecom Eireann, Dublin	1992	0.00	6.222.00	6.222.00
Nigeria (Fed. Rep. of)				
- Nig.Telecoms Ltd., Lagos	1988-92	114.891.15	20.65	114.911.80
Philippines (Rep. of the)				
- Capitol Wireless Inc., Manila	1989-92	101.421.20	0.00	101.421.20
Portugal				
- Telecom Portugal, Lisbonne	1990-92	0.00	68.007.60	68.007.60
United Kingdom and Northern Ireland				
- GPT Tel.Cables Ltd., Dagenham	1987-88	33.058.40	0.00	33.058.40
- GEC Marconi Comm.Ltd., Chelmsford	1991-92	2.789.70	3.012.00	5.801.70
- Hong Kong Tel .Int. Ltd, Hong Kong	1991-92	0.00	8.293.65	8.293.65
Slovenia (Rep. of)				
- Iskra Telecom, Kranj	1979-92	472.318.95	0.00	472.318.95
Sweden				
- Fonetel Global Comms AB, Malmo	1992	5.176.50	0.00	5.176.50
Switzerland (Confederation of)				
- Service 800 SA, Nyon	1991-92	68.088.75	29.00	68.117.75
Venezuela (Rep. of)				
- IPOSTEL, Caracas	1988-92	35.901.35	0.00	35.901.35
		<u>1.683.736.25</u>	<u>903.153.45</u>	<u>2.586.889.70</u>

C. International Organizations	Year	Contributions	Publications	Total
ETSI, Valbonne	1990-91	0.00	3.153.50	3.153.50
		<u>0.00</u>	<u>3.153.50</u>	<u>3.153.50</u>
D. Other debtors				
AWA, Nort Ryde	1992	0.00	2.170.00	2.170.00
EB Nachrichtentechnik, Hamburg	1992	0.00	5.694.00	5.694.00
Intercope GmbH, Hamburg	1991	0.00	2.650.00	2.650.00
Stn Systemtechnik Nord, Hamburg	1991-92	0.00	10.436.30	10.436.30
Offlib, Paris	1992	0.00	2.583.50	2.583.50
Kelvin Hughes Ltd., Ilford	1992	0.00	26.197.75	26.197.75
Information Gatekeepers, Inc. Boston	1990-91	0.00	160.325.35	160.325.35
Various other debtors		<u>71.805.95</u>	<u>91.154.45</u>	<u>162.960.40</u>
		71.805.95	301.211.35	373.017.30
Grand total at 31 August 1994				
		<u>22.940.933.75</u>	<u>1.700.197.95</u>	<u>24.641.131.70</u>

This statement includes only amounts of more than 5,000.- Swiss francs for Member Administrations, and amounts of more than 2,000.- Swiss francs for other administrative services, recognized operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations, international organizations and other debtors.

*Least developed countries paying a contribution higher than the 1/8 unit class.

ANNEX 3 (1/2)
International Telecommunication Union

SPECIAL ARREARS ACCOUNTS

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

- Swiss francs -

Member		Amounts transferred to special accounts	Balance 31 December 1993	Payments received in 1994	Balance 31 August 1994
Bolivia	contributions	1,463,434.22	1,463,434.22	0.00	1,463,434.22
	publications	10,922.15	10,922.15	0.00	10,922.15
		1,474,356.37	1,474,356.37	0.00	1,474,356.37
Chile	contributions	901,955.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
Costa Rica	contributions	119,472.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dominican Republic	contributions	1,274,878.45	1,274,878.45	0.00	1,274,878.45
	publications	19,737.80	19,737.80	0.00	19,737.80
		1,294,616.25	1,294,616.25	0.00	1,294,616.25
El Salvador	contributions	1,350,607.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haiti	contributions	516,612.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
Peru	contributions	199,387.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uruguay	contributions	320,719.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
Yemen	contributions	382,287.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		6,560,016.18	2,768,972.62	0.00	2,768,972.62

SPECIAL ARREARS ACCOUNTS

Resolution No. 53 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi 1982

- Swiss francs -

Member		Amounts transferred to special accounts	Balance 31 December 1993	Payments received in 1994	Balance 31 August 1994
Central African Rep.	contributions	310,570.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
Guatemala	contributions	352,393.00	352,393.00	0.00	352,393.00
Mauritania	contributions	170,525.00	170,525.00	0.00	170,525.00
Chad	contributions	629,793.50	629,793.50	0.00	629,793.50
Total		1,463,281.65	1,152,711.50	0.00	1,152,711.50

ANNEX 3 (2/2)

International Telecommunication Union

SPECIAL ARREARS ACCOUNTS

Resolution No. 38 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice 1989

- Swiss francs -

Member		Amounts transferred to special accounts	Balance 31 December 1993	Payments received in 1994	Balance 31 August 1994
Comoros	contributions publications	607,430.00	607,430.00	0.00	607,430.00
		4,775.20	4,775.20	0.00	4,775.20
		612,205.20	612,205.20	0.00	612,205.20
Guatemala	contributions publications	178,419.00	178,419.00	0.00	178,419.00
		19,986.70	19,986.70	0.00	19,986.70
		198,405.70	198,405.70	0.00	198,405.70
Liberia	contributions	1,030,810.00	1,030,810.00	0.00	1,030,810.00
Sudan	contribution	567,047.95	507,047.95	0.00	507,045.95
Total		2,408,468.85	2,348,468.85	0.00	2,348,468.85

SPECIAL ARREARS ACCOUNTS

Resolution No. 1007 of the Council 1990

- Swiss francs -

Member		Amounts transferred to special accounts	Balance 31 December 1993	Payments received in 1994	Balance 31 August 1994
Argentina	contributions publications	2,270,630.35	989,010.35	989,010.35	0.00
		48,433.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2,319,063.85	989,010.35	989,010.35	0.00

TOTAL SPECIAL ARREARS ACCOUNTS		12,750,830.53	7,259,163.32	989,010.35	6,270,152.97
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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 61-E
23 August 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Indonesia

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

I Review of the ITU regional presence

Background

The report by the Secretary-General to the 1994 session of the Council (Document C94/52) includes some views expressed during interviews in the field offices.

There are at least two views that imply very basic problems:

- 1) regional presence requires detailed objectives and definable goals;
- 2) the BDT personnel are too widely dispersed to form an essential critical nucleus for efficiency.

Reduction in the number of area offices and redeployment of staff indicates that there is a problem of resource allocation.

Time perspective in reviewing the ITU regional presence

The ITU regional presence can be reviewed in two different time frames, namely "short-term" and "long-term".

Having regard to the decentralization issue as discussed by the JIU in its report JIU/REP/92/6, the ITU regional presence may be viewed as being of fundamental importance in the context of future ITU operations which may require strong regional ITU offices.

INS/61/1

In the short term, the ITU regional presence should be limited to functions which are realistic and practicable covering:

1. Information

The ITU is expected to act as a depository of knowledge and collect/exchange information to provide objective and neutral assistance to governments. The information should be made available to the field through a referral service, an information system and small libraries of essential ITU documents in the regional offices. The field offices as

an integral part of the ITU are the closest offices to many administrations and are often contacted for information about ITU activities and events taking place in their particular region. With the operation of TIES and with the advent of the global information infrastructure, this function is expected to be best carried out by the ITU regional offices.

2. HRD/M

Given ongoing HRD/M requirements, this function needs to operate at full strength in order to respond to the changing environment in the various telecommunication entities. It can best be managed in the light of Buenos Aires Action Plan programme 2 (HRM/HRD) with the objective of developing the skills and motivation required for regulatory bodies and telecommunication service providers to operate efficiently in the changing telecommunications environment.

It is with this short-term scenario in view that Indonesia particularly supports points 1 and 3 of the section headed "Steps for further improvement" of Council Document C94/52, "Report by the Secretary-General - Evaluation of the ITU Regional Presence".

INS/61/2

In the long term, a strong ITU regional presence may be required to help Member countries to be more economical and efficient in taking an active part in many ITU meetings and activities. It is expected in the future that more ITU operations, especially the regular meetings of each Sector, can be decentralized to the regions rather than being centralized in Geneva; it is becoming more and more difficult for most administrations, especially the ones from developing countries and LDCs, to find economic justification for consistent and comprehensive participation in the ever-increasing number of ITU meetings.

Considering also the infrastructural development taking place in many countries, decentralized ITU operations in five administrative regions or more in the future would help many Member countries to participate economically and consistently in ITU meetings.

Host countries for future ITU regional offices can be identified on the basis of three major criteria:

- 1) accessibility in terms of transport and electronic access;
- 2) availability of meeting and office facilities;
- 3) support from the country itself (in kind and in cash).

II Strategic issues to be addressed by the future ITU (ITU strategic plan 1995-1999)

There are four major issues that need to be addressed in the ITU strategic plan 1995-1999 in order for the ITU to be able to respond to the changing environment and to maintain its strategic role in the area of telecommunications.

These are:

1. The expanding role of the ITU.
2. Financial and membership issues.
3. The ITU's policy mission.
4. The ITU-WTO (GATT) relationship.

1 The expanding role of the ITU

Considering the ever-changing global telecommunication issues and "industry structure", the ITU will not be able to remain in its traditional core area of competence only. In fact, this movement has been started by the presence of the Development Sector as the sector within the ITU which does not deal with highly technical subjects but rather with the direction of global telecommunications infrastructure development. The Development Sector is also the most appropriate one to accommodate a greater role and broader participation of developing and least developed Member countries.

INS/61/3

An expanding role for the ITU covering areas such as policy, regulation and global telecommunication service trade seems to be "very demanding". In these "new" areas, the ITU can play a catalytic role in the future in delivering suggestions, recommendations and assistance to Member countries in moving towards a deregulated and competitive telecommunications environment.

In turn this will speed up the development of telecommunications infrastructure in the respective countries.

INS/61/4

It is to be noted in this respect that a strategic alliance between the ITU and the World Bank is recommendable since both institutions have some common objectives and may complement each other.

2 Finance and membership

The increase in ITU activities and Member countries would certainly affect the Union's financial situation. Obviously, the ITU needs to endorse two parallel approaches, namely, improving Members' contributions and cutting expenses.

At the last Council session the Secretary-General clearly stated that the future of the ITU will be very much dependent upon the contribution and participation of "members". This observation seems to be valid, given the steady increase of the private business sector's participation in the development and operation of telecommunications infrastructures worldwide.

INS/61/5

To mobilize the "members", a trade-off must be devised. On the one hand it is good for the ITU to let administrations coordinate "members" from their country so that it can maintain its independence and transparency and also simplify the decision-making process. On the other hand, from the point of view of the "members" and potential members, it would be much better for them to represent themselves directly. It is therefore fair to suggest that the ITU might initiate a dialogue with members and potential members to find an acceptable scheme.

With respect to expense cutting, it is rather impracticable at present to reduce the number of conferences and meetings held by the ITU.

However the ITU should, in the shortest possible time, play a major role in the implementation of wideband communications access for all Member countries of the Union so that the global information infrastructure (GII) promoted by the US Vice-President Al Gore can be set on foot in its initial form and so that the ITU, as a global community telecommunications, can benefit from the ample opportunities for efficient teleconferencing by using the available technology.

3 The policy mission

INS/61/6

The ITU mission in the policy and regulatory areas can be carried out both by the FORUM operations described in APP Resolution 15 and by the BDT.

The policy FORUM will address and formulate programmes to be carried out after considering several inputs at a high-level discussion. The BDT could support some regular and continuous activities in the policy and regulatory areas that might be relevant to Member countries.

4 ITU-WTO (GATT) relationship

INS/61/7

The NGBT (Negotiation Group on Basic Telecommunications) has been started up by the GATT secretariat. The ITU will be included in the NGBT with "observer" status like many other international organizations. Its presence in the NGBT is of vital importance in providing an access link to trends and developments in the WTO. In that context, there are at least two kinds of ITU intervention which may be useful for the WTO as well as for ITU Member countries taking part in the NGBT operation. Firstly there is ITU assistance to provide the (developing/least developed) countries with the required objective analysis of situations including each country's policy and regulatory scheme, so as to provide a sound and realistic negotiating platform before the negotiations take place. Secondly, the ITU's intervention may take the form of ITU-WTO talks to provide the NGBT's legal and trade negotiators with balanced views and information from ITU telecommunication experts. The success of ITU-WTO communications will affect substantially the development of the global information infrastructure.

III The establishment of a policy forum

Background

Resolution 15 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference entitled "Consideration of the Need to Establish a Forum to Discuss Strategies and Policies in the Changing Telecommunications Environment" has been responded to by a proposal from Japan concerning the establishment of a POLICY FORUM.

The idea of establishing a forum on strategies and policy matters deserves support from ITU Member countries since such a forum could bridge the gap that may exist between them as a result of the rapid development of both technology and global telecommunications business.

Proposal for the Conference

INS/61/8

While the idea is valid, there are several issues that remain unclear and have to be resolved in order for the forum to start its activities:

1. The FORUM should function on an ad hoc basis and be separate from the existing ITU Bureaux/Sectors and other structured functions; it should be an ad hoc group which reports directly to the Secretary-General.
2. The FORUM should be open to all Member countries which are interested in taking part on a case-by-case basis, and it should therefore be flexible enough to accommodate the dynamics of participants.

3. The FORUM should be open also to small "m" members.
4. Regular annual activities have to be defined covering:
 - a) the Forum's topics (collection and definition);
 - b) the Forum's meeting schedule, worked out by the Secretary-General and convened in conjunction with other ITU conferences, including ITU Council sessions, to lighten the financial burden of participation by a Member country.
5. If appropriate arrangements cannot be made for separate organization of the Forum, the BDT could be assigned to run it since policy and regulatory matters are part of the BDT's interest.

IV Evaluation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan (BAAP)

The BAAP as adopted by the WTDC consists of three chapters:

1. Programme of cooperation among the members of the Telecommunication Development Sector.
2. Plan of action by the BDT for assisting the developing countries.
3. Special programme for the least developed countries.

The adoption of the BAAP will be the culmination of lengthy debate and discussion, extended since WTDC to the Council session and the TDAB meeting in August 1994. Looking at the long process that it has gone through and reviewing the final version of BAAP, it is really time for the ITU to do its best in rolling out the BAAP.

The BAAP itself includes a series of programmes which are good and beneficial for almost every Member country, whether developed, developing or least developed. The title of each chapter of the BAAP should not lead anybody to think that the Plan is designed exclusively for the benefit of developing countries (DC) and least developed countries (LDC).

In principle it is an action plan which can encourage close interaction and partnership among all Member countries to achieve a unified and equitable global telecommunication society. The plan covers comprehensive programmes which on the one hand may assist DCs and LDCs to eliminate any gap that may exist in their telecommunications infrastructure development and, on the other, open up many opportunities for manufacturers and service providers from developed economies to take part.

This can be clearly understood from programme descriptions such as: Policies, Strategies and Finance, HRM/D, Computer-Aided Network Planning, Mobile Cellular Radio Telephone System, Integrated Rural Development, Development of Telematics and Computer Networks, etc.

Moreover the BAAP can play an important role towards global partnership in realizing the GII (global information infrastructure) as described in the "Buenos Aires Declaration on Global Telecommunication Development for the 21st century".

INS/61/9

Because of its comprehensiveness and its potential to give a totally new dimension to the ITU (which is traditionally known as a highly technical organization), the BAAP may have considerable budgetary implications. However, as a first priority and if the financial situation so allows, Indonesia would support the idea of accepting the BAAP as a whole as it is proposed. Should the budget be so scarce as to limit the possibility of adopting the BAAP completely, priorities will have to be set as criteria for accepting part of it.

Indonesia would propose a set of priorities based essentially on the ITU Telecom Group Meeting of ASEAN countries, as follows:

1. Policies, strategies and financing (programme 1).
2. Human resources management and development (HRM/HRD) (programme 2).
3. Frequency management (programme 6).
4. Mobile cellular radio telephone systems (programme 8).
5. Integrated rural development (programme 9).
6. **Computer-aided network planning** (programme 5).
7. Development of maritime radiocommunication services (programme 4).
8. Information services (programme 11).
9. Improvement of maintenance (programme 7).
10. Broadcasting infrastructure (programme 10).
11. Guidelines for the elaboration of a business-oriented development plan (programme 3).
12. Development of telematics and computer networks (programme 12).

Computer-aided network planning (PLANITU) was initiated by the ITU many years ago and has been adopted by many Member countries. The major reason for retaining the BAAP computer-aided network planning programme is to prevent the ITU from wasting the huge efforts made to develop PLANITU.

Similarly, programme 2 (HRM/D) which has ten immediate objectives can be reviewed by defining priorities as to the immediate objective, for the purpose of scaling down the required budget.

Chapter 1 of the BAAP is also an action plan that should be supported as part of the regular activities of the Development Sector which facilitate, on a regular basis, the cooperation of members and coordination between ITU-D, ITU-T and ITU-R, and in order to emphasize that the BAAP is really a set of programmes for all Member countries, the relative budget allocation among Chapters I, II and III should be maintained in the event of a budget cut.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 au
Document 62-F
19 septembre 1994
Original: anglais**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

SEANCE PLENIERE

**Allemagne, Belgique, Bulgarie, Croatie, Danemark, Espagne, Finlande, France,
Italie, Norvège, Pays-Bas, Pologne, Portugal, Royaume-Uni, Suède, Suisse**

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

REPARTITION GEOGRAPHIQUE DES POSTES A TEMPS PARTIEL DU RRB

Ajouter "**Grèce**" dans la liste des pays cosignataires de ce document.

*Add "**Greece**" in the list of countries cosponsoring this document.*

Añádase "**Grecia**" en la lista de los países cofirmadores de este documento.

-
- Pour des raisons d'économie, ce document n'a été tiré qu'en un nombre restreint d'exemplaires. Les participants sont donc priés ●
de bien vouloir apporter à la réunion leurs documents avec eux, car il n'y aura pas d'exemplaires supplémentaires disponibles.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 62-E
2 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Germany, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Italy, Norway,
Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom, Sweden and Switzerland

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF RRB PART-TIME POSTS

Introduction

Following the decision by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1992 (APP-92) to establish a nine-member part-time Radio Regulations Board, the Plenipotentiary Conference in Kyoto 1994 will hold elections to elect the nine members. In order to ensure equitable geographical distribution of the posts in accordance with Provision No. 62 of the Constitution, it is necessary to consider whether a formal arrangement should be adopted to ensure such geographical distribution.

Following an examination of various options, it is proposed that the geographical distribution of the RRB posts should be based on the administrative regions. This is considered to be appropriate given the collegiate nature of the part-time Board and the provisions of No. 93 of the Constitution, which requires each member to be "familiar with the geographic, economic and demographic conditions within a particular area of the world".

The following proposal is made:

D/BEL/BUL/
HRV/DNK/E/
FIN/FI/NOR/
HOL/POL/POR/
G/S/SUI/62/1

The Radio Regulations Board posts should be distributed throughout the five administrative regions of the International Telecommunication Union as follows:

Two posts from each administrative region except for that which provides the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau. That region should provide one post.

Reasons: In accordance with CS62, no single country would be allowed to provide both an elected official and a part-time member of the RRB.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 63-E
20 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

SECRETARIAT OF THE CONFERENCE

<u>Secretary of the Conference</u>	:	Mr. P. Tarjanne, Secretary-General
<u>Executive Secretary</u>	:	Mr. X. Escofet
<u>Administrative Secretary</u>	:	Mr. J. Escudero
<u>Plenary Meeting and Committee 1 (Steering)</u>	:	Mr. X. Escofet
<u>Committee 2 (Credentials)</u>	:	Mr. X. Escofet
<u>Committee 3 (Budget Control)</u>	:	Mr. A. Tazi Riffi
<u>Committee 4 (Strategic Policy and Plans)</u>	:	Mr. D. MacLean
<u>Committee 5 (Constitution and Convention)</u>	:	Mr. A. Guillot
<u>Committee 6 (Staff matters)</u>	:	Mr. J.-P. Baré
<u>Committee 7 (Finances of the Union)</u>	:	Mr. A. Tazi Riffi
<u>Committee 8 (Editorial)</u>	:	Mr. P.-A. Traub
<u>Legal Affairs</u>	:	Mr. A. Noll

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 64-E
26 August 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Republic of Senegal

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

I PP-94 Kyoto strategic plan for 1995-1999

1 Introduction

Current technological changes and geopolitical upheavals together with the severe constraints imposed by the present world economic situation are major challenges for the ITU, one of whose purposes is to maintain and extend international cooperation between its Members.

In order to pinpoint the strategic issues at stake with regard to the role of telecommunications in world economic, social and cultural development, it is useful to recall some of the landmarks in the process of diagnosing problems and seeking original solutions with a view to gearing the Union to its environment:

- Maitland report "The Missing Link";
- Arusha Declaration on development (May 1985);
- establishment of the Centre for Telecommunications Development;
- Poul Hansen report on the changing telecommunication environment;
- establishment of the High Level Committee and implementation of its 96 recommendations;
- outcome of the first cycle of regional telecommunication development conferences (Harare, Prague, Acapulco, Cairo and Singapore);
- Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, December 1992) formalizing the rebirth of the Union after 127 years of existence;
- World Standardization, Radiocommunication and Development Conferences held respectively at Helsinki, Geneva and Buenos Aires.

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

2 Proposals

Having regard to the remarkable efforts already made by the Union to meet the short-, medium- and long-term requirements of its members (M/m), the present contribution is to be regarded as a statement of Senegal's full support for the new pluriannual management of ITU activities based on specific objectives and planned resources, which will provide members (M/m) with the means of evaluating the permanent organs' performance after each plenipotentiary period.

It is essential to emphasize that the approval by consensus of the first strategic plan for the period 1995-1999 will be crucial for the future of the Union, which will need to take bold action if it is to keep in step with the rapidly changing international telecommunication environment.

In implementing the first strategic plan, the guidelines set out below will nevertheless have to be taken into account.

SEN/64/1

Strategic plan for 1995-1999

1. In the medium term, strategic planning must provide for the effective implementation of all the declarations, resolutions and recommendations promoting the expansion and modernization of networks and services in the developing countries, particularly the LDCs.
 2. The activities of the advisory bodies (World Telecommunications Advisory Council, Standardization and Radiocommunication Advisory Groups and Telecommunication Development Advisory Board) should be harmonized in order to avoid overlapping and inconsistencies.
 3. Greater participation by the private sector should be encouraged, while preserving the Union's intergovernmental character.
 4. The payment of voluntary contributions in cash or in kind by the private sector for priority BDT activities should be promoted.
 5. Closer cooperation should be sought between the ITU and other organizations involved in the telecommunication sector, such as UNCTAD, OECD, UNIDO, WTO, UNESCO and UPU.
 6. A policy for coordinating the activities of the Standardization, Radiocommunication and Development Sectors should be pursued by the Council in order to avoid squandering very limited budget resources.
 7. The Directors of the three Bureaux (S, R, D) should conduct periodic surveys on the portfolio of products and services best geared to meeting members' (M/m) interests.
 8. The need to promote effective participation by developing country experts in the Union's different activities should be taken into account by each Sector (Resolution 17/WTSC/HELSINKI and Resolution ITU-R 7/RA (Geneva, 1993)).
- To this end, each Sector should budget the resources required to organize information meetings or seminars and to award fellowships on an equitable basis.
9. The savings contemplated in respect of translation and interpretation costs should under no circumstances undermine the linguistic balance conducive to fruitful dialogue between members (M/m).
 10. Specific instructions for the preparation and marketing of handbooks and special publications at the lowest possible cost should be formalized, so as to promote better training for developing country experts in the priority areas of telecommunication network planning and management.
 11. Completion of the "WORLDTEL" feasibility study, for which sponsors are currently being sought, should facilitate the introduction of an efficient strategy for mobilizing the resources needed to finance development programmes at the national, regional and world levels.

12. The establishment of formal cooperation arrangements between the ITU and regional organizations should contribute to the optimization of human, material and financial resources. In this connection, it should be noted that cooperation with APT, CITEL, CEPT and APTC has already produced satisfactory results.

13. Evaluation of the regional presence, which has so far produced somewhat hypothetical results, should be undertaken as a matter of urgency before this function is taken into account in the objectives set for BDT activities under the strategic plan. The Council should be specifically instructed to arrange for an external audit with a view to identifying strengths and weaknesses and proposing approaches more closely in line with Resolution 17 (Nice, 1989).

14. Changes in the number of LDCs, as a result of the steadily worsening world economic situation should be taken into account when estimating the budgetary resources to be allocated to the special programme adopted by the Buenos Aires World Telecommunication Development Conference (70%).

15. In seeking to improve human resources management, the following requirements should be taken into consideration:

- a more balanced regional deployment of staff in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in order to promote more effective cooperation;
- on the one hand, a more rational distribution of permanent and fixed-term (80%) contracts in the BDT along the lines followed in the BR and the TSB and, on the other, implementation of the new technical and managerial responsibilities assigned to the Development Sector;
- a more homogenous distribution of posts between men and women of equal competence, through broader dissemination of vacancy notices with the aim of restoring a proper balance in the medium and long term.

II Buenos Aires Action Plan for 1994-1998

1 Introduction

The first World Telecommunication Development Conference was held at Buenos Aires from 21 to 29 March 1994.

Its purposes were:

- to review the progress made in telecommunication development in the last decade;
- to set the goals and objectives for achieving balanced telecommunication development by and beyond the end of the century;
- to approve the Buenos Aires Declaration on global telecommunication development for the 21st century;
- to adopt an action plan translating the goals and objectives into a pluriannual programme covering the period 1994-1998.

2 The Buenos Aires Action Plan

The programme adopted has three main parts:

- 1) A programme of cooperation among the members of ITU-D;
- 2) A plan of action by the BDT for assisting the developing countries;
- 3) A special programme for the LDCs.

3 Budgetary considerations

In view of the substantial expansion of BDT activities resulting from the operation of two study groups with their working parties on the one hand and the requirements of the special programme for LDCs (47 to 52 countries) on the other, the budgetary resources contemplated in Document C94/73 should be regarded as an essential minimum.

The developing countries, which contribute some 26% of the Union's ordinary budget, place high hopes in the BDT as a driving force in the process of harmonious telecommunication network development in their countries.

It would not be at odds with the Union's new financial approach to exceed the budget limits by some 6%, having regard to the importance of the new tasks entrusted to the BDT as a matter of priority.

SEN/64/2

Accordingly, in order not to miss its appointment with history, PP-94 should make provision for the resources required to compensate for the time so unfortunately lost, so as to bring new hope to the developing countries, now more than ever before in the stranglehold of the world economic situation.

However, with regard to the possible role to be played by consultants in certain areas, preference should be given to studying specific issues within the study groups and working parties, so as to promote exchanges between members in accordance with the purposes of the Union.

Finally, any attempt to call in question the Buenos Aires Action Plan would conflict with the provisions of No. 72 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992).

4 Action Plan priorities: order of importance

In the interests of consistency and efficiency, the object of this exercise is to set an order of importance for the main activities of the priority programme adopted by the WTDC at Buenos Aires.

To this end, the activities listed below in chronological order could be implemented concomitantly or simultaneously.

SEN/64/3

Action Plan priorities: order of importance

1 Telecommunication development study groups

SG 1: Telecommunication development strategies and policies

The establishment of three working parties at the study group's first meeting, which should be held by the end of this year at the latest, would make it possible to deal expeditiously with Questions 2, 3 and 4.

SG 2: Development, harmonization, management and maintenance of telecommunication networks and services

The establishment of four working parties at the study group's first meeting (to be held before the end of 1994) could facilitate consideration of Questions 2, 3, 4 and 8.

Like the BR and TSB Study Groups, the telecommunication development study groups should adopt a rational work plan so that their objectives, which are to be evaluated by the next WTDC at Malta in 1998, can be achieved within the time allowed.

Sufficient budgetary resources will have to be allocated to enable the study groups to function efficiently.

2 Special programme for the LDCs

The resources needed for this task should be mobilized without delay.

3 Telecommunication Development Advisory Board

The number of meetings held during the period should be reduced from five to two.

4 World Telecommunication Development Conference

In planning this Conference, to be held in Malta in 1998, no more than two meetings should be set aside for general policy statements, in order to make better use of the time available and achieve the goals set for the second WTDC.

5 Classification of programmes

- P1 = Policies, strategies and financing
- P2 = Human resources management and development
- P9 = Integrated rural development
- P7 = Improvement of maintenance
- P3 = Guidelines for master plans
- P6 = Frequency management
- P10 = Broadcasting
- P8 = Mobile cellular radio telephony
- P4 = Maritime radiocommunications
- P5 = Computer-aided network planning
- P12 = Telematics and computer networks
- P11 = Information services

6 BDT operating expenditure

This section relates to the expenditure involved in running the BDT structures efficiently, providing appropriate assistance to members and covering the costs of executing technical cooperation projects funded by UNDP or from other sources under funds-in-trust arrangements. The appropriations should promote South-South cooperation by means of appropriate machinery.

7 Modification of the budget

Cancellation of the three regional conferences contemplated for the period is recommended in order to avoid placing too heavy a burden on the BDT, which has priority projects to implement within certain deadlines.

The credits thus released should be used to supplement the appropriations for the following important activities:

- Information meetings, workshops, seminars, etc.;
- Round-table meetings on the telecommunication environment;
- Promotion of effective participation by concerned developing country experts in the work of ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D study groups;
- Award of fellowships to the developing country experts appointed as Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Study Groups, in order to foster exchanges between the manufacturers and consumers of telecommunication technology.

In summary, the budget limits (1995-1999) given in the table below should be adopted by PP-94 so as to give practical expression to all the declarations and resolutions advocating the harmonious development of the world telecommunication network.

1994 (pro mem)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995-1999 Total
30,209 (*)	31,795	32,745	31,985	33,285	33,095	162,905

(*) Swiss francs (000)

III PP-94 Kyoto election procedures

1 Introduction

The elections to be held at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) pursuant to Nos. 54, 55 and 56 of the Geneva Constitution should be placed in their true context, namely:

- the constantly changing world telecommunication environment, characterized by a marked trend towards restructuring and liberalization;
- the repercussions of recent geopolitical changes;
- the technological revolution generated by the convergent development of telecommunications, informatics and audiovisual techniques;
- the rebirth of the ITU as a result of the decisions adopted at APP-92 (Geneva), with a view to strengthening the organization's catalytic role and adapting its structures and operation to the challenges of its changing environment.

2 Background

It should be noted that the grouping of ITU Member countries into regions is essentially the result of decisions taken at plenipotentiary conferences. It was at Atlantic City in 1947 and Buenos Aires in 1952 that Union's Member countries were first grouped into four regions.

The principle of grouping Members into five regions was not adopted until the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference in 1959.

It should be emphasized that the five regions were defined on a strictly geographical basis, a principle which was confirmed at Montreux (1965), Malaga-Torremolinos (1973), Nairobi (1982) and Nice (1989).

3 Proposals

Having regard to the valuable discussions which took place at the Council's 1994 session on the important issues at stake, this contribution is aimed at facilitating the debate at PP-94.

In order to guarantee the success of the Conference, which is being held during a period of transition that will be decisive for the Union's future, all possible means of saving time should be explored.

It is with this end in view that the proposals below are put forward.

SEN/64/4

Election procedures

1 Conformation of the administrative regions

- Maintenance of five regions (A, B, C, D and E).
- In order to facilitate the proceedings, it is imperative for the grouping of Members by region to be finalized by 20 September 1994 at the latest.

2 Order and grouping of elections

The sequence proposed below, while respecting the tradition, would allow better use to be made of the time available so as not to jeopardize the success of the Conference:

- a) Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General;
- b) three Directors (BR, TSB, BDT);
- c) nine part-time members of the Radio Regulations Board;
- d) Members of the Council.

3 Deadline for the submission of candidacies

In the interests of objectivity, transparency and efficiency, it would be desirable for a single date, between 26 and 28 September 1994, to be set for the submission of candidacies.

The transfer of candidacies from one group of posts to another is not advisable, as a candidate's profile generally corresponds to the skills required for the post initially sought.

4 Equitable distribution of the five elected officials

The principle of having one elected official per administrative region should be applied in order to comply with Nos. 64 and 154 of the Constitution, which refer to the criteria of equitable geographical distribution and the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity.

However, a certain degree of flexibility could be exercised by PP-94 in respect of formally submitted candidacies.

5 Election of the nine RRB members

- a) Distribution should continue to be based on the five administrative regions, in keeping with No. 93 of the Constitution.

Only this principle ensures that each member will be familiar with the geographical, economic and demographic conditions prevailing in a specific part of the world.

b) In order to ensure equitable geographical distribution, the seats could be allocated as follows:

- one for the region to which the Director of the BR belongs;
- two for each of the other four regions.

6 Council

a) Seats should continue to be distributed on the basis of the five administrative regions.

b) Number of Council seats

From the Atlantic City Conference up to the 1989 Nice Conference, the percentage of Members elected to the Council, barring errors or omissions, has been respectively: 23.1%, 20%, 26%, 22.5%, 25.7%, 25.9% and 25.9%.

A clearer idea of the situation is obtained by studying the figures pertaining to similar organizations, namely:

IMO	=	32 seats
ICAO	=	33 seats
WMO	=	36 seats
UPU	=	40 seats
FAO	=	49 seats
ILO	=	56 seats

Consequently, in order to ensure that this important matter is henceforth treated rationally, it is proposed to amend No. 50 of the Convention by inserting a percentage figure, to be determined by PP-94. As an indication, 25% would be fairly representative.

c) Distribution of seats by region

On the basis of [25%] and of the number of Member countries per region, PP-94 will decide on the number of seats to be filled per region in order to make up the Council.

7 Procedures to be followed for the elections

With regard to the arrangements to be made for limiting the number of ballots, setting the interval between each ballot and dealing with related questions, the Secretary-General's contribution on the subject will provide the necessary clarifications.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

**Document 65-E
29 August 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE (WTDC-94), Buenos Aires, 1994

I hereby submit to the Conference, for consideration, the following four Resolutions adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-94), Buenos Aires, 21-29 March 1994:

- Resolution 1 - Special Programme of Assistance for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
- Resolution 5 - Non-Discriminatory Access to Modern Telecommunication Facilities and Services
- Resolution 8 - Telecommunication Support for Protection of the Environment
- Resolution 9 - Membership, Rules of Procedure and Working Methods of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Board

**Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General**

Annexes: 4

ANNEX 1

RESOLUTION No. 1

**Special Programme of Assistance
for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 21-29 March 1994),

considering

a) the ITU's global policy of assistance to LDCs and in particular Resolution No. 26 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) which

"instructs the Secretary-General

1. to continue to review the state of telecommunication services in the Least Developed Countries identified by the United Nations and needing special measures for telecommunication development;
2. to report his findings to the Council;
3. to propose concrete measures intended to bring about genuine improvements and provide effective assistance to these Least Developed Countries from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and other sources;
4. to report annually on the matter to the Council;"

b) the decision adopted by the United Nations Conference (Paris, 1990) in accordance with which the United Nations system shall lend greater assistance to the LDCs in line with the Programme of Action for the LDCs;

c) the endorsement by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) of the High Level Committee's Recommendation No. 21 in accordance with which the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) is to pay particular attention to the requirements of the LDCs,

recalling

Resolutions No. 12 of the Regional Telecommunication Development Conference for the Arab States (Cairo, 1992) and No. 12 of the Regional Telecommunication Development Conference for Asia and the Pacific (Singapore, 1993) on the Special Assistance Programme for the LDCs,

noting

a) that there are currently 47 LDCs worldwide, 29 of which are in Africa, 13 in Asia and the Pacific, 4 in the Arab Region, and 1 in the Americas, and that the number of LDCs has increased from 25 in 1971 to 47 in 1994, that this figure has risen by 5 since the adoption by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) of Resolution No. 26 and will rise to over 50 countries by the turn of the century;

b) that although the ITU cannot assist the LDCs financially in the expansion and modernization of their networks due to its limited resources, it can assist in the improvement of the quality of existing networks and services and help the LDCs generate more revenue as a result of this improved efficiency, through its practically-oriented programmed activities and in coordination with the other projects financed by other resources in the countries concerned,

concerned

a) that the telecommunication networks in many LDCs are in an extremely poor state of development both in urban and rural areas and for a variety of reasons;

b) that the resources from multilateral and bilateral sources to the LDCs are decreasing, in absolute and in real terms;

c) that the United Nations Development Programme funds for technical assistance have decreased, particularly as regards regional programmes;

d) that the priority given in many LDCs to the development of telecommunications in general and specifically in rural areas is insufficient,

cognizant

of the fact that improved telecommunication networks in these countries will be the prime mover of their socio-economic recovery and development, owing in particular to their contribution to integrated rural development (health, education, agriculture, etc.),

resolves to endorse

the Special programme of assistance for the LDCs as contained in the Buenos Aires Action Plan,

instructs the Director of the BDT

1. to implement fully the Special programme of assistance for the LDCs, giving priority to rural telecommunication development, to the development of strategies for mobilizing resources and to assistance for restructuring the telecommunication sector;

2. to give special priority to the LDCs in the implementation of other BDT programmes, such as missions by the Special Studies and Backstopping Division, the Human Resource Development Division, as well as fellowship funds, the Special Voluntary Programme, and the Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries funds;

3. to coordinate, as necessary with the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors, implementation of the Special programme of assistance for the LDCs;

4. to convene a mid-term evaluation meeting of this programme,

requests the Secretary-General of the ITU

1. to continue and enhance the assistance provided to the LDCs in cooperation with other development partners;

2. to bring this Resolution to the attention of the highest level of government of the LDCs;

3. to convey to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference the need to review that part of the ITU regular budget allocated to the LDCs with a view to enabling the BDT to undertake increased responsibilities for the LDCs.

ANNEX 2

RESOLUTION No. 5

"BUENOS AIRES INITIATIVE"

Non-Discriminatory Access to Modern Telecommunication Facilities and Services

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 21-29 March 1994),

taking into account

the importance of telecommunications for political, economic, social and cultural progress,

taking into account also

a) that the International Telecommunication Union plays an important role in the promotion of global telecommunication development;

b) that, to this end, the Union coordinates efforts aimed at securing harmonious development of telecommunication facilities,

taking into account further

that the Conference is required to formulate a viewpoint and draw up proposals on issues determining a worldwide telecommunication development strategy, and facilitate the mobilization of the necessary resources to that end,

noting

a) that modern telecommunication facilities and services are established, in the main, on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations;

b) that ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within the ITU and are adopted by consensus by the Members of the Union;

c) that limitations on the access to telecommunication facilities and services on which national telecommunication development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations, constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications worldwide,

recognizing

that full harmonization of telecommunication networks is impossible unless all countries participating in the work of the Union without exception have non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication facilities and services, without prejudice to national regulations, and international commitments within the competence of other international organizations,

resolves

that there should be non-discriminatory access to telecommunication technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations,

instructs the Secretary-General

to transmit this Resolution to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) for consideration,

requests the Plenipotentiary Conference

to consider this Resolution with a view to taking measures to foster global access to modern telecommunication facilities and services,

invites Administrations

pending the Plenipotentiary Conference's decision, to help telecommunication equipment manufacturers and service providers in ensuring that telecommunication facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations may be generally available to the public without any discrimination.

ANNEX 3

RESOLUTION No. 8

Telecommunication Support for the Protection of the Environment

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 21-29 March 1994),

considering

a) that telecommunication and information technologies have an important role to play in protecting the environment and in promoting development activities at low risk to the environment;

b) that application of the latest telecommunication and information technologies, especially those associated with space systems, can be extremely useful in implementing and conducting environment protection activities such as monitoring air, river, harbour, and sea pollution, remote sensing, wildlife studies, forestry development, and others;

c) that the application of telecommunication technology can reduce paperwork which ultimately saves forests;

d) that telecommunication and information technologies respect the environment, and that the related industries can be located in rural areas in order to reduce urban congestion;

e) that there is a need to disseminate information on these aspects, as stated in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21,

resolves

to promote the application of telecommunication and information technologies for protecting the environment,

requests

the ITU/BDT, in collaboration with international and regional organizations:

1. to prepare a policy document for promoting the use of telecommunication, information and space technologies for applications devoted to the protection of the environment;

2. to disseminate information on applications of telecommunication and information technologies for the protection of the environment;

3. to organize seminars, training programmes, exhibitions and other similar activities to meet these objectives;

4. to create appropriate course material for conducting training programmes on the subject;

5. to conduct studies in selected areas (e.g., transport, forestry, river, harbour and sea pollution, wildlife migration, etc.) for evaluating and highlighting the advantages of telecommunication applications,

further requests

the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) to endorse the principles of this Resolution and to instruct the ITU Sectors on the measures they should adopt for its application.

ANNEX 4

RESOLUTION No. 9

**Membership, Rules of Procedure and Working Methods
of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Board**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 21-29 March 1994),

considering

- a) Article 18 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992) concerning the Telecommunication Development Advisory Board (TDAB);
- b) the need to define clear working procedures to review strategies and priorities in telecommunication development activities and to advise the Director of the BDT in this field;
- c) the desirability of broad-based participation of Administrations, duly authorized entities and organizations in the TDAB activities,

recognizing

that the main tasks of the TDAB are to advise the Director on priorities and strategies in the Union's telecommunication development activities and to recommend steps to foster cooperation and coordination with other organizations interested in telecommunication development, as well as:

- a) to review strategies and priorities for activities in the ITU-D, to review progress in the implementation of Study Group work programmes and to provide guidelines for their work;
- b) to help in raising the awareness of decision makers regarding the importance of telecommunications in the socio-economic development of nations;
- c) to encourage the participation of industry, telecommunication operators and service providers, bilateral and multilateral organizations and financial institutions to promote telecommunication development in developing countries;
- d) to assist in the decisions on, and mobilization of resources for, pre-investment and investment activities in the telecommunications field,

resolves

1. that the TDAB shall hold regularly scheduled meetings included in the ITU-D timetable of meetings and announced in accordance with paragraph 6.2 of section 1 of the annex of the Resolution No. 3 on Procedures to be Applied by the Study Groups. Its meetings should take place at least once a year;

2. that the TDAB shall prepare a report of its activities after each meeting to be distributed in accordance with normal ITU-D procedures, and a report to the WTDC following its last meeting prior to the Conference. The report to the WTDC should summarize the TDAB's activities and offer advice on relations with other relevant bodies inside and outside the ITU, as appropriate;

3. that the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Study Groups established by the WTDC shall attend the meetings of the TDAB as ex-officio members,

instructs

the Director of the BDT to consider the possibility to open the membership of the TDAB to additional entrants representing Administrations and entities including representatives of bilateral cooperation or development aid agencies and multilateral development institutions, in order to reflect the new tasks allocated to the TDAB following the establishment of Study Groups and the setting up of work programmes for the period 1994-1998;

recommends

to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) that it consider the possibility of revising in particular Article 18, No. 227 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992) in order to permit implementation of this Resolution.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 66-E
2 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Canada

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

The delegation of Canada welcomes the opportunity to present to the Plenipotentiaries its views on the items of the agenda and certain proposals for the work of the Conference. In keeping with the request of the Conference hosts, we are submitting our views in writing in order to keep Canada's oral interventions to a minimum.

Introduction

With others, Canada has participated actively in the restructuring of the ITU and the work which has been dedicated to modernizing the ITU framework. We believe, however, that the challenge of reforming the ITU is far from completed. On the contrary, the Plenipotentiaries must turn their urgent attention to the responsiveness of the ITU to the pace of innovation and change in the telecommunications industry and to the needs and expectations of the ITU's client-members by providing the Union with a clear and realistic strategic direction for the next four-year period.

We acknowledge that progress has been made within the ITU in introducing strategic planning concepts and goal-oriented management practices. We are heartened by the Membership's acceptance of what are relatively new concepts in the ITU. However, we believe that there is still much work to be done. In particular, the ITU family must adopt within each Sector rigorous priority-setting methodologies that concentrate scarce resources on a narrower range of topics in order to produce faster, better and sustainable results. With constrained resources and pressures from other organizations, priority-setting is essential. It is no longer a theoretical exercise but the only responsible and realistic method of work.

Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the working procedures must also be continued. A fundamental rethinking of the way that the ITU carries out its activities must be undertaken, though the depth and breadth of these changes will vary by Sector. Canada is convinced that the ITU must adopt some important changes to its working procedures if it is to remain in step with the telecommunications environment, at the forefront of technology, and retain its role in promoting the balanced and harmonized development of the international telecommunications network. It is our firm belief that while public and private sector participants each participate with different motivations, these are complementary and the end result is the same: the advancement of telecommunications development worldwide.

Over the next four-year period, our energies and creativity must be devoted to implementing a clearly-defined strategic direction.

- For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

Strategic policies and plans

Canada participated in the Working Group of Council on Strategic Policies and Planning which produced the initial draft considered by the Council. We also contributed to the development of the draft through the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Groups which provided advice to the Bureau Directors on the substance of the priorities for the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors. A Canadian input was also made to the section on the development "mission" through the representative of the Canadian International Development Agency participating in the Telecommunication Development Advisory Board.

The draft Strategic Plan (Document PP-94/33) is the consensus draft of Council and it is our view that it represents a good foundation for the priority and budget-setting responsibilities of the Plenipotentiaries.

CAN/66/1

We are in full agreement with the directions for the ITU set out in the draft Strategic Plan, namely that:

- the ITU should build on its primary technical mandate and successes, in particular by developing effective linkages and synergy between the three Sectors. In this regard, we propose updating APP-92 Resolution 3 to improve coordination between the three Sectors (see below);
- serious and sustained attention must be given to telecommunications development by concentrating priorities on the issues and "catalytic" activities where the ITU can have the most impact, such as in policy development;
- a cooperative relationship with the global trade regime (GATS) and the World Trade Organization, and strategic alliances with other international and regional organizations in the telecommunications field, must be forged and these relationships must be translated into the outputs of the ITU;
- the ITU should develop its role in the area of telecommunications policy, law and regulation and strengthen its mechanisms for the discussion of telecommunications policy issues (our view on the response to APP-92 Resolution 15 is found below);
- meaningful enhancements to the participation of "small-m" members must be instituted and, as a matter of urgency, the terms and conditions of their participation be improved to reflect both the new environment of telecommunications and the needs identified in this regard by the members themselves;
- the ITU must concentrate its energies on improving its products and services and improving responsiveness to its members' needs by making much quicker progress in achieving defined goals in a prioritized work programme. We believe that prerequisite to this is the utilization and expansion of Electronic Data Handling technology and a potential reduction in the number of ITU meetings of the traditional nature based on the priorities determined for each Sector.

In the area of Management and Personnel Strategies, Canada has two main preoccupations: financing the ITU work programme and personnel policy.

Finances

Like all ITU members, the Administration of Canada is faced with resource constraints on its participation in international telecommunication activities and, despite our strong commitment to the

ITU, we are compelled to make difficult choices and to cutback our involvement in selected items. We know our situation is neither unique nor indeed as difficult as that faced by many others. In examining the financing Options (Paragraph 57), we must express to the Plenipotentiaries our deep concern about these Options and ask Members to reflect on the potential future contribution level that each of the Options represents.

In exercising their responsibility to set the financial ceilings on activities for the next four year period, Members will need to balance the priority of activities with their "affordability". All the Members recognize we have more activities than we can realistically afford to undertake: there is no shortage of priorities. To undertake its financial tasks effectively, the Plenipotentiaries must have detailed information on each Option and extrapolations of what each Option means in terms of the contributory unit that we must all pay. Also required will be estimates of the anticipated income of the ITU over the next four years.

CAN/66/2

In Canada's view, the Plenipotentiaries' strategy for determining the finances of the Union should be to use a "top-down" rather than "bottom-up" approach, that is to set the maximum total that we can afford to spend; from there, based on the priorities determined by each of the Sectors, we can determine what the strategic plan of the ITU is to be and what activities will be undertaken over the four-year period.

Personnel policy

Canada believes very strongly that the ITU would not be the successful organization it is today without the committed and competent staff it has developed. However, the ITU like the telecommunications sector, has undergone a dramatic reorganization and its staff needs are evolving. It is also facing increasing pressure on resources and must work within the UN Common System. All these elements make it clear to us that the Plenipotentiaries must develop a coherent personnel policy which permits strategies for attracting and cultivating the staff that members need.

CAN/66/3

Canada supports the outline of the personnel policy as reflected in the draft Strategic Plan and in particular wishes to highlight the need to increase the representation of women in professional positions in the ITU. Neither the ITU Secretariat nor its Membership has done a satisfactory job of improving the gender balance in the Secretariat as per the policy directions recommended by the High Level Committee for the ITU and by the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Economic and Social Council for the United Nations System as a whole.¹

1 Global policy forum APP Resolution 15

Canada concurs with the portrait of the environment articulated in the draft Strategic Plan and supports the rationale for enhancing the ITU's role in the field of telecommunications policy, law and

¹ United Nations General Assembly 46th Session, 3rd Committee, October 1991, Resolution "Improvement of the status of women in the secretariat" and ECOSOC 36th Session 1992, Resolution which "Recommends that all organizations of the United Nations system accord priority to increasing the numbers of women in Professional and senior policy-level and decision-making posts ...".

regulation. We appreciate the foresight of the Japanese Administration and its initiative in proposing the Global Policy Forum through Resolution 15 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference. We share the view that there is a need to broaden and deepen the ITU's role as a catalyst to the analysis and discussion of all facets of global telecommunications policy issues. We view this as a natural evolution in the ITU's activities emanating from the ITU's mandate, from the rapid changes in the international telecommunications and information technology environment and from developments in the global trade regime. It is a timely response to the real needs of Members.

CAN/66/4

In examining the options reviewed and put forward by the Council to the Plenipotentiary, Canada has not defined one particular option as the ideal scenario for a Policy Forum. Nevertheless, we have certain objectives and criteria that we believe should define this Forum, namely,

- the Policy Forum should promote the development of common understandings on particular global policy challenges and, as stipulated in the draft Strategic Plan, neither produce prescriptive regulatory outcomes nor produce outputs with binding force;
- the Policy Forum should be a self-contained, specific purpose meeting and not form part of the agenda of other meetings or be folded into other conferences. It should, however, be convened in conjunction with other events in order to minimize the impact on the budget of the Union and it should be accommodated within existing budgetary allocations and ceilings;
- responsibility for convening the Global Policy Forum could rest with the Secretary-General who may draw on the resources and advice available to him such as the World Telecommunications Advisory Council. It should not in our view be assigned to any one of the Sectors because the issues will transcend those of any single ITU Sector;
- we do not believe that it is necessary to amend the Constitution or Convention to incorporate the Policy Forum at this time and that a pragmatic approach to the convening and organizing of a Forum should be adopted at least for the period 1995-1999. The next Plenipotentiary Conference will have the benefit of experience on which to judge the need for formal changes;
- the terms and conditions of participation should be flexible and open. Ideally, the ITU should convene the Policy Forum in which not only the entire ITU community should be represented, but all organizations interested in the issues before a specified Policy Forum. It should be open to all ITU administrations and members, and other organizations as observers or as contributors. It is Canada's view that an interface with the emerging World Trade Organization should be established for this initiative;
- the theme and agenda for the Forums should be set by Council based on proposals from the Secretary-General. One Forum should take place in the interval until the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

CAN/66/5

With a view to fostering insofar as possible the harmonization of policies and actions of members and facilitating the development of the global telecommunications network, the goals of the Forum should be:

- to promote the development of "common understandings" through the exchange of information and experience and frank discussion of specific themes or telecommunications policy issues of a global nature;

- to produce cogent and complete analyses of all the factors and alternatives within the topic area;
- to produce reports containing guidelines, models and recommendations for the information of Members in the development of their national telecommunications policy and regulatory regimes. To the extent possible, these reports should emphasize areas of consensus but it would also be appropriate for them to contain alternatives and options where consensus is neither possible nor perhaps desirable.

CAN/66/6

There are two further areas where Canada believes that discussion is needed:

- determining the scope of the Forum's results and their impact on the work of the other Sectors;
- determining the optimal form and extent of participation from organizations external to the ITU.

2 Regional Presence

Although the Regional Presence in its present form is relatively new, there is a general sense that in light of the many changes which have taken place since the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, the current distribution of functions and resources between the Regional Presence and headquarters is not optimal and improvements should be introduced to make the ITU more efficient and cost-effective. Through consultations with other administrations, Canada has arrived at the view that there needs to be a redefinition of the responsibilities of the regional offices and a clarification of the mutual responsibilities of the field presence and the ITU's headquarters.

CAN/66/7

Since the Regional Presence was strengthened by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference in 1989, the UNDP regional structure has been reduced and policy changes towards executing agencies, especially on funding, revised. The ITU now has a Telecommunication Development Sector with a conference structure, study group structure, Bureau and a Programme of Action as a result of the decisions of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (March 1994). Canada proposes that the Plenipotentiaries revisit the decisions on the Regional Presence taken in Nice (i.e. Resolution 17) and reflect on the mandate of the Regional Presence with a view to redefining in relation to headquarters, its purpose, tasks and resources. Canada has no fixed views on the outcome of this review and indeed looks forward to the opportunity to hear the views of other Members, particularly those who rely on the services of the Regional Presence.

3 Rights and obligations of non-administration members/Rules of Procedure

CAN/66/8

As a matter of principle, Canada believes that the ITU must move further and faster to enhance the practical participation of non-administration members in the working and decision-making processes of the Union.

With liberalization and privatization in an ever-increasing number of countries, participation of a wider variety of entities is requisite. The Plenipotentiaries will need to take decisions on a number of specific points in the Rules of Procedure for conferences and meetings where change may be

implemented. Some decisions in this area have already been taken by the ITU Council, but others require direction from the Plenipotentiary.

CAN/66/9

Canada is concerned that very much time has been spent addressing, from a very legalistic perspective, rights and obligations such as voting by non-Administrations. The most important changes required are in the realm of working procedures where pragmatism should prevail. However, working procedures are very often determined by attitudes and tradition and are not required by the legal instruments at all. For example, we believe that there is much scope for improvements to the working processes of study groups and that the Plenipotentiary Conference should provide, through the Strategic Plan, general guidance to the Sectors towards further implementing efficiencies in this area.

CAN/66/10

In addressing the issue of the participation, rights and obligations of non-administration members, the Plenipotentiaries should reflect seriously on the need for more openness and flexibility by the ITU and encourage new approaches and working methods that are inclusive. Ways should be found to involve directly in ITU work, entities such as the various standards, forums and consortiums which do not fit traditional concepts.

4 Sector considerations

4.1 Development

Without doubt the most critical judgement that will be made of the ITU is its success or failure in making significant, measurable progress towards worldwide telecommunications development by the end of the century. Our expectations of the Buenos Aires Action Plan are high.

Fulfilling the goals of "Buenos Aires" will require concentrating scarce resources on a select range of clearly-identified priorities, focusing on those "catalytic" activities where the ITU can be effective, and having the Bureau for Telecommunication Development working in full partnership with the other ITU Sectors, with development and financing organizations and with the private sector.

CAN/66/11

Over the years Canada has been a strong supporter of the development mandate of the ITU. This support is stronger than ever. However, Canada maintains that there is an urgent need to ensure that the Strategic Plan and the Buenos Aires Action Plan translate this mandate into realizable goals and a realistic development work programme. It is Canada's view that the Development Sector requires a period of consolidation with a strong emphasis on implementing and efficiently managing the new working structure approved by the World Telecommunication Development Conference and the resources assigned by this Plenipotentiary Conference.

4.2 Radiocommunication and standardization

Resolution 2 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference sets out the broad terms of reference of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors. The division of responsibility between the ITU-R and ITU-T was confirmed by the 1993 Radiocommunication Assembly with ITU-R Resolution 4. In addition to dividing the technical responsibilities, the two Sectors were charged with jointly agreeing on the assignment of studies and of keeping the situation

under constant review in order to minimize any duplication of activities. Certain procedures for cooperation and coordination were agreed to through, for example, the Sector Advisory Groups.

It is Canada's view that a period of consolidation is required before further changes are contemplated for the new arrangements for the division of responsibility between the ITU-R and ITU-T and the new Sector coordination procedures. The proposed Plenipotentiary Conference Resolution concerning liaison and collaboration between the ITU-R and ITU-T sets out the current arrangements for the allocation of work and calls for the period of consolidation noted above to allow the new working and monitoring arrangements to become fully operational for evaluation of their effectiveness.

5 Advisory Groups

Over the past three years, four separate advisory bodies have been established under ITU auspices:

- the World Telecommunication Advisory Council (WTAC);
- the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG);
- the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG);
- the Telecommunication Development Advisory Board (TDAB).

While the intent behind these groups as originally conceived by the High Level Committee was, very broadly, to assist with providing strategic direction to the ITU, each of these entities has a different purpose, focus, composition and configuration and it is difficult, and probably not desirable, to compare them. It may nevertheless be a good opportunity to reflect on the original impetus for their establishment and make recommendations for their refinement.

CAN/66/12

The WTAC is the Secretary-General's executive level advisory body to provide him with "the views of the private sector on the telecommunications environment and how, in light of the changing environment, the ITU's principal activities can be carried out effectively" (H.L.C. Recommendation 12). While it is up to the Secretary-General to evaluate the effectiveness of the WTAC and to make the necessary refinements, we note that it was intended that the discussions and ideas of the WTAC were to be input not only to the Secretary-General and his Strategic Policy and Planning Unit, but also to the ITU's functional Sectors. The Canadian Administration does not believe it is desirable for administrations to become involved in the WTAC. However, the WTAC should be more transparent and its output should be shared with the ITU Sectors in order to fully realize the goals of the WTAC.

Canada would like to see from this Plenipotentiary Conference an agreement on the desirability of greater transparency for the WTAC and in particular the need for wider dissemination of the results of its deliberations.

With regard to the Sector Advisory bodies (TSAG, RAG and TDAB) there is little uniformity between the three. The RAG and TSAG were originally initiatives of the Sector memberships to provide strategic advice to the ITU-T and ITU-R Bureaux Directors particularly with regard to work programme priorities and inter-sector coordination matters. It should be left to the Sectors to monitor their working processes and adopt any refinements.

The TDAB is unique being the only Advisory Group to be reflected in the Convention (Provision No. 227), and stems from the intent to not lose the momentum of the Advisory Board of the Centre for Telecommunications Development (CTD) when the incorporation of the CTD into the BDT was proposed. The High Level Committee had recommended that a Development Advisory Board be retained to "promote external participation by a cross-section of senior-level individuals with special interests and expertise in telecommunications development" (H.L.C. Recommendation 33).

CAN/66/13

Canada is firmly of the view that the TDAB thus conceived and reflected in the Convention is correct. There was considerable discussion at the World Telecommunications Development Conference concerning the TDAB. This culminated with WTDC Resolution 9 and the addition of certain operational responsibilities being assigned to the TDAB vis-à-vis study groups and recommendations. Furthermore, the need for certain modifications to the composition of the TDAB was advanced.

CAN/66/14

Canada strongly encourages moves to ensure greater representation from bilateral and multilateral development and financing institutions. We believe that the original purpose of the TDAB should not be lost, namely to provide a wider perspective of views and fresh ideas on telecommunications development and to promote cooperation and coordination with other organizations important to development. We are concerned that the TDAB not become too closely involved in the work of the BDT nor mired in operational detail of the study groups. It should, in Canada's view, be kept as an Advisory Board to provide advice to the Director on strategies and priorities on a truly global scale. It is highly desirable for the TDAB to keep some distance in order to maintain perspective on the global directions of telecommunications development. While some Members have expressed the view that there should be symmetry between the advisory bodies of each Sector, it is Canada's view that each Sector is unique and that given the much broader mandate of the ITU-D, the TDAB, its composition and purpose, should be based on the requirements of the Development Sector and not set in reference to the Radiocommunication or Telecommunication Standardization Sectors.

6 Future of the TELECOMs

Canada applauds the ITU, its TELECOM Secretariat and the administrations which have hosted TELECOM Exhibitions and Forums since 1989. Their success, in particular their financial return, is undeniable. However, it is Canada's view that there is a need for the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference to recall Recommendation 1 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference and the recommendations of the High Level Committee (Recommendation 11) regarding enhancing the TELECOMs. The Plenipotentiary Conference should reiterate the basic purposes of the TELECOMs as an ITU activity, namely by emphasizing the wider developmental goals and policy orientation of the Forums and the need for improvements in the management of the TELECOM Secretariat. Within the ITU Council and now at the Plenipotentiary Conference, Canada advances the view that a greater accountability to the ITU membership, particularly to the Council regarding the TELECOMs, should be maintained.

With regard to amending Nice Recommendation 1 concerning the use of TELECOM profits for development purposes and recalling the discussions of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, Canada supports retaining the stipulation that a certain portion of the excess revenues of TELECOMs be used for development activities. Since 1989, this has been implemented by the ITU Council but on an ad hoc basis and generally to cover shortfalls in income and other deficits.

Canada is of the view that a better, more transparent and developmentally-productive mechanism should be implemented, whereby a certain set percentage of the profits from the TELECOMs be directed on a regularized basis to clearly identified development activities. The requirement for sufficient funds to be available to cover losses and future spending needs must, of course, be borne in mind. Although we have no set view on the ultimate use of the funds within the development portfolio (i.e. Buenos Aires Telecommunication Development Action Plan), Canada is attracted to a "dividend"-type scheme which has been previously suggested. This could take the form

of a certain percentage of the surplus profits being automatically directed to a clearly specified development goal.

CAN/66/15

Canada proposes that:

The Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference revisit Nice Recommendation 1 and entrust the Secretary-General to implement a regularized mechanism to utilize a specified portion of the profits of TELECOM Exhibitions and Forums for development purposes.

7 Expert assistance to United Nations peacekeeping missions

Canada participates actively in many United Nations peacekeeping operations and related humanitarian assistance efforts around the world. Often Canadian involvement has comprised significant responsibilities for establishing and maintaining communications facilities for these operations, which by their very nature demand extensive, flexible, mobile and above all, reliable telecommunications systems. While highly skilled specialists are responsible for installing and operating the systems, these specialists are normally neither skilled nor accustomed to national spectrum management duties. They expect to be operating within the framework of a host nation administration which will provide them with required frequencies that have been coordinated with neighbouring administrations.

Canada's experience in this regard has been that the host administration situation is highly variable. In some extreme cases, the host administration has been rendered inoperable or ceased to exist. This results in a situation where radio users are operating without the benefit of national technical or regulatory supervision and may cause interference problems to other registered users either inside the host nation or in neighbouring states. In these cases, harmful interference not only impairs telecommunications service in that country and in adjacent states, but may jeopardize the conduct of the operations and endanger lives. The long-term interests of the host Administration may also be compromised.

The ITU has a long and successful history of providing short-term experts to resolve spectrum management problems for Member Administrations requesting assistance. It is, however, not clear that the ITU Secretariat has the mandate to provide experts to an administration which has not formally requested such assistance. Canada believes that this should be the case under defined circumstances and that the ITU has a limited but important role to play in facilitating United Nations missions. It is Canada's view that when a Member invites or consents to the deployment of a United Nations mission in its territory, or when the Security Council directs a United Nations peacekeeping mission to restore peace, that ITU experts should be able to be incorporated into the mission since the ITU is a United Nations Specialized Agency and the experts could be specialists assigned to the staff of the head of the United Nations mission.

Canada submits the attached resolution for the consideration of the Plenipotentiaries.

CAN/66/16
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [CAN/1]

Liaison and Collaboration between ITU-R and ITU-T

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

- a) Resolution 2 of the Final Acts of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), which outlines the general principles and guidelines pertaining to the allocation of work between the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);
- b) basic ITU-R Resolution (ITU-R 4) approved by the 1993 Radiocommunication Assembly, which confirms the division of responsibility between the ITU-R and ITU-T as envisaged by APP-92 Resolution 2;
- c) that the primary focus of the Radiocommunication Sector is the harmonized use of the radio-frequency spectrum and orbit resources, including the application of the Radio Regulations, as well as all matters dealing with the avoidance and amelioration of harmful interference between radio stations and radio services;
- d) that the primary responsibilities of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector include the study of the telecommunication user interface (end service and network aspects of radiocommunication systems in public networks), the various inter/intra network interfaces, numbering, network signalling and protocols, network management, network maintenance, and other relevant non-radio aspects of systems and networks, as well as the study of tariff principles and accounting rates,

noting

- a) the procedures for the ongoing review and reallocation of work, as appropriate, to achieve the necessary effectiveness and efficiency goals of the Union;
- b) the conclusions of the advisory bodies of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors that, recognizing that some changes might be necessary in the distribution of work between the Sectors, a degree of stability and consolidation in the respective roles and responsibilities of the ITU-R and ITU-T is a desirable objective for the next few years,

resolves

- 1. that, although current arrangements pertaining to the division of responsibility between the ITU-R and ITU-T should be kept under continuous review, a significant departure from existing practices would not be advisable in order to permit a period of consolidation and adjustment to take place;
- 2. that the strategic focus of the ITU-R should be the management of the radio-frequency spectrum and the avoidance of harmful interference; the principal focus of the ITU-T should be the interconnection and interoperability of international and national networks and services, including protocols, common interfaces and specifications, as well as the principles relating to tariff structures and accounting rates;

3. that harmonized approaches between the ITU-R and ITU-T to rapidly evolving issues such as globalization including the use of non-GSO satellite systems and the convergence of telecommunications, broadcasting and information technologies should be developed in cooperation and collaboration with the ITU-D as well as with other international and regional organizations.

CAN/66/17
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [CAN/2]

Support to Members Hosting United Nations Peacekeeping Forces

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
recognizing

a) that some Members rely on the support of the United Nations to aid in the resolution of conflicts, the establishment of security and the provision of humanitarian assistance, and that effective communications are a vital component of these missions;

b) that in carrying out such missions, United Nations peacekeeping operations undertaken pursuant to Article 6 or 7 of the United Nations Charter, may involve the deployment of United Nations peacekeeping forces charged with establishing communications facilities,

recognizing further

a) that in establishing their communications facilities, United Nations peacekeeping forces would normally require the services of a host administration for such matters as application of the Radio Regulations and frequency assignment;

b) that the time when it is hosting a United Nations peacekeeping force is often when a Member most needs to apply the Radio Regulations and is least able to do so because the situation which has made the United Nations intervention necessary may have rendered the host administration inoperable,

recalling

the Union's responsibility as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations and its agreement to cooperate with and render all possible assistance to the United Nations in accordance with The Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union (Article VI) and with their respective charters,

consistent with

the Purposes of the Union listed in Article 1 of the Constitution, and specifically the ITU's mandate to coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference and to promote the use of telecommunications to facilitate peaceful relations,

considering

that the purposes of the Union include providing direct assistance to Members in matters related to the implementation of the provisions of the Radio Regulations and that the ITU has regularly deployed experts provided by Members on missions,

considering further

that failure to implement and enforce the Radio Regulations may:

- hamper the operations of United Nations peacekeeping forces, thereby hindering the restoration of peace in the region or the provision of humanitarian assistance;
- create situations in which systems in neighbouring Members may suffer harmful interference and disruption to their telecommunications services;
- result in situations in which the long-term interests of the host administration may be compromised because it is unable to exercise its rights in spectrum utilization and international coordination,

resolves

a) that Members will make available to the Union technical experts who may be deployed, at the call of the Secretary-General, in consultation and coordination with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to support a Member hosting a United Nations peacekeeping force deployed in accordance with the United Nations Charter;

b) that this support will be designed to assist the Member in implementing and enforcing the Radio Regulations and reestablishing their administration systems, and will be provided for a fixed period keyed to the mandate of the United Nations peacekeeping force,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to establish a point of responsibility drawing on the expertise of each ITU Sector as appropriate, for the coordination of aid to Members hosting a United Nations peacekeeping force;
2. to canvass Members for volunteer experts in the field of radiocommunications¹ who will be prepared to deploy on short notice;
3. to develop and maintain an up-to-date roster of these volunteer experts;
4. to consult with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on procedures for the deployment, logistic support and security of ITU experts sent to Members which are hosting United Nations peacekeeping forces;
5. insofar as possible, to consult with Members hosting United Nations forces to determine the requirement for ITU support, the nature and level of support required and the acceptability of the experts and support available,

invites Member administrations

to nominate appropriate experts in the radiocommunication field¹ and to make them available on short notice for deployment upon the call of the Secretary-General. Member administrations should be prepared to bear all costs associated with the transport and maintenance of their experts while on mission.

¹ Radiocommunication administration and management of national spectrum management offices, radio regulations and frequency assignments, spectrum/electromagnetic compatibility engineering, frequency record systems and military communications.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Corrigendum 1 to
Document 67-E
16 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Republic of India

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Please replace the "**considering**" of draft Resolution [IND/1] by the following:

"considering

that the first free democratic elections took place in South Africa, in which all people of this Member State of the Union, could participate as equal citizens, as a result of which a new Government of National Unity has been formed in May 1994 in south Africa following the triumphant culmination of the long and arduous struggle of the people of South Africa for equality, justice and dignity, thus signifying that the policy of apartheid pursued in that country had been ended,"

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 67-E
5 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Republic of India

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

1 Introduction

1.1 Telecommunication technology and services including networks have taken spectacular strides in recent decades and are set for even greater advances in coming years. The pivotal role of telecommunications in fostering socio-economic growth of all countries is well known. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has been successfully playing a leading role in promoting and harmonizing development of telecommunications in all its diverse forms so as to ensure benefits of telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants.

1.2 The Plenipotentiary Conference, Kyoto, 1994 (PP-94) is being convened for the first time in the Asian continent and the first one after forward-looking Sectoral structuring of the Union. The main tasks before this Conference include, *inter alia*, consideration and adoption of appropriate strategic plans and policies for the Union to attain its goals spelt out in Article 1 of the Constitution. No specific proposals in this regard are being submitted as the various issues will be focused in totality in the report of the Council to PP-94 following discussion on this issue by the Council session in May, 1994.

1.3 The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1992 (APP-92) has adopted the revised Constitution and Convention of the Union with a view to increasing the overall efficiency of the ITU, by improved management mechanisms so as to make it more dynamic and cost-effective to meet the challenges of the changing telecommunication environment in coming decades. The ITU Members have a very limited experience of the sectoral structure of the ITU set in motion by APP-92.

1.4 Taking into account the above background, the agenda of the Conference, the existing structure and activities of the ITU and other related matters, the proposals of the Indian Administration have been formulated for consideration by the Conference. The Indian Administration would, however, like to work in close cooperation with other administrations and strive for consensus for appropriate decisions at the Conference.

2 Constitution and Convention related matters

2.1 The Indian Administration feels that, in general, the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention (Geneva, 1992) are satisfactory. The Basic Instruments of the Union after APP-92 are yet to be ratified by many countries. They have become effective from 1 July 1994 in accordance

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with Provision No. 238 of the Constitution. This Administration is, therefore, of the view that any major amendment to the Constitution and the Convention of the ITU at PP-94 may be avoided. However, minor editorial changes, if considered appropriate and necessary, may be adopted.

3 Resumption of full participation of the Government of South Africa in the Plenipotentiary Conference and all other conferences, meetings and activities of the Union

3.1 The Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) adopted Resolution 12 on the Exclusion of the Government of the Republic of South Africa from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences, meetings and activities of the Union until such time as it completely eliminates its apartheid policies.

3.2 The recent developments in South Africa, including the culmination of the apartheid policies and the first free democratic elections, in which the whole population of this Member State of the Union could participate, resulted in a new Government of National Unity being formed in May 1994 following the long and arduous struggle of the people of South Africa for equality, justice and dignity.

3.3 The Government of India warmly welcomes South Africa back to the ITU fraternity and endorses wholeheartedly the action of the Council of the Union at its 1994 session in adopting Resolution 1055, facilitating immediate resumption by the Government of National Unity of South Africa of its full rights in the Union from 10 May 1994.

3.3.1 The Indian Administration, accordingly, proposes to PP-94 to suppress Resolution 12 of the Nice Conference and to endorse the decision of the Council on resumption of full participation of the Government of National Unity of South Africa in the conferences, meetings and activities of the Union, including the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994).

3.3.2 Accordingly draft Resolution [IND/1] (IND/67/1) is proposed.

4 Elections and related issues

4.1 One of the major tasks before the Conference is to hold elections for various elective positions in the ITU in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution and the Convention. The Indian Administration proposes that **no change** to the existing text of Provision No. 62 of the Constitution be considered as the existing practice of holding elections by ensuring equitable geographical distribution amongst the regions of the world for elections of the elected officials and of the members of the Radio Regulations Board has served well.

4.1.1 The Indian Administration also feels that the Conference time during the election process should be utilized in a most effective and efficient manner.

4.1.2 Accordingly, proposals IND/67/2 to IND/67/6 are submitted for consideration by the Conference.

5 Appropriate budgetary allocation to the Telecommunication Development Sector

5.1 The first World Telecommunication Development Conference, Buenos Aires, 1994 (WTDC-94) adopted the Buenos Aires Action Plan (BAAP) which defines the work programme for the BDT for the period 1994-1998 and provides a framework for focused and coordinated activity at national, regional and global levels.

5.2 Accordingly appropriate budgetary allocation to the Telecommunication Development Sector should be provided to facilitate full implementation of the BAAP. Proposal IND/67/7 is submitted for consideration of the Conference.

6 Investment for telecommunication development

6.1 There has been a gradual reduction in the UNDP funding of telecommunication projects in recent years where the funds for telecommunication projects were only 1.3% of total UNDP funds in 1992. This reduction is due to the introduction of a programme approach and the requirements to use national execution of the projects by the Member countries. It is therefore necessary that the ITU should use an innovative approach to attract funds for telecommunication development through diverse sources so that the disparity in the development gap between developed and developing countries is reduced.

6.2 Some of the other UN organizations like the FAO, the ILO, etc., attract funding both through the UNDP and directly from bilateral sources and multilateral agencies. It is essential on the part of the ITU to follow similar procedures so that more funds are available for the growth of telecommunications in developing countries and, accordingly, a draft Resolution [IND/2] (IND/67/8) is proposed.

7 Apportionment of revenue in providing the international telecommunication service

7.1 There is increasing pressure to revise the system of international accounting rates for the international telecommunication services. The pressure is coming from a number of directions. The developing countries would like to see the 50/50 basis for sharing of revenues shifted in their favour perhaps to 55/45 or 60/40. The rationale for this is that the cost of providing telecommunication infrastructure and the cost of terminating a call are much higher in developing countries than in advanced industrialized nations.

7.2 Resolution 23 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) had stipulated a study on the cost of providing and operating international telecommunication services between industrialized and developing countries. This study, completed in 1990, had established that the cost of providing telecommunication services is much higher in developing countries. In such a case, ITU-T Recommendations provide for the division of accounting rates of revenue in ratios other than 50/50 suggesting a sharing pattern of 60/40 so that increased funds may be available to developing countries for improving their telecommunication services.

7.3 The implementation of sharing ratios other than 50/50 is a matter of bilateral decision. It has not become a practice due to a lack of a common universally accepted method to determine the cost involved. Precise data on the exact cost in each country for providing telecommunication services is also not readily available. ITU-T Study Group 3 is trying to complete Recommendation D.140 to work out the universal method to determine the cost of providing telecommunication services in each country. The progress of these studies is required to be accelerated so that the factor of increased infrastructure cost in developing countries can result in a modified sharing formula for the benefit of developing countries.

7.4 The Indian Administration proposes the revision of existing Resolution 23 as indicated in IND/67/9: draft Resolution [IND/3] is submitted with a view to expediting the study undertaken by ITU-T Study Group 3.

8 Financial foundations of the Union

8.1 The activities of the Union are taking spectacular strides to keep pace with the fast-changing telecommunication environment. There are many strategic policy and programme initiatives which are required to be undertaken in the next plenipotentiary period.

8.2 There are considerable constraints in resource generation for the ITU's budget. The total number of voluntary contributory units is marginally decreasing successively after every Plenipotentiary Conference, although the number of Members is increasing. Progressively, more and

more countries are becoming entitled to 1/8 or 1/16 unit class. An analysis of income trends indicates that contributions from Member administrations and members to the ordinary budget have reached a plateau and income from these sources appears unlikely to grow but may rather begin to decline. Support cost income earmarked to cover the cost of technical cooperation projects executed by the ITU Development Sector on behalf of the UNDP is also one of the sources of the ordinary income of the ITU. The UNDP funding has also declined and it is unlikely that this trend will be reversed. In this context Document PP-94/33 also refers. There is a total fund crisis due to the decrease in quantum of the contributory unit and it may not be possible to sustain even zero real growth in the activities of the Union.

8.3 There is a need for adequate funds for the ITU to meet the requirements of enhanced activities as well as there being a need for the ITU to have a strong and stable financial base for effectively planning and implementing its activities. It is necessary that the financial strategies especially concerning revenue generation be examined in detail with a view to funding strategic plans and other activities of the Union in the fast-changing telecommunication environment.

8.4 Time has come to explore whether there is any approach, other than voluntary contributions, for the budgetary foundation of the Union so that there could be appropriate increases in the ITU's budget consistent with growth and evolution of the telecommunication environment in the global scenario.

8.5 It is also for consideration whether there is any method other than retention of present practice of choosing the class of contribution by Members and members. In this context, possibility of linkage with factors like GDP/GNP, number of telephones/telephone density, level of industrialization especially in the telecommunication field, profit levels of telephone network operations, etc., could perhaps be examined. In respect of contributions to the ITU's budget by "members", possibility of linkage to their operating profit/turnover could perhaps be explored. International satellite organizations/consortia have considerable stakes in the activities of the Union, especially in the regulatory mechanism and standardization and linkage of their contribution with scales of operations and profits could perhaps be explored.

8.6 It is, therefore, considered that issues related to the financial structure of the Union be studied taking into account the financial structure and practices followed in other international organizations, including UN organizations, broad principles and possible criteria for budgetary contribution by Members and members, possible linkage between budgetary contribution by members and their operating profits/turnover, effects of factors like GDP/GNP/telephone density/level of telecommunication industrialization/profit levels of telephone network operations, etc., on budgetary contributions by Members.

8.7 Accordingly, the Indian Administration proposes a draft Resolution [IND/4] as given in IND/67/10 for conducting relevant studies by the Secretary-General through the Strategic Planning Unit of the ITU with voluntary assistance from experts, Members and members. The matter can be considered by the 1996 session of the Council and subsequently by the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

9 Use by the broadcasting service of the bands additionally allocated to this service by WARC-79 and WARC-92

9.1 Resolution 10 adopted at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) governs the usage of HF bands by the broadcasting services additionally allocated to this service by WARC-79. The World Administrative Radio Conference, 1992 (WARC-92) has also allocated certain new HF bands for use by the broadcasting service. Both these radio conferences allocated additional HF spectrum for the use by the broadcasting service with a view to facilitating HFBC Planning.

9.1.1 Pending implementation of the HFBC Planning Resolution of both these Conferences, it is necessary to maintain Resolution 10 of PP-89 with appropriate modification. With a view to updating

Resolution 10, the Indian Administration proposes modification to this Resolution as indicated in IND/67/11 for consideration by the Conference.

10 Management of world and regional telecommunication exhibitions and forums

10.1 The Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) adopted Recommendation 1 on World and Regional Telecommunication Exhibitions and Forums. These events are being organized on a regular basis as a part of the ITU's permanent activity with a view to fulfilling the mandate to keep Members informed of the latest advances in telecommunication techniques and to offer a universal display of state-of-the-art technology. The alliance between the forum and exhibition is a key element in facilitating the transfer of technology and information to developing countries.

10.2 A significant part of income derived from such exhibitions is used for the ITU's technical cooperation activity for the benefit of developing countries.

10.3 It is necessary that these events continue to identify projects and opportunities that can increase their effectiveness and enhance the services rendered to all Member countries of the Union.

10.4 Dimensions of TELECOM activities in terms of finances and periodicity have increased considerably. Accordingly, it warrants that these activities should come within the supervision of the Council of the Union with a view to ensuring their management as per the Union's overall policies.

10.5 The Indian Administration is of the opinion that there is a need to streamline and strengthen organizing mechanisms and management of TELECOM on a regular basis to make it more efficient, accountable and cost-effective. Accordingly, a draft Resolution [IND/5] as given in IND/67/12 is proposed with a view to making organizational, financial and management mechanisms more accountable to the Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference and bringing the activities of the TELECOM Secretariat within the overall scheme of the ITU Secretariat.

IND/67/1
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [IND/1]

Resumption of Full Participation of the Government of South Africa in the Plenipotentiary Conference and all other Conferences, Meetings and Activities of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Kyoto, 1994),

recalling

Resolution 12 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union (Nice, 1989) on Exclusion of the Government of the Republic of South Africa from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences, meetings and activities of the Union,

considering

that the first free democratic elections took place in South Africa, in which the whole population of this Member State of the Union could participate as a result of which a new Government of National Unity has been formed in May 1994 in South Africa following the triumphant culmination of the long and arduous struggle of the people of South Africa for equality, justice and dignity, thus signifying that the policy of apartheid pursued in that country had been ended,

resolves

1. to endorse wholeheartedly the action of the Council of the Union at its 1994 session in adopting Resolution 1055 facilitating immediate resumption by the Government of National Unity of South Africa of its full rights in the Union from 10 May 1994;
2. to confirm resumption of full participation of the Government of National Unity of South Africa in the conferences, meetings and activities of the Union including the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994);
3. to suppress Resolution 12 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union (Nice, 1989).

Reasons: The first free democratic elections took place in South Africa and a Government of National Unity has been formed, thus signifying that the policy of apartheid had been ended.

Election Procedures and Related Issues

ARTICLE 9 (CS)

Principles Concerning Elections and Related Matters

IND/67/2

NOC 62

- b) the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the Bureaux and the members of the Radio Regulations Board shall all be nationals of different Members, and at their election, due consideration should be given to equitable geographical distribution amongst the regions of the world; as far as the elected officials are concerned, due consideration should also be given to the principles embodied in No. 154 of this Constitution;

Reasons: No change be made to existing text of Article 9, No. 62 of the Constitution as the existing practice has proved effective for many years.

IND/67/3

Elections to the post of Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, Director, Radiocommunication Bureau, Director, Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and Director, Telecommunication Development Bureau should be held in this sequential order - as has been done in past Plenipotentiary Conferences - to enable the Members to apply effectively the principle of equitable geographical distribution (No. 62 of the Constitution).

IND/67/4

Elections should be held in the following order:

- elected officials in the sequence as given in IND/67/3;
- members of the Radio Regulations Board;
- Members of the Council.

IND/67/5

Members of the Radio Regulations Board should be distributed as two members from each of the five administrative regions, with the exception that the region from which the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau is elected should have only one member.

IND/67/6

The following procedure for the election process should be adopted:

- voting and counting should be held separately, in specified time-blocks and place, to facilitate use of this time by Plenary or Committee Meeting, as would be considered appropriate. Actual details in this regard will have to be worked out and adopted by the Conference itself giving due consideration to the voting procedure specified in the Convention.
- the time gap between two different elections should be reduced to the extent practicable.

Reasons: To ensure equitable geographical consideration in the elections and to utilize Conference time most effectively and efficiently.

IND/67/7

Appropriate Budgetary Allocation to the Telecommunication Development Sector

1. The first World Telecommunication Development Conference, Buenos Aires, 1994 (WTDC-94) adopted the Buenos Aires Action Plan (BAAP) which defines the work programme for the BDT for the period 1994-1998 and provides a framework for focused and coordinated activity at national, regional and global levels. The Action Plan defines goals, objectives and strategies for twelve programme areas. Another essential component of the Action Plan is a special programme addressing the specific needs of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).
2. The WTDC-94 is regarded as the most significant step taken by the Union in tackling development related issues since the establishment of the BDT. The WTDC-94 has succeeded in identifying the vision, strategy and areas of activity up to the end of this century. Obviously, overriding priority should be given to meeting the requirements of the LDCs and increasing accessibility of telecommunication services to rural and remote areas using appropriate technology. Nevertheless, all the programme areas as indicated in the Action Plan are considered to be important and of great significance to the developing countries.
3. It is, therefore, necessary that the Plenipotentiary Conference should provide appropriate budgetary allocations to the Telecommunication Development Sector to facilitate full implementation of the BAAP.

IND/67/8
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [IND/2]

Investment for Telecommunication Development

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
recognizing

that the social and economic underdevelopment of a large part of the world is one of the most serious problems affecting not only the countries concerned but also the international community as a whole,

considering

a) that telecommunication facilities and services are not only the consequence of economic growth, but a prerequisite for overall development;

b) that telecommunications are an integral part of the national and international development process,

recalling

that there has been a gradual reduction in the funding of the telecommunication projects in recent years through the UNDP funding mechanism,

resolves

that the Union should use an innovative approach to attract funds from all possible sources for promoting telecommunication development,

invites

the administrations and governments of Member States, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations, financial institutions and providers of telecommunication equipment and services to extend their support for the satisfactory implementation of this Resolution,

urges

all agencies responsible for development, aid and assistance, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), as well as donor and recipient Member States, to attach greater importance to telecommunications in the development process and to accord an appropriate higher priority for resource allocation to this Sector,

instructs the Secretary-General

a) to bring this Resolution to the attention of all interested parties, including, in particular, the UNDP, IBRD, regional development banks and national development funds for cooperation;

b) to report annually to the Council on the progress made in the implementation of this Resolution,

instructs the Council

- a) to review the Secretary-General's reports and take appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of this Resolution;
- b) to report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

Reasons: There is a strong need to use an innovative approach to attract funds for telecommunication development to promote growth of telecommunications in the developing countries.

IND/67/9
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [IND/3]

**Apportionment of Revenues in providing
International Telecommunication Services**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

- a) the importance of telecommunications for the social and economic development of all countries;
- b) that the International Telecommunication Union has an important role to play in promoting the universal development of telecommunication;
- c) that the Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development, in its report "The Missing Link", recommended, *inter alia*, that Member States of the ITU should consider setting aside a small portion of revenues from calls between developing and industrialized countries to be devoted to telecommunications in developing countries;
- d) that ITU-T Recommendation D.150, which provides for the apportionment of accounting revenues from international traffic between terminal countries, in principle on a 50/50 basis, was amended to provide for sharing in a different proportion in some cases where there are differences in the costs of providing and operating telecommunication services;
- e) that, the ITU, in pursuance to Resolution 23 of the Nice Conference and as a follow-up to the Recommendation in the "The Missing Link", carried out a study of the costs of providing and operating international telecommunication services between developing and industrialized countries and established that the cost of providing telecommunication services is much higher in developing countries than in developed ones;
- f) that Study Group 3 of ITU-T is pursuing studies for completion of Recommendation D.140 to establish the method for determining the cost of providing the telecommunication services in each country,

resolves

that, in cases other than on a 50/50 basis, the developing countries concerned should be able to use the resulting additional revenues for the improvement of their telecommunications, including, if necessary, and so far as possible, assistance to the BDT,

urges

the administrations to expedite completion of the study of Study Group 3 of ITU-T to establish the method to determine the cost of providing the telecommunication services in each country,

invites administrations

to consider, in the light of the findings of the study, taking such action as may be deemed appropriate and, if necessary, to request the Secretary-General for any assistance in this regard,

instructs the Secretary-General

to extend any further assistance to administrations, if so requested.

Reasons: To expedite studies regarding methodology to determine cost of providing telecommunication services in various countries with a view to modifying revenue sharing formula for the benefit of developing countries.

IND/67/10

ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [IND/4]

Financial Foundations of the International Telecommunication Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

considering

a) that the activities of the Union are taking spectacular strides to keep pace with a fast-changing telecommunication environment, thus necessitating more funds for the ITU for meeting the requirements of enhanced activities;

b) that it is necessary for the ITU to have a strong and stable financial base for effectively planning and implementing its activities;

c) that it is time to reassess efficiency and efficacy of the existing financial foundation of the Union for improving the same as a long-term measure;

d) that time has come to explore whether there is any approach, other than voluntary contributions, for the budgetary foundation of the Union so that there could be appropriate increases in the ITU's budget consistent with growth and evolution of the telecommunication environment in the global scenario,

resolves

that studies should be undertaken on possible different options for the financial foundation of the Union taking into consideration relevant factors, such as:

- financial structure and practices followed in other UN and international organizations;
- broad principles and possible different criteria for budgetary contribution by Members and members, other than the present practice of voluntary choice of contributory units, like possible linkage between budgetary contribution by members and their operating profits/turnover, effects of factors like GDP/GNP/telephone density/level of telecommunication industrialization/profit levels of telephone network operations, etc., on budgetary contributions by Members,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to organize relevant study, on a priority basis, through the Strategic Planning Unit of the ITU with voluntary assistance from experts from Members and members;
2. to submit the report to the 1996 session of the Council,

instructs the Council

to submit the report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference in 1998.

Reasons: Study of financial structure of other UN and international organizations will help the Union to decide on other possible options for providing a strong and stable financial base for the activities of the Union.

IND/67/11
MOD

RESOLUTION No. 10 (Nice, 1989)

**Use by the Broadcasting Service of the Bands Additionally
Allocated to This Service by the World Administrative
Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979) and WARC-92**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (~~Nice, 1989~~) (Kyoto, 1994),

considering

a) that the bands 9 775 - 9 900 kHz, 11 650 - 11 700 kHz, 11 975 - 12 050 kHz, 13 600 - 13 800 kHz, 15 450 - 15 600 kHz, 17 550 - 17 700 kHz and 21 750 - 21 850 kHz are allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis subject to the procedure described in Resolution No. 8 of the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979;

b) that the use of these bands by the broadcasting service shall be subject to provisions to be established by the World Administrative Radiocommunication Conference for the planning of HF bands allocated to this service;

c) that within these bands broadcasting stations shall not be brought into service before the date of completion of satisfactory transfer, according to the procedures described in Resolution No. 8 of the World Administrative Radio Conference (1979), of all assignments to the stations in the fixed service operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations and other provisions of the Radio Regulations, which are recorded in the Master Register and which may be affected by broadcasting operations;

d) that World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC-92), 1992 has made additional allocations in the frequency bands 5 900 - 5 950 kHz, 7 300 - 7 350 kHz, 9 400 - 9 500 kHz, 11 600 - 11 650 kHz, 12 050 - 12 100 kHz, 13 570 - 13 600 kHz, 13 800 - 13 870 kHz, 15 600 - 15 800 kHz, 17 480 - 17 550 kHz and 18 900 - 19 020 kHz to the HF broadcast service, as contained in No. 521B of the Radio Regulations, which will be governed by planning procedure to be established by a competent World Radiocommunication Conference.

resolves

1. that administrations shall comply strictly with the provisions of Nos. 531, 521B, 521C, 528A, 528B and 534A of the Radio Regulations;

2. that broadcasting stations in the bands referred to above shall not be operated until planning is completed and the conditions stipulated in Nos. 531, 521B, 521C, 528A, 528B and 534A of the Radio Regulations are fulfilled;

Reasons: To update Resolution 10 of the Nice Conference (1989) in light of decisions of WARC-92 relating to the allocation of additional bands for HF broadcasting.

IND/67/12
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [IND/5]

**Management of World and Regional Telecommunication
Exhibitions and Forums**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

a) that in pursuance of Recommendation 1 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), world telecommunication exhibitions and forums are being organized on a regular basis as a part of the ITU's permanent activity;

b) that regional telecommunication exhibitions and forums are also being regularly held in various regions of the world;

c) that these events fulfil the mandate to keep Members informed of the latest advances in telecommunication techniques and to offer a universal display of state-of-the-art technology;

d) that the alliance between the forum and exhibition is a key element in facilitating the transfer of technology and information to developing countries;

e) that these TELECOM events should continue to identify projects and opportunities that can increase their effectiveness and enhance the services rendered to all Member countries of the Union;

f) that a significant part of any excess of income over expenditure derived from such exhibitions is used for the ITU's technical cooperation activity for the benefit of developing countries;

g) that dimensions of TELECOM activities in terms of scope, size, volume, finances, periodicity, etc., have increased considerably;

h) that there is a need to streamline the organization and management of TELECOM to make it more efficient, cost-effective and accountable to the Members,

resolves

1. that a report on TELECOM activities including financial management be submitted to the Council for consideration of management issues, cost-effectiveness, future trends and other related aspects with a view to providing appropriate direction and guidance;

2. that the external audit should be carried out of TELECOM funds and its activities;

3. that a strategic plan for business development, outlining its principal objectives, schedule of events, business development strategy, medium-term strategy for the next five years and operational plans for the next two years, should be submitted annually to the Council for consideration and actions, as appropriate;

4. that relevant issues concerning each event like choice of venue, subjects of meetings and forum sessions, speakers, etc., should broadly conform to the established practice in other sectors and should be submitted to the Council for approval or review, as appropriate;

5. that the TELECOM Secretariat should be brought within the overall scheme of the ITU Secretariat,

instructs the Council

to submit a report on the TELECOM activities to the next Plenipotentiary Conference for action, as appropriate.

Reasons: To streamline and strengthen the organizing mechanism and management of TELECOM on a regular basis to make it more efficient, accountable and cost-effective.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 68-E
5 September 1994
Original: Spanish

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Argentine Republic

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

I Administrative Regions of the Union

Introduction

Within the ITU, Member States have always taken care to apply procedures guaranteeing equitable geographical distribution for the recruitment of staff, the appointment of elected officials, establishment of the Union's constituent organs and the election of officers for conferences and meetings.

To this end, five regional groups were created, known as the "Administrative Regions":

- Region A: Americas
- Region B: Western Europe
- Region C: Eastern Europe and Northern Asia
- Region D: Africa
- Region E: Asia and Australasia.

These Administrative Regions were formed and the Member States assigned to them on a geographical basis. However, this criterion now needs reviewing in the light of geopolitical considerations raised by a number of Members of the Union.

The ITU has used these regional groupings as a means of securing equitable representation at successive Plenipotentiary Conferences: Geneva (1959), Montreux (1965), Malaga-Torremolinos (1973), Nairobi (1982) and Nice (1989).

Conclusions

In the light of the foregoing, it may be concluded that:

- for the purposes of ensuring an equitable distribution of posts within the ITU, a regional division is used, in the form of the so-called "Administrative Regions";
- the Administrative Regions are not reflected in the rules embodied in the Constitution and Convention of the Union;

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

- the geographical criteria on the basis of which the Administrative Regions are established do not tally with the criteria advocated by certain Members, who are in favour of using geopolitical criteria to determine the distribution among Administrative Regions.

The question therefore arises whether the Administrative Regions are important enough to be reflected in the rules of an international treaty and, if so, whether it is in the Union's interest for those rules to include other criteria than geographical ones for establishing the Regions in question.

In this connection, the Argentine Administration puts forward the following proposal.

Proposal

The concept of "Administrative Regions" should be introduced in the ITU Convention, taking into account that there are rules in the Constitution (as mentioned in the introduction above) which, for their application, require additional provisions.

The Argentine Administration's proposal thus stems from the need to provide additional rules in the Convention for the application of provisions in the Constitution which enshrine the principles of equitable distribution for posts in the Union.

This will provide a legal basis for a broadly accepted *de facto* situation, while at the same time drawing a useful distinction between the Administrative Regions and Regions 1, 2 and 3 defined in the Radio Regulations for frequency allocation purposes.

It should be pointed out that, bearing in mind the differences of opinion which exist between Member States in relation to the criteria to be used in establishing the Administrative Regions, the Argentine Administration has refrained from expressing any position in this regard.

Accordingly, the text of our proposal leaves it open to the Conference to select the criteria it deems most suitable, at which juncture our Administration will wish to express its opinion.

CHAPTER IV

Other Provisions

ARG/68/1
ADD

ARTICLE 35bis (CV)

Administrative Regions of the Union

- 495A** 1. (1) For the purposes of ensuring equitable distribution among the regions of the world when electing the Members of the Council and elected officials, appointing the staff of the Union, electing the members of the Radio Regulations Board, electing officers to serve at conferences, assemblies and other meetings of the Union, establishing groups of experts and taking any other decisions which call for equitable distribution, the following Administrative Regions shall be established:

- a) Region A: Americas
- b) Region B: Western Europe
- c) Region C: Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

- d) Region D: Africa
- e) Region E: Asia and Australasia.

495B (2) The Members of the Union shall belong to the Administrative Region [corresponding to their respective geographical location].

Note - The list of Members of the Union by Region may be kept up to date by the General Secretariat, in accordance with Article 5, No. 98 o) of the ITU Convention.

* * *

II Determining the number of members of the Council as a percentage of the overall membership

Introduction

The number of seats on the Council has been the subject of constant debate within the Union and has been revised on several occasions, as shown in the table below:

Historical evolution of the number of seats on the Council, including as a percentage of the total membership of the Union

Plenipotentiary Conference (Year)	ITU Members	Council Members	Percentage figure
1947	78	18	23%
1952	90	18	20%
1959	96	25	26%
1965	129	29	22%
1973	140	36	26%
1982	157	41	26%
1989	166	43	25%
1992	174*	43*	24%*

- * Under the terms of its agenda, the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) was not empowered to alter the number of the Members on the Council.

At every Conference, when the Members came to decide on the number of seats on the Council, two associated issues have invariably arisen:

- how the number of seats was to be distributed among the regions of the world (i.e. Administrative Regions A, B, C, D, and E); and
- the need for rotation in order with time to give all Members the opportunity to serve on the Council.

Conclusions

It emerges from the data set out in the table and the explanations given above that:

- a) since the inception of the Council in 1947, the Plenipotentiary Conference has on six occasions altered the number of seats on the Council;
- b) as a result, the ITU Convention has had to be amended six times;
- c) the number of seats on the Council expressed as a percentage of the total membership of the Union has varied between 20 and 26%, the latter figure being the most prevalent;
- d) there are two issues which are intimately linked with the number of seats on the Council, namely equitable distribution of seats by region and the need for rotation on the Council, supported by a number of Members of the Union.

Conclusions a) and b) prompt the Argentine Administration to put the following questions:

1. Is there any measure which could be taken to settle once and for all the debate within the Union on the number of Council seats?
and, if so,
2. What benefits could be expected for the Members?

The reply to these questions may be summarized as follows:

- one measure which could be taken is to determine the number of seats on the Council in terms of a percentage of the total membership of the Union;
- this procedure would have the following benefits:
 - the number of seats on the Council would be automatically adjusted at each Plenipotentiary Conference;
 - it would cut out the need to amend the Constitution as a result of changes in the size of the membership. This is consistent with the thrust of Resolution 62 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) which, in laying the foundations for the Basic Instrument of the Union (ITU Constitution and Convention), sought to arrive at an international treaty with more stable rules, so that Members would no longer be obliged to ratify such amendments at the national level.

Proposal

In the light of the above conclusions resulting from its analysis, the Argentine Administration submits to the Members of the Union the following proposal to introduce a system whereby the number of seats on the Council is determined as a percentage of the total membership.

In this connection, we have elected to place the actual percentage figure in square brackets, with a view to:

- discussing, in the first instance, the potential benefits of adopting a system whereby the number of seats on the Council is expressed as a percentage rather than a set figure; and
- if the new system is accepted, subsequently discussing the precise percentage figure to be set, without any reference to the issues raised in the conclusions under d) above, which have to be dealt with separately.

At that juncture, the Argentine Administration will advocate that the percentage figure should preferably be determined by consensus, so as to be as sure as possible that the provision of the Convention in question will be maintained.

As a guide, we indicate below the number of seats on the Council which would result from different percentages of the present total ITU membership (184 Members):

24% = 44 seats	(one more seat than the present 43)
25% = 46 seats	(three more seats than the present 43)
26% = 48 seats	(five more seats than the present 43)

In this connection, the historical evolution of the number of seats on the Council and the percentage of the membership it represents is shown in the table, and reflected in the conclusions drawn under c) above.

ARTICLE 4 (CV)

The Council

ARG/68/2
MOD 50

1. The Council is composed of ~~forty-three~~ a number of Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference corresponding to [] per cent of the total number of Members of the Union.

ARG/68/3
ADD 50bis

2. If the result of the calculation which is conducted to obtain the number of Members of the Council involves a fraction equal to or greater than 0.5, the number of Members shall be rounded up to the next integer.

* * *

III Approval of Resolution 1007 of the Council of the Union (contributory shares of the Argentine Republic towards defraying the expenses of the Union and related matters) and settlement of the special interest account

Introduction

In response to a request submitted to the Council by the Argentine Administration in 1990 in accordance with Article 15, No. 114 of the Nairobi Convention, 1982 (Article 28, No. 165, of the Geneva Constitution, 1992), the Council issued the above-mentioned Resolution (Annex 1) in which it resolved that:

- a) from 1 January 1991 onwards, the Argentine Republic was authorized to contribute towards defraying the expenses of the Union in the 1/4 unit class instead of the 1 unit class with a view to paying each year an amount equal to a 3/4 unit in order to amortize its debts.

In addition, the Council resolved further provisionally that, subject to the agreement of a majority of the Members of the Union (which were consulted, and approved by a majority) and until definitive settlement of the matter by the next Plenipotentiary Conference:

- b) Argentina's right to vote would exceptionally be restored, in derogation of the provisions in No. 117 of the Nairobi Convention (Article 28, No. 169 of the Geneva Constitution); and that

- c) from 1 January 1991 onwards, the interest on Argentina's arrears would be suspended, in derogation of the provisions in Article 79, No. 614 of the Nairobi Convention (Article 33, No. 474 of the Geneva Convention).

After 1990, thanks to the resources generated as a result of the new policies pursued in our country, the Argentine Administration was able to meet its commitment under Resolution 1007 and even to go beyond the provisions of that Resolution by:

- 1) settling in full the 2,319,063.85 Swiss francs corresponding to its arrears for contributions within a period of three years, instead of the estimated nine years, based on an annual payment equal to a 3/4 unit;
- 2) increasing its contributory class from 1/4 unit to 1/2 unit as from 1994, thereby adding an extra 82,500 Swiss francs to its annual payments, based on the Provisional Ordinary Budget for 1995, which fixes the 1/2 unit contribution at 165,000 Swiss francs.

Pursuant to Resolution 1007, the interest on the arrears which have already been settled, totalling 405,336.90 Swiss francs, remains to be amortized, and has been transferred to a special interest account of the type established under Resolution 38 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989).

Conclusions

Pursuant to Article 55, No. 271 of the Nairobi Convention (Article 4, No. 79 of the Geneva Convention), reiterated in Resolution 1007, the Plenipotentiary Conference will be called upon to resolve two questions definitively, namely:

- the restoration of the right to vote; and
- the suspension of interests on the arrears, as referred to in the Resolution.

Since the debt has now been fully amortized, these two questions no longer apply.

However, what still does apply is the amortization of the amount registered in the Special Interest Account.

The Argentine Administration would like to make the following proposal:

Proposal

ARG/68/4

To write off the sum of 405,336.90 Swiss francs in the Special Interest Account by withdrawing a corresponding sum from the Special Reserve for Debtor's Accounts.

This procedure is appropriate since, among other reasons:

- the balance of the above-mentioned special fund is sufficiently large;
- the settlement of the amount in question would have no repercussions on the contributions of the Members;
- its adoption would imply equal treatment to that which has been applied to the amounts registered in the Special Interest Account mentioned in Resolution 38 of the Nice Conference, which had a balance of 1,177,704.55 Swiss francs and was settled by a withdrawal along the lines proposed.

In the event that the ITU Member States should decide in favour of this proposal, the Argentine Administration has prepared a corresponding draft Resolution [ARG/1], contained in Annex 2 hereto, and would like to take this opportunity to express its appreciation to all of the Members of the Union for their solidarity reflected in Council Resolution 1007.

Annexes: 2

ANNEX 1

Document 7073-E
(GA45-167)
25 June 1990

RESOLUTION

(approved in the sixth Plenary Meeting)

R No. 1007 CONTRIBUTORY SHARES OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC TOWARDS DEFRAYING THE EXPENSES OF THE UNION AND RELATED MATTERS

The Administrative Council,

considering the request by the Argentine Republic contained in Document 7021/CA45 and Addendum 1 thereto;

having taken note of the oral report presented to its Finance Committee by the Chairman of the latter's ad hoc Group (see Document 7070/CA45);

bearing in mind the provisions in Nos. 113, 114, 116 and 117 and also in No. 271 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982;

bearing in mind further its established practice in the application of No. 114 of the said Convention;

recalling that it shall take the necessary steps, with the agreement of a majority of the Members of the Union, provisionally to resolve questions not covered by the Convention and which cannot await the next competent Plenipotentiary Conference for settlement;

resolves that, from 1 January 1991 onwards, the Argentine Republic is authorized to contribute towards defraying the expenses of the Union in the 1/4 unit class, so that, from the same date onwards and until the Plenipotentiary Conference referred to above, the Argentine Republic can pay to the Union each year an amount equal to 3/4 of one unit class, in order to amortize progressively its debts;

resolves further provisionally

that subject to the agreement of a majority of the Members of the Union and until definitive settlement of the matter by the next competent Plenipotentiary Conference:

1. the Argentine Republic's right to vote shall exceptionally be restored, in derogation of the provisions in No. 117 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982;
2. from 1 January 1991 onwards, the application of the provisions in No. 614 of the said Convention to arrears of the contribution of the Argentine Republic shall be suspended;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to consult the Members of the Union having the right to vote on paragraphs 1 and 2 under "resolves further provisionally" above, by providing them with the present Resolution as well as the documents referred to herein and inviting them to communicate to him their respective vote not later than 1 October 1990;
2. to publish the result of the consultation in the "ITU Notification" as soon as possible.

ANNEX 2

ARG/68/5
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [ARG/1]

**Approval of Resolution 1007 of the Council of the Union and settlement
of the Special Interest Account**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
in view of

Council Resolution 1007 on contributory shares of the Argentine Republic towards defraying
the expenses of the Union and related matters,

bearing in mind

a) the provisions of Article 4, No. 79 of the Geneva Convention, which accords a provisional
character to Council resolutions adopted in connection with questions not covered by the
Constitution and the Convention of the Union or by the Administrative Regulations and their annexes;

b) the Report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, which, in the part relating to
the arrears account of the Argentine Republic, refers to:

- the settlement in full by the Argentine Republic in 1994 of its Special Arrears
Account, which initially amounted to 2,319,063.85 Swiss francs corresponding to
arrears for contributions and publications, and
- the Special Interest Account in the amount of 405,336.90 Swiss francs in related
interests remaining to be amortized;

c) Resolution 38 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), and particularly the part in
which the Conference "invites the Administrative Council" "1. to study ways of settling the special
interest account",

recognizing with satisfaction

a) that the Argentine Republic settled in full its arrears in the Special Arrears Accounts
considerably in advance of the estimated time for amortization;

b) that the said Member State of the Union increased its contributory class from a 1/4 to a
1/2 unit as from 1994,

considering

that it is in the interest of the Members of the Union to maintain the finances of the ITU on a
sound footing,

resolves

to approve Council Resolution 1007 and actions taken in respect thereof;

instructs the Council

to take the necessary measures to settle the Special Interest Account of the Argentine Republic on the basis of the procedure used for settling the Special Interest Account referred to in Resolution 38 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989).

* * *

IV Additional guidelines for the implementation of APP-92 Resolution 12 on Rules of Procedure of conferences and meetings of the ITU

Introduction

The above Resolution was adopted by the APP-92 on the basis of a draft submitted by the Argentine Administration.

The relevant background is given in Document 30 of this Conference, and it is therefore unnecessary to go into further detail.

We do, however, consider it necessary to draw attention to operative paragraph 2 of the Resolution, in which the APP **instructs the Council** to submit a report to the present Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration and to obtain any instructions or guidelines for the continuation of work, referred to in the same Resolution as follows:

- "1.1 prepare the draft Rules of Procedure for conferences and meetings of the Union using the relevant rules contained in the Convention as a basis, without excluding the possibility of adding provisions considered necessary or useful;
- 1.2 prepare any draft consequential amendments which would have to be made to the Convention and, if necessary, the Constitution."

An initial study of the question has been carried out, resulting in the draft contained in Document 30.

Conclusions

As indicated above, the present Conference is required to provide instructions or guidelines for the continuation of the work.

With this end in mind, the Argentine Administration wishes to contribute the following proposal to the work of the Conference.

Proposal

Additional guidelines should be issued in connection with the implementation of APP-92 Resolution 12 aimed at expediting the production of a final draft Rules of Procedure for Conferences and Meetings of the Union, determining appropriate deadlines and the participation of ITU Member States.

To this end, we consider that the Resolution [ARG/2] annexed hereto should be adopted.

- -

Annex: 1

ANNEX

ARG/68/6
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [ARG/2]

**Additional Guidelines for the Implementation of APP-92
Resolution 12 on Rules of Procedure of Conferences
and Meetings of the ITU**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

the report which the Council has submitted to this Conference for its consideration and with a view to its issuing instructions or guidelines for the continuation of work relating to the Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Meetings of the ITU,

having examined

the report referred to in the **considering**,

instructs the Council

1. to continue the preparation of the draft Rules of Procedure;
2. to ensure, should the preparation of the draft necessitate the establishment of the Group of Experts which the Council is empowered to establish under the terms of Resolution 12, that:
 - 2.1 the Group of Experts submits a preliminary, provisional report, along with all documentation prepared, to the 1996 session of the Council for consideration and submission to the Member States of the Union for comment;
 - 2.2 that the Group submits a final report and the draft Rules of Procedure to the 1997 session of the Council for further consideration and for subsequent dispatch to the Member States, at least one year before the date on which the next Plenipotentiary Conference begins;
3. to submit a report and the draft Rules of Procedure to the Plenipotentiary Conference ([...], 1998) for decision.

Note - The proposed time-frame may be modified in the light of any decisions taken by the Council with regard to establishment of the Group of Experts.

* * *

- -

V Establishment of a compendium of Decisions, Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinions of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference

Introduction

As the Member States of the Union are aware, all decisions by Plenipotentiary Conferences other than the adoption of amendments to the ITU Constitution and Convention come under the heading of Decisions, Resolutions, Recommendations or Opinions, except for very occasional cases when decisions of a lower level, such as instructions to the elected officials concerning matters lying within their respective fields of competence, are recorded in the records of the discussions of the relevant committee or Plenary session.

Member States are also aware that all Decisions, Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinions adopted by Plenipotentiary Conferences, or that they may adopt in future, do not form part of the provisions of the ITU Constitution and Convention, and do not, therefore, constitute binding provisions of the kind that are contained in that basic instrument.

Administrations do not have at their disposal, or are unaware of, any information enabling them to determine which of the decisions are in force, as a result of which some administrations assume that only those corresponding to the most recent conference are in force, especially since the established practice is to publish those decisions in a single volume together with the Constitution, the Convention and the Protocols.

Conclusions

It is clear that:

- there is genuine confusion concerning the validity of the decisions, resolutions, recommendations and opinions adopted by successive Plenipotentiary Conferences; and that
- the fact that a conference may have adopted resolutions and that those resolutions may subsequently have been revised by a later conference cannot be taken to mean that each and every resolution has been similarly revised, or that any decision has been taken as to its continued validity.

With a view to remedying this situation, the Argentine Administration wishes to submit to the Members of the Union the following proposal for their consideration.

Proposal

To arrange for the establishment and regular updating of a "Compendium of Decisions, Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinions" of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference containing all such decisions, together with any modifications subsequently introduced by the Conference through the review procedure.

The proposed compendium would be made available to the Member States and would serve to resolve any uncertainty that may arise over a given decision. It would also serve the ITU as a useful instrument in connection with the introduction of the review procedure as an integral part of each Plenipotentiary Conference.

The proposed procedure and associated compendium can be compared to the similar procedure followed by the Council and resulting in the loose-leaf volume containing the results of its decisions, known as the Resolutions and Decisions of the Council.

In the event that the Plenipotentiaries should decide in favour of the proposed procedure and compendium, the Argentine Administration has prepared the attached draft Resolution [ARG/3].

ARG/68/7
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [ARG/3]

**Establishment of a Compendium of Decisions, Recommendations, Resolutions
and Opinions of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
having examined

the proposal concerning the establishment of the above-mentioned compendium,

recognizing

the potential value to the Union of having a volume containing the provisions adopted by the
Plenipotentiary Conference under the heading of Decisions, Resolutions, Recommendations and
Opinions;

the need to assess the validity of those decisions through the review procedure to be
undertaken at each Plenipotentiary Conference,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to take the necessary steps to compile the said provisions and to submit them to the 1995
session of the Council for its consideration;

2. on the basis of the results of that consideration, to proceed with the preparation of the
compendium and its distribution to the Members of the Union.

* * *

**VI Taking up of duties by Members of the Council, elected officials and members of the
Radio Regulations Board**

Introduction

The background to this matter is contained in Additional Protocols IV, V, VI and VII to the
Nairobi Convention (1982) (Annex 1), except in the case of the posts on the Radio Regulations
Board, which were created by a decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), and will
be filled for the first time at the present Conference.

With regard to those Protocols, the Group of Experts established under Resolution 62 of the
Nairobi Conference drew up the draft of the ITU's existing Constitution and Convention and
recommended in its Final Report that, in line with the new conception underlying this international
treaty, the substantive matters dealt with in the Additional Protocols be replaced by appropriate
decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

This has not yet been taken up by the Conference insofar as the above-mentioned Additional Protocols are concerned.

Conclusions

It still remains for the Plenipotentiary Conference to consider and, if it sees fit, to take the appropriate decisions necessary to transfer the matters dealt with in the Protocols to a different volume.

In this connection, the Argentine Administration proposes the following (Annex 2).

Proposal

The proposal is to include in the Convention of the Union the rules for the application of provisions in the Constitution in respect of the taking up and cessation of duties by Members of the Council, elected officials and members of the Radio Regulations Board.

The aforementioned events are permanent in nature and, in the view of the Argentine Administration, call for the adoption of rules of procedure which are also permanent in nature.

However, while the proposal covers the matters contained in Additional Protocols IV, V, VI and VII of the Nairobi Convention, it also calls for discussion of the length of time which should intervene between the appointment and the taking up of duties.

In this connection, and holding to the established practice at Plenipotentiary Conferences whereby new Members of the Council may participate in its meetings immediately after their election, it is proposed that provisions be established whereby the same practice would be followed.

With regard to the length of time which should intervene between the appointment and the taking up of duties by elected officials and members of the Board, the Argentine Administration is of the view that discussions need to be held, which is why the reference to 90 days in paragraph 2 of the proposal is shown in square brackets.

Annexes: 2

ANNEX 1

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL IV

**Date on Which the Secretary-General and the
Deputy Secretary-General Shall Take Office**

The Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) in the manner prescribed by it, shall take office on 1 January 1983.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL V

**Date on Which Members of the IFRB
Shall Take Office**

The members of the IFRB elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) in the manner prescribed by it, shall take office on 1 May 1983.

ANNEX 1 (CONT.)

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL VI

**Election of the Directors of the
International Consultative Committees**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) has adopted provisions to the effect that the Directors of the International Consultative Committees shall be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. It has been decided to apply the following interim measures:

1. Until the next Plenipotentiary Conference the Directors of the International Consultative Committees shall be elected by their Plenary Assemblies in accordance with the procedure established by the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

2. The Directors of the CCIs, elected pursuant to the above paragraph 1, shall remain in office until the date on which their successors elected by the next Plenipotentiary Conference shall take up their duties in accordance with the decision of that Conference.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL VII

Temporary Arrangements

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) has agreed to the provisional application of the following arrangements until the entry into force of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982):

1. The Administrative Council, which shall be composed of forty-one Members, elected by the Conference in the manner prescribed in that Convention, may meet immediately after its election and perform the duties assigned to it under the Convention.

2. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman to be elected by the Administrative Council during its first session shall remain in office until the election of their successors at the opening of the annual Administrative Council session of 1984.

ANNEX 2

CHAPTER IV

Other Provisions

ARG/68/8
ADD

ARTICLE 35ter (CV)

**Taking up of Duties by Members of the Council, Elected Officials
and Members of the Radio Regulations Board**

- 495A** 1. The Members elected to serve on the Council shall take up their duties as from the first meeting of the Council following the date on which they were elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- 495B** 2. The elected officials and members of the Radio Regulations Board shall take up their duties [90] days following the closing date of the Conference at which they were elected.
- 495C** 3. Outgoing Members of the Council, elected officials and members of the Radio Regulations Board shall remain in office until the date on which their successors shall take up their duties.

* * *

X Contributions by recognized operating agencies, scientific or industrial bodies and international organizations

ARG/68/9

The Argentine Administration considers that the contribution made by entities, other than Members, which participate in the activities of the Sectors of the Union should be examined, with a view to:

- determining whether the volume of that contribution represents a reasonable level of participation in expenditure and;
- determining, in the event that it is deemed necessary to make adjustments, the procedure to be adopted for that purpose.

The Argentine Administration is of the view that, should a decision be taken to make adjustments in order to raise the contributory level of the above entities, those adjustments should not have repercussions for the Telecommunication Development Sector.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 69-E
5 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

THE TELECOM 95 PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT

I have the honour to transmit herewith to the Conference, for information, the attached brief report on the TELECOM 95 Programme for Development, made possible through the joint action of Alcatel, Cable & Wireless, Ericsson, IBM, MCI, Motorola, NEC, Northern Telecom, Nynex, Philips, Siemens, Telebras and TIA.

**Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General**

Annex: 1

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX 1

The TELECOM 95 Programme for Development

1 Introduction

This document is intended to provide the Plenipotentiary Conference with information on the projected action which, in the framework of TELECOM 95, will be conducted for the benefit of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Low Income Countries (LICs) and Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs).

Already in 1971, the international community had recognized the existence of a category of countries which are characterized by extremely low income, low levels of human resources development, and which suffer from long-term handicaps to growth: the Least Developed Countries.

Another category of countries which have not reached an adequate level of self-sustainable development despite the fact that they do not fit into the LDC category can be defined as low income countries.

A third category is composed of Newly Industrializing Countries, whose entrepreneurial R&D companies are contributing to the development of domestic telecommunications.

2 Action programme

In response to Resolution 1 of the Buenos Aires World Telecommunication Development Conference, and with the aim of addressing the imbalances of technology and availability of services as well as facilitating the transfer of information, the ITU wishes to associate LDCs to TELECOM 95 through its "Programme for Development", and to promote participation of low income and newly industrializing countries in the Programme.

A number of TELECOM's exhibitors quickly supported this ITU initiative and it will be possible, through their voluntary donations, to invite to Geneva some 150 representatives from administrations of these countries, under a fellowship scheme. In the framework of this transfer of information and technology joint action of the ITU and Alcatel, Cable & Wireless, Ericsson, IBM, MCI, Motorola, NEC, Northern Telecom, Nynex, Philips, Siemens, Telebras and TIA, the representatives of the countries in question will:

- attend specially created and focused Seminars (Human Resources and Technology);
- visit the exhibition and participate in the TELECOM Forum.

In addition, this programme will provide a forum for the R&D entrepreneurial companies of NICs. The selected companies will be invited to exhibit at TELECOM 95 within the framework of the TELECOM 95 NIC Pilot Project.

3 Conclusion

The present action is in line with Recommendation 1 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989) enjoining the ITU to assist in facilitating "the transfer of technology and of information essential to developing countries".

The Secretary-General expresses his appreciation to the organizations co-sponsoring the Programme for Development and encourages others to participate in helping to make this goal a reality at TELECOM 95.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 70-E
12 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

REPORT ON THE ITU REGIONAL PRESENCE

This document is a synthesis of the different elements contained in Documents C94/52, C94/69 and C94/102 as well as views expressed during the debates on this matter during Council 94. It proposes a reference framework (missions and objectives) of the Regional Presence as well as guidance concerning the measures to be taken in order to adapt Regional Presence to the new context of telecommunications and development.

The Plenipotentiary Conference is invited to approve the Recommendations contained in this document.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

REPORT ON THE ITU REGIONAL PRESENCE

1. INTRODUCTION

In application of the provisions of Resolution No. 17 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989) and following the concerns expressed by the Council at its June/July 1993 session, three documents relating to the ITU regional presence were considered at the Council's 1994 session.

- A report by the Secretary-General (Document C94/52) setting out the results of an evaluation of the ITU regional presence carried out by the BDT. The report analysed the difficulties and problems encountered in implementing regional presence and recommended strengthening it *inter alia* by concentrating ITU field staff into fewer offices and redefining their responsibilities.

- A report by the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (Document C94/69), whose conclusions broadly tallied with those of the in-house evaluation and which offered a number of recommendations, in particular concerning the management of regional presence.

- A contribution by Canada, France and the Kingdom of Morocco (Document C94/102), whose representatives had, at the Council's previous session, expressed the wish to be associated with the evaluation. The contribution emphasized, in particular, that a precise definition of the objectives and duties of regional presence should be established by the Plenipotentiary Conference, so that the optimal structures could be set up and appropriate resources assigned.

During the discussion of those documents, general agreement emerged on the need to redefine the objectives and functions of regional presence, and on that basis to define clearly the respective responsibilities of headquarters and the regional offices.

The Secretary-General was requested to prepare for the Plenipotentiary Conference a report based on the preliminary conclusions presented in Document C94/102 and reflecting the views expressed during the discussion.

The present report, after reviewing the main phases of the development of regional presence and briefly analysing the structural and operational weaknesses which have hampered the operation of the field offices, recommends that precise objectives and functions should henceforth be assigned to these offices to enable them to carry out their activities. In defining these objectives and functions, account must naturally be taken of several factors both external and internal to the ITU, in particular the rapidly changing telecommunications environment and the BDT's new activities arising from the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994). To this end, a number of recommendations are submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994).

2. REGIONAL PRESENCE - BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

There are two major landmarks in the history of the ITU's regional presence: the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference (1982) and the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989), both of which adopted a number of important resolutions concerning the development of technical cooperation and the strengthening of regional presence.

2.1 The Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference

Since the early days of its involvement in telecommunication development activities, i.e. for 30 years, the ITU has implemented various forms of regional presence, ranging from ITU regional advisers (financed from UNDP funds) to the detachment to four regions of regional training experts working under the authority of the Technical Cooperation Department (TCD).

However, it was in 1982 that the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference, in view of the conclusions set out in a report by the Council on the future of the ITU's technical cooperation activities (Document No. 47), for the first time formally recognized the need for a strengthened ITU regional presence by adopting Resolution No. 26 ("ITU Regional Presence").

In this Resolution, the Conference recognized, *inter alia*, "the need for close and continuing contacts between the Union and all countries in the various geographical regions and the interactive benefits thereof" and decided "as a principle, that a stronger presence of the Union is required in the regions to increase the efficacy of its assistance to Member countries and especially the developing ones". It instructed the Secretary-General "to carry out the necessary cost/benefit and organizational studies, ... with the objective of achieving a strengthened regional presence" and "to submit a report including recommendations to the 1983 session of the Administrative Council ... not later than 1 March 1983".

Following the adoption by the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference of Resolution No. 26, and the approval by the Council at its 39th session, of measures recommended to strengthen the regional presence of the Union, six area representatives took up their duties during 1984 in Dakar (Senegal), Harare (Zimbabwe), Colombo (Sri Lanka), Jakarta (Indonesia), Santiago (Chile) and Tegucigalpa (Honduras), after the administrations concerned had agreed to bear the costs of the host facilities (offices, free official telecommunications, local support). A third area representative for Africa took up his duties in 1986 in Yaoundé (Cameroon).

Also in 1986, four senior regional representatives were appointed by the ITU to Addis-Ababa (Ethiopia), Bogota (Colombia), Bangkok (Thailand) and Manama (Bahrain). As a result of these measures, the following regional presence arrangements were in place in each region by the end of 1986:

- a senior regional representative, whose post was financed from the ordinary budget of the Union. His functions were:
 - a) to represent the Secretary-General on general policy questions vis-à-vis governments, administrations and United Nations bodies in the region;
 - b) to develop contacts with regional or subregional bodies;
 - c) to assist and advise developing countries on relevant issues concerning the Union;
 - d) to report to the Secretary-General and to focus essentially on functions arising directly from the ITU's role as a specialized agency.
- area representatives, recruited from among the project officers previously serving at headquarters in the TCD's regional divisions or from among the senior officials having taken part in regional field projects.

Their functions, as defined in 1984, were:

- a) to advise and assist a specific group of developing countries, generally within the boundaries of a given subregion, on development issues;

- b) to identify, develop and implement projects, and to monitor and evaluate their progress;
- c) to maintain close contact with the administrations concerned, UNDP resident representatives, project managers and experts;
- d) to take part in discussions, meetings and seminars concerning the projects being implemented.

The area representatives reported to the respective TCD regional divisions at headquarters. Their posts were financed partly from support costs reimbursed by UNDP and partly from the ordinary budget of the Union. They were engaged in fulfilling the ITU's functions deriving from both its executing agency mandate and its specialized agency role.

- regional experts in human resources development, whose activities reflected the ITU's role as a specialized agency.

2.2 The Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989)

The Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989) was a second important landmark in the history of the Union's regional presence, and it also set up the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT).

Taking into account the conclusions of the report by the Council on the changing nature of ITU technical cooperation and related field activities (Document 33) which highlighted the need, "in view of the encouraging results obtained, to strengthen the Union's regional presence and to increase its effectiveness in order to enhance the assistance to developing countries", the Conference decided in Resolution No. 17, "that a stronger presence of the Union is required", and instructed the Secretary-General to carry out the necessary studies with the aim of strengthening that presence and to submit a report including recommendations to the Council as early as possible.

One of the first consequences of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference's decision both to create the BDT and to strengthen the regional presence was the transfer from the General Secretariat to the BDT budget of the four posts of senior regional representative. At the same time the Secretary-General was instructed by Resolution No. 19 ("Interim arrangements to Enable Commencement of the Work of the Telecommunication Development Bureau") "to take all necessary measures towards the operationalization of the BDT using the staff and resources of the Technical Cooperation Department as a nucleus" and to submit recommendations to the Council.

At its 45th session (June 1990), the Council considered a report by the Secretary-General (Document 6967) containing a detailed description of the administrative and functional structure of the BDT, and putting forward specific recommendations for the gradual implementation of a strengthened regional presence. Subject to any subsequent recommendations by the H.L.C., to which the document was also transmitted, the Council approved the provisional structure of the BDT recommended in Document 6967, including the organizational arrangements to be phased in for regional presence.

Those arrangements were to be as follows:

- the BDT's presence in the field would consist of four regional offices (Africa, America, Asia-Pacific and the Arab States);
- one or more area offices would be established in each region, under the authority of the corresponding regional office to consolidate that presence and to ensure that it was distributed in relation to the real needs of each region;

- the regional arm should be tailored to suit the needs and situation of each region. In particular, the installation and staffing of the regional and area offices should be sufficiently flexible to adapt to changing programmes in each region;
- the regional structures should be delegated as large a degree of responsibility and commensurate authority as practicable for the required direct involvement in field operations.

The new structure was expeditiously put in place in 1990-91, with the BDT management applying the recommendation made in Document 6967 to redeploy headquarters staff so as to make a range of technical and management skills available in the field. However, it was in 1992 that the final steps were taken to implement fully Resolution No. 17 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference.

All the professional posts in the regions were filled by transferring to the field five project officers, supplemented by eight other experts including four in network management, operations and maintenance. The regional divisions at headquarters were dismantled by the transfer of some of the project officers to the field, thus replacing the old regional divisions by a series of regional coordination units. The activities previously undertaken at headquarters by the regional divisions were distributed among the regional coordinators in the Field Operations Department (FOP). In 1993, the Field Operations Department and the regional offices began to function under the new structure approved by the Council in June 1990 and on the basis of Document 46/7107 adopted by the Council at its 1991 session.

Today there are four regional offices and eight area offices in operation, comprising a total of 43 officials, including 28 in the professional category (see Annex 1). In comparison, regional presence at the end of 1989, prior to the application of Resolution No. 17 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, consisted of seven area representatives and four human resources management and development officers, together with the four senior regional representatives whose posts were abolished between 31 December 1989 and 30 June 1990.

3. PAST EXPERIENCE AND THE CURRENT SITUATION

The experience acquired by the ITU in implementing regional presence since the action taken in 1990-91 to strengthen that presence is still too recent for it to be possible at this juncture to make a precise, full and objective assessment of the *pros* and *cons* of either the new arrangements or their operational weaknesses.

However, as noted in both the internal evaluation report on regional presence (Document C94/52) and the report by the Joint Inspection Unit (Document C94/69) submitted to the latest session of the Council, certain weaknesses or inadequacies of a structural and operational nature can already be seen. They are due in part to the internal process which has led, since 1990, to the strengthening of regional presence, but they can also be explained by external factors such as the changing world telecommunications environment and the new UNDP approach to projects. These external factors have very significant implications for the technical cooperation policy hitherto pursued by the ITU and, consequently, for the role, functions and conditions of operation of its regional presence.

3.1 Results of past experience (1982-1990)

As mentioned earlier, until 1990 regional presence as part of the Union's technical cooperation and assistance activities was mainly provided at the professional level by the seven area representatives and a certain number of regional experts, whose functions were in general well defined. The functions of the area representatives derived essentially from the ITU's role as a project executing agency, whereas those of the regional experts derived from its specialized agency mandate. However, both the organizational arrangements and the criteria for assigning tasks were designed first and foremost to develop technical cooperation

activities in the field as effectively as possible by identifying, formulating, supervising, implementing and following up national or regional telecommunication projects, financed for the most part by UNDP, on the basis of proposals drawn up by the area representatives.

Thus the report on the activities of the Union for 1986 mentions programme implementation of some US\$ 23 million for UNDP projects, compared with a total of some US\$ 27 million for all projects implemented by the Union from all sources of financing. During the period 1982-1990 the Union's technical cooperation activities focused on the achievement of specific development objectives:

- by promoting the development of regional telecommunication networks, with a view to their integration in the world telecommunication system;
- by strengthening national telecommunication technical and administrative services in developing countries;
- by developing human resources in the field of telecommunications.

The US dollar total for projects financed by UNDP and executed by the ITU remained relatively stable during that period, in an economic climate marked by sharp currency fluctuations, although there was a clear downward trend in the actual number of UNDP projects (135 in 1988 compared with 167 in 1982). At the same time, expenditure on regional presence remained stable.

Both observers and the administrations concerned agree that the regional presence performed quite well during this period and produced good results, despite certain administrative difficulties and the impact on the Union's budget of the decision by the Governing Council of UNDP in 1980 to restrict to 13% of project funding the level of reimbursement of ITU support costs in respect of project administration.

Thus, in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the ITU's technical cooperation activities (1986) drawn up at the request of the Administrative Council (1985), it was emphasized that the detachment of area representatives had been beneficial and that their services in relation to sectoral support and supervision, implementation and monitoring of projects were unquestionably useful. A similar point of view was expressed in Document 6967 submitted to the Administrative Council (1990), in which it was noted that "regional presence has, in general, yielded fruitful results. The Member States of the respective regions have recognized and appreciated the advice and assistance provided by it".

These results are to be viewed in the context of the technical cooperation diversification policy followed in the 1980s, a period during which the ITU was often requested by developing countries to join in mobilizing investment funds and to supervise or monitor the installation of equipment or the carrying out of acceptance tests.

Regional presence activities nevertheless remained centred, to a large extent, on the execution of projects financed by UNDP.

The creation of the BDT in 1989, and external developments, brought about a change in that situation.

3.2 External developments

At the time when the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) took the decision to create a new permanent organ of the ITU, the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) with a broader mandate than that of the Technical Cooperation Department (TCD), and also to strengthen the Union's regional presence, a series of developments took place which was to change significantly the external context in which that presence would be exercised.

Among them, the following, in particular, should be highlighted:

- the new UNDP approach to project execution and the gradual scaling-down of its role as a financing institution to promote the implementation of telecommunication projects;
- the changing world telecommunications environment.

3.2.1 The new UNDP approach

During the 1980s UNDP technical cooperation assistance generally took the form of project implementation and financing in the framework of global development plans prepared by the governments of the recipient countries. Programming activities as such were the responsibility of the countries themselves, with specialized agencies such as the ITU playing an advisory role. The ITU, for its part, provided assistance to the telecommunication administrations concerned in the form of sectoral support, by preparing either sectoral studies and master plans, sectoral analyses or project proposals. An appreciable number of these project proposals were generally approved, and the ITU was made responsible for their execution.

In 1990, UNDP decided to adopt a new general policy approach, giving preference to the "national execution" of projects and programmes. Henceforth it would be the governments of the developing countries themselves which would decide if UNDP-financed projects should be implemented by specialized agencies of the United Nations system, by another international organization or by a private consultant of their choice. Furthermore, UNDP would in future give priority to the preparation of multisectoral programmes at the national and regional levels, in which telecommunications would be only one component. The consequences of this new dual approach include:

- a reduction in the average budget allocation to sectoral projects such as those relating to telecommunications, together with an increase in administrative management costs;
- a restriction, in most cases, of the role of specialized agencies such as the ITU to a subcontracting function;
- emphasis on short- rather than long-term projects;
- stimulation of competition between executing agencies to obtain sectoral projects;
- stepping-up of competition between traditional executing agencies and other organizations for project implementation.

The change in approach was accompanied by a sharp drop in the resources allocated by UNDP to ITU telecommunications projects (US\$ 19.8 million in 1992 as against US\$ 27.3 million in 1990). This trend became more marked in 1993 and 1994, resulting in a significant reduction in the total number of projects implemented by the Union (177 in 1992, 138 in 1993, 110 planned for 1994) despite additional and, in some regions, very generous funding from other outside sources.

3.2.2 The changing world telecommunications environment

For some years the telecommunication sector has been undergoing major and rapid changes, under the combined effect of evolving technology and market forces. In the face of the gradual convergence of telecommunication, computer and broadcasting technologies, the growing diversification of customer needs and the appearance in the market of new players, the governments of industrialized and developing countries alike have been compelled both to restructure their telecommunication sector, notably by separating the regulatory and operational functions, and to liberalize, to a greater or lesser extent, the operation of telecommunication services and networks which hitherto had in most cases benefited from a *de jure* or *de facto* monopoly enjoyed by the operating public administration. The forms, scale and timing of restructuring may vary from country to country, depending on national policy.

Thus in some countries the restructuring process, which is generally followed by the opening up of national operators' capital to private investment, may lead to a significant liberalization of the national telecommunication markets concerned.

This is, however, a general trend which is bound to affect all the Member countries of the ITU over the next ten years. Even now the Union's composition is being affected as more and more Member administrations are exchanging their operating agency status for that of the authority responsible for general policy and regulation, while the number of recognized operating agencies and other entities participating in the work of one or other of the three Sectors is increasing.

New needs are also being created, particularly in developing countries, for both Members and recognized operating agencies which must adapt to the new and increasingly global environment created by the convergence of technology, the emergence of new satellite communication systems covering a large part of the globe and the creation of international telecommunication consortia associating a number of national operating agencies in one legal form or another.

In the light of these changes, the ITU and especially the BDT, must expand their assistance to developing countries, in particular by helping them to:

- assess the usefulness and scope of the reforms or changes to be introduced in the organization and regulation of their telecommunication sector;
- identify sources of financing available to them to raise the investment necessary to develop their infrastructure;
- measure the effects of introducing and using new technologies on the conditions governing the supply and regulation of telecommunication services;
- develop practical training methods and programmes for the planning, installation, operating and maintenance of telecommunication services based on new technologies.

These changes naturally call for a review of the organization and functions of regional presence, strengthened after the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference by the implementation of Resolution No. 17, as well as of the procedures governing the hierarchical and functional relations between headquarters and the field.

3.3 The current status of regional presence

It is quite clear that the current organization and functions of the ITU's regional presence do not reflect the external changes which have occurred in recent years, since the measures taken in 1991-1992 to strengthen that presence were contemporaneous with those changes. In particular, the current structures (regional and area-offices) and management procedures are still centred on the implementation of projects funded mainly by UNDP.

3.3.1 The structures of regional presence

The plan adopted by the Council in 1990 involving four regional offices and a number of area offices sought to satisfy a dual objective: a certain "consolidation" of field staff together with broad geographical distribution to take account of subregional differences. According to the plan, the "consolidated" presence was to be accompanied by appropriate delegation of authority and responsibility by headquarters, within the framework of the specific functions entrusted to the BDT by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989).

In practice, the regional presence was established somewhat empirically, depending on the host facilities offered by different countries and without taking account of the need to allow for a transitional period to put in place working arrangements between headquarters and the field and to delimit responsibilities.

In some respects, the current situation may be considered as non-optimal, since five of the twelve offices throughout the world have, at present, only one professional officer assigned to them.

Despite the professional quality of the staff in place, this understaffing prevents the offices concerned from functioning satisfactorily at times when the official is away on mission. Neither is it conducive to a proper synergy of knowledge and experience acquired, since the area offices are too scattered within a single region, and at times communication between them is difficult.

These organizational problems are compounded by operational difficulties. The distinction drawn between executing agency and specialized agency functions when posts were created in the regional and area offices in 1991 has in practice been difficult to apply, given the interactive nature of these two functions and the concomitant problems of coordination with headquarters arising from the current structure of the BDT, which is based on different administrative and operational levels of responsibilities for coordination.

This point was brought out in the internal evaluation report of the ITU's regional presence (Document C94/52), which notes that separation of the specialized and executing agency roles makes the ITU less effective, and states that this view is shared by the field staff, all of whom point out that the two functions are inseparable. "The specialized agency function helps to establish a rapport and confidence with the Administrations. Furthermore, through it, needs are identified from which project documents can be written."

Improvements in the organization and operational methods of the regional presence are therefore required if the best possible use is to be made of available resources and the necessary adjustments effected, particularly in the light of ITU-D's strengthened specialized agency role, after the adoption by WTDC-94 of the Buenos Aires Action Plan. The introduction of these improvements needs to be accompanied by a review of some of the administrative procedures and practices currently used between headquarters and the field, thus raising the question of whether or not certain activities should be decentralized.

3.3.2 Problems of decentralization

Apart from structural problems, the conditions under which field activities were decentralized and strengthened may be open to discussion. In the recommendation submitted in Document 6967 (CA45-61) concerning the structures and functions of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), it was pointed out in paragraphs 116 and 118 that:

- "The activities which demand continuing or close interaction of the Union with Member countries and regional/subregional organizations concerned with telecommunications development should be progressively and mostly centred so as to be within the region itself, e.g. identification of specific needs and related programmes and projects, their formulation and implementation, progress monitoring and reporting, local coordination at the country, subregional and regional levels."
- "The foreseen and changing requirements necessarily involve progressive and substantial devolution of authority and responsibility from the headquarters to the field formations together with a

corresponding accountability of the latter in a suitably institutionalized, regional arm. ..."

On examination it would appear that the transfer of headquarters staff to the field in 1992-1993 was not part of a genuine decentralization policy based on a previously defined overall plan, comprising both a clear delimitation of administrative and financial responsibilities at headquarters and a list of areas of activity in respect of which authority was effectively delegated to the field units, having regard to the structures established.

As a result of discussion with the heads of the regional offices, some improvements were subsequently made in the administrative procedures applying to relations between headquarters and the regional offices, particularly with regard to the preparation and carrying out of field missions, an area in which the regional presence currently enjoys greater administrative autonomy.

In the main, however, the administrative and accounting procedures currently applied between headquarters and the field are those established by the former Technical Cooperation Department (TCD) when the area representatives were introduced. Furthermore, as far as project execution is concerned, they derive from the UNDP procedures manual and thus constitute a constraint for the BDT itself.

In addition, the distinction drawn in the job descriptions of regional and area office staff between functions relating to the respective roles of the ITU as a specialized agency and a project executing agency is difficult to apply in practice, given the complementary and interactive nature of those functions and the problems of coordination with headquarters which the distinction creates.

4. OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ITU REGIONAL PRESENCE

The analysis of the current situation shows that some adjustments certainly need to be made in the organization and operating conditions of the regional presence, as well as in the administrative procedures and practices applied between headquarters and the field units. The extent of such improvements depends largely on the specific objectives and precise functions which can and should be assigned to field offices.

4.1 Objectives of the regional presence

Any definition of the objectives of regional presence must be based primarily on the purposes of the ITU as set out in Article 1 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992) and the functions of each of the three Sectors of the Union, and must then take into account the degree of effective decentralization which should be sought for the activities of each Sector. An assessment also needs to be made of the conditions under which the General Secretariat can be represented at the regional level. From the outset, however, it seems that two general objectives must be assigned to the ITU regional presence:

- to ensure close and permanent contacts between the Union and all countries in the various geographical regions;
- to satisfy, to the extent possible by actions in the field, the growing and diversified needs of the various countries, subregions and regions with regard to information, advice and assistance in the field of telecommunications.

These two objectives were recognized by the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference (1982) and reaffirmed by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989), in their respective Resolutions relating to regional presence. They justify the existence of a strong regional presence but do not in themselves constitute a sufficient basis for assessing what functions

and tasks the field units should perform in relation to the general activities of the Union and the specific activities of each of its three Sectors.

While it is true that internal ITU documents contain post descriptions for field staff giving details of their functions and duties, these documents do not give an overall view of the specific objectives and functions of the regional presence.

Work therefore needs to be done in this area, on the basis of criteria such as:

- restrictions on available resources for the organization and functioning of regional presence;
- the desirability of establishing an order of priorities for the functions and tasks to be assigned to field units, having regard to the needs of the developing countries, the nature of the activities of each of the three Sectors and internal management constraints.

On the basis of these criteria, it seems that the regional presence should serve essentially as the arm of the BDT in carrying out certain field activities and actions, as part of the Union's general telecommunications development policy and having regard in particular to the adoption by WTDC-94 of the Buenos Aires Action Plan. In addition, but secondarily, the field offices might also be delegated the authority and responsibility to perform certain functions or tasks on behalf of the Secretary-General or Directors of the Bureaux of the other two Sectors.

Subject to these considerations, the main objectives of regional presence might be the following:

as part of the general policy of the Union and the respective strategies of each of its three Sectors, and taking into account the particular needs of each region or subregion,

- a) to assist the countries of the region in identifying their needs and requirements in order to create an environment and conditions conducive to the effective and balanced development of their telecommunications;
- b) through technical assistance and appropriate training activities in the field to assist these countries to develop their telecommunication networks and services;
- c) to seek, by maintaining permanent contact with the governments of the countries concerned and with organizations or agencies involved in telecommunications development (regional representatives of the United Nations bodies and specialized institutions, regional telecommunication organizations, institutions and agencies concerned with national and regional development and financing), appropriate ways of continuing to promote a policy of active assistance for telecommunications development, by using traditional sources of financing and mobilizing new resources;
- d) to ensure the practical application of the human resources management and development (HRM/HRD) methods, programmes and tools developed by the ITU, taking into account the specific needs of each country and its economic, social and cultural characteristics;
- e) to provide headquarters with administrative and technical backup:
 - in collecting information in the countries of the region on the telecommunication sector, the state of development of networks and services, and national policies;

- in disseminating information to these countries on the activities of the ITU, particularly the Development Sector;
- f) to represent, as and when required, the Secretary-General or one of the Directors of the Bureaux of the three Sectors;
- g) to provide, if necessary, administrative and logistic support to headquarters with a view to the organization, in countries of the region, of conferences, seminars, workshops or information meetings under the auspices of the ITU and concerning the activities of one or more Sectors.

4.2 Principal functions of the regional presence

In the past, a number of functions or tasks were assigned by ITU headquarters to the field units. For the most part, they came within the framework of the activities of the Technical Cooperation Department (TCD) which, as stated above, was concerned primarily with the execution of projects, mostly financed by UNDP. The new BDT context and the changing telecommunications environment, in extending the Union's development activities and in creating new technical assistance needs among Member countries, argue very naturally in favour of broadening the regional presence mandate by setting some ambitious goals. The limited resources available to the ITU and the need to make the necessary adjustments gradually will certainly mean, in the immediate future, a more flexible approach to the principal objectives, and a relatively small number of functions will have to be laid down for the field offices.

On the basis of the principal objectives recommended in § 4.1 above, it is possible to identify functions which it would be both logical and desirable to entrust to the regional presence. They would correspond to different roles: representation of headquarters; assistance and advice in the field of telecommunications development; project executing agency; public relations; mobilization of resources (human and financial); collection, management and dissemination of information; administrative and logistic support to headquarters.

By analogy with the assigned objectives, these functions would come mainly within the scope of the Development Sector's activities, although some of them would derive from the activities of the other two Sectors or from the delegation of authority or representation by the Secretary-General.

The functions corresponding to ITU-D activities would be related to the four basic functions that field staff are now required to fulfil, under the instructions transmitted to the regional offices by the Director of the BDT in May 1993: specialized agency, executing agency, resource mobilization and information centre. An important, indeed predominant part of these functions would however be related to the specialized agency role, taking into account the new activities to be carried out by the BDT in implementing the Buenos Aires Action Plan, in respect of which the regional presence is called upon to provide strong support in the field.

The various functions could be identified and classified as follows:

A - ITU GENERAL SECRETARIAT

- As required, to represent the Secretary-General at conferences, symposia, fora or similar events organized at the regional level on general questions of telecommunication policy and international cooperation and, at his request, to deliver general policy messages on behalf of the Union at such events.

B - TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Under the direction of the Director of the BDT, and taking into account the specific needs of each region,

- through direct and continuous contact, to inform governments, administrations and recognized operating agencies in the region as well as the other main bodies involved in telecommunications (regional and subregional telecommunication organizations, national and regional development and financing agencies ...), about the activities of the Development Sector and the support that the Union is able to provide for telecommunications development, particularly in the context of the "Buenos Aires Action Plan";
- on the basis of guidelines or approaches developed by ITU-D, to provide the countries of the region with advice and information concerning telecommunication sector restructuring and regulating issues, in order to encourage the creation of a favourable environment for the development of telecommunications in those countries;
- to study telecommunication needs in the countries of the region and, in collaboration with the responsible authorities, to define measures, programmes and projects conducive to the balanced development of telecommunication networks and services;
- within the limits of available resources, to provide those countries with technical assistance in the fields of network planning, management, operation and maintenance;
- to assist the governments concerned, the UNDP resident representatives and other funding institutions to identify, formulate and approve requests for programmes and projects;
- to identify, formulate and monitor the implementation of approved projects;
- to approach local offices of international lending and assistance agencies, regional banks, bilateral development agencies and private companies, with a view to identifying new sources of financing to promote the implementation of national and regional telecommunication programmes and projects;
- as part of the policy to strengthen relations between the ITU and regional telecommunication organizations, to evaluate with these organizations the possibility of joint implementation of regional activities and projects aimed at promoting telecommunications development in the region concerned, on the basis of common objectives;
- to assist administrations and recognized operating agencies in the region to use the manuals and standards developed by the Union for human resources management and development (HRM/HRD) in their own organizations, taking into account their own specific needs and characteristics;
- on request, to compile for headquarters, general information and statistical data obtained from the countries in the region concerning telecommunications development, achievements and difficulties encountered;
- to advise the Director of the BDT on possibilities for strengthening the Union's activities in the region;

- as required, and at the request of headquarters, to represent the BDT at conferences, meetings, fora and other regional events concerning the development sector;
- to assist ITU headquarters and governments in organizing regional telecommunication development conferences or similar events;
- to assist the Director of the BDT in convening and organizing, in collaboration with the Directors of the BR and TSB, information meetings in the region for the countries concerned on the work of those two Sectors.

C - RADIOCOMMUNICATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTORS

- To assist the Directors of the BR and the TSB in convening and organizing conferences or seminars in the region on specific questions concerning their Sector, taking into account the planned BDT activities in the region concerned;
- to promote dissemination and circulation in the region of general information concerning the activities of the two Sectors.

This recommendation calls for the following comments and clarifications:

- the intention is not to create new regional presence functions in relation to the current situation as it emerges from an analysis of field staff job descriptions. Thus, for example, the regional offices have long provided the Directors of the BR and TSB with administrative and logistic support in organizing regional conferences or meetings on telecommunication standardization questions (seminar on frequency management, (Caracas, march 1993), information meeting on standardization problems (Singapore, November 1994)).

On the other hand, the recommendation is intended both to clarify and spell out the principal functions of the regional presence, making adjustments in the light of the changing telecommunications environment, certain external factors and the expansion of the BDT's activities;

- the functions recommended in the context of the BDT's activities are, for the most part, complementary and interactive. That is why it has not been considered necessary to attempt to classify them in terms of the Union's two main roles as executing agency and specialized agency;
- the functions should be reviewed every four or five years in the light of the changing world telecommunications environment, developing countries' needs and the Union's budgetary constraints;
- the relative importance of each of the functions entrusted to the regional presence may vary from one region to another depending on the specific needs of each region or subregion.

The adoption of the objectives and functions recommended above would in all probability mean that some improvements or adjustments would have to be made to the current organization and staffing of regional presence.

The internal report on evaluation of the ITU regional presence (Document C94/52) recommends a number of structural and functional measures which would need to be carefully studied once the objectives and functions of the field offices have been formally established.

In the view of many observers and Member administrations, the current regional presence arrangements are not entirely satisfactory, and some offices might need to be

regrouped in the short- or medium-term in order to permit better utilization of available resources and to facilitate the flow of information. Such regrouping should probably take place in stages, in accordance with a previously defined plan and under conditions which remain to be studied. Likewise, the conditions of recruitment and the career profiles of Professional field staff need to be reviewed, with the aim of diversifying recruitment and providing greater flexibility in staff management, in order to take into account the wide range of functions the staff will be required to perform and the need to adapt to the specific requirements of each region.

To this end, recommendations are submitted at the end of this report. Lastly, the reformulation of professional field staff job descriptions and duties, on the basis of the functions they may be called upon to perform, should provide an opportunity to study the needs and possibility, from the administrative and financial point of view, of the decentralization of some activities through the delegation of authority and responsibility.

5. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEADQUARTERS AND THE FIELD

The redefinition of the objectives and missions of the regional presence as recommended in this report, and the foreseeable evolution, in the years to come, of its organization with a view, in particular, to facilitating implementation of the development sector's 1995-1999 strategy, necessarily raise the question of adaptation of the current decentralized Union "model" to the revised objectives and missions thus assigned to the field units.

Clearly, this is a sensitive issue which, by its nature, calls for the delicate arbitration of two occasionally conflicting concerns, namely:

- to enable, within the best possible administrative, financial and operational circumstances, the direct exercise by the field of a certain number of activities and tasks which would otherwise be more costly and less efficiently undertaken by headquarters;
- to retain at headquarters the competence in the fields of telecommunication development policy, general management, evaluation and supervision, and administrative management and control.

The outcome of such arbitration must in fact translate into a more or less significant delegation of authority and responsibility from headquarters to the field.

At the present time, a large part of the administrative procedures and practices that are applied in the relations between headquarters and the field are based on those that had been imposed by the UNDP in the 1980s for the execution of projects financed by that body.

In liaison with the Secretary-General and the Directors of the two other Bureaux, therefore, a study should be undertaken by the Director of the BDT, specifically:

- to evaluate the possibility of improving or amending the current administrative procedures without calling into question the Union's management, budgetary control and financial regulations;
- to submit recommendations on the introduction of new administrative procedures and practices applicable to the relationship between headquarters and the field offices with a view to allocating, on a daily basis, a given share of responsibility between headquarters and the offices in matters relating to the granting of new technical assistance and advice, resource mobilization and information centre missions and tasks.

Owing to the interaction of measures that may be taken in regard to both issues, this study should be made concurrently with that on the redistribution to be effected, over the years, of the actual regional presence setup.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The principle of a reinforced ITU regional presence, alongside a certain delegation of authority and responsibility from headquarters to the field units, does not seem to necessitate review. Nonetheless, an in-depth study should be undertaken in the coming months to ascertain whether, within the objectives and missions that would be assigned to it, and within the particular needs of each region or sub-region and the available resources, there is a need to alter the current size and location of the said presence.

The evolution of the world telecommunication environment and the adoption by the WTDC-94 of the Buenos Aires Action Plan indeed now justify, amongst other factors, a redefinition of the objectives and missions of the regional presence, a large proportion of which has been, up to now, linked to project execution.

This is the context in which the comments and recommendations contained in this report have been made, and from which the following points emerge:

(a) most fairly large technically-oriented specialized institutions of the United Nations system do have a sizeable regional presence. Indeed, the scope of such regional presence varies considerably from one organization to another, be it in respect of the activities that are delegated or the allocation of staff. All of these organizations, however, recognize the need for such a presence whose purpose is:

- to bring together the organization and Member countries, associating them more closely by means of direct and frequent consultations on the definition, training and execution of programmes and projects;
- to enable better adaptation of these programmes and projects to the conditions and needs of each region and sub-region;
- to ensure the wider dissemination of the organization messages in the Member countries, particularly as regards development assistance policy and, more generally, to allow for the improved circulation of information between the countries and said organization;

(b) in the case of ITU, the principal objective of regional presence should be to facilitate implementation in the field of programmes established within the framework of the BDT work plan, as well as application by the administrations and recognized operating agencies of countries of the concerned region, of resolutions, recommendations and guidelines adopted by the world and regional telecommunication development conferences;

(c) in the case of ITU also, it would be appropriate to pay particular attention to those activities known as technical assistance and advice which are linked to the specialized agency function of the Union, particularly in view of the adoption by the WTDC-94 of the Buenos Aires Action Plan;

(d) the exact nature of these missions and their content should be adapted to the specific needs of each region or sub-region and be reflected in the respective setup of the field units;

(e) a re-evaluation of these missions should take place every four to five years on the basis of the results obtained and in accordance with the evolution of the respective needs of the Member countries of each concerned region and of the resources available to the Union;

(f) for the sake of providing the regional presence with the necessary means to efficiently accomplish the various missions it is recommended be granted to it, it would seem

necessary to diversify the recruitment of professional staff in field posts and at the same time to bring added flexibility to its management, namely by means of a system for the possible mobility of such staff between headquarters and the regions, as well as among regions;

(g) in the framework of the study shortly to be undertaken to draw up the redistribution of the regional presence setup, it would seem appropriate also to examine with great care the possibility and timeliness for delegation of authority and responsibility from headquarters to the field of a certain number of activities and tasks, especially at the operational level, given the new technical assistance and advice missions that would be awarded to the field offices.

It is for this purpose that a number of recommendations are submitted hereafter. They repeat, in large measure, the recommendations made in the internal evaluation report on the ITU regional presence (document C94-52) and also in the report on that subject drawn up by the Joint Inspection Unit (document C94-69), both of which were submitted to the Council at its last session (2 to 17 May 1994). They do, however, diverge on some important aspects and, on certain other points, contain additional suggestions.

More particularly, it would not seem desirable to convert the regional presence into a field "technical support" base for the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), whilst it does indeed act as such a base for the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D). In fact, standardization matters are such that they would necessitate the recruitment of a group of engineers, to be located in the field offices. It is more appropriate to facilitate the information on telecommunication standardization by implementing a series of general or specific activities such as the dissemination, if necessary via the ITU regional offices, of general-type information on the evolution of the standardization work of the ITU-T, the periodic convening of regional seminars or information meetings on the main standardization issues which developing countries may face, the active participation of these countries in the new development Study Group 2 created at Buenos Aires by the WTDC-94.

RECOMMENDATION No. 1
OBJECTIVES AND MISSIONS OF THE ITU REGIONAL PRESENCE

While there is a general consensus among Member countries on the usefulness of having a strengthened ITU regional presence, a redefinition of its objectives and missions is now called for to take account, in particular, of the evolution of the world telecommunication environment, the various BDT functions and the appreciable broadening of its activities following adoption by the WTDC-94 of the "Buenos Aires Action Plan", Resolutions and Recommendations.

For this purpose, adoption of the following principles and action are recommended:

(a) The main objective of regional presence is to enable the Union to be as close as possible to its Members, in particular the developing ones, and within the resources available and to the extent possible, to satisfy increasing and varied telecommunication sector needs of developing countries by means of action in the field;

(b) on the whole, the ITU regional presence must act mostly as an administrative, technical and logistical support to the BDT activities, so that, by means of direct and sustained contacts with the responsible national authorities and the administrations and organizations concerned, it may implement in the field a set of decisions, recommendations, actions, programmes and projects, approved by Member countries or the applicable ITU Sector, with the aim of promoting an ITU/BDT telecommunication development policy;

as a complement, the regional presence may:

- on the one hand, assure the representation functions on behalf of the Secretary-General and at his request,
- on the other hand, provide administrative and logistical support to the BR and the TSB for organization in the concerned region of certain events, and as far as possible serve as a relay in the exchange and dissemination of general information concerning the activities of those two sectors for the mutual benefit of a given region's countries and of the Union;

(c) assigned missions: within the framework of the activities for which the BDT is the competent body, the Union's regional presence should encompass the four basic functions of the development sector -- specialized agency, executing agency, resource mobilizer and information centre -- but mostly be centred on its technical assistance and advisory role which constitute the core of the mandate of the ITU Development Sector;

(d) inasmuch as their exact content is concerned, these missions should be adapted to the particular needs of each region and be the subject of an in-depth evaluation every four to five years, based on the results obtained, the evolution of the needs of the developing countries and of the telecommunication environment, as well as on the resources available to the Union;

(e) in accordance with the above-mentioned principles, the objectives and missions as generally defined and described in paragraph 4.1 of this report should be taken into account in the organization and running of the ITU's regional presence during the period 1995-1998.

In line with these missions, the ITU regional offices should especially be called upon:

- to actively contribute, by means of targeted field action, to the implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan and to the ITU-D work programme for the period 1994-1998;
- to become more involved in the organizational preparations of the world and regional telecommunication development conferences and in the formulation of issues to be studied by them;
- based on a specific mandate from Headquarters, to aim at establishing sustained relations and developing close cooperation on concrete subjects with the regional telecommunication organizations and within the framework of the general ITU policy which aims to strengthen its relations with the said organizations.

RECOMMENDATION No. 2
ORGANIZATION OF THE ITU REGIONAL PRESENCE
AND ALLOCATION OF STAFF

In view of the adoption of objectives and missions of the ITU regional presence now more appropriately adapted to the telecommunication environment and to developing countries' needs, a certain redistribution or adjustment of the organization or composition of staff in the field units is to be made in order both to take account of the new BDT activities and at the same time to make better use of available resources. In this spirit, the following action is recommended:

(a) as early as possible and under the guidance of the Secretary-General and the Director of the BDT and in collaboration with the Directors of the other two Bureaux and the concerned administrations, to undertake an in-depth study aimed at improving the present organization of the ITU regional presence in the light of the changing telecommunication environment and the new BDT activities. Such a study should also evaluate the possibility of gradually redeploying professional staff, be it within headquarters or between headquarters and field units, or between regional offices and area offices, if necessary in several well-defined phases, the principal objectives being:

- to make the best use of available competencies, taking account of the missions given to the regional presence and the need to adapt them to the specific needs of each region or sub-region;
- to foster synergy between the knowledge and experience gained, by a possible merging, in the short-term, of some area offices, or the consolidation of the professional staff of some of these offices in the corresponding regional office;
- to optimize the running costs of the regional presence, while still ensuring a geographical distribution of the offices which takes account in particular of the linguistic and cultural characteristics of particular regions;
- from time to time to encourage staff mobility, both for the sake of family convenience and for enriching professional knowledge, by means of the diversification of experience.

This study should also evaluate, from a geopolitical, economic and operational standpoint, the possibility, in the medium-term, of consolidating the twelve regional or sub-regional offices in accordance with the measures recommended in the internal evaluation report on the ITU regional presence (document C94/52) and as endorsed by the Joint Inspection Unit in its report to the Council (document C94/69).

(b) from now on to initiate broad diversification in the recruitment of professional staff who are required to undertake work outside headquarters, in order to take account of the varied nature of the missions for which they may be made responsible within their duties.

More specifically, in the case of recruitment or redeployment of professional staff assigned to a long term posting in a field office, preference should be given to a professional with high-level general knowledge in the telecommunication field, who is well informed in ITU activities, in administrative and financial procedures used by the organization and in telecommunication development matters, rather than to a specialist in a particular field whose availability in the field could, when needed, be ensured by means of short- or medium-length missions or by means of special service agreements.

RECOMMENDATION No. 3
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEADQUARTERS AND THE FIELD

The diversification of the ITU regional presence missions and the desirability of enhancing the operational efficiency of the field units require improvements in the administrative and financial procedures currently ruling the relationships between headquarters and the field.

It is therefore recommended that:

- (a) within the framework of the study requested of the ITU Secretary-General and the Director of the BDT on the redistribution required for the organization of the regional presence, the need and possibility, from the administrative and financial point of view, of broadening the delegation of authority from headquarters to the field also be examined, particularly in regard to operations, so as to enable the field offices to fulfil with greater efficiency the missions vested in them;
- (b) without awaiting the results of the said study, provisional arrangements be taken by the Director of the BDT as far as operations are concerned, in order to gain experience and to enable the field units to undertake the new missions in the best possible conditions;
- (c) measures be taken by the Director of the BDT to develop an improved integrated management system (the MIS) between headquarters and the field which will render information exchange and implementation of administrative procedures more responsive to the needs of the BDT and to its regional presence.

ANNEX 1

REGIONAL PRESENCE PROFESSIONALS IN POST AT 30 JUNE 1994

AFRICA	AMERICAS	ASIA & PACIFIC	ARAB STATES
ETHIOPIA Addis Ababa (Regional Office) 1 Head Regional Off. 1 HRM/D Officer 1 Area Representative	BRAZIL Brasilia (Regional Office) 1 Head Regional Off. 1 HRM/D Officer	THAILAND Bangkok (Regional Office) 1 Head Regional Off. 1 Area Representative 2 Network Mgmt., Op. & Maintenance Officer	EGYPT Cairo (Regional Office) 1 Head Regional Off. 1 Area Representative 1 Area Project Officer 1 Network Mgmt., Op. & Maintenance Officer 1 HRM/D Officer
CAMEROON Yaounde (Area Office) 1 Area Representative 1 Network Mgmt., Op. & Maintenance Officer	CHILE Santiago (Area Office) 1 Network Mgmt., Op. & Maintenance Officer	INDONESIA Jakarta (Area Office) 1 Area Representative	
SENEGAL Dakar (Area Office) 1 Area Representative 1 Area Project Officer 1 Network Mgmt., Op. & Maintenance Officer 1 HRM/D Officer	HONDURAS Tegucigalpa (Area Office) 1 Area Representative 1 Network Mgmt., Op. & Maintenance Officer	NEPAL Kathmandu (Area Office) 1 Area Representative	

ZIMBABWE Harare (Area Office) 1 Area Representative 1 Network Mgmt., Op. & Maintenance Officer	BARBADOS Bridgetown (Area Office) 1 ITU Representative		
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**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 71-E
6 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

INCREASE OF CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION BY PORTUGAL

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex to this document, the announcement of the Portuguese Administration that it has decided to increase its class of contribution from one to two units.

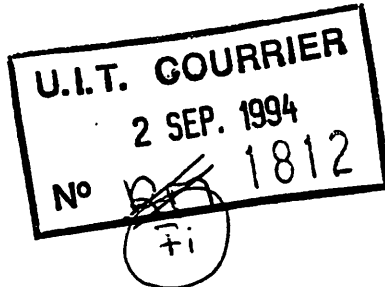
Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

Instituto das
Comunicações de
Portugal

Conselho de Administração



M. Pekka Tarjane
Secretary General of the ITU
Place des Nations
CH-1211 Geneve 20
SUISSE

S. referência

S. comunicação

N referência

Data

ICP-1194/94

94/08/22

Pº. 40.10.00.80

ASSUNTO

Portuguese contribution to the ITU

Mr. Secretary General,

I am very pleased to inform you that the Portuguese Administration decided to increase its contribution to ITU from 1 to 2 unit class. We would like to ask you to include our decision on this issue in the preparatory documents of the next Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) in order to have it confirmed by the Conference.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Fernando Mendes".

Fernando Mendes
Presidente do Conselho de Administração



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 72-E
6 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

GROUPING OF ITU MEMBERS BY REGIONS

I have the honour to transmit to the Conference a letter from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, requesting to be included in Region B (see Annex 1).

As a consequence of this additional request to change region, Annex 2 to Document PP-94/37 (Provisional list of the Members of the Union grouped by Region) has been updated and attached to the present document (see Annex 2).

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annexes: 2

- For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX 1



Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
MINISTRY OF TRAFFIC AND COMMUNICATIONS

Number: 01-1-011-285/94
Sarajevo, Sept 6/1994



ITU-GS
Att. Mr. Pekka Tarjanne
Secretary-General
Place des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland
Fax: 9941 22 733 72 56

Subject: Grouping of ITU Member states by Regions

Dear Sir,

Referring to the grouping of ITU Members by regions (PP'59, Geneva) and having in mind the rapid worldwide telecommunications development, geopolitical and economical changes as well as other important elements which determine the membership to a region, we think that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (R B&H) should be transferred from Region C to Region B.

In that sense we will mention the following explanations:

- As to the geopolitical allocation, R B&H belongs to the edge part of Western Europe and that was proved by the recognition of R B&H as a sovereign country April 1992 by the European Community and together with Slovenia and Croatia in May 1992 by the United Nations.
- Of the total international telecommunications traffic of R B&H, 85% belongs to Western Europe, what indicates the close connection of our economy and technology with that Region.
- Telecommunications network of R B&H comprises exclusively the technologies of western countries (SIEMENS, ERICSSON, TELETRA, etc).
- Future development of telecommunication system of R B&H will also be established on basis of the same western technologies.
- Present telecommunications links with the world are implemented via EUTELSAT and Switzerland and the links with Italy are in the course of preparations, which also indicates our orientation.

From the above mentioned it is fully understandable why R B&H should be transferred from Region C to Region B as it is proposed for Croatia (with which the Confederation with RB&H is foreseen) and for Slovenia.

Due to war conditions in our country and difficult communications, we were not able to submit our proposal on time, but we sincerely believe that you will take our apologies for the delay into consideration.

Hoping that you will accept our proposal and that you will add it to the Documents 37-1: and C94/23-E for the Plenary Meeting, with our kindest regards, we remain,

Yours sincerely,


Ibrahim KOLUDER

Minister of Traffic and Communications

ANNEX 2

PROVISIONAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNION GROUPED BY REGION

(in the french alphabetical order)

(Situation on 6 September 1994)

Region A - The Americas

(32 countries)

Antigua and Barbuda	Grenada
Argentine Republic	Guatemala (Republic of)
Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)	Guyana
Barbados	Haiti (Republic of)
Belize	Honduras (Republic of)
Bolivia (Republic of)	Jamaica
Brazil (Federative Republic of)	Mexico
Canada	Nicaragua
Chile	Panama (Republic of)
Colombia (Republic of)	Paraguay (Republic of)
Costa Rica	Peru
Cuba	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Dominican Republic	Suriname (Republic of)
El Salvador (Republic of)	Trinidad and Tobago
Ecuador	Uruguay (Eastern Republic of)
United States of America	Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe

(33 countries)

Germany (Federal Republic of)	Italy
Andorra (Principality of)	Latvia (Republic of) *)
Austria	Liechtenstein (Principality of)
Belgium	Lithuania (Republic of) *)
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republic of) *)	Luxembourg
Cyprus (Republic of)	Malta
Vatican City State	Monaco
Croatia (Republic of) *)	Norway
Denmark	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Spain	Portugal
Estonia (Republic of) *)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Finland	San Marino (Republic of)
France	Slovenia (Republic of) *)
Greece	Sweden
Hungary (Republic of) *)	Switzerland (Confederation of)
Ireland	Turkey
Iceland	

*) Name inserted in that region, at the request of the country concerned, awaiting definitive decisions by the next (1994) Plenipotentiary Conference on the composition of the regions of the Union.

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia
(20 countries)

Albania (Republic of)	Poland (Republic of)
Armenia (Republic of)	Kyrgyz Republic
Azerbaijani Republic	Slovak Republic
Belarus (Republic of)	Czech Republic
Bulgaria (Republic of)	Romania
Georgia (Republic of)	Russian Federation
Kazakhstan (Republic of)	Tajikistan (Republic of)
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Turkmenistan
Moldova (Republic of)	Ukraine
Uzbekistan (Republic of)	Yugoslavia (Federal Republic of) *

*) See Security Council Resolution 757 (1992) and the denomination therein: "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)".

Region D - Africa
(52 countries)

Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of)	Malawi
Angola (People's Republic of)	Mali (Republic of)
Benin (Republic of)	Morocco (Kingdom of)
Botswana (Republic of)	Mauritius (Republic of)
Burkina Faso	Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
Burundi (Republic of)	Mozambique (Republic of)
Cameroon (Republic of)	Namibia (Republic of)
Cape Verde (Republic of)	Niger (Republic of the)
Central African Republic	Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Comoros (Islamic Federal Republic of the)	Uganda (Republic of)
Congo (Republic of the)	Rwandese Republic
Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of)	Sao Tome and Principe (Democratic Republic of)
Djibouti (Republic of)	Senegal (Republic of)
Egypt (Arab Republic of)	Sierra Leone
Eritrea	Somali Democratic Republic
Ethiopia	Sudan (Republic of the)
Gabonese Republic	South Africa (Republic of)
Gambia (Republic of the)	Swaziland (Kingdom of)
Ghana	Tanzania (United Republic of)
Guinea (Republic of)	Chad (Republic of)
Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)	Togolese Republic
Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)	Tunisia
Kenya (Republic of)	Zaire (Republic of)
Lesotho (Kingdom of)	Zambia (Republic of)
Liberia (Republic of)	Zimbabwe (Republic of)
Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	
Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)	

Region E - Asia and Australasia
(47 countries)

Afghanistan (Islamic State of)	Maldives (Republic of)
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Australia	Mongolia *)
Bahrain (State of)	Myanmar (Union of)
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	Nauru (Republic of)
Bhutan (Kingdom of)	Nepal
Brunei Darussalam	New Zealand
Cambodia	Oman (Sultanate of)
China (People's Republic of)	Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Korea (Republic of)	Papua New Guinea
United Arab Emirates	Philippines (Republic of the)
Fiji (Republic of)	Qatar (State of)
India (Republic of)	Syrian Arab Republic
Indonesia (Republic of)	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Solomon Islands
Iraq (Republic of)	Western Samoa (Independent State of)
Israel (State of)	Singapore (Republic of)
Japan	Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	Thailand
Kiribati (Republic of)	Tonga (Kingdom of)
Kuwait (State of)	Vanuatu (Republic of)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)
Lebanon	Yemen (Republic of)
Malaysia	

*) Name inserted in that region, at the request of the Member concerned, awaiting definitive decisions by the Kyoto (1994) Plenipotentiary Conference on the composition of the Regions of the Union.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 73-E
7 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

ITU RESERVE ACCOUNT

GENERAL

1. This document provides additional information concerning the Reserve Account of the Union. The evolution of the Reserve Account during the period 1989-1993 is contained in Document PP-94/20, paragraph 2.2.6.6 (1).
2. The Reserve Account was established in 1950 by the Council. At that time it was funded out of part of budget surpluses, the remainder of surpluses being carried over to the following financial year.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

3. According to the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva 1992, Article 33, number 485, The Union maintains a Reserve Account account to meet essential expenditures and to maintain sufficient cash reserves to avoid resorting to loans as far as possible. The amount of the Reserve Account account is fixed annually by the Council on the basis of expected requirements.
4. Under the present Financial Regulations, the Reserve Account is funded from unused appropriations canceled at the close of each budgetary period, interest account surpluses and appropriations entered in the budget to adjust the balance of this account (Financial Regulations of the Union, Article 31) as well as from transfers from other capital accounts of the Union by a special decision of the Council.
5. The Council may decide on withdrawals from the Reserve Account to balance the Budget of the Union, to place a limit to on the Reserve Account or to reduce the amount of the contributory unit. Since 1969, by Council decision, withdrawals from the Reserve Account have been used to modify the appropriations in the budget to take into account the changes in the conditions of employment within the UN Common System when such changes become applicable in Geneva.
6. It should be emphasized that the Union has no working capital fund as such. However, under an agreement made with the Government of the Swiss Confederation, it may obtain advances of funds if its financial situation so requires.

METHOD USED TO ADJUST THE RESERVE ACCOUNT

7. To determine the amount of any payments into or withdrawals from the Reserve Account, the Council has adopted the following formula:

	Balance of the Reserve Account on the reference date
less	- withdrawals required up to the end of the budgetary period to cover additional appropriations for changes in the conditions of service of the staff,
less	- the minimum level of the account set at 3% of the Budget of the Union,
equals	= the amount of payment or withdrawal to be entered in the Ordinary budget.

MINIMUM LEVEL OF THE RESERVE ACCOUNT

8. The Reserve Account serves two purposes. The first one is to accumulate enough credits to allow for the adjustment of appropriations up to the end of the budgetary period concerned in accordance with the changes in the conditions of employment of the staff as adopted within the UN Common System. The second one is to enhance the Union's cash resources and thus replace the working capital fund.

9. In theory, the level of the Reserve Account should correspond to the expected adjustments and to the total amounts owed to the Union for unpaid contributions. In practice, due to the system of advance payments of contributions by Members, a much lower amount is sufficient to spare the Union from resorting to loans. However, a late payment by one of the major contributors may entail a cash deficit in the second half of the year, forcing the Union to seek advances from the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

10. For the above reasons it is not possible to calculate in advance an arithmetical minimum level for the Reserve Account. This is a matter of judgment and, since 1986, the Council has decided to keep the Reserve Account at a minimum level corresponding to 3% of the Budget of the Union.

FLUCTUATIONS OF THE RESERVE ACCOUNT DURING YEARS 1989 TO 1994

11. The table below gives the balances of the Reserve Account on 1 January and 31 December. It should be noted that the situation at 31 December (also given in the annual accounts of the Union) does not take into account either additional appropriations entered in the accounts on 1 January nor payments/withdrawals decided by the Council for the budget year under consideration.

Balance of the Reserve Account

Year	1 January	31 December
Swiss francs		
1988		11,046,000
1989	2,790,000	4,414,000*)
1990	5,802,000	11,912,000
1991	12,469,000	14,786,000
1992	5,026,000	14,292,000
1993	8,927,000	20,087,000
1994	10,781,000	

*) Please note that the ending balance in 1989 includes a withdrawal 5.0 million Swiss francs to reduce the amount of the contributory unit. This withdrawal had to be compensated by replenishments of 3.1 and 3.0 million Swiss francs in 1990 and 1991 respectively.

EVOLUTION OF THE RESERVE ACCOUNT UP TO 31 DECEMBER 1995

12. The actual evolution of the Reserve Account up to 31 July 1994 is given below.

Date	Movement	Amount	Balance
		(in thousands of Swiss francs)	
31.12.93	Ending balance 31 December 1993		20,087
1.1.94	Withdrawal to balance the Budget for 1994	-5,100	
	Evolution of the UN Common System (Council R No. 647) as of 1.1.94	-4,206	10,781
28.2.94	"-	-207	10,574
31.3.94	"-	219	10,793
30.4.94	"-	18	10,811
12.5.94	Withdrawal to write off bad debts (Council D No. 451)	-107	10,704
20.5.94	Withdrawal for additional appropriations for BR (Council R No. 1064)	-725	
	Transfer from the Publications Capital Account in view of BA Action Plan (Council D No. 455)	1,679	11,658
30.5.94	Evolution of the UN Common System (Council R No. 647)	-84	11,574
30.7.94	"-	120	
31.7.94	Balance 31.7.94	10,015	11,694

13. Subject to the adoption of the financial plan 1995-1999 by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) additional appropriations for the Telecommunications Development Sector will be financed from the Reserve Account. Taking into account the estimated evolution of the UN Common System and the withdrawal of 5,100,000 Swiss francs foreseen in the provisional Budget for 1995, the estimated balance of the Reserve Account on 31.12.95 amounts to 3,900,000 Swiss francs.

ESTIMATED EVOLUTION OF THE RESERVE ACCOUNT AFTER 31 DECEMBER 1995

14. When estimating the development of the Reserve Account after 31 December 1995 the following should be taken into account:

- With the new and more transparent budget structure as well as the provisions for more flexibility for transfers of appropriations within and between Sectors, the unused appropriations in the future are estimated to remain considerably below the level of, for example, that of 1993;
- Following the transfer of a number of posts from the Ordinary budget to the Publications budget as well as the revised internal invoicing method, future possibilities of transferring any surpluses from the Publications Capital Account are estimated to be very limited;
- Practically all of the capital of the Stores, Reprography and Technical Services Capital Account has already been transferred to the Reserve Account in 1994;
- The interest rates are estimated to remain at a relatively low level. Furthermore, a number of Members of the Union, especially some of the new ones, have difficulties in paying their contributions in a timely manner. Consequently, the liquid funds to be invested and the interest income to the Reserve Account may even decrease from its current level.

CONCLUSIONS

15. During the period 1989 to 1994 the Reserve Account has fulfilled its role as foreseen in the Convention. It has permitted:

- to finance appropriations required to adjust the budget according to the changes in the conditions of employment of the staff adopted by the UN Common System;
- to avoid resorting to loans and the related expenditures;
- to balance the Union's budgets so as to avoid sharp fluctuations of the amount of the contributory unit from year to year, in accordance with paragraph 10 of Decision No. 1 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference.

16. Since the ITU has no working capital fund and depends entirely on the advance payment of contributions for the following budget period, the Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to decide:

- to retain the current method of calculating payments into and withdrawals from the Reserve Account (paragraph 7 above);
- to instruct the Council, in view of the future biennial budget periods, to review annually the level of the Reserve Account and to maintain the level of the Reserve Account above the 3% level of the Budget of the Union.

17. In this connection it must not be forgotten that the Reserve Account is presently not a cash reserve, but merely a balance of unused appropriations, as only less than 94% of the contributions, which constitute the income of the Ordinary budget, are actually paid to the Union each year.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secrétaire général



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 74-E
7 September 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

ITU FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

This document describes the new financial management system resulting from the Convention and Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and the new Financial Regulations adopted by the Council at its June 1994 session.

It is submitted for information only.

**Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General**

1 Legal framework

The finances of the Union are governed by the relevant provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), by the new Financial Regulations approved by the Council at its 1994 session, by the decisions and resolutions adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference and by the decisions and resolutions taken by the Council in accordance with such provisions.

2 Financial management system

The new ITU financial management system, which was approved by the Council at its 1993 session, was developed in the light of the recommendations of the High Level Committee (H.L.C.) and the decisions of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference. These recommendations may be summarized as follows:

while maintaining the Secretary-General's primary responsibility and centralizing role before the Council in respect of all financial matters within the Union,

- decentralize budgeting to the individual Sectors and the departments of the General Secretariat;
- have a budget cycle of two years;
- provide financial reports to managers which track expenditures against budget;
- provide information on costing of services;
- delegate greater authority and responsibility to the Directors of the Bureaux and Heads of Departments (General Secretariat) to reallocate funds and manage their budgets;
- fund common services through the budgets of the users.

3 Management and control of the finances of the Union

The Secretary-General is responsible to the Council for all the financial aspects of the Union's activities and, in order to permit him to carry out the financial responsibilities incumbent upon him, the financial services are centralized in the General Secretariat. They shall be so organized as to ensure:

- a) the keeping of clear and full accounts for all the financial operations of the Union and the setting up of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable United Nations System Common Accounting Standards;
- b) the supervision of all budgetary operations and, in particular, commitments to expenditure;
- c) the application of all the provisions of the Financial Regulations;
- d) the administration of the Pension Funds, in accordance with the regulations and agreements in force.

4 Structure of the Union's budget

The budget of the Union comprises the ordinary budget and the publications budget, and shall consolidate the appropriations for the:

- i) General Secretariat;
- ii) Radiocommunication Sector;

- iii) Telecommunication Standardization Sector;
- iv) Telecommunication Development Sector, including a subsector relating to the implementation of technical cooperation programmes and projects.

5 Upper limits on expenditure

5.1 Period covered by the future financial plan

The APP decided on a four-year period for the Plenipotentiary Conference. However, it is proposed that the ceiling from the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference would be for a five-year period (1995-1999) for the following reasons:

- this would permit the ITU biennial period to be synchronized with the two-year biennial budget periods of the United Nations and other agencies (the two-year period starting with a even year - 1996/97);
- there would be adequate lead time for strategic planning;
- the time period between the end of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the start of the new financial period is too short.

Subsequent Plenipotentiary Conferences would be setting ceilings for a four-year period, i.e. the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference would set a ceiling for 2000 - 2003.

5.2 Adjustment of upper limits

The Union's ordinary budget is based on the decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference, within the expenditure limits set by the Conference in respect of the 1995-1999 financial plan. The Council is empowered to adjust the limits on expenditure to take account of:

- salary scales, pension contributions and allowances, including post adjustments established by the United Nations common system for application to the staff employed in Geneva;
- the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the US dollar insofar as this affects the staff costs of those on United Nations scales;
- the purchasing power of the Swiss franc in relation to non-staff items of expenditure.

Adjustments to the expenditure limits are calculated on the following bases:

- changes in conditions of service for staff and variations in the Swiss franc/US dollar exchange rate are based on the data provided by the United Nations;
- for non-staff items of expenditure, purchasing power is based on the Geneva consumer price index in respect of the past and, for the future, on an evaluation using official forecasts (this method automatically corrects inaccurate evaluations from year to year).

6 Budgetary period

The budget of the Union is biennial, and covers a budgetary period of two consecutive calendar years beginning on 1 January of an even-numbered year.

7 Preparation of the biennial budget

In the second year of the budgetary period, a draft budget of the Union for the following period is prepared setting out, within the limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the estimates prepared for the various Sectors. The corresponding figures for the current budget and for actual expenditure in the previous budgetary period are mentioned for purposes of comparison and justification.

8 Approval of the biennial budget

In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, the Council examines and approves the budget of the Union, ensuring the strictest possible economy, but mindful of the obligation upon the Union to achieve satisfactory results as expeditiously as possible. In so doing, the Council shall only consider such budget proposals as contained in the draft budget prepared by the Secretary-General.

As soon as the budget of the Union has been approved by the Council, the Secretary-General shall send a copy of it to all the Members of the Union, together with the account corresponding to their contribution for each of the two years of the budgetary period.

9 Presentation of the budget of the Union - Expenditure

In order to show the cost of the main activities of the Union, the budget of the Union is presented, for each Sector, by sections. These are, as required, the following:

- Section 1 Plenipotentiary Conference
- Section 2 Council
- Section 3 World Conferences
 Radiocommunication Assemblies
- Section 4 Regional Conferences
- Section 5 Radio Regulations Board
 Advisory Bodies
- Section 6 Study Groups
- Section 7 Development Activities and Programmes
- Section 8 Seminars
- Section 9 Bureaux
- Section 10 Payments into the Reserve Account
- Section 20 Publications

Each conference and radiocommunication assembly shall constitute a separate subsection within the section concerned. Any other meeting may also constitute such a subsection.

10 Budget of the Union - Income

10.1 The income of the ordinary budget shall comprise:

- a) the contributions from Members as well as those of the "members" of the Sectors;
- b) as appropriate, the contributions from Members and from authorized entities and organizations required to contribute to the expenditure of conferences and meetings in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution and Convention;

- c) the amounts paid by UNDP and by virtue of trust funds, in order to compensate the support costs related to technical cooperation programmes and projects;
- d) miscellaneous and unforeseen income;
- e) withdrawals, if any, from the Reserve Account.

10.2 The income of the publications budget shall comprise:

- a) the proceeds from the sale of the Union's publications;
- b) the income from any advertisements placed in the Union's publications.

11 Contributions

11.1 Periodicity and adjustment of contributions

The annual contribution for each of the two years of a budgetary period is, in principle, calculated on the basis of one-half of the approved biennial budget. However, adjustments to the annual contribution may be admitted only when the Council considers them necessary and takes the necessary steps, *inter alia*, for the following reasons:

- i) adjustments to the biennial budget due to additional appropriation needs;
- ii) modification in the number of contributory units;
- iii) estimated amounts to be allocated to the Reserve Account in order to avoid large fluctuations in the annual amount of the contributory unit during the following budgetary period.

11.2 Budgeting for contributions

The ordinary budget of the Union includes as income all contributions posted to account for Members and for "members" of the Sectors, irrespective of whether they have been paid or are still outstanding.

This method can give rise to cash-flow problems on account of the large amounts owed to the Union which are already recorded as income. However, any change in this method, which has been in force in the Union since 1949, would cause an increase in the overall level of contributions.

In view of the accumulation of unpaid contributions in respect of certain Members of the Union, the Council decided to establish a reserve for debtors' accounts to offset the amounts owed to the Union to some extent. Interest on arrears charged to the accounts of debtors and certain contributions invoiced to Members of the Union significantly in arrears in their payments are credited to this reserve. Nevertheless, the level of the reserve is inadequate in relation to the amount of arrears (see Document PP-94/60).

12 External audit

The Government of the Swiss Confederation appoints an external auditor for the accounts of the Union, as agreed with that Government. The external auditor may make any observations with respect to the efficiency of the financial procedures, the accounting system, the internal financial controls and, in general, the administration and management of the Union. The accounts are submitted to the Council for approval. The Council arranges for the audit of the accounts of the Union prepared by the Secretary-General and approves them, if appropriate, for submission to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 75(Rev.1)-E
23 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary General

RULES, PROCEDURES AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS
FOR VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRUST FUNDS

Does not concern the English text.

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 75-E
7 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**RULES, PROCEDURES AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS
FOR VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRUST FUNDS**

The rules, procedures and financial arrangements governing voluntary contributions and trust funds have been revised by the Council in 1994 in accordance with No. 63 as well as Nos 486 and 487 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992).

These rules, as stipulated in Annex 2 of the Financial Regulations of the Union, are attached herewith for information.

**Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General**

Annex: 1

ANNEX

(Financial Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union)

Rules, procedures and financial arrangements for voluntary contributions and trust funds

1. Applicability

These rules, procedures and financial arrangements shall apply to all voluntary contributions as referred to in the relevant provisions of the Convention. They also apply to any funds entrusted to the Union for the execution of specific programmes and projects.

2. Voluntary contributions

1. a) The Secretary-General may accept voluntary contributions in cash or kind provided that the conditions attached to such contributions are consistent with the purposes of the Union and in conformity with these Regulations.

b) The Secretary-General may equally accept trust funds for the execution of specific programmes or projects.

2. Subject to their acceptance by the Union and, if applicable, the recipient country, contributions in cash or in kind may include funding of conferences, meetings and seminars, as well as expert services, training services, fellowships, equipment or any other related services or requirements.

3. Voluntary contributions must not be used in place of the income of the Ordinary budget as enumerated in Article 6 of these Regulations, with the exception of the income foreseen to cover wholly or partly the support costs related to the implementation of technical cooperation programmes and projects.

4. Voluntary contributions shall be classified as follows:

a) Contributions intended for extra budgetary activities, at the Sector level, for the:

i) General Secretariat;

ii) Radiocommunication Sector;

iii) Telecommunication Standardization Sector;

iv) Telecommunication Development Sector, including the subsector relating to the implementation of technical cooperation programmes and projects;

b) Contributions intended to supplement any activity already covered by the Budget of the Union, by providing a complementary source of funds for enlarging the scope of the activities concerned.

5. Funds entrusted to the Union may be used for the execution of specific programmes or projects and shall be used in accordance with the respective agreements or arrangements.

6. Voluntary contributions and trust funds shall be paid in currencies readily usable by the Union or in currencies readily convertible into currencies used by the Union. They shall be shown in the relevant accounts.

3. Relations between the interested parties

7. Potential providers of funds shall inform the Secretary-General of their intention to do so.

The Secretary-General is authorized to seek their assistance in order to be able to respond to requests from potential recipient countries for the execution of programmes or projects.

8. The precise terms and conditions governing voluntary contributions or trust funds shall be agreed upon between the interested parties.

9. Any such agreement may take the form of a formal agreement, contract or an exchange of letters, and shall be signed by the parties concerned.

4. Execution of programmes and projects

10. Programmes and projects as well as supplementary activities (see paragraph 4.b above) which are to be executed within the framework of the present annex, shall be funded entirely by voluntary contributions or trust funds.

11. The Union shall not assume any commitments for, or continue the execution of any programme, project or supplementary activity, unless its full financing has been secured and the funds deposited in accordance with the payment schedule laid down in the agreement (see paragraph 9 above)

12. Any agreement as referred to in paragraph 9 above shall contain provisions relating to interest becoming due in case of late or non-payment of a contribution or trust fund or part thereof. In such a case, the Secretary-General is also authorized to stop immediately any further execution of the programme, project or supplementary activity, with any damages to the Union to be borne by the party in default.

13. The decision on implementing any programme, project or supplementary activity under voluntary contribution or trust funds rests with the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Director of the Bureau of the Sector concerned. The responsibility for the related administration, coordination and execution lies with the Director of the Bureau of the Sector concerned, under the policy guidance and the control of the Secretary-General.

14. When an activity falling within the framework of the present Annex requires administrative and operational services to be provided by the Union, the cost of these necessary support services shall, as provided in the agreement, form part of the project expenditure. The agreement shall specify that part, if any, of the contribution which the parties agree shall be used to compensate for support costs. This amount shall be credited to the accounts of the Union in accordance with Article 6 c) and d) of these Regulations.

5. Accounts for Voluntary Contributions and Trust Funds

15. A separate account for each voluntary contribution or trust fund shall be opened in a special account of the Union, showing:

- a) as income; cash contributions from all sources, as well as miscellaneous income such as interest accrued from contributions advanced or the sale of items purchased under such funding;
- b) as expenditure, project implementation costs, costs for support services foreseen in the respective agreement as well as any interest charged for payments overdue.

16. Any separate accounts may be kept in the currency of the country in which the Union has its seat or in another currency as determined by the Union. In the latter case, payments and receipts shall be converted and recorded at the UN rate of exchange applicable at the time of each transaction.

17. Any funds remaining unused when a programme, project or supplementary activity is terminated, may be used by decision of the Secretary-General himself for other purposes unless otherwise stipulated in the respective agreement.

18. Accounts kept in conformity with the present annex shall be audited in accordance with the relevant provisions in Part VI and in Annex 1 of the Financial Regulations.

19. If so stipulated in the respective agreement, the Union shall provide a statement of account certified by its External Auditor.

20. The Secretary-General shall mention in the Financial Operating Report, any contributions received in kind.

6. Reporting

21. Upon completion of each programme, project, or supplementary activity, a final report shall be issued by the General Secretariat or the Bureau concerned and transmitted to the contribution or funds provider and to any party enumerated in the respective agreement as entitled to receive that report.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 76-E
9 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

PREMISES AT THE SEAT OF THE UNION

CONSTRUCTION OF THE "MONTBRILLANT BUILDING"

In connection with the Report of the Council (Section 2.2.7.1 of Document PP-94/20) on the implementation of Resolution 57 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), the enclosed draft resolution is submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Premises at the Seat of the Union: Construction of the "Montbrillant Building"

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

recalling

that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), in its Resolution 57 authorized the Council

" 1. to consider the study submitted to it by the Secretary-General as soon as possible and to decide on the construction programme;

2. to take the administrative and financial action necessary for the implementation of its decision. The proposals of the Administrative Council and the resulting financial implications shall be submitted to Members for approval in accordance with section 8 of Decision 1. "

having studied

the report of the Council (Section 2.2.7.1 of Document PP-94/20) on the preliminary project relating to the new "Montbrillant Building" to provide the Union with the necessary premises,

considering

that adequate premises are required at the seat of the Union in Geneva to organize effective meetings, to provide sufficient office-space, and rational use of office space, for all the staff at the seat of the Union and improved space for the information services, the library and the archives services, as well as facilities and equipment and storage space necessary for the smooth operation of all services,

aware

that there is an exceptional and unique opportunity for the Union to construct the said building on the plot of land adjacent to its existing building in the rue de Varembe and in closest vicinity to its Tower building in the avenue Giuseppe Motta in Geneva,

resolves

to construct the new "Montbrillant Building", in order to provide the premises and facilities necessary to meet the Union's requirements, in accordance with the construction financing programme proposed by the Council (Section 2.2.7.1 of Document PP-94/20),

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to confirm to the Swiss authorities the Union's decision to construct the new "Montbrillant Building", and to arrange with them the required financing of the construction project;

2. to organize the building project under efficient management and with due regard to cost, functional design and quality;

3. to ensure that the detailed design and construction of the building and related installations and facilities are carried out in the most appropriate manner;

4. to prepare an annual report for the Council on the progress made in the implementation of this Resolution,

authorizes the Council

1. to consider the annual reports submitted to it by the Secretary-General;

2. to take all the administrative and financial actions necessary to facilitate the best possible implementation of this Resolution and any further decisions of the Council related thereto.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

Corrigendum 1 au
Document 77-F/E/S
22 septembre 1994
Original: anglais
français
espagnol

SEANCE PLENIERE

**Algérie, Arabie saoudite, Egypte, Emirats arabes unis,
Koweït, Liban, Syrie, Tunisie**

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**Jordanie**" dans la liste des pays cosignataires de ce document.

*Add "**Jordan**" in the list of countries cosponsoring this document.*

Añádase "**Jordania**" en la lista de los países cofirmadores de este documento.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 77-E
14 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria, Tunisia

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

PART I

**ALG/ARS/EGY/
UAE/KWT/LBN/
SYR/TUN/77/1
ADD**

DRAFT RESOLUTION [ALG/ARS/EGY/UAE/KWT/LBN/SYR/TUN/1]

**Development of telecommunication sector irrespective of systems
adopted by countries**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

- a) the changing telecommunications environment;
- b) the difference between the economic systems employed by the Members of the Union where some of them are private companies and others are governmental or quasi-governmental organizations;
- c) the desire of some countries to keep the existing systems of telecommunications establishment as governmental, and according to their economical policies, without any transfer to the private sector;
- d) privatization is one of the solutions for developing telecommunications and not the unique solution,

recognizing

- a) that the telecommunications infrastructure in different countries even in the same region may be in varying stages of development;
- b) that each administration may adopt development strategies appropriate to its circumstances,

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

resolves

that the ITU should make every effort to find appropriate solutions for developing the telecommunications sector in various systems and without concentration on the privatization, in order to avoid ignoring the other systems in finding solutions for their problems,

instructs the Secretary-General

to implement this Resolution,

instructs the Council

to provide the necessary funds for developing the telecommunications sector in the developing countries irrespective of the system adopted.

* *
*

PART II

MEMBERSHIP OF THE TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY BOARD (TDAB)

**ALG/ARS/EGY/
UAE/KWT/LBN/
SYR/TUN/77/2**

The membership of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Board (TDAB) shall be open to all administrations and entities including representatives of bilateral cooperation or development aid agencies and multilateral development institutions, in order to provide equal opportunity to all of them in the decision-making process. The TDAB should also provide appropriate guidance to study groups with a view to avoiding any conflict of interest.

Note - Consequential amendments to the Convention, with special reference to Article 18, No. 227 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992), would be necessary.

Reasons: The Advisory Board has to play an important role in the implementation of various programmes of the development sector. Administrations, including the large number of developing countries, and entities including representatives of bilateral and multilateral development and aid agencies and institutions should be able to express their views in the discussions leading to the formulation of priorities and strategies of this sector of the Union.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 78(Rev.9)-E

6 October 1994

Original: French
English
Spanish

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Under the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva (1992):

- a) Non signatory (NS) Members which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention are not entitled to vote at Conferences.*
- b) A Member loses its right to vote when it is in arrears in its payments to the Union for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years (see No. 169 of the Geneva Constitution, 1992).

At present, for one and/or the other of the above reasons and until such time as the situation is rectified, the following 29 Members do not have the right to vote:

Country (in French alphabetical order)	NS = Non signatories which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
ANGOLA (Republic of)	NS	-
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	NS	x
ARMENIA (Republic of)	NS	-
AZERBAIJANI REPUBLIC	NS	x
BOLIVIA (Republic of)	-	x
CAMBODIA (Kingdom of)	NS	x
CONGO (Republic of the)	-	x

* Under No. 209 of the Constitution, a signatory Member which fails to deposit an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval does not lose its right to vote until the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the Constitution and Convention.

Country (in French alphabetical order)	NS = Non signatories which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
COSTA RICA	NS	x
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NS	x
GRENADA	-	x
GUATEMALA (Republic of)	NS	x
GUINEA-BISSAU (Republic of)	NS	x
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)	NS	x
HAITI (Republic of)	NS	x
IRAQ (Republic of)	NS	x
KIRIBATI (Republic of)	NS	-
LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	NS	x
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)	-	x
MICRONESIA (Federated States of)	NS	-
NAURU (Republic of)	NS	-
NICARAGUA	NS	x
RWANDESE REPUBLIC	NS	x
SOLOMON ISLANDS	NS	x
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (Democratic Republic of)	NS	x
SIERRA LEONE	NS	x
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	NS	x
VANUATU (Republic of)	NS	-
YUGOSLAVIA (Federal Republic of) **	NS	-
ZAIRE (Republic of)	NS	x

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

** See Security Council Resolution 757 (1992) and the denomination therein: "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)".



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 78(Rev.8)-E

4 October 1994

Original: French

English

Spanish

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Under the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva (1992):

a) Non signatory (NS) Members which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention are not entitled to vote at Conferences.*

b) A Member loses its right to vote when it is in arrears in its payments to the Union for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years (see No. 169 of the Geneva Constitution, 1992).

At present, for one and/or the other of the above reasons and until such time as the situation is rectified, the following 29 Members do not have the right to vote:

Country (in French alphabetical order)	NS = Non signatories which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
ANGOLA (Republic of)	NS	x
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	NS	x
ARMENIA (Republic of)	NS	-
AZERBAIJANI REPUBLIC	NS	x
BOLIVIA (Republic of)	-	x
CAMBODIA (Kingdom of)	NS	x
CONGO (Republic of the)	-	x

* Under No. 209 of the Constitution, a signatory Member which fails to deposit an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval does not lose its right to vote until the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the Constitution and Convention.

Country (in French alphabetical order)	NS = Non signatories which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
COSTA RICA	NS	x
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NS	x
GRENADA	-	x
GUATEMALA (Republic of)	NS	x
GUINEA-BISSAU (Republic of)	NS	x
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)	NS	x
HAITI (Republic of)	NS	x
IRAQ (Republic of)	NS	x
KIRIBATI (Republic of)	NS	-
LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	NS	x
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)	-	x
MICRONESIA (Federated States of)	NS	-
NAURU (Republic of)	NS	-
NICARAGUA	NS	x
RWANDESE REPUBLIC	NS	x
SOLOMON ISLANDS	NS	x
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (Democratic Republic of)	NS	x
SIERRA LEONE	NS	x
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	NS	x
VANUATU (Republic of)	NS	-
YUGOSLAVIA (Federal Republic of) **	NS	-
ZAIRE (Republic of)	NS	x

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

** See Security Council Resolution 757 (1992) and the denomination therein: "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)".



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 78(Rev.7)-E

30 September 1994

Original: French

English

Spanish

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Under the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva (1992):

a) Non signatory (NS) Members which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention are not entitled to vote at Conferences.*

b) A Member loses its right to vote when it is in arrears in its payments to the Union for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years (see No. 169 of the Geneva Constitution, 1992).

At present, for one and/or the other of the above reasons and until such time as the situation is rectified, the following 30 Members do not have the right to vote:

Country (in French alphabetical order)	NS = Non signatories which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
ANGOLA (Republic of)	NS	x
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	NS	x
ARMENIA (Republic of)	NS	-
AZERBAIJANI REPUBLIC	NS	x

* Under No. 209 of the Constitution, a signatory Member which fails to deposit an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval does not lose its right to vote until the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the Constitution and Convention.

Country (in French alphabetical order)	NS = Non signatories which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
BOLIVIA (Republic of)	-	x
CAMBODIA (Kingdom of)	NS	x
CONGO (Republic of the)	-	x
COSTA RICA	NS	x
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NS	x
GRENADA	-	x
GUATEMALA (Republic of)	NS	x
GUINEA-BISSAU (Republic of)	NS	x
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)	NS	x
HAITI (Republic of)	NS	x
IRAQ (Republic of)	NS	x
KIRIBATI (Republic of)	NS	-
LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	NS	x
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)	-	x
MICRONESIA (Federated States of)	NS	-
NAURU (Republic of)	NS	-
NICARAGUA	NS	x
RWANDESE REPUBLIC	NS	x
SOLOMON ISLANDS	NS	x
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (Democratic Republic of)	NS	x
SIERRA LEONE	NS	x
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	NS	x

Country (in French alphabetical order)	NS = Non signatories which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
VANUATU (Republic of)	NS	-
VENEZUELA (Republic of)	-	x
YUGOSLAVIA (Federal Republic of) **	NS	-
ZAIRE (Republic of)	NS	x

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

** See Security Council Resolution 757 (1992) and the denomination therein: "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)".



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 78(Rev.6)-E

29 September 1994

Original: French

English

Spanish

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Under the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva (1992):

a) Non signatory (NS) Members which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention are not entitled to vote at Conferences.*

b) A Member loses its right to vote when it is in arrears in its payments to the Union for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years (see No. 169 of the Geneva Constitution, 1992).

At present, for one and/or the other of the above reasons and until such time as the situation is rectified, the following 31 Members do not have the right to vote:

Country (in French alphabetical order)	NS = Non signatories which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
ANGOLA (Republic of)	NS	x
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	NS	x
ARMENIA (Republic of)	NS	-
AZERBAIJANI REPUBLIC	NS	x

* Under No. 209 of the Constitution, a signatory Member which fails to deposit an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval does not lose its right to vote until the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the Constitution and Convention.

Country (in French alphabetical order)	NS = Non signatories which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
BOLIVIA (Republic of)	-	x
CAMBODIA (Kingdom of)	NS	x
CONGO (Republic of the)	-	x
COSTA RICA	NS	x
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NS	x
GRENADA	-	x
GUATEMALA (Republic of)	NS	x
GUINEA-BISSAU (Republic of)	NS	x
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)	NS	x
HAITI (Republic of)	NS	x
IRAQ (Republic of)	NS	x
KIRIBATI (Republic of)	NS	-
LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	NS	x
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)	-	x
MICRONESIA (Federated States of)	NS	-
NAURU (Republic of)	NS	-
NICARAGUA	NS	x
PERU	NS	-
RWANDESE REPUBLIC	NS	x
SOLOMON ISLANDS	NS	x
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (Democratic Republic of)	NS	x
SIERRA LEONE	NS	x
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	NS	x

Country (in French alphabetical order)	NS = Non signatories which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
VANUATU (Republic of)	NS	-
VENEZUELA (Republic of)	-	x
YUGOSLAVIA (Federal Republic of) **	NS	-
ZAIRE (Republic of)	NS	x

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

** See Security Council Resolution 757 (1992) and the denomination therein: "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)".



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 78(Rev.5)-E

26 September 1994

Original: French

English

Spanish

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Under the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva (1992):

a) Non signatory (NS) Members which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention are not entitled to vote at Conferences.*

b) A Member loses its right to vote when it is in arrears in its payments to the Union for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years (see No. 169 of the Geneva Constitution, 1992).

At present, for one and/or the other of the above reasons and until such time as the situation is rectified, the following 32 Members do not have the right to vote:

Country (in French alphabetical order)	NS = Non signatories which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
ANGOLA (Republic of)	NS	x
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	NS	x
ARMENIA (Republic of)	NS	-
AZERBAIJANI REPUBLIC	NS	x

* Under No. 209 of the Constitution, a signatory Member which fails to deposit an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval does not lose its right to vote until the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the Constitution and Convention.

Country (in French alphabetical order)	NS = Non signatories which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
BOLIVIA (Republic of)	-	x
CAMBODIA (Kingdom of)	NS	x
CONGO (Republic of the)	-	x
COSTA RICA	NS	x
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NS	x
GRENADA	-	x
GUATEMALA (Republic of)	NS	x
GUINEA-BISSAU (Republic of)	NS	x
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)	NS	x
HAITI (Republic of)	NS	x
IRAQ (Republic of)	NS	x
JAMAICA	-	x
KIRIBATI (Republic of)	NS	-
LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	NS	x
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)	-	x
MICRONESIA (Federated States of)	NS	-
NAURU (Republic of)	NS	-
NICARAGUA	NS	x
PERU	NS	-
RWANDESE REPUBLIC	NS	x
SOLOMON ISLANDS	NS	x
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (Democratic Republic of)	NS	x
SIERRA LEONE	NS	x
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	NS	x

Country (in French alphabetical order)	NS = Non signatories which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
VANUATU (Republic of)	NS	-
VENEZUELA (Republic of)	-	x
YUGOSLAVIA (Federal Republic of) **	NS	-
ZAIRE (Republic of)	NS	x

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

** See Security Council Resolution 757 (1992) and the denomination therein: "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)".



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 78(Rev.4)-E

23 September 1994

Original: French

English

Spanish

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Under the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva (1992):

a) Non signatory (NS) Members which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention are not entitled to vote at Conferences.*

b) A Member loses its right to vote when it is in arrears in its payments to the Union for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years (see No. 169 of the Geneva Constitution, 1992).

At present, for one and/or the other of the above reasons and until such time as the situation is rectified, the following 33 Members do not have the right to vote:

Country (in French alphabetical order)	NS = Non signatories which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
ANGOLA (Republic of)	NS	x
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	NS	x
ARMENIA (Republic of)	NS	-
AZERBAIJANI REPUBLIC	NS	x

* Under No. 209 of the Constitution, a signatory Member which fails to deposit an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval does not lose its right to vote until the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the Constitution and Convention.

Country (in French alphabetical order)	NS = Non signatories which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
BOLIVIA (Republic of)	-	x
CAMBODIA (Kingdom of)	NS	x
CONGO (Republic of the)	-	x
COSTA RICA	NS	x
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NS	x
GRENADA	-	x
GUATEMALA (Republic of)	NS	x
GUINEA-BISSAU (Republic of)	NS	x
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)	NS	x
HAITI (Republic of)	NS	x
IRAQ (Republic of)	NS	x
JAMAICA	-	x
KIRIBATI (Republic of)	NS	-
LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	NS	x
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)	-	x
MICRONESIA (Federated States of)	NS	-
NAURU (Republic of)	NS	-
NICARAGUA	NS	x
PARAGUAY (Republic of)	NS	-
PERU	NS	-
RWANDESE REPUBLIC	NS	x
SOLOMON ISLANDS	NS	x
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (Democratic Republic of)	NS	x
SIERRA LEONE	NS	x
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	NS	x

Country (in French alphabetical order)	NS = Non signatories which have not acceded to the Constitution and Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
VANUATU (Republic of)	NS	-
VENEZUELA (Republic of)	-	x
YUGOSLAVIA (Federal Republic of) **	NS	-
ZAIRE (Republic of)	NS	x

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

** See Security Council Resolution 757 (1992) and the denomination therein: "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)".



Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994)

Document No. 78 (Rev 1, 2, 3)

Not available

Pas disponible

No disponible



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP - 94)

Document 79-E
21 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

Note by the Secretary-General

ALLOCATION OF DOCUMENTS

(as examined by and updated after the first Plenary Meeting)

The proposals for allocation of document contained in this document (with reference to Documents 1 to 77 submitted to the Conference) are based on the possible structure set out in Document DT/2. The distribution has been made in accordance with the actual proposals received and indicates in each case only the primary Committee concerned. Consequently, some liaison will be necessary in the case of certain proposals to ensure their full examination. In particular when any question submitted to a given Committee implies an amendment to the Constitution or Convention, appropriate coordination with Committee 5 would be required.

PL - Plenary Meeting:

DT/5 + Corr. 1

1, 3, 4, 5, 6 + Add. 1 - 3, 10 + Add. 1 - 2, 11 (RUS/11/1 - 7), 13, 14, 16 + Add. 1 - 9, 19 (Rev. 4), 20 (the totality of the Report except: 2.2.4, 2.2.5, 2.2.6 and Annexes 2 - 3), 22, 23, 26 (E/26/2), 27, 31 (MRC/31/3 - 4), 32 + Corr. 1, 36, 37, 38, 40 (Rev. 1), 43 (ALG.../43/2 - 5), 44, 45 (ALG/45/5), 46 (KOR/46/1 - 3), 48 (BEN/48/1), 49 (KWT/49/19 - 21), 50, 52, 53 (SG/A4, 9, 35), 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64 (SEN/64/4), 67 + Corr.1 (IND/67/1 - 6), 68 (ARG/68/1 - 3, 7, 8)

C2 - Credentials:

2

C3 - Budget Control:

51

C4 - Strategic Policy and Plans:

8, 17, 25, 33 (Sections I-III and VI), 35 + Add. 1, 39, 41 + Corr. 1, 42, 43 (ALG.../43/1, 4, 6 - 8), 45 (ALG/45/4, 6), 46 (KOR/46/4 - 9), 47, 49 (KWT/49/22), 53 (SG/A3, 5 - 8, 10 - 21, 28 - 30, 34, 36 - 42), 58, 59, 61, 64 (SEN/64/1 - 3), 65 (Res 1, 5, 8, 9), 66 (CAN/66/1, 4 - 16), 67 (Section 8 and IND/67/8 - 12), 68 (ARG/68/9), 69, 77

C5 - Constitution/Convention:

7, 9, 11 (RUS/11/8 - 9), 18, 26 (E/26/1 and 3), 30 + Corr. 1, 31 (MRC/31/1, 5 - 7, 8, 11 - 14, 15, 16, 17, 19), 45 (ALG/45/1 - 3), 48 (BEN/48/2), 49 (KWT/49/3, 4 - 16), 53 (SG/A27, 31 - 33, 43), 68 (ARG/68/6)

C6 - Staff matters:

12, 20 (2.2.4, 2.2.5, Annex 2), 21, 24, 28, 29, 33 (Section IV), 34, 66 (CAN/66/3)

C7 - Finances of the Union:

15 + Add. 1, 20 (2.2.6, Annex 3), 31 (MRC/31/9 - 10, 18), 33 (Section V), 42 (AUS/42/1), 45 (ALG/45/6), 53 (SG/A1 - 2, 22 - 26), 54, 55, 56, 60, 66 (CAN/66/2), 67 (Section 8, IND/67/7 and 10), 68 (ARG/68/4 - 5, 9)

C8 - Editorial:

31 (MRC/31/18)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary General



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 80-E
20 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

**STRUCTURE OF THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (Kyoto, 1994)
(as approved at the first Plenary Meeting)**

The Agenda of the Conference appears in Article 8 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992). This Article is reproduced in Document 1 of the Conference.

Bearing in mind Nos. 356 to 367 inclusive of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), the following committees with their terms of reference are suggested. These terms of reference have been drawn within the framework of the Constitution and Convention, the Conference Agenda and in the light of experience gained at previous conferences.

Committee 1 - Steering Committee

Terms of reference:

To coordinate all matters connected with the smooth execution of work and to plan the order and number of meetings, avoiding overlapping wherever possible in view of the limited number of members of some delegations (No. 360 of the Convention, Geneva, 1992).

Committee 2 - Credentials Committee

Terms of reference:

To verify the credentials of delegations and to report on its conclusions to the Plenary Meeting within the time specified by the latter (No. 361 of the Convention, Geneva, 1992).

Committee 3 - Budget Control Committee

Terms of reference:

To determine the organization and the facilities available to the delegates, to examine and approve the accounts of expenditure incurred throughout the duration of the Conference and to report to the Plenary Meeting the estimated total expenditure of the Conference as well as the estimated costs entailed by the execution of the decisions of the Conference (Nos. 364 to 366 of the Convention, Geneva, 1992).

Committee 4 - Strategic Policy and Plans

Terms of reference:

To consider the draft Strategic plan presented by Council, other reports and proposals related to the Union's strategic policies and plans, and adopt all appropriate decisions with respect to the activities of the General Secretariat and the three Sectors.

Committee 5 - Constitution and Convention

Terms of reference:

To examine proposals for amending the Instruments (Constitution, Convention, Optional Protocol) and, taking also into account relevant parts of the report by the Council on the activities of the Union, adopt the appropriate decisions in that respect.

Committee 6 - Staff matters

Terms of reference:

To examine questions and proposals on staff matters such as: staffing policies, grading of posts, UN Common System, geographical distribution, etc.; to consider the report by the Council on the activities of the Union in so far as staff matters are concerned.

Committee 7 - Finances of the Union

Terms of reference:

To examine the financial management of the Union and approve the accounts for the years 1989 to 1993; to study the financial position of the Union and proposals affecting the finances of the Union; to determine the financial needs of the Union for the period up to the next Plenipotentiary Conference; to examine other questions and proposals relating to the finances of the Union; to consider the report by the Council on the activities of the Union in so far as financial matters are concerned.

Committee 8 - Editorial Committee

Terms of reference:

To perfect the form of the texts to be included in the Final Acts of the Conference, without altering the sense, for submission to the Plenary Meeting (Nos. 362 and 363 of the Convention, Geneva, 1992).



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 81-E
20 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

Information Document

GENERAL SCHEDULE OF THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

(as established by the Steering Committee)

First week (19 - 23 September)

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| Monday | - | Meeting of Heads of delegations |
| | - | Inauguration |
| | - | Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference |
| | - | Establishment of Committees and election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen |
| | - | Allocation of proposals from Members and Sections of Council's Report to Committees, etc. |
| Tuesday/ | - | Election procedures; time-limit for the deposit |
| Wednesday | - | of candidatures |
| | - | General policy statements |
| Thursday/ | - | Commencement and continuation of work of the Committees |
| Friday | | |

Second week (26 - 30 September)

- Elections would commence and be held progressively for the posts of elected officials, members of the RRB and seats on the Council.
- Continuation of work at Plenary and Committee levels (the results of the work of Committees 4, 5 and 6, together with their financial implications, will be considered as necessary in Committee 7)

Third week (3 - 7 October)

- Elections should be completed by mid-week
- Continuation of work at Plenary and Committee levels
- Committee 6 should complete its work by Wednesday 5 October
- Committee 4 should complete its work by Friday 7 October
- Plenary meetings as required with a view to commencing the first and second readings of the texts of the Final Acts
- Final meetings of Committees 2 and 3 with a view to preparing their reports

Fourth week (10 - 14 October)

Monday	-	Committee 5 should complete its work
Tuesday	-	Committee 7 should complete its work Report of Committees 2 and 3
Wednesday	-	First reading by Plenary of the last texts of the Final Acts
Thursday	-	Second reading by Plenary of the last texts of the Final Acts
Friday	-	Signing ceremony and Closing

Note 1 : Plenary meetings will be scheduled as necessary during each week of the Conference.

Note 2 : This schedule may be changed in the course of the work of the Conference.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 82-E
20 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

MINUTES

OF THE

OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONY

Monday, 19 September 1994, at 1430 hours

- 1 Opening address by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications of Japan**
- 2 Address by the Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan**
- 3 Address by His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Japan**
- 4 Address by the Secretary-General of the ITU**
- 5 Commemorative stamp presentation**

1 Opening address by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications of Japan

Mr. Shun Oide, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications of Japan, delivered the following address:

"Your Imperial Highness The Crown Prince and Princess,
Ministers of telecommunications and national delegations,
Dr. Pekka Tarjanne, Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union,
and other ITU Secretariat,
Representatives of various international organizations,
Distinguished guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honour and pleasure for me to open this Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union here in Kyoto.

Ever since the invention of the telegraph, telecommunications has advanced rapidly together with technological innovation. Due to the penetration of such services as the telephone, facsimile, data communications and others, telecommunications has come to be regarded today as an essential infrastructure, indispensable to social and economic development.

In recent years in particular, dramatic strides have been made in telecommunications technologies. The construction of networks that will link the home and the office directly by optical fibre to provide a wide variety of information and communications services is close to becoming a practical reality. Moreover, thanks to progress in satellite communications technology, services are starting to be offered that make it possible for everyone, not only city dwellers, but also people on ships at sea and people living in sparsely populated desert areas, to communicate with anyone around the world via small hand-held terminals.

Along with this progress in technology, profound changes have also been seen in telecommunications systems and in market structures. First of all, the trend toward the creation of public corporations or privatization and the introduction of competition in the telecommunications field has become a worldwide phenomenon that is not limited to just some of the industrialized countries. As a result, telecommunications carriers have become very active internationally. And, while competition among the carriers of many countries is increasing, cooperative ties are also growing stronger as a result of overseas investments and technical cooperation. Recently, mobile-satellite communications services on a global scale, trans-border broadcasts and other services that do not terminate within the area of a single country have been expanding.

On the other hand, however, north-south differences in telecommunications services are increasing, in spite of the efforts that have been made so far by many people. Amid this more complex international environment, cooperation and coordination among countries has become more important than ever before, in the quest to achieve maximum development of the world's telecommunications networks.

Since the conclusion of the International Telegraph Convention in Paris in 1865, the ITU has achieved many significant accomplishments in the telecommunications field through its central role in fostering international cooperation. If the ITU had not existed, it probably would have been very difficult to assure orderly use of the radio spectrum, which is indispensable to the safe operation of ships and aircraft, or to achieve such widespread availability of direct-dialling service for international telephone calls. The ITU is expected to continue to play a central role in the years ahead as the key international organization in the telecommunications field. This will be true not only in traditional areas of cooperation, including the international allocation of frequencies, promotion of standardization and facilitation of technical assistance to developing nations, but also in new areas where international cooperation is required as a result of changes in circumstances in recent years.

During the last five years, the ITU itself has determined that reforms should be undertaken to address the changing environment surrounding telecommunications and has made major changes to its organization. This Plenipotentiary Conference is the first to be held by the new ITU since its reorganization. I am aware that this is an extremely important conference that will no doubt set the direction for international cooperation in telecommunications in the coming age.

With the sincere wish that the discussions during the next four weeks will produce many significant results and contribute to much greater international cooperation in the telecommunications field, I would like to announce the opening of this Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference.

Thank you."

2 Address by the Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan

Mr. Hakuo Yanagisawa, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, delivered the following address:

"Your Imperial Highnesses,
Your Excellency Mr. Tarjanne, Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union,
Excellencies,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure for me to address the opening of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union which is being attended by so many distinguished guests. On behalf of the host country, I would like to extend my heartfelt welcome to all participants who have gathered here today. May I also pay my highest tribute to the staff of the ITU and all of those involved in the preparation of the Conference for their devoted work.

Transmission of information through telecommunication systems such as telephone or radiocommunication has become indispensable in our daily activities. Moreover establishment and improvement in info-communication infrastructure is an important factor in the shaping of all sectors in our economy and society such as industry, education and culture. If one considers new video clippings broadcasted all over the world simultaneously, it is obvious that the development and advancement in telecommunication is one of the crucial elements in promoting economic and social globalization. The spread of international telecommunication services, by means of communication satellites or submarine cables, and the expansion of satellite broadcasting are some examples of such developments in telecommunications.

An example of the importance of telecommunication is provided by the case of Rwanda. We have been giving humanitarian assistance to the people of Rwanda who are placed in an extremely difficult situation due to severe shortages of food, drinking water and medicine. We are also planning to send Japanese self-defence forces to Rwanda for the same purpose. We were able to gain our people's support to carry out such assistance despite the fact that Rwanda is a country far from Japan. One key element, undoubtedly, was the broadcasting through the global communications network of scenes of despairing people in Rwanda.

Due to this rise in the importance of telecommunication, the advancement of telecommunication technology and the diversification of people's needs, the future development of telecommunications is attracting attention from various fields.

The Japanese Government recognizes the significance of the contributions made by the ITU over the past 129 years including the years of the International Telegraph Union, the predecessor of the current ITU. Its achievements include the establishment of international standards for telecommunications, promotion of the use of radiowaves and the maintenance of order in global telecommunications. A paragraph in the preamble of the ITU Constitution states that the objective of

the organization is to facilitate peaceful relations, international cooperation among peoples and economic and social development. Those objectives of the ITU coincide with the policy of Japan which has consistently strived for peace, as well as coexistence and coprosperity of humankind. And the Government of Japan intends to contribute further to such activities of the ITU.

Since the info-communication infrastructure promotes economic and social development as well as democratization and people's participation, Japan has provided both financial and technical assistance for enhancing telecommunications in developing countries in the form of bilateral aid as well as cooperation through ITU's activities. In 1993, Japan's total bilateral official development assistance in this field reached approximately 584 million dollars. Japan intends to continue to contribute to the improvement of the info-communication infrastructure of developing countries, utilizing its technology and experience of improving its own info-communications network over a relatively short period.

I am convinced that the discussion at this Conference on such issues as basic strategies and the plan of activities of the ITU, will, through the activities of the ITU, certainly lead to further development of global telecommunications, and to the prosperity of peoples of the world.

The fact that this is the very first plenipotentiary conference in the course of the ITU history to be held in the Asia-Pacific region is a reflection of the increasing importance of this region in the telecommunication field. It is a great honour for our country that such a historic conference is being held here in Kyoto in the memorable year of its 1200th anniversary.

Before concluding, I would like to express my sincere hope for the resounding success of this Conference and the further development of the International Telecommunication Union.

Thank you."

3 Address by His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Japan

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Japan delivered the following address:

"I am very pleased that the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union can be opened here today with so many participants from countries around the world in attendance.

I understand that the International Telecommunication Union is an international organization that has contributed significantly to the preservation of order in telecommunications and to the continued development of this field, throughout its long history since it was established in 1865.

Telecommunications plays a valuable role in many different fields, including industry, culture, science and education, serving as a kind of neural network. Telecommunications also provides a foundation for economic and social advances. Moreover, the linking of international telecommunications networks has brought about deeper mutual understanding among people in all countries of the world.

Telecommunications is expected to achieve further strides as the 21st century approaches, by continuing to make full use of the fruits of technological innovations. It is hoped that the activities of the International Telecommunication Union will enable all people of the world to enjoy the benefits of that progress.

I should like to express my best wishes for the success of this Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference, based on the cooperation of all the countries involved, and my hope that the results will contribute to the international development of telecommunications in the years ahead. In closing, I hope that all the participants from overseas will have a pleasant and enjoyable stay in Japan.

Thank you."

4 Address by the Secretary-General of the ITU

Dr. Pekka Tarjanne, Secretary-General of the ITU, delivered the following address:

"Your Imperial Highnesses The Crown Prince and Princess,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

As the Secretary-General of the ITU, I am deeply grateful to Your Imperial Highnesses for honouring us with your presence at the Opening Ceremony of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in Kyoto.

On behalf of the ITU and all the delegations present, I would like to express our sincere gratitude to the Japanese Government and the other organizations involved for their kindness and the efforts they have made in hosting this Conference.

This is the first Plenipotentiary Conference of the "new ITU", and the first test for many of the new structures and working methods that were adopted by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference towards the end of 1992.

One of the main purposes of this Conference is to determine the best strategies and plans for future ITU activities. The strategic issues to be discussed include increased participation by the private sector, the enhancement of the ITU's policy mission, and how to build the Global Information Infrastructure.

This Conference is special for many reasons. It is the first ITU Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in the Asia-Pacific Region, and it is taking place in Kyoto which is celebrating the 1200th anniversary of the year it was named as Japan's capital.

Since the Asia-Pacific area is currently the most dynamic region in the world and since Kyoto, with its long history and ancient culture, is still the spiritual capital of Japan, let us seek inspiration from our surroundings and have a conference which is dynamic and forward-looking, but which also reflects the best traditions of the ITU. I am confident not only that this Conference will enable us to become acquainted with Japanese culture, but also that it will contribute to the development of an international information infrastructure which will allow all of us to understand each other better, whatever our culture or nationality.

I am deeply grateful to Your Imperial Highnesses for honouring us with your presence at this Opening Ceremony. I have heard that Your Imperial Highnesses are very much interested in mountains. I should like to invite Your Imperial Highnesses to visit ITU headquarters in Geneva and the beautiful mountains of Switzerland.

Once again, I should like to express our sincere gratitude to the Japanese Government and other organizations involved for the efforts which have made this Conference possible.

Your Imperial Highnesses, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention."

5 Commemorative stamp presentation

The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications of Japan presented the Deputy Secretary-General of the ITU with a set of commemorative stamps.

The official opening ceremony closed at 1500 hours.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 to
Document 83-E
28 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

**MINUTES
OF THE
FIRST PLENARY MEETING**

Replace Annex 7 to Document 83 by the attached annex.

Annex: 1

- For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX 7

Original: Spanish

STATEMENT BY THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

I The global village

This ITU Plenipotentiary Conference provides an outstanding opportunity to appraise the work of this doyen of the international organizations and to discuss the status of telecommunications in each of our countries and regions and at the level of the entire planet, which, it has been said, since the appearance of the telegraph and radio has shrunk to the proportions of a "global village". This famous idea, first expressed almost three decades ago, is today becoming a reality in the light of the social, cultural and economic consequences of globalization and increasing interdependency.

And it is precisely thanks to the phenomenon of globalization, to the development of an industry which recognizes no borders, to the growth in world trade and to the establishment of an international order based on democracy, freedom and the market economy, that the Argentine Republic has, following decades of isolation, embarked upon a policy of opening up to the world, economic stabilization, state reform and public enterprise privatization, within the context of which the first to open up its services to the initiative and risk of the private sector was the State Telecommunication Enterprise.

Nor was this a haphazard decision. The Argentine authorities have been fully aware of the importance of telecommunication development as a point of departure for the overall reform of economic structures, given the immense impact of telecommunications as a support to economic activity, a facilitator of trade and a means of bringing together peoples and nations.

II Privatization and development

With the privatization of ENTEL in 1990, the telecommunication sector in our country is set to become one of the pillars of economic growth and social progress.

The current configuration of the sector is based on the development and improvement of the public telecommunications network and further expansion of basic telephone services (a process which will have top priority up to 1997, with the possibility of extension for a further three years).

At the same time, non-basic services are being fully liberalized, resulting in the emergence and development of an extremely wide range of data transmission services, mobile services and value-added services in general.

Within this framework, Argentina has developed a successful process under which a license has been granted - through an international competition - for the construction, launching and operation of a completely private national satellite system which is already providing services via its provisional satellites and is preparing shortly to implement the final system.

Another major initiative is soon to be put into effect, namely the holding of an international competition with a view to licensing to private investors and operators the activities involved in administration, management, monitoring and control of the radio spectrum, as a means of modernizing the current infrastructure and operating capacity so as to make optimum use of this resource which is becoming increasingly scarce as more and more applications are submitted for licenses for services which use the spectrum.

All service providers are subject to the regulation and control of a specific regulatory authority for the sector (the National Telecommunications Commission), whose job it is, on the basis of objective technical criteria and application of the existing regulatory framework, to maintain fair, transparent and stable conditions in the sector, which we consider to be a prerequisite for promoting investment and ensuring the balanced growth of the market for telecommunications services.

III Promising results

The factors outlined above have given rise to a highly attractive market characterized by substantial risk investment, the harnessing of advanced technology, a wider range of options and an enhanced quality of services available to users, which means that, within the space of a few years, Argentina will possess a modern and high-performance telecommunication network covering the entire country and accessible to all citizens.

It is clear from the experience of privatization in Argentina that it is possible, in a country which has recently emerged from many decades of serious economic difficulties, to aspire to a substantial and sustained development of telecommunications based on a system which encourages private investment and moves gradually towards a more deregulated and competitive market.

This trend towards the liberalization of telecommunications and the opening up of the sector to private investment subject to appropriate regulatory structures is increasingly gaining ground throughout the world and was brought out quite unequivocally in the Buenos Aires Declaration, which was proclaimed at the first World Telecommunication Development Conference of the ITU held in March this year in the capital of the Argentine Republic.

IV Towards the information network of the 21st century. The role of the ITU and other organizations both international and regional

As a result of this universal trend, the ITU at the global level, CITELE in the Americas Region and the other regional telecommunication organizations now find themselves obliged to redefine their long-established role, while maintaining the leadership they have displayed over the decades in the construction of a global telecommunication network that is compatible, interconnected and interoperable. It falls to these organizations to accompany and guide the reform processes which the governments of many countries are implementing in various ways to provide their peoples with continually expanding and improving telecommunication services. However, the construction of a worldwide telecommunication network has no meaning if its technological and operational design is such as to inhibit access to its services by broad sectors of the population and numerous countries throughout the world.

As the authorities of the telecommunication sector attending this meeting, we must commit our personal efforts and those of our administrations to the implementation of the policy principles so frequently proclaimed in relation to the catalytic role of the ITU in fostering development at the global level through joint and coordinated action with the international and regional development and credit institutions and cooperation with the national government bodies in defining the policy instruments and regulatory structures required in the sector.

In setting up a telecommunication and information infrastructure of worldwide scope, it is absolutely essential to establish common criteria for the technology-producing countries, in which tremendous importance will be assigned to the work carried out within the Sectors with a view to defining compatible standards for both services and technologies. It is here that attempts must be made to reach agreements conducive to the harmonious development of the sector as a whole.

The fundamental requirement, however, is to reduce the divergences which currently exist between the telecommunication networks and industry of the industrialized and the less developed countries. The adoption of suitable domestic policies is the key to the problem, and this is an inalienable responsibility inherent in the sovereignty of each country; however, to find the means of assisting this process on the part of the ITU and the other international organizations represents one of the main challenges to be faced in order to ensure a less unbalanced development and thus to bring the great information network of the future within the reach of all the nations of the planet.

Finally, I would like to announce that our Administration has submitted a number of proposals for the work of this Conference, and that this was done in a spirit of collaboration and openness to discussion, without adopting inflexible positions, in the hope that our ideas will contribute to improving the functioning of the Union.

In conclusion, allow me to congratulate you, Mr. Utsumi, on your election as Chairman of this Conference, and to thank you for the hospitality with which we are being treated in the city of Kyoto, Japan. I wish to you and to all the Plenipotentiaries the greatest success in the work of this Conference.

Thank you very much.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 83-E
20 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

FIRST PLENARY MEETING

Monday, 19 September 1994, at 1610 hours

Chairman: Mr. H. MATSUNO (Vice-Minister of Posts and Telecommunications of Japan)

later: Mr. Y. UTSUMI (Japan)

Subjects discussed

Documents

1	Opening statement by the Vice-Minister of Posts and Telecommunications of Japan	-
2	Election of the Chairman of the Conference	-
3	Address by the Chairman of the Conference	-
4	Election of the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference	-
5	Address by the Secretary-General	-
6	Conference structure	DT/2
7	Election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees	-
8	Composition of the Conference secretariat	-
9	Allocation of documents to Committees	DT/4
10	Convening of the Conference	44
11	Date by which the Credentials Committee must submit its conclusions	-
12	Working hours of the meetings of the Conference	-
13	General policy statements	-

1 Opening statement by the Vice-Minister of Posts and Telecommunications of Japan

1.1 The Vice-Minister welcomed all delegates, representatives and ITU staff to Kyoto. After recalling that the Union had been in existence for 130 years, he pointed out that telecommunications were more important today than ever before as a means of communication between peoples and nations. Japan was proud to host the Plenipotentiary Conference, which he felt sure would be crowned with success.

2 Election of the Chairman of the Conference

2.1 The Vice-Minister proposed that, as agreed at the meeting of Heads of delegations, Mr. Yoshio Utsumi should serve as Chairman of the Conference.

2.2 Mr. Utsumi was elected Chairman of the Conference by acclamation.

Mr. Utsumi took the Chair.

3 Address by the Chairman of the Conference

3.1 The Chairman delivered an address, the full text of which is reproduced in Annex 1.

4 Election of the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference

4.1 The Secretary-General proposed, on the basis of a unanimous decision taken at the meeting of Heads of delegations, that the Conference should elect five Vice-Chairmen, one for each administrative Region, as follows:

For Region A	Mr. J. Smulyan (United States)
For Region B	Mr. F. Mendes (Portugal)
For Region C	Mr. V. Boulgak (Russia)
For Region D	Mr. A. Kane (Senegal)
For Region E	Mr. J. Wu (China)

4.2 The Vice-Chairmen of the Conference were elected by acclamation.

4.3 The Chairman congratulated the Vice-Chairmen on their election.

5 Address by the Secretary-General

5.1 The Secretary-General delivered an address, the full text of which is reproduced in Annex 2.

6 Conference structure (Document DT/2)

6.1 The Secretary-General proposed, on the basis of the views expressed at the meeting of Heads of delegations, that the establishment of eight Committees as set out in Document DT/2 should be approved.

6.2 It was so decided.

7 Election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees

7.1 The Secretary-General read out the names of those proposed by the Heads of delegations to serve as Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen.

Committee 2 (Credentials)	Chairman:	Mr. M. Frendo (Malta)
	Vice-Chairman:	Mr. L. Bethel (Bahamas)
Committee 3 (Budget Control)	Chairman:	Mr. K. Mirski (Bulgaria)
	Vice-Chairman:	Mr. A. Mapunda (Tanzania)
Committee 4 (Strategy Policy and Plans)	Chairman:	Mr. A. Berrada (Morocco)
	Vice-Chairmen:	Mr. C. Oliver (Australia) Mr. U. Mohr (Germany)
Committee 5 (Constitution and Convention)	Chairman:	Mr. L. Chehab (Brazil)
	Vice-Chairman:	Mr. D. Daissala (Cameroon)
Committee 6 (Staff Matters)	Chairman:	Mr. S. Al-Basheer (Saudi Arabia)
	Vice-Chairman:	Mr. W. Halka (Poland)
Committee 7 (Finances of the Union)	Chairman:	Mr. P. Gagné (Canada)
	Vice-Chairman:	Mr. H. Shahabeddin (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Committee 8 (Editorial)	Chairman:	Mr. L. Bourgeat (France)
	Vice-Chairmen:	Mr. M. Goddard (United Kingdom) Mr. V. Rubio Carreton (Spain)

7.2 The Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen were elected by acclamation.

7.3 The delegate of Morocco, speaking as Chairman of Committee 4, requested clarification as to whether the phrase "other reports and proposals related to the Union's strategic policies and plans" in the terms of reference of Committee 4, set out in Document DT/2, was limited to formal proposals by governments or reports prepared by the Secretary-General at the request of the Council. The Secretary-General replied that that was his understanding. Other relevant reports would be regarded as background documents not requiring approval by the Committees or the Plenary. The Chairman of the Council confirmed that view.

8 Composition of the Conference secretariat

8.1 The Secretary-General informed the meeting that the duties of the Conference secretariat would be performed by the following persons:

Secretary of the Conference:	The Secretary-General
Executive Secretary:	Mr. X. Escofet
Administrative Secretary:	Mr. J. Escudero
Plenary Meeting and Committees 1 and 2:	Mr. X. Escofet
Committee 3:	Mr. A. Tazi-Riffi
Committee 4:	Mr. D. MacLean
Committee 5:	Mr. A. Guillot
Committee 6:	Mr. J.-P. Baré

Committee 7: Mr. A. Tazi-Riffi
Committee 8: Mr. P.-A. Traub
Legal Affairs: Mr. A. Noll

8.2 The composition of the Conference secretariat was noted.

9 Allocation of documents to Committees (Document DT/4)

9.1 The Secretary-General introduced Document DT/4, which should be regarded as a provisional and flexible document to be revised subsequently after coordination between the Committees.

9.2 The Chairman drew attention to the fact that the Conference would be required to review a number of the resolutions and recommendations of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989) and the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992).

9.3 Document DT/4 was approved, on the understanding that a revised version incorporating the necessary amendments will be issued by the Secretariat.

10 Convening of the Conference (Document 44)

10.1 The Secretary-General introduced, by way of information, Document 44 concerning the convening of the Conference, observing that it would be updated in due course.

10.2 Document 44 was noted.

11 Date by which the Credentials Committee must submit its conclusions

11.1 The Secretary-General proposed that, in accordance with usual ITU practice, the Plenary Meeting should decide that Committee 2 must submit its report by 11 October at the latest.

11.2 It was so agreed.

12 Working hours of the meetings of the Conference

12.1 The Secretary-General suggested that meetings should be held from 0930 hours to 1230 hours and from 1430 hours to 1730 hours on Mondays to Fridays.

12.2 It was so agreed.

13 General policy statements

13.1 The Chairman reminded all participants that, in accordance with the Secretary-General's circular letter of 20 July 1994, general policy statements were to be completed by 21 September. Since less time was available than at previous conferences, speakers were requested to limit their statements to around five minutes and on no account to exceed ten minutes.

13.2 The delegates of the following countries made statements, the full texts of which are reproduced in annexes hereto:

France (Annex 3)
Russia (Annex 4)
Bangladesh (Annex 5)
Germany (Annex 6)
Argentina (Annex 7)

The meeting rose at 1755 hours.

The Secretary-General:
Pekka TARJANNE

The Chairman:
Y. UTSUMI

Annexes: 7

ANNEX 1

ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMAN

Your Excellencies,
Mr. Secretary-General,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

1 I am very honoured to be elected as Chairman of the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union.

At the opening of this Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference I would like to begin by expressing Japan's deep appreciation for being able to host this Conference in our country, the first to be held in the Asia-Pacific region in the one hundred and thirty year history of the ITU.

On behalf of Japan, I would like to extend a sincere welcome to everyone. We are very pleased to welcome the delegations of the Member countries, the representatives of various organizations, the staff of the ITU Secretariat, and other participants, who have come all the way to Japan to attend this meeting.

On several occasions in the past, Japan has hosted ITU-related international conferences, including the Fourteenth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR, which was held here in Kyoto in 1978. But this is the first time for us to host a Plenipotentiary Conference. Having so many people involved in telecommunications from around the world come together here in Kyoto is a truly memorable event in the history of Japan's participation in the ITU, and we feel greatly honoured by this occasion.

2 As your Chairman, I would like to share with you some of my thoughts concerning our Union.

The ITU is the world's oldest international organization, having been established in 1865. It was founded upon the principle that telecommunications should be available anytime and anywhere regardless of national boundaries. That principle is still true today, and the basic mission of the ITU remains unchanged.

At the 1992 Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, it was decided to reorganize the structure of the ITU. That reorganization is an indication of the ITU's determination to address today's dramatically changing environment. However, there are still many issues that must be resolved if the ITU is to fulfil its leading role in telecommunications.

There are three issues, in particular, that I think the ITU needs to address in the coming years.

3 First, the ITU must lead the way in building well-balanced, global telecommunication networks.

Today, there is a greater need than ever to eliminate the so-called **Missing Link** in world telecommunications. It must be our priority to achieve this goal before the end of the century.

Naturally, the ITU cannot achieve this goal alone, but we must always keep in mind the importance of the hopes that have been placed upon our work. The responsibility of the Development Sector of the ITU is enormous. We must make efforts to widen our limited resources and we must concentrate them in the most effective areas of activity.

4 Secondly, the ITU should formulate a comprehensive vision of the future telecommunications network of the world.

Today, many changes are taking place in the environment for telecommunications. For example, a large number of so-called small *m* members are playing a greater role in the activities of the ITU. Especially in the industrialized countries, increased emphasis is being placed on the building of information infrastructure as social capital.

With these changes, and as telecommunication services become more complex and global with the rapid development of technology, we must create a comprehensive vision of the future world telecommunications. It must be built from a wide-ranging and global perspective through coordinating views from across the world. It will provide guidance for formulating the telecommunications policy of each country.

Led by that vision, the ITU should take the initiative to establish a framework for the introduction of new services which we could not have imagined even a few years ago. The establishment of a policy forum is, therefore, one of the main topics of this Conference.

5 Thirdly, efficiency. An organization which is not efficient cannot survive in this sophisticated and competitive world of today. The ITU is no exception in spite of its 130 years of outstanding history. To rationalize the activities of the ITU and make them more efficient is one of the pressing needs that the ITU faces today.

6 There are many other important issues scheduled for discussion. This Conference, however, will be in session for only four weeks, about two weeks shorter than previous Conferences. The actual discussion time will be only about one-half as much as that of the Nice Conference. As your Chairman, I am very concerned that the proceedings should go smoothly.

In front of you, there is a Chairman's note, Document PP-94/22, concerning the conduct of proceedings at this Conference. The contents were endorsed by the last Council session in May, and they are also contained in the Secretary-General's circular letter which was distributed to all Member countries. I would like to read it at this point.

7 Conduct of proceedings at the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference

1 Reduce time for general policy statements by Heads of delegations

- Each delegation's statement should aim to be five minutes in length, and be limited to a maximum of ten minutes.

In fact, we have prepared a clock. When you make a speech, after five minutes the yellow light will come on, and after ten minutes, a red light will come on like this. In Japan, if you pass a red signal, you will be fined 9 000 yen. If you do it a second time, your driver's license will be suspended.

- Speakers should summarize their statements and address only the main points, while a copy of each statement in its complete form could be circulated as a separate document.

2 Minimize the ceremonial speeches

- Formal addresses, such as congratulations expressed by delegations after elections, should be kept as brief as possible.

3 Promote efficiency in discussions

- Any person speaking must express himself slowly, clearly and concisely. He should try to focus on the main points, and where a long statement is necessary, circulate it in written form rather than making a long speech.
- Repeated expressions of support or opposition should be avoided. A show of hands can be used as a way of sounding out the feeling of the meeting.

4 Minimize Saturday/Sunday sessions and night sessions

- We should avoid night and weekend meetings or at least keep them to an absolute minimum. Such meetings should be resorted to only exceptionally and should not be considered normal practice.

I would like to call these the ***Kyoto Local Rules***. As some of you may know, wherever golf is played throughout the world, there are always some special circumstances which need local rules. The idea of having such local rules at this Conference may be typical of golf-loving Japanese, but I hope everyone will cooperate in observing them.

As you all expected, Kyoto is one of the cities we Japanese are proud of. Kyoto has many interesting spots to visit. If our work proceeds smoothly, there will be more free time to enjoy the autumn in Kyoto.

8 The convening of this Plenipotentiary Conference in Japan also marks the first time that it has been held in a country where the language is not one of the official languages of the ITU. There may be some things which you find unsatisfactory, but I promise to do my utmost to discharge my responsibilities as your Chairman.

In conclusion, I would like to ask for your kind cooperation and support in helping me to fulfil my duties as Chairman, so that, together, we may bring this Conference to a successful conclusion.

Thank you very much.

ANNEX 2

ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

• Mr. Chairman,
Honourable Ministers,
Distinguished Delegates,
• Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear Friends,

Welcome to the first working session of PP-94. As we all know, compared to many previous Plenipotentiary Conferences in our 130-year history, we have a great deal of work to do and relatively little time in which to do it. We will have to be disciplined if we want to have a smooth, efficient and successful Conference. I will therefore try to set a good example by being brief in these opening remarks, as our Chairman has requested. A longer version will be distributed in writing.

The five-year period since our last Plenipotentiary Conference has been a time of momentous change, not just in the ITU, and not just in telecommunications, but in the world as a whole. One result of this change is that 184 countries are now Members of the ITU, an increase of 18 since Nice. I should like to welcome all the new ITU Members who are attending their first Plenipotentiary Conference. We also have the privilege of extending a special welcome to an old Member, the Republic of South Africa, after an absence of many years.

For the past five years, "the changing telecommunications environment" has been the ITU's theme song. Some of you may be tired of this tune. You might want to hear a different song. I am afraid this will not be possible, if we want the ITU to remain the leading forum for international telecommunications. We must analyse how the ITU can achieve its purposes in the rapidly changing international environment, and resolve to take all the action necessary to reinforce and strengthen the Union's leading position.

In these opening remarks, I should like to give you my personal assessment of the challenges facing the Union as we devise our strategy for the 21st century.

To my mind, we should approach this task with a clear understanding of the heavy responsibilities we bear. Today communications, in the broadest sense of the term, is the biggest business in the world. It is certainly one of the most profitable, in all senses of the world. Does any one of us doubt that telecommunications will be one of the most important forces shaping the world of tomorrow? For better or for worse, the long-term well-being of the human race and our natural environment depends on good communications and, more to the point, on our ability to foster the development of the global telecommunications network, in harmony with the fundamental values we all share.

Five years ago, when I addressed the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, I made the following statements:

- telecommunications is more important than ever;
- - development is more important than ever;
- - telecommunications is development.

The past five years have confirmed the truth of these statements. It should now be clear to every government that human development depends on telecommunications. This is true whether we are talking about economic, social, cultural or political development.

The ITU's first World Telecommunication Development Report, which was published earlier this year, unfortunately showed that the telecommunications gap between developed and developing

countries has narrowed only marginally. It showed that there is special cause for concern in the case of the least developed countries (LDCs), where telecommunications growth is failing to keep up with social demands.

It is imperative that the ITU seek by all available means to narrow the telecommunications development gap as a matter of urgent priority. I agree with the conclusions of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), which took place in Buenos Aires last March, that in pursuing this goal we must pay particular attention to the needs of the LDCs, as well as to sustainable rural development worldwide.

Today, we are in a better position than ever before to tackle these problems. The structures which were established at Nice are in place. And as a result of the WTDC, we have a comprehensive telecommunications development strategy to guide our action for the next four years.

We do not yet know what the results of the Buenos Aires Action Plan will be. The study groups, which are a central feature of the plan, have not yet met, and this Conference will give ITU Members their first opportunity to study in detail the four-year programme designed to implement the decisions of the WTDC.

I know that many of you will want to examine these plans with care. You will want to assure yourselves that they truly meet the needs of developing countries. You will also want to be assured that our development plans are financially responsible, and that they are manageable within our expenditure ceilings. I urge you to approach this task in a frame of mind that is constructive, compassionate and fair to the needs of all ITU Members. We have a unique opportunity at this Conference. I believe that we are finally in a position to respond successfully to the development challenge, to find the long-lost "missing link". Let us rise to the occasion.

As we examine development issues, we might well draw inspiration from the example of the Asia-Pacific region. Not long ago, almost all the countries in this region ranked among the least developed, in terms both of telecommunications and of overall economic development. As we know, over the past decade a number of Asia-Pacific countries have experienced explosive rates of growth in both areas, conclusively demonstrating the close links which exist between telecommunications and economic development. Today, the Asia-Pacific region is the most dynamic region in the world. It is also among the most innovative in its approach to telecommunications development. While each country and region has distinctive needs, some of the models developed in the Asia-Pacific region might successfully be applied in other parts of the world.

Meeting the development challenge is a task of enormous scope and complexity.

It will require the imagination and energy of all of our members, both "Capital M" and "small m". Increasingly, governments recognize that they must find ways to harness the entrepreneurship and resources of the private sector if they wish to achieve their development goals. The private sector, for its part, should recognize that it has social responsibilities, and should be willing to accept appropriate obligations in exchange for the opportunity to participate profitably in telecommunications development.

Meeting the development challenge will require the combined efforts of all three ITU Sectors. Radiocommunication and standardization both have important contributions to make to the Union's development programmes. In addition to the benefits they bring to developed countries, innovative technologies - such as cellular telephones, mobile-satellite services and VSATs - may make it possible to provide basic telecommunication services in underserved or unserved areas of the world more rapidly, and at considerably less cost, than could be done by relying solely on traditional technologies. If the development and deployment of innovative technologies is effectively managed and coordinated through the combined efforts of the three ITU Sectors, universal service could in the not too distant future become a reality everywhere in the world.

There is much we can do to meet the development challenge, simply by making the best possible use of ITU resources. But this task cannot be the work of the ITU alone. Heads of state, regional bodies and other international organizations, such as the new World Trade Organization, all have a part to play.

The fundamental challenge facing the ITU is to focus the energies and resources of all these players - inside and outside the ITU - on developing a truly global telecommunication network which is accessible any time, to anyone with a need to communicate, anywhere in the world. In the 21st century, the "right to communicate" should finally be recognized as a fundamental human right.

To meet this challenge, the ITU must become a truly open organization - open to its Members, open to its partners, open to new ideas, open to new ways of doing things, open to the infinite possibilities of modern telecommunications. Let us therefore resolve from the very outset that the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference will provide the world with the key to this "Open Telecommunications Organization" (Ky - OTO)!

We have already begun to see the benefits of this open approach. One of the innovations of the APP was to establish bodies to advise the Directors of the new Sectors. The advice of these groups has enriched the draft strategic plan for 1995-1999 which will be considered by this Conference. The World Telecommunication Advisory Council has also made a number of important contributions to the work of the ITU. WTAC has developed a vision of the role telecommunications should play in the world of tomorrow and has given me advice on many of the critical issues facing the Union.

One of these issues is the financing of telecommunications development.

As directed by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, I have continued to study the proposal originally made in the Maitland Commission's report to establish a new organization - WorldTel - independent from the ITU, to promote and fund telecommunications development. After carefully considering this proposal, WTAC recommended that I commission a feasibility study of the WorldTel concept. The WorldTel feasibility study has been funded outside the ITU regular budget by interested parties. It will be completed by the end of the year. In the final analysis, the feasibility of WorldTel will depend not on the ITU, but on the willingness of investors to support the WorldTel concept. However, if WorldTel succeeds, we will have done something very important for developing countries, simply by sponsoring a good idea and showing leadership in a good cause.

The regulatory colloquia we have hosted over the past couple of years are another good example of the benefits that can be achieved through openness to new ideas, new ways of doing things and ITU leadership. There has been a great deal of interest in the reports of the first two colloquia. And participants have made it clear that they value the opportunity to meet and discuss important matters of common interest on an informal basis.

The outstanding success achieved in recent years by the TELECOM exhibitions and fora is another excellent example of the benefits that can come from being open to new ways of doing things. The world TELECOMs held every four years in Geneva have become the "Olympic Games" of the telecommunications industry; they are the largest events of their kind anywhere in the world. During the past four years, we have also held very successful regional TELECOMs, mainly in conjunction with our regional development conferences. When I meet with government and industry leaders from around the world, I often find that they know about the ITU mainly because of TELECOM. There are important lessons to be learned from TELECOM's success if we want the ITU to play a leading role in the information society of the 21st century.

Many of the most important questions facing this Conference involve the three fundamental factors illustrated by these examples - openness, innovation and leadership.

For several years, there has been much talk about the need to enhance participation in the ITU by "non-administration entities and organizations" - or "small-m members" as they are more informally known. At the very least, I hope that this Conference will find more elegant terminology to designate our partners in developing the global telecommunications network. More importantly, I believe that the future role of our "small-m members" is the fundamental strategic issue facing this Conference. While we may not be able to resolve all the questions surrounding this issue, it is very important that we send a strong and credible signal to the international telecommunications community - a signal which says clearly that we want all members of this community to participate more fully and more effectively in the ITU. Let us resolve to work with them over the next four years to make this happen.

While it is not possible to forecast the results of this process in detail, certain facts should be clear from the beginning.

Since 1934, the ITU has been a single organization. Its Members share a number of common purposes, rights and obligations. However, the ITU is not a unitary organization. It has a federal structure, in which each Sector has different responsibilities, goals and working methods. Moreover, the roles of Members and "members" differ significantly from one Sector to another. In the regulatory domain of the Radiocommunication Sector, the interests of governmental Members are clearly paramount. In the Standardization Sector, on the other hand, the work is done by and for the "members". In the Development Sector, partnership between the public and private sectors is the key to success.

Because of these real and important differences, it is clear that there cannot be a single, uniform solution to the question of "small-m" membership. Our challenge will be to find solutions that strengthen each Sector individually and the ITU as a whole.

This question will not be easy to resolve. However, we must approach it in the proper perspective. Those of you who are familiar with the history of the ITU may recall that private companies were first admitted to participate in Union activities at our third Plenipotentiary Conference, which took place in Rome in 1871-1872. After 120 years, surely the time has come to take the next step!

Kyoto must be the turning-point on the issue of "small-m" member participation. If we lack the imagination and courage to solve the problems of reconciling the ITU's intergovernmental foundations with the new realities of world telecommunications, I fear for the Union's future.

Another key issue involving questions of openness, innovation and leadership concerns the idea of creating a new forum where ITU Members could discuss their telecommunications policies and strategies.

This is a new idea which our hosts, to their credit, have had the courage to propose. However, it is not an easy idea to accept. It touches our loftiest purposes and our deepest concerns. In the changing telecommunications environment, the role of government is changing. In the past, most ITU Member administrations played several roles. They were planners, operators and regulators, all in one. There is now a worldwide trend to separate these roles. In the new environment, the principal role of many Member administrations is to establish policies and devise strategies. Since we are an intergovernmental organization, is it not natural for the ITU to provide a forum where its Members can discuss their policies and strategies? Is this not particularly the case when the lack of an international policy framework threatens to impede the development of the global information infrastructure? But is there not the risk that such a forum might undermine the sovereign right of nations to regulate their telecommunications? Is there not a danger that it might interfere with the efficient working of international markets?

Striking the right balance between these competing concerns will not be easy. Several Members have already proposed solutions. While I applaud their efforts, I do not think that the right answer has yet been found. Since I am an optimist, I am confident that the Kyoto Conference will find a way of solving this challenging problem. To help us find the right answer, we might apply a simple test to the different proposals for resolving this issue. Our fundamental concern should be whether a proposed course of action will help to develop the global telecommunications network in ways that are consistent with the purposes of the ITU and serve the interests of all its members. In other words, we should ask ourselves how the policy forum could help to make the vision of the global information infrastructure a reality. If we keep this objective in mind, we cannot go wrong.

As the Conference progresses, you may be sure that we in the secretariat will make ourselves fully available to you for whatever help and advice we can provide. I hope that we will be able to contribute usefully to your discussions, but of course the final responsibility for a successful Conference is yours. The Plenipotentiary Conference is the supreme body of the Union. I know that you are fully conscious of the responsibilities you bear. What you decide here will determine the future of the Union for many years to come.

Responsibility is not an unmixed blessing but I am sure that, fortified by the tradition of past Plenipotentiary Conferences, you will see to it that the Union is fully equipped to carry out its task in the 21st century.

As we go about our work over the next four weeks, may openness, leadership and innovation be our guiding stars. May the results of Kyoto illuminate the work of the ITU for the next four years. May they capture the attention, imagination and commitment of all those whose help we need in our noble enterprise. May this Conference be a turning point in the long and glorious history of the Union. May it mark a new beginning in the development of global telecommunications.

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to conclude, for I have already taken up enough of our precious time. I am confident that the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference will be a milestone in the history of the Union and that together we will achieve a full measure of success.

ANNEX 3

STATEMENT BY H.E. AMBASSADOR JEAN BRESSOT
HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF FRANCE

Mr. Chairman,
Mr. Secretary-General,
Ministers and delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me first of all to congratulate Mr. UTSUMI most warmly on his election as Chairman of this Conference. I also wish to thank him for giving the floor to the representative of France, as host country of the Plenipotentiary Conference which was held in Nice in 1989.

I should also like, through the Chairman and all the representatives of the Japanese Administration present in this assembly, to thank Japan for its kind invitation, which gives us the opportunity to discover and appreciate the legendary city of Kyoto, the former imperial capital which boasts innumerable artistic treasures and this year celebrates its 1200th anniversary. The warm welcome which the different delegations have received is a true reflection of Japan's traditions of hospitality.

Five years have elapsed since the Nice Conference, where telecommunication development issues had pride of place. In particular, it was there that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) was born, testifying to the determination of the ITU Member countries to assert the importance of the Union's role in telecommunication development worldwide. That determination was also reflected in the Nice Conference's decision to allocate the BDT a budget with a high growth rate, rising from 15 million Swiss francs in 1989 to 22.5 million (value 1989) in 1994, i.e. a 50% increase in constant francs over the five-year period.

Those decisions have made it possible to strengthen ITU regional presence, dispatch many expert missions to the field and provide support for development projects financed by UNDP or funds-in-trust.

France welcomes all those actions, since we do indeed believe that this is one of the Union's major tasks, one of its priorities.

However, as we are all aware, the world telecommunication environment has evolved considerably and we have all the time to adjust to these constant changes.

In this connection, the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference held in Geneva in December 1992 constituted an important landmark in the history of the Union, with a view to rationalizing its structures and making it more efficient.

Also, in recent years, the restructuring of the telecommunication sector and the advent of competition in many countries have increased the role of the "private" sector, and the ITU family has welcomed to its fold new "members" with a small "m".

We have also had the pleasure of welcoming new Member countries, and in this context I am particularly happy to see the restoration of full rights to a great country, South Africa.

Last March, the World Telecommunication Development Conference in Buenos Aires adopted an ambitious action plan, and it is now up to us not to fall short of the expectations which those decisions have raised.

I have no doubt that all these issues will be discussed once again at some length at this Conference, but I believe that it is important now to make an objective assessment of the situation and the results achieved and reflect on prospects for the future.

Further thought will have to be given to matters relating to development in particular, including general policy and the aims of BDT regional presence, always bearing in mind and of course remaining fully consistent with the Union's overall strategy.

Indeed, France expects this Conference to define a true strategic vision for the Union in the years to come. In this regard, the document prepared by the General Secretariat and discussed in the Council provides an extremely sound working basis, which deserves our full support, and which will help us to identify the priorities that will need to be set in order to establish a realistic work programme.

Of the major concerns to which we have to attend, I should like to highlight in particular the question of increased participation in the work of the Union of "members", ITU cooperation with the future World Trade Organization, and the establishment of a forum for discussion on general telecommunication policy, which seem to us to be key aspects if the Union is to retain its pre-eminent role on the world stage.

Mr. Chairman, knowing that we have an extremely heavy agenda, I do not wish to speak for too long.

In conclusion, therefore, I should like to join previous speakers in wishing this Conference, under your enlightened chairmanship, every success. I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that for its part the French delegation is ready to make its contribution towards achieving that aim.

Thank you for your attention.

ANNEX 4

STATEMENT

BY THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

DR. VLADIMIR BOULGAK

MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Mr. Chairman,
Mr. Secretary-General,
Ladies and Gentlemen, Colleagues,

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to greet the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union on behalf of the President, Government and Telecommunication Administration of Russia and to express our gratitude to the Japanese Government for its hospitality.

This Conference marks the culmination of an important and constructive phase of the ITU's work during which the Union has been restructured in order to set the stage for the formulation of an international policy on the fundamental problems of world telecommunication development on the basis of scientific and technological progress and more democratic procedures.

Analysing the global strategy and policy issues pertaining to the ITU's work over the past four years, we may identify the following major strategic orientations for the Union:

- ensuring a more balanced distribution of telecommunication technology worldwide through non-discriminatory access to modern facilities and services and new technologies;
- the introduction of tariff reforms to promote rational use of telecommunication networks and overall efficiency of telecommunication services so as to stimulate investment and create a more conducive competitive environment, having regard to the different geographical characteristics prevailing in different countries;
- establishment of common approaches to the regulation of telecommunications at the national level, while preserving each State's sovereign right to manage its own telecommunications.

On the basis of the above concepts, we have put forward proposals for an appropriate draft resolution. A fitting title for this document, which shows the way ahead, would be: "Kyoto - looking to the future".

In this connection, much hinges on ITU's efforts to secure a more balanced distribution of telecommunication technology worldwide, the harmonization of telecommunication networks and hence real-time availability of all types of information for the public. This will help to transform telecommunications from an international infrastructure into a global infrastructure.

A significant step in this direction was made with the adoption by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994) of a resolution entitled "Non-Discriminatory Access to Modern Telecommunication Facilities and Services", known as the "Buenos Aires Initiative".

In view of the particular importance of the issue of non-discriminatory access to new technologies and modern telecommunication facilities and services in the new world geopolitical environment, where the infrastructures of countries which used to belong to different social and economic systems have been brought closer together, we propose that a specific resolution be adopted on the subject at this Conference, so that the issue may be kept under constant scrutiny by

ITU and fundamental mechanisms may be identified to find solutions. We have put forward such a draft resolution.

I should also like to stress that, on the whole, the ITU structure and working methods adopted by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference in 1992 provide an adequate basis for smooth, timely and effective work and make it possible to raise and resolve any problems within the Union's competence both at the level of the Sectors and at the level of the ITU as a whole.

There is no need to set up any other Sectors or bodies at this stage.

For further ways of enhancing the efficiency of the ITU's work we should look to greater horizontal coordination of the activities of the Sectors in developing strategies for the work of the Union. We have put forward proposals for an appropriate draft resolution.

An important task to be carried out by the Plenipotentiary Conference is the holding of elections for the "elected official" posts within ITU. This is important both from the point of view of personnel, i.e. whom we elect, and from the point of view of procedure.

With respect to the procedure for elections, we propose that it must be designed to make executive posts within the Union as attractive as possible for the finest technical specialists in telecommunications who are able to make a solid contribution to organizing and implementing the Union's work to resolve the issues we face. We have put forward appropriate proposals in this regard.

In conclusion, I should like to wish the Plenipotentiary Conference every success and express the hope that, by our combined efforts, we will be able to make a constructive contribution to the development of telecommunications worldwide.

However, it is impossible to conclude without emphasizing two significant circumstances:

First, the fact that the opening day of the Conference coincides with the birthday anniversary of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, Dr. Pekka Tarjanne. Together with all participants in the Conference, we feel that this coincidence will contribute to the success of our work.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary-General, our sincere wishes for your health and happiness and for many years of productive and creative activity for the benefit of international collaboration in the field of telecommunications.

Second: at this point, I turn to you, Mr. Chairman.

Exactly 200 years ago, at the end of September 1794, the Japanese navigators Kodayu and Isokiti, who had been shipwrecked off the coast of Russia, returned to Japan. They were accompanied by the first Russian expedition to Japan. The story of the life of Kodayu and Isokiti in Russia and their return home are described in the novel "Dreams of Russia" by the famous Japanese writer Yakusi Inue, which became popular in Russia. Thus, exactly 200 years ago, the foundation of the cooperation between our two countries was laid.

Mr. Chairman, in the same way as the heroes of "Dreams of Russia", who constantly dreamt of that country after their return home, we shall think of Japan, and Kyoto, since it is impossible to forget those with whom we are connected in such a vast and responsible undertaking.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

ANNEX 5

STATEMENT OF BANGLADESH DELEGATION IN ITU PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE, KYOTO, SEPTEMBER 1994

Excellencies,
Distinguished guests and participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Government and People of Bangladesh look forward to this very important Conference with deep interest. In 1865, the ITU's forerunner was created out of sheer necessity and international cooperation. As you are aware regulations and standardizations were main considerations, with development in the forefront. Today telecommunication is a global industry. New technologies and services are being introduced every now and then. The recent technological explosion has been transforming telecommunication from government-owned entities into a global market-oriented business. Despite substantial growth in the international telecommunication network as a whole, much of the world still suffers from poor access to telecommunication. "Around the world three-quarters of the world's households have no access to telephones and waiting lists for connections are growing, rather than declining."

In the context of this backdrop it is most befitting that the Plenipotentiary Conference will deliberate on issues like:

- a) planning of the ITU's basic strategies and activities in response to changes in the environment of the world's telecommunications;
- b) amendment of the ITU Constitution and Convention, international framework and order for telecommunications, to respond to the changing situation.

It hardly needs emphasis that telecommunication is becoming the single most important tool of human development. In this changed scenario access to basic telecommunication services may be said to be assuming the importance of fundamental human rights. However, access to basic telecommunication facilities remains an elusive dream to the vast majority of peoples particularly in the Least Developed Countries.

The dynamic change in an open competitive environment now provides opportunity to build and operate a global information infrastructure. This will benefit North and South equally, and open up new vistas of cooperation and understanding. The objective should be to attain the goal of "Telecommunication for all".

This will require political commitment, resource availability and transfer of technology on a worldwide basis. For carrying out this mission, the ITU needs to provide the leadership and be responsive to the requirements of its Member States. The ITU is required to harness the energies of the increasingly dynamic, competitive global telecommunication industry for achieving the universal public service goals embodied in its Constitution.

Bangladesh is eagerly looking forward to the resolutions to be adopted at this Conference. I fervently hope that the deliberations, decisions and strategies that will emanate from this Conference would significantly help in reducing the increasing gap in terms of access to communications, skill development, technology transfer and in improving the overall quality of life for the people of the developing countries.

Thank you.

ANNEX 6

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE, MR. GERHARD O. PFEFFERMANN,
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS, GERMANY

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

We live in times in which our lives are changing at a tremendous pace. This applies as much to politics as to telecommunications and posts and many other areas of our lives.

At the Plenipotentiary Conference in Nice a little over five years ago, the then representative of my country could not foresee that the Berlin Wall would come down less than six months later. None of those present could have suspected that the east-west confrontation, that had dominated world politics for more than 40 years, would only have historical significance at the next conference in Kyoto. The political changes of the last few years also mean that I can speak to you today as the representative of a country that is reunited after 45 years of division. This makes me both grateful and happy.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Telecommunications is experiencing dramatic developments. The process of liberalization, easing monopolies and privatization is only just beginning. The expansion of telecommunications networks has accelerated at a tremendous rate in the wake of the political changes. The development of new technologies and their applications in new services is progressing rapidly. All this will greatly shape and influence people's communication with one another in the future. The industrialized countries are discussing the provision of global information networks to thus pave the way for the future information society. Individual countries have already taken the initiative with ground-breaking projects in their domestic areas. Here, I would like to mention the United States and Japan in particular, but the European Union has also made great efforts to initiate such projects.

But the global information networks I mentioned only exist in our minds with regard to international realization. What we have to date are visions, plans and a few trials at national level. What we know is that these networks are technically feasible, that they can offer a multitude of economically useful applications we can barely imagine today and that they involve enormous costs in the region of several \$US 100 billion, which can and must be provided mainly by the private sector alone.

Planning the future information networks involves a great many questions and problems that mainly arise because these networks are designed on a global scale. In order to avoid a patchwork of national isolated solutions that are not harmonized or not harmonized in the best possible way, we need an expert international coordination body.

There can be little doubt that, owing to its decades of experience in the field of telecommunications standardization and radio-frequency management, the International Telecommunication Union is qualified as no other organization for this task.

However, my country feels that the questions and problems associated with setting up global information networks are not limited to standardization and radio-frequency management. More and more questions are pushing the need for international coordination of national regulatory policies to the fore. One of the most important questions as regards global information networks is, for example, how free access to these networks can be ensured. We feel there is a need for an exchange of information and opinions between the Members of the ITU here.

Germany would therefore greatly welcome it if this Plenipotentiary Conference adopted resolutions that would assign the ITU appropriate tasks for the future and provide it with the instruments it requires.

In order to keep the expenditure associated with such tasks as low as possible, we would prefer an organizational solution within the three existing Sectors of the ITU.

At this point let me make a few remarks on the work of the individual ITU Sectors and the division of tasks between them.

There is much to be said in favour of having the tasks of a traditionally sovereign nature performed in one Sector - e.g. the Radiocommunication Sector - and all standardization tasks in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector. I would say that the entire area of radio-frequency regulation, numbering plans and international accounting is part of the tasks of a traditionally sovereign nature, whereas I would combine all standardization tasks, including those associated with radiocommunications, in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector. Such a division of tasks would have the advantage that all the decisions strongly influenced by governments would be concentrated in one Sector - the Radiocommunication or Regulation Sector - and all those tasks that will be increasingly performed by private network operators, service providers and equipment manufacturers in the future would be part of the other - the Telecommunication Standardization Sector. In this way it would be possible to achieve more differentiation between the working procedures, but also between the decision-making mechanisms in the two Sectors and to align these to subscribers' needs.

And that brings me to another major task of this Conference as regards the involvement of the private sector.

In the future, tasks that have traditionally been carried out to date by the public administrations in the various countries - such as operating telecommunications networks and providing telecommunications services will be increasingly performed by private companies. This presents the ITU as an intergovernmental coordination body with a tremendous challenge. It is faced with the task of integrating the interests of such different partners as governments and private companies under the umbrella of a governmental organization. The success of the Members of the ITU in accomplishing this task will be decisive for the question of whether the ITU will continue to occupy its outstanding position in the field of telecommunications in the next century.

I feel that the ITU has excellent prospects for the future. It can build on the foundation of decades of successful and efficient work and it has outstanding expertise. Nevertheless, we must not underestimate the risk that the private companies, which are mainly interested in the results of standardization, will seek other ways and means if they are no longer satisfied with the speed of decisions and the quality of the ITU work. I therefore believe that it would only be sensible to differentiate the working procedures and decision-making processes of the Sectors so that the operators and manufacturers are given more influence in the work of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector. I therefore support the proposals submitted to the effect that the private sector should be more closely involved than previously.

Ladies and Gentlemen, let me now come to the Telecommunication Development Sector. The Plenipotentiary Conference in Nice gave an important signal in defining development cooperation as an original task of the ITU and in creating a separate sector for it - the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT). The vast majority of countries in the world are developing countries and it is not only a moral obligation of industrialized countries to remember this fact, but also a sign of political wisdom and economic foresight.

The tremendous speed of the development in telecommunications that I have described must not leave out developing countries, particularly LDCs. I am very pleased that the Members of the ITU agreed on a work programme for the period 1994 to 1998 at the Development Conference in Buenos Aires. On the basis of this programme, the Buenos Aires Action Plan, the BDT has drawn up proposals for implementation that are also compatible with the principles of budgeting. I would in particular like to thank the BDT and its Director for this.

Ladies and Gentlemen, to conclude I would like to express my sincere thanks to our host country Japan for all the preparations ensuring the success of this Conference.

Please allow me to wish our host administration, and most notably you, Mr. Utsumi, as Chairman every success for the remainder of the Conference.

ANNEX 7

STATEMENT BY THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

1 Introduction

This Ministerial-level meeting on world communications to exchange views on the establishment of the information network for the 21st century provides an outstanding opportunity to share recent experience in the transformation of telecommunications in our countries, since the success of our efforts to develop a single universal network, or, as this project in which all the nations of the world are involved has come to be known, the network of networks, will to a large extent depend on the speed with which our networks accommodate new technologies and the flexible and open character of the regulations which have been established within each country.

2 Privatization and development

With the privatization of the state communications enterprise ENTEL in 1990, telecommunication sector in our country is set to become one of the pillars of economic growth and social progress.

The current configuration of the sector is based on the development and improvement of the public telecommunications network and further expansion of basic telephone services (a process which will have top priority up to 1997, with the possibility of extension for a further three years).

At the same time, non-basic services are being fully liberalized, resulting in the emergence and development of an extremely wide range of data transmission services, mobile services and value-added services in general.

Within this framework, Argentina has developed a unique process seen nowhere else in the world, under which a license has been granted - through an international competition - for the construction, launching and operation of a completely private national satellite system which is already providing services via its provisional satellites and is preparing shortly to implement the final system.

Another original initiative is already under way and soon to be put into effect, namely the holding of an international competition with a view to licensing to private investors and operators the activities involved in administration, management, monitoring and control of the radio spectrum, as a means of modernizing the current infrastructure and operating capacity so as to make optimum use of this resource which is becoming increasingly scarce as more and more applications are submitted for licenses for the different services.

All service providers are subject to the regulation and control of a specific regulatory authority for the sector (the National Telecommunications Commission), whose job it is, on the basis of objective technical criteria and application of an existing regulatory framework, to maintain fair, transparent and stable conditions in the sector, which we consider to be a prerequisite for promoting investment and ensuring the balanced growth of the market for telecommunications services.

III Promising results

The factors outlined above have given rise to a highly attractive market characterized by substantial risk investment, the harnessing of advanced technology (fibre-optics and digital transmission), a wider range of options and an enhanced quality of services available to users, which means that, within the space of a few years, Argentina will possess a modern and high-performance network of telecommunication services covering the entire country and accessible to all citizens.

It is clear from the experience of privatization in Argentina that it is possible to aspire to a substantial and sustained development of telecommunications and to achieve a system which encourages private investment and moves gradually towards a more deregulated and competitive market.

This trend towards the liberalization of telecommunications and the opening up of the sector to private investment subject to appropriate regulatory structures is increasingly gaining ground throughout the world and was brought out quite unequivocally in the Buenos Aires Declaration, which was proclaimed at the first World Telecommunication Development Conference of the ITU held in March this year in the capital of the Argentine Republic.

IV Towards the information network of the 21st century. The role of the international organizations

The construction of the worldwide network has no meaning if its technological and operational design is such as to inhibit access to its services by broad sectors of the population and numerous countries throughout the world.

As the authorities of the telecommunication sector attending this meeting, we must commit our personal efforts and those of our administrations to the implementation of the policy principles so frequently proclaimed in relation to the catalytic role of the ITU, the organization which has to carry out joint and coordinated action with the international and regional development and credit institutions and cooperate with the national government bodies in defining the policy instruments and regulatory structures required in the sector.

In setting up a telecommunication and information infrastructure of worldwide scope, it is absolutely essential to establish common criteria for the technology-producing countries, in which key importance will be assigned to the work carried out with a view to defining compatible standards for both services and technologies. It is here that attempts must be made to reach agreements conducive to the harmonious technological development of the sector as a whole.

The fundamental requirement, however, is to reduce the divergences which currently exist between the telecommunication networks and industry of the industrialized and the less developed countries. The adoption of suitable domestic policies is the key to the problem, and this is an inalienable responsibility inherent in the sovereignty of each country; however, to find the means of assisting this process on the part of the ITU and the other international organizations represents one of the main challenges to be faced in order to ensure a less unbalanced development and thus to bring the great information network of the future within the reach of all the nations of the planet.

Rinaldo Antonio Colomé

Under-Secretary for Communications, Argentina



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 84-E
20 September 1994
Original: English
French
Spanish

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE

(as established by the First Plenary Meeting)

- Chairman of the Conference : Mr. Yoshio UTSUMI (Japan)
- Vice-Chairmen of the Conference : H.E. Mr. Jeffrey H. SMULYAN (United States)
Mr. Fernando MENDES (Portugal)
H.E. Mr. Vladimir B.M. BOULGAK (Russia)
H.E. Mr. Abdoulaye Elimane KANE (Senegal)
H.E. Mr. Jichuan WU (China)
- Committee 1
(Steering) : (composed of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen
of the Conference and of the Chairmen and
Vice-Chairmen of the other Committees)
- Committee 2
(Credentials) : Chairman : H.E. Mr. Michael FRENDO (Malta)

: Vice-Chairman : Mr. Leander A. BETHEL
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- Committee 3
(Budget Control) : Chairman : Mr. Krastju MIRSKI (Bulgaria)

: Vice-Chairman : Mr. Adolar B. MAPUNDA
(Tanzania)
- Committee 4
(Strategic Policy and Plans) : Chairman : Mr. Abderrazak BERRADA
(Morocco)

: Vice-Chairmen : Mr. Colin OLIVER (Australia)
Mr. Ulrich MOHR (Germany)
- Committee 5
(Constitution and Convention) : Chairman : Mr. Lorenço CHEHAB (Brazil)

: Vice-Chairman : H.E. Mr. Dakole DAISSALA
(Cameroon)

Committee 6
(Staff matters)

- : Chairman : Mr. Sami S. AL-BASHEER
(Saudi Arabia)
- : Vice-Chairman : Mr. Wojciech M. HALKA (Poland)

Committee 7
(Finances of the Union)

- : Chairman : Mr. Pierre A. GAGNE (Canada)
- : Vice-Chairman : Mr. Hossein SHAHABEDDIN
(Islamic Rep. of Iran)

Committee 8
(Editorial)

- : Chairman : Mr. Lucien BOURGEAT (France)
- : Vice-Chairmen : Mr. Michael GODDARD
(United Kingdom)
Mr. Vicente Rubio CARRETON
(Spain)



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 85-E
20 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 7

The People's Republic of China

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

I Background

1 Since the founding of the ITU, the free choice of contribution classes within the stipulated scope has been adopted for the contribution sharing. As one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, its contribution sharing method does not comply with that of other United Nations specialized agencies, and there is a substantial difference.

2 With this free choice method, the Member countries may be free to choose 1/16 to 40 contributory units in 19 classes and there are no limits. As a consequence, the contributory shares borne by the Member countries do not correspond to their national income. According to statistics, the proportion of the contributory units borne by more than 110 developing countries (including the least developed countries) have exceeded respectively the proportion of their contributory shares in the United Nations.

3 Looking at the trend of free choice of contributory units by the Member countries, the total amount of the contributions chosen has been reduced session by session, and at present the original 400 more contributory units have been reduced to more than 300. If the contributory units chosen continue to decrease, then the economic burden of the developing countries, especially that of the least developed countries, will be heavier, while the financial difficulties of the ITU will be intensified and the development of routine activities of the ITU will be affected.

4 It has been noted that at present the majority of the United Nations specialized agencies, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization, International Maritime Organization and United Nations World Meteorological Organization, have accepted the United Nations assessment scale or refer partially to it in stipulating the assessment scale of their own organizations.

II Remarks

In view of the fact that in order to adapt to the new telecommunications environment and continue to take the leading role in telecommunications, the ITU has already considered reforming its financial system in the strategic planning, and changing the condition of the ITU's unsteady

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

contribution income resources so as to speed up the balanced development of global telecommunications. We are of the view that it is necessary to study the reform of the ITU's contributory system, including the financial obligations of the "members" to the ITU.

III Actions

It is requested that the present Conference make a resolution concerning the reform of the contributory system of the ITU. See the annex for the content of the draft resolution.

ANNEX

CHN/85/1
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [CHN/1]

Reform of the Contributory System of the ITU

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

1. that an urgent solution is called for on the part of the ITU to the problem of its unsteady financial sources for the organization to adapt to the new telecommunications environment development;
2. that if the present method of contribution sharing is retained and the total number of contributory units chosen continues to shrink, the sharing of contributions of the ITU will undoubtedly be more irrational, putting more economic burdens on the developing countries and aggravating the financial difficulties encountered by this organization,

noting

that the setting up of an assessment scale by the United Nations on the basis of the paying ability of its members is a relatively rational way of contribution sharing for the international organizations of the United Nations system and the vast majority of the specialized agencies of the United Nations have either adopted this method or established their own assessment scale by making partial references to the method, examples of which being ICAO, IMO and WMO,

recalling

that attention was given by many Members of the ITU to the reform of the contribution sharing issue at both the 1973 and 1982 Plenipotentiary Conferences,

resolves

that while carrying out studies on the amendment to the principles and methods concerning contributions chosen by the "members", the ITU will reform its current method of contribution sharing by making reference to the contributory system of the United Nations,

instructs the Secretary-General

to commence the studies in this regard as soon as possible by adopting the necessary measures and submit the report to the Council and the next Plenipotentiary Conference.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 86(Rev.1)-E
22 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

Note by the Chairman of Committee 4

**PROPOSED ORGANIZATION AND WORKING METHODS
FOR COMMITTEE 4**

1. Due to the shortage of time and the variety of proposals, it is necessary to organize the work of COM 4 in a way that permits each proposal to be related to a specific part of what would be a report of COM 4. The final form of that report may be defined at a later stage. For the time being, it is proposed that the report of Committee 4 to the Plenary should contain:

- proposed modifications to the Constitution/Convention, if any, that might result from the proposals relating to the Strategic Plan, for transmission to the competent Committee;
- a resolution that embodies the adopted Strategic Plan;
- a series of resolutions, if any, containing instructions to the Council, the Sectors and the Secretary-General, other than those that may appear in the above resolution;
- a series of recommendations, if any, to Conferences, Members and any other institutions.

2. An approach to the organization of the work would be as follows:

2.1. To devote a limited period for delegations to make brief statements in relation to the work of the Committee without introducing their documents. This part should be limited to one session.

2.2. To save time, delegations will not be invited to introduce their proposals in a systematic way. These proposals shall be introduced when they are listed under the item of the agenda under consideration.

3. In accordance with the above, the different matters for consideration by COM 4 will be included in the agenda in the following order:

3.1 Any proposal that may concern the objects, the functions of the Union, its membership, or the rights and obligations of members:

a. Harmonization of telecommunication policy

SG/33/para 27

ALG/ARS/EGY/UAE/KWT/LBN/QAT/SYR/TUN//43/1

b. Status of "m" members

SG/33/para 22 to 24 and 26

SG/35 and Add1

BEL/HRV/FIN/F/D/HOL/NOR/POR/SUI/G/DNK/GRC/LUX/S/41

INS/61/5

CAN/66/8, 9 and 10

ARG/68/9

c. ITU functions

AUS/42/2 (in relation only to *resolves further*. 4"...whether it continues to be appropriate for the ITU to confine its involvement in satellite planning and coordination to "technical agreements")

INS/61/3

IND/67/Section 10.5 and 67/12

d. Financial contributions

SG/35 and Add. 1

AUS/42/1

ALG/45/6

IND/67/section 8 and IND/67/10

SG/75

CHN/85/1

Note: In agreement with the Chairman of Committee 7, these last four proposals shall be first examined by Committee 4 and if retained shall be examined in detail by Committee 7.

3.2. The proposed Strategic Plan

a. General considerations relating to strategic planning

SG/33 sections I, II and VI

RUS/47/1

SEN/64/1

CAN/66/1

b. Policy matters

J/8

SG/25

KOR/46/4, 5, 6, 7 and 8

RUS/47/2

INS/61/6 and section III

CAN/66/4, 5 and 6

c. Radiocommunication Sector

SG/33/section IIIA

d. Telecommunication Standardization Sector

SG/33/section IIIB

KWT/49/22

IND/67 section 7 and IND/67/9

e. Telecommunication Development Sector

MDG/17

SG/33/section IIIC

ALG/ARS/EGY/UAE/KWT/LBN/QAT/SYR/TUN/43/4, 6, 7 and 8

SG/58

SG/59

INS/61/1, 2 and section IV

SEN/64/section II

SG/65/Annex 1

IND/67/sections 5 and 6 and IND/67/7 and 8

CAN/66/7

CAN/66/11

ALG/ARS/EGY/UAE/KWT/LBN/SYR/TUN/77/1

3.3. Review of the duties of the Sectors and the Secretary-General:

a. Coordination among the Sectors

D/DNK/E/FIN/NOR/POR/S/ISL/39

CAN/66/section 4.2 and CAN/66/16

b. Advisory Groups

ALG/45/4

KOR/46/9

SG/65/Annex 4

CAN/66/section 5

ALG/ARS/EGY/UAE/KWT/LBN/SYR/TUN/77/2

3.4. Other proposals

a. Relations with other organizations

In many introductory comments relating to strategic planning reference is made to relations with the new WTO, the World Bank and other organizations

INS/61/4 and 7

b. TELECOM

IND/67/section 10 and IND/67/12
CAN/66/section 6
SG/69
SG/75

c. Review of the ITU's frequency coordination and planning

AUS/42/2

d. Support to UN peace keeping forces

CAN/66/section 7 and CAN/66/17
CAN/93

e. Use of the Broadcasting HF bands

IND/67/section 9 and IND/67/11

f. Non discriminatory access

RUS/47/3
SG/65/Annex 2

g. Contribution of telecommunications to the protection of the environment

SG/65/Annex 3

4. Because of the shortage of time and the great number of small delegations, it is proposed not to set up working groups in the usual ITU manner. Committee 4 will examine all the proposals in the order listed above. For complex questions, attempts will be made to reach agreement on the major elements following which an Ad Hoc Group will be set up to consider the details of the agreed principles. Following completion of item 3.1 above, reports will be prepared for consideration by Committees 5 and 7. Following completion of item 3.2 above, a Vice-Chairman of the Committee will be assigned the task of preparing a draft Resolution for the Strategic Plan. Following completion of item 3.4, the other Vice-Chairman will be assigned the task of preparing a draft of the other required resolutions.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 86-E
20 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

Note by the Chairman of Committee 4

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ALG/ARS/EGY/UAE/KWT/LBN/QAT/SYR/TUN//43/1

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SG/33/para 22 to 24 and 26
SG/35 and Add1
BEL/HRV/FIN/F/D/HOL/NOR/POR/SUI/G/DNK/GRC/LUX/S/41
INS/61/5
CAN/66/8, 9 and 10
ARG/68/9

c. ITU functions

AUS/42/2 (in relation only to *resolves further*. 4"...whether it continues to be appropriate for the ITU to confine its involvement in satellite planning and coordination to "technical agreements")
INS/61/3

d. Financial contributions

SG/35 and Add. 1
AUS/42/1
ALG/45/6
IND/67/section 8 and IND/67/10
CHN/85/1

Note: In agreement with the Chairman of Committee 7, these last four proposals shall be first examined by Committee 4 and if retained shall be examined in detail by Committee 7.

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SG/33 sections I, II and VI
RUS/47/1
SEN/64/1
CAN/66/1

b. Policy matters

J/8
SG/25
KOR/46/4, 5, 6, 7 and 8
RUS/47/2
INS/61/6 and section III
CAN/66/4, 5 and 6

c. Radiocommunication Sector

SG/33/section IIIA

d. Telecommunication Standardization Sector

SG/33/section IIIB

KWT/49/22

IND/67 section 7 and IND/67/9

e. Telecommunication Development Sector

MDG/17

SG/33/section IIIC

ALG/ARS/EGY/UAE/KWT/LBN/QAT/SYR/TUN/43/4, 6, 7 and 8

SG/58

SG/59

INS/61/1, 2 and section IV

SEN/64/section II

SG/65

IND/67/sections 5 and 6 and IND/67/7 and 8

CAN/66/7

CAN/66/11

ALG/ARS/EGY/UAE/KWT/LBN/SYR/TUN/77/1

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a. Coordination among the Sectors

D/DNK/E/FIN/NOR/POR/S/ISL39

CAN/66/section 4.2 and CAN/66/16

b. Advisory Groups

ALG/45/4

KOR/46/9

CAN/66/section 5

ALG/ARS/EGY/UAE/KWT/LBN/SYR/TUN/77/2

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a. Relations with other organizations

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INS/61/4 and 7

b. TELECOM

IND/67/section 10 and IND/67/12
CAN/66/section 6
SG/69

c. Review of the ITU's frequency coordination and planning

AUS/42/1

d. Support to UN peace keeping forces

CAN/66/section 7 and CAN/66/17

e. Use of the Broadcasting HF bands

IND/67/section 9 and IND/67/11

f. Non discriminatory access

RUS/47/3

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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 87-E
21 september 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 7

Note by the Chairman of Committee 7

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF COMMITTEE 7

1. Financial management of the Union for 1989-1993

- 1.1 Report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Kyoto, 1994 - No. 2.2.6 and Annex 3 (*Document 20*)
- 1.2 Examination of the Financial management of the Union by the Plenipotentiary Conference - Years 1989 to 1993 (*Document 15 and Add.1*)
- 1.3 Review of Decisions, Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinions (*Document 53*)
Draft Resolution SG/A22, SG/A23, SG/A24.

2. Financial management of the Union for 1994-1999

- 2.1 Arrears and Special Arrears Accounts - Situation as of 31 August 1994 (*Document 60*)
- 2.2 Special cases
 - 2.2.1 Contributions by Union Members - Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe (*Document 54*)
 - 2.2.2 Contributions by Union Members - Chad (*Document 56*)
 - 2.2.3 Contributions by Union Members - Iraq (*Document 55*)
 - 2.2.4 **Draft Resolution SG/A26** (*Document 53*)
- 2.3 Proposals for the work of the Conference made by Members for examination by Committee 7
 - 2.3.1 Proposals for the work of the Conference - Argentine Republic (*Document 68 - ARG/68/4, ARG/68/5, ARG/68/9**)

2.3.2 Proposals for the work of the Conference - Kingdom of Morocco (*Document 31 - MRC/31/9, MRC/31/10, MRC/31/18*)
Draft Decision SG/A2 (*Document 53*)

2.3.3 Proposals for the work of the Conference - Canada (*Document 66 - CAN/66/2*)

2.3.4 Proposals for the work of the Conference - Australia (*Document 42 - Section 1 and AUS/42/1**)

2.3.5 Proposals for the work of the Conference - Republic of India (*Document 67 - Section 8 and IND/67/10**)

2.3.6 Proposals for the work of the Conference - Algeria (*Document 45 - ALG/45/6**)

2.3.7 Proposals for the work of the Conference - China (*Document 85 - CHN/85/1**)

2.3.8 **Draft Decision SG/A25** (*Document 53*)

3. **Ceiling for the expenditure of the Union for the period 1995-1999**

3.1 Provisional Budget for 1995 (*Document 20, Annex 3*) and Draft Strategic Plan 1995-1999 (*Document 33 - paragraph 50*)

3.2 Other proposals from the Plenary Meeting and Committees 4, 5 and 6

3.3 **Draft Decision SG/A1** (*Document 53**)

4. **Documents for information**

4.1 ITU Reserve Account (*Document 73*)

4.2 ITU financial management system (*Document 74*)

4.3 Rules, procedures and financial arrangements for voluntary contributions (*Document 75*)

*) to be considered in the light of the decisions of Committee 4

Pierre GAGNE
Chairman of Committee 7



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 88-E
21 December 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**PROCEDURES FOR THE ELECTION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL,
THE DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL, THE DIRECTORS OF THE BUREAUX
OF THE SECTORS AND THE MEMBERS OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS BOARD**

(SEE DOCUMENT 3)

I attach hereto, for the information of the Conference, the procedures approved by the second Plenary Meeting for the following elections:

- Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors: see Annex 1;
- members of the RRB: see Annex 2.

**Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General**

Annexes: 2

ANNEX 1

**Procedure for the election of the Secretary-General,
the Deputy Secretary-General and the
Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors**

The following procedure has been approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Kyoto, 1994, for the election of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors.

1. Voting concerning the election of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors shall be by secret ballot and be carried out in two groups, the first one comprising the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General, and the second the posts of Directors of the Bureaux.
2. Proxy votes in accordance with Nos. 335 to 338 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) shall be permitted.
3. Before proceeding to the vote, five tellers, one for each region, shall be designated by the Chairman.
4. Any candidate obtaining a majority of votes shall be elected.
5. A majority shall consist of more than half the delegations present and voting. The provisions of No. 416 of the Convention shall apply when the number of abstentions exceeds half the number of votes cast.
6. Before proceeding to the elections pertaining to one group, each delegation having the right to vote shall receive a separate ballot paper for each of the posts included in the group, bearing the names of all candidates in alphabetical order.
7. Each delegation should indicate on its ballot paper the candidate it supports by means of a cross against the name of that candidate.
8. Blank ballot papers shall be considered as abstentions and ballot papers containing more than one cross or any other mark than a cross shall be considered as invalid and shall not be counted.
9. If, in the first ballot, no candidate is elected in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 above, one or, if necessary, two further ballots shall be taken, after successive intervals of at least six hours, in order to obtain a majority.
10. If, after the third ballot, no candidate has obtained a majority, there shall, after an interval of at least twelve hours, be a fourth ballot in which the two candidates having the largest number of votes at the third ballot shall be voted upon.
11. If, however, after the third ballot, there is a tie between several candidates so that the two candidates to be voted upon at the fourth ballot cannot be selected, one or, if necessary, two additional ballots, after successive intervals of at least six hours, shall be first held to distinguish between the candidates in question.
12. If there is a tie in both the additional ballots mentioned in paragraph 11 above, the Chairman shall draw lots to determine the candidate or candidates to be selected among those obtaining the same number of votes.
13. If, after the fourth and last ballot, there is a tie, the Chairman shall draw lots to determine the candidate who shall be declared elected.

ANNEX 2

**Procedure for the election of the members
of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB)**

The following procedure has been approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Kyoto, 1994, for the election of nine members of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB).

1. Two members of the RRB shall be elected from four of the five Regions and one from the Region to which the elected Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau belongs.
2. The voting shall take place by secret ballot.
3. Proxy votes in accordance with Nos. 335 to 338 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) shall be permitted.
4. Each delegation having the right to vote shall receive a ballot paper bearing the names, in alphabetical order, of the candidates and against the name of each candidate, the name of the countries concerned, Members of the Union, which have presented candidates for membership of the Board, grouped into the Regions A, B, C, D and E.
5. Before proceeding to the vote, five tellers, one for each region, shall be designated by the Chairman of the Conference.
6. Each delegation should indicate on its ballot paper the names of the candidates it supports by means of crosses against a maximum of two candidates per Region and one for the Region to which the elected Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau belongs.
7. Ballot papers bearing more than two crosses for any region (one for the Region to which the elected Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau belongs) or any other mark than a cross shall be considered invalid for the region or regions concerned.
8. The candidates (two for four of the Regions and one for the Region to which the elected Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau belongs) receiving the largest number of votes shall be elected members of the RRB.
9. After the count, a list shall be drawn up by the Secretariat of the candidates in each region in decreasing order of the number of votes obtained. This list, after verification by the tellers, shall be handed to the Chairman of the Conference.
10. Special ballots shall be held to classify, if necessary, candidates for the same region having received an equal number of votes.
11. If there is a tie following a special ballot, the Chairman shall draw lots to determine the candidate who shall be declared elected.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 89-E
21 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

Note by the Chairman of the Conference

DEADLINE FOR THE DEPOSIT OF CANDIDACIES

(Approved at the second Plenary Meeting)

The deadline for the deposit of all candidacies will be :

Friday, 23 September 1994, at 1800 hours (Kyoto local time)

At this moment, the voting concerning the election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General is expected to take place on Tuesday, 27 September 1994, at 0930 hours.

Y. UTSUMI
Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 90-E
21 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Poland

PROPOSALS FOR THE COMPOSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

1 Issue

The regional distribution of Members as a basis of a procedure for election to the Council.

2 The Polish Administration proposal

The Polish Administration is of the opinion that five administrative regions should be maintained for the elections to the Council. Equitable distribution of Council seats in accordance with CS61 should be ensured.

Taking into account the requests of several administrations to change the administrative regions they are included in, as this is presented in the Note by the Secretary-General (Document DT/5(Corr.1)), the Polish Administration is ready to take note of such country declarations. Following this the present and new situation of the Council seat distribution should be considered.

Today's present distribution of the seats in the Council is illustrated in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1

	A	B	C	D	E	Total
No. Group Members (M)	32	27	27	52	46	184
% of General Assembly	17.4	14.7	14.7	28.2	25.0	100.0%
Council seats due to %	7.5	6.3	6.3	12.1	10.7	42.9
No. Council seats (S)	8	7	5	12	11	43
Distribution rate S/M	25%	26%	18.5%	23%	24%	23.3%

To achieve equitable distribution of seats in the Council, without substantially increasing the total number of them, we propose to consider the proposal as in Table 2. According to this proposal the total number of Council seats will be increased to 44, in comparison with the present number (43):

TABLE 2

	A	B	C	D	E	Total
No. Group Members (M)	32	33	20	52	47	184
% of General Assembly	17.4	17.9	10.8	28.2	25.5	100.0%
Council seats due to %	7.6	7.9	4.8	12.4	11.2	43.9
No. Council seats (proposed)	8	8	5	12	11	44
Distribution rate S/M	25%	24.2%	25%	23%	23.4%	23.9%



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 91-E
21 September 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 3

Note by the Secretary-General

CONTRIBUTIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS TO THE EXPENSES OF THE UNION

No. 476 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 1992, provides that all the organizations which have been authorized to participate in a Plenipotentiary Conference shall share in defraying the expenses of the Conference in question, unless they have been exempted by Council, subject to reciprocity.

The amount of the contribution per unit shall be set by dividing the total amount of the budget of the Conference by the total number of units contributed by Members as their share of Union expenses. The contributions shall be considered as Union income and shall bear interest from the sixtieth day following the day on which accounts are sent out (No. 481 of the Convention).

The total budget of the Plenipotentiary Conference, including a share for Common Services of the General Secretariat, amounts to 4,018,000 Swiss francs. The total number of Members' contributory units being 375 11/16, the contributory unit for organizations which are not exempted amounts to 10,700 Swiss francs.

A list of these organizations will be published later.

**Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General**

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 2 to
Document 92-E
29 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

**MINUTES
OF THE
SECOND PLENARY MEETING**

Please replace paragraphs 1.44, 1.50, 1.56 and 1.58 by the following text:

1.44 The delegate of Cameroon, supported by the delegate of Greece, disliked the technical arguments being put forward against the Council's recommendation. Greater balance and justice, which were in the ITU's interests, would be achieved by taking the five administrative regions as a basis for distribution of RRB members. The delegate of Greece, in particular, emphasized among other things, that by using this latter system, a more equitable and better geographical distribution of RRB members could be secured.

* * *

1.50 The delegate of Argentina expressed specific support for the Council's proposal. He also drew attention to his delegation's proposals in Document 68 concerning the need to include rules for the equitable distribution of Members in the Convention of the Union.

* * *

1.56 The delegate of the Netherlands said that while she had sympathy for the changes requested, the matter should be decided generally in the United Nations itself, rather than in the Union alone. The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed, adding that it would be difficult for the Conference to agree to changes in the membership of regions without at the same time considering the distribution of Council seats.

* * *

1.58 The delegate of Greece agreed that the composition of the regions, the total number of Council seats and their new distribution by region should be decided so that the elections could be held on the basis of whatever new arrangements were made.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Corrigendum 1 to
Document 92-E
29 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES OF THE SECOND PLENARY MEETING

Please replace paragraphs 1.34 and 1.35 by the following text:

1.34 The Chairman said that according to the logic of the decision which had just been taken, unsuccessful candidates to elected official posts should no longer be given the possibility of standing for RRB posts. The delegate of Spain pointed out that, according to the text of the paragraph headed "Proposed action", countries having unsuccessful candidates to elected officials' posts would be able to submit candidacies for RRB posts; he was, however, prepared to accept the Chairman's interpretation. The delegate of Kenya considered that the decision regarding paragraph C should not apply when posts were discussed on a regional basis; countries should continue to be able to submit candidacies for RRB posts. The delegate of Liberia said that he could see no good reason for allowing any exception to the principle that had been agreed. There being no support for the Kenyan proposal, the Chairman invited the Conference to take up section 2 of Document DT/5.

Section 2: Equitable distribution for the elected officials and for the members of the RRB

1.35 The Chairman, referring to paragraph A, pointed out that according to the Council's recommendation, the current practice should be maintained with regard to equitable distribution for the elected officials.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 92-E
21 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

SECOND PLENARY MEETING

Tuesday, 20 September 1994, at 0940 hours

Chairman: Mr. Y. UTSUMI (Japan)

Subjects discussed

Documents

1 Election procedures

11, 37, 43, 46, 62+Corr.1,
64, 67, 68, 72, DT/5+Corr.1

1 Election procedures (Documents 11, 37, 43, 46, 62 + Corrigendum 1, 64, 67, 68, 72, DT/5 and Corrigendum 1)

1.1 The Chairman recalled that election procedures had been discussed in May 1994 by the Council. The latter had reached consensus on a number of issues, which were summarized in Document DT/5. Since most of the written proposals submitted by Member countries seemed to be in line with the conclusions reached by the Council, he suggested that the discussion should be based on Document DT/5, which would be introduced by the Chairman of the Council. Thereafter, delegations would be invited to outline their individual proposals.

1.2 The Chairman of the Council, introducing Document DT/5, made the statement reproduced in Annex 1.

1.3 The Chairman said that the only aspect of election procedures which was not covered in Document DT/5 was the question of possible rotation of the Members of the Council proposed by certain Member countries. Since such matters required careful consideration, and with a view to facilitating the discussion, he invited delegates to outline their countries' individual proposals relating specifically to the election procedures for elected officials and members of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB). The matter of Council membership would be taken up at a subsequent meeting.

1.4 The delegate of India, introducing the part of Document 67 relating to election procedures (proposals IND/67/2 to IND/67/6), stressed the importance of holding elections for elected officials in sequence, as in the past. Such a system had the dual advantage of ensuring equitable geographical distribution and avoiding the situation whereby unsuccessful candidates for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General would be in the privileged position of being allowed to stand for election to one of the remaining posts.

1.5 The delegate of Russia said that proposals RUS/11/1 to RUS/11/7 were by and large consistent with those put forward by the Council, since his country had participated in the drafting of Document DT/5. In order to avoid discussion on such issues at future Plenipotentiary Conferences, the election procedures should be clearly spelt out in the Union's basic instruments. That would of course entail some amendments to the Constitution and Convention, as detailed in Document 11. Furthermore, he stressed the importance Russia attached to the principle of equitable geographical distribution, drawing attention to the proposals in the document along those lines for the elected officials and the members of the Radio Regulations Board respectively. Lastly, while as a rule elections should continue to be held in the order laid down in the Convention, some provision must be made for exceptional circumstances such as those listed in the document.

1.6 The delegate of the Republic of Korea said that the proposals put forward by his country in Document 46 were in line with the consensus reached by the Council, and referred delegates to page 68 of Document DT/1 for further details.

1.7 The delegate of Finland introduced Document 62 and its Corrigendum on behalf of the sponsors, explaining the rationale behind the proposal to ensure equitable geographical distribution with regard to the Radio Regulations Board, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution. Furthermore, as in the past, it was recommended that the Plenipotentiary Conference should establish election procedures on the basis of five administrative regions.

1.8 The delegate of Argentina, introducing Document 68, drew attention to the proposals relating to administrative regions and stressed the need to ensure equitable geographical distribution in all spheres of the Union's activities. While Argentina was in favour of including a provision on the administrative regions in the Convention and retaining the same five regions as before, it had not taken a firm position on the various criteria for establishing which countries should belong to each region.

1.9 The delegate of Saudi Arabia introduced Document 43 on behalf of all the Arab administrations, some of which were not listed among the sponsors although they had subsequently indicated their support for the proposals contained therein. The sponsors agreed on the order and timing of the elections proposed by the Council in Document DT/5.

1.10 The delegate of Senegal, introducing section III of Document 64 relating to election procedures, drew particular attention to proposals SEN/64/4, Nos. 1 and 2 concerning issues that had not been resolved by the Council at its May 1994 session. He also recommended that the elections should be held in the second and third weeks of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.11 The Chairman noted that most of the proposals outlined thus far seemed to be in keeping with the basic thrust of Document DT/5. In order to reach agreement on the main issues involved without further delay, he suggested that the meeting should examine Document DT/5 section by section.

Section 1: Order of the elections, grouping and deadlines

1.12 The Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the meeting wished to approve the contents of paragraph A on the order of elections.

1.13 It was so agreed.

1.14 The Chairman, referring to paragraph B on the grouping of elections, noted that there appeared to be no support for proposal IND/67/3 which recommended an alternative solution.

1.15 Following an expression of support for paragraph B by the delegate of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the meeting wished to approve the contents of paragraph B.

1.16 It was so agreed.

1.17 The Chairman, drawing attention to paragraph C, said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the proposal for a single time-limit for the submission of all candidatures was acceptable to delegations.

1.18 It was so agreed.

1.19 The Chairman invited delegates to consider the proposal that unsuccessful candidates for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General should be given the possibility of standing for election to one of the Director posts.

1.20 The delegate of Tunisia said that it would be unusual, and indeed unjust, if the process worked only in one direction. If the proposal were accepted, candidates for the Director posts should also be given the possibility of standing for the post of Secretary-General or Deputy Secretary-General. The delegate of Ghana concurred. It was not fair that a candidate who failed to achieve election to one post should be able to move on to another.

1.21 The delegate of Indonesia suggested in the interests of flexibility that the words "should be given the possibility of standing" should be replaced by "may, if they choose, stand".

1.22 The delegate of Saudi Arabia, supported by the delegates of India and Burkina Faso, agreed with the views expressed by the delegate of Tunisia. Since different qualifications were required for each post it was not in the ITU's interest for the same person to stand for several posts.

1.23 The Chairman, after noting that in the Council there had been almost unanimous support for the suggestion that unsuccessful candidates could stand for other posts but that five delegates at the current meeting had spoken against such an arrangement, called for an informal show of hands. The results being inconclusive, he invited comments from delegates who supported the Council's recommendation.

1.24 Following a procedural discussion in which the delegates of Saudi Arabia and Brazil and the Chairman took part, the delegate of Tanzania, supported by the delegates of Swaziland and Syria, said that there was strong support for the suggestion by the delegate of Tunisia. It was important that the qualities required for the various posts should be respected for what they were. The establishment of a single time-limit was fully consistent with that approach.

1.25 The delegate of New Zealand said that it was important for delegates to know beforehand who the candidates for elections were. The Council's recommendation would therefore be acceptable if unsuccessful candidates for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General announced in advance their intention of standing for other posts.

1.26 The delegate of Malaysia agreed with the delegate of New Zealand that candidatures should be known in advance. He also believed that in the interests of flexibility the change of wording suggested by Indonesia should be adopted.

1.27 The delegate of Cameroon, supporting the Tunisian approach as being both logical and equitable, said that a clear majority was opposed to the Council's recommendation unless multiple candidatures were permitted for both groupings from the outset.

1.28 The delegate of Uganda observed that candidates had already been campaigning on the basis of their qualifications and should show commitment to the posts they had chosen to stand for, even if they were unsuccessful. It would appear that the overwhelming majority of delegates supported the Tunisian position.

1.29 The delegate of Russia was unhappy with the term "unsuccessful". Moreover, the Council's recommendation should be seen as a whole. The approach of the delegate of Tunisia was acceptable in itself, but only if there were different time-limits for the submission of candidatures, as in the past. If there was to be a single time-limit, flexibility required that candidates not elected to the posts of Secretary-General or Deputy Secretary-General should be given the possibility of standing for election to one of the Director posts.

1.30 The delegate of Australia, after observing that his country had no vested interest in the matter, said that it was in the ITU's interest to have the widest possible field of candidates for all posts. There should be no arbitrary limits to the range of candidates. He supported the change of wording suggested by Indonesia, but felt that the suggestion by the delegate of New Zealand that candidates should announce their intentions in advance was not practicable.

1.31 The delegates of the United Arab Emirates, Kenya and the Islamic Republic of Iran having supported the Tunisian position, the delegate of Tunisia emphasized that his main concern was the imbalance implied in the Council's recommendation: either all candidates or none at all should be allowed to stand for other posts.

1.32 The Chairman suggested that the second sentence of paragraph C should be deleted.

1.33 It was so agreed.

1.34 The Chairman said that according to the logic of the decision which had just been taken, unsuccessful candidates to elected official posts should no longer be given the possibility of standing for RRB posts. The delegate of Spain pointed out that, according to the text of the paragraph headed "Proposed action", countries having unsuccessful candidates to elected officials' posts would be able to submit candidacies for RRB posts; he was, however, prepared to accept the Chairman's interpretation. The delegate of Kenya considered that the decision regarding paragraph C should not apply when posts were discussed on a regional basis; countries should continue to be able to submit candidacies for RRB posts. The delegate of Liberia said that he could see no good reason for allowing any exception to the principle that had been agreed.

Section 2: Equitable distribution for the elected officials and for the members of the RRB

1.35 The Chairman, referring to paragraph A, pointed out that according to the Council's recommendation, the current practice should be maintained with regard to equitable distribution for the elected officials and for the members of the RRB.

1.36 Paragraph A was approved.

1.37 The Chairman, drawing attention to paragraph B, observed that a majority of Council members preferred the distribution of members of the RRB to be based on the five administrative regions rather than the three radio regions.

1.38 The delegate of Brazil, supported by the delegate of Ecuador, said that since there were three radio regions it would be logical for the RRB to comprise three members for each of those regions. The Director should not be regarded as a representative of his own region, since his was an administrative post.

1.39 The delegate of Sweden, supported by the delegates of Côte d'Ivoire, Kuwait, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, the Republic of Korea and Japan, recognized the merits of the Brazilian proposal but believed that problems which might arise in the regions would not necessarily be covered if members were elected according to the three RRB regions. To use the five administrative regions as a basis, in line with the Council's recommendation, would therefore be preferable.

1.40 The delegate of Saudi Arabia, supported by the delegate of Bahrain, was in favour of using the five administrative regions. He recalled that the RRB had replaced the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) for purely financial reasons, so it was logical to maintain the system followed by the IFRB.

1.41 The delegate of the United States, supported by the delegate of Suriname, said that since individuals were to be elected on the basis of ability it was more sensible for the distribution of members to be based on the three radio regions. As for the suggestion that the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau might be regarded as representing his region, the same could apply to all the Directors.

1.42 The delegate of the United Kingdom, supported by the delegates of Denmark, Malta, Switzerland, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, France, Zambia, Italy, Spain, Qatar, Jordan and Cape Verde, expressed a preference for the five-region option. The radio regions differed in size; particular problems could arise with Region 1, which was very large.

1.43 The delegate of New Zealand considered that the five-region approach was best, but pointed out that bearing in mind the list of candidates there might be some difficulty in filling the posts. The matter might need to be given further thought in due course.

1.44 The delegate of Cameroon, supported by the delegate of Greece, disliked the technical arguments being put forward against the Council's recommendation. Greater balance and justice, which were in the ITU's interests, would be achieved by taking the five administrative regions as a basis for distribution of RRB members.

1.45 The Chairman said it was clear from the foregoing discussion that the majority of delegations supported the proposal that membership of the RRB should be distributed on the basis of the five administrative regions. He therefore took it that the Conference wished to adopt that proposal.

1.46 It was so agreed.

1.47 The Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the Conference wished to adopt the proposal that there would be one RRB seat for the region from which the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau was elected and two for each of the other four regions.

1.48 It was so agreed.

Section 3: Council elections, distribution and number of Council seats

1.49 The Chairman invited the meeting to consider the Council's view that the five administrative regions should be maintained for the Council elections.

1.50 The delegate of Argentina expressed specific support for the Council's proposal. He also drew attention to his delegation's proposals in Document 68 concerning the need to include rules for the equitable distribution of Members in the Constitution and Convention of the Union.

1.51 The Chairman said that the issue of reviewing the distribution and number of Council seats would be discussed at a later stage in the Conference. If he heard no objection he would take it that the Conference wished to adopt the proposal that the five administrative regions should be maintained for the Council elections.

1.52 It was so agreed.

1.53 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting said that in the light of the decisions just taken, the draft procedures recommended for the election of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors and the members of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB) as set out in Annexes 1 and 2 to Document DT/5 would apply.

1.54 The draft procedures in Annexes 1 and 2 to Document DT/5 were approved.

Grouping of ITU Members by region (Documents 37 and 72)

1.55 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting, introducing the documents, said that they contained the results of consultations carried out by the Secretary-General as decided by the Council at its 1993 session. The requests of seven Members to change regions in Document 37 and one in Document 72 were submitted to the Conference for consideration and decision.

1.56 The delegate of the Netherlands said that while he had sympathy for the changes requested, the matter should be decided generally in the United Nations itself, rather than in the Union alone. The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed, adding that it would be difficult for the Conference to agree to changes in the membership of regions without at the same time considering the distribution of Council seats.

1.57 The delegate of Spain said that the Conference would eventually have to decide on the membership of the respective regions, and asked when the matter would be discussed.

1.58 The delegate of Greece agreed that the composition of the regions and the total number of Council seats should be decided so that the elections could be held on the basis of whatever new arrangements were made.

1.59 The delegate of Finland said that the ITU was not comparable to the remainder of the United Nations system, since its administrative regions had no operational significance. He therefore proposed that the Conference should accept the changes requested by certain Members and then decide the appropriate distribution of seats on that basis.

1.60 The delegate of Guinea said that in view of the forthcoming elections the distribution of seats must be decided for practical reasons.

1.61 The delegate of Italy understood the wish to change region, but observed that it raised a problem concerning the composition of the Council. He was in favour of accepting the requested changes, but it should be clearly understood that the two issues were linked.

1.62 The Chairman pointed out that if no decision were taken, the elections could not be held. In the meantime, the election procedures could be started if the Conference could agree on a deadline for the submission of candidacies. The delegate of Liberia having asked how Members whose regional identity had not been decided could submit candidacies, he observed that Annexes 1 and 2 to Document DT/5 setting out the main principles for electing officials of the Union and members of the RRB had been agreed; his proposal was simply that a deadline should be set for the submission of candidacies.

1.63 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting suggested that the deadline for submission of candidacies might be 1800 hours (Kyoto local time) on Friday, 23 September 1994. If the Conference so agreed, the secretariat would immediately send a circular-telegram to all administrations informing them that replies should reach Kyoto by that deadline or Geneva by the corresponding time. It would thus be possible to hold the elections for Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General on 27 September, for the three Directors on 30 September and for the members of the RRB on 4 October.

1.64 The Chairman emphasized that the proposed election dates were only provisional. On that understanding, he took it that the Conference could accept the proposed deadline.

1.65 It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1240 hours.

The Secretary-General:
Pekka TARJANNE

The Chairman:
Y. UTSUMI

Annex: 1

ANNEX 1

Statement by the Chairman of the Council (S. Mbaye, Senegal)

Mr. Chairman,

I have the honour to submit to your august Plenary Meeting Document DT/5 and its Corrigendum 1, prepared by the Secretary-General according to the instructions issued by the Council at its May 1994 session.

This consolidated document contains guidelines and basic principles which should serve to expedite approval of the procedures to be followed for the elections which are to take place in a few days time.

In this connection, we shall now refer to those matters on which, as you have just indicated, Mr. Chairman, the Council reached a consensus.

1. First of all, the order of the elections would be as follows:

- first, the elected officials;
- second, the members of the Radio Regulations Board;
- third, the Members of the Council.

2. Secondly, Mr. Chairman, and with a view to saving time, the Council felt that it might be desirable to hold the elections in two groups, that is, a first group for the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General, and a second group for the three Directors of the Radiocommunication, Standardization and Development Bureaux.

3. Thirdly, Mr. Chairman, the Council recommends that a deadline be set during the first week, in other words this week, for the submission of all candidatures, while leaving open the possibility for unsuccessful candidates for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General to stand for election to one of the other posts.

4. Finally, Mr. Chairman, the Council advocates that the five administrative regions be used to ensure equitable distribution of the nine part-time members of the Radio Regulations Board and all the Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman, with regard to the matters discussed in a very interesting and timely manner by the Council, we would request that the Conference give further thought to the following preliminary results:

- updating of the composition of the five administrative regions - the Plenary should set the requisite deadline;
- with respect to the determination of the number and distribution of Council seats, on the basis of the tables given in Document DT/5 and its Corrigendum, we consider that there are some extremely pertinent points on the basis of which we could very easily reach a consensus.

However, Mr. Chairman, I would like to draw the Plenary's attention to the principle of rotation raised by several countries which have submitted contributions direct to the Plenipotentiary Conference. I should point out that the principle of rotation for Council Members has been recommended neither by the High Level Committee nor by the Working Group set up to consider ways of streamlining the work of the Council.

The final point, Mr. Chairman, concerns the establishment of a timetable for the elections.

The Plenipotentiaries will find in annex to Document DT/5 a set of detailed procedures that are intended to ensure the satisfactory progress of the elections to be held in the coming days.

We believe, on behalf of the Council, that on the basis of our good traditions and in the light of the progress made by the Council at its May 1994 session, your Plenary could rapidly reach a broad consensus regarding the four other matters referred to in the second part.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your kind attention.

That completes what I have to say about the structure of Document DT/5 and its Corrigendum.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 93-E
21 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

Canada

BACKGROUND DOCUMENT REGARDING DRAFT RESOLUTION CAN/2

**INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION SUPPORT
FOR UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING**

Resolution CAN/2 proposes a simple and economical way for the International Telecommunication Union to assist Member administrations which are hosting United Nations peacekeeping forces.

This resolution proposes that Member administrations which have the capability to do so offer the services of experts to the Secretary-General for deployment with *some* United Nations forces. Most United Nations peacekeeping missions do not require ITU assistance because the host nation administration is able to support the United Nations forces with frequency management and regulations.

In some cases, however, especially for missions mounted in accordance with Chapter 6 of the United Nations Charter, the host nation's administration may have broken down. In these cases the United Nations force and other agencies do not receive the support and guidance which they need to accomplish their mission. In pursuit of their legitimate goals they may take actions which, for example, create interference in neighbouring countries or to other international services. These problems will persist until an effective administrative structure is put in place to restore order to telecommunications.

Resolution CAN/2 proposes that the ITU should exercise its responsibility to ensure that order is maintained in international telecommunications by deploying experts from Member administrations to:

- act on behalf of the host nation to ensure that visiting forces and agencies receive frequency management and regulatory support and supervision;
- set up the systems which the host nation can use for its own administration; and
- recruit and train host nation personnel to staff the administration.

The Secretary-General would deploy a small team of experts, just large enough to accomplish their limited mandate. As is the practice with contributions to UN Peacekeeping missions, individual Member administrations offering personnel would be responsible for their salary and benefits, travel expenses and long-term medical care. The United Nations Force Commander would be responsible for in-country direct support (accommodation, messing, immediate medical care, security, local transportation, etc.). The ITU would provide some computer software and required publications.

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

The experts would deploy in conjunction with United Nations operations carried out pursuant to Chapters 6 and 7 of the United Nations Charter. The experts are, therefore, invited by the host nation, directly when it invites a United Nations force or through the UN Security Council when that body decides to deploy a force - normally when the Security Council decides that it must act in place of or on behalf of the host nation government.

If the ITU membership wishes, Canada will volunteer to assist the Secretary-General with establishing this programme by:

- conducting the initial canvass of Member administrations seeking volunteers;
- establishing the initial list(s) of team members; and
- drafting a Standing Operating Procedure for deployment.

The remaining tasks should be routine - there is no requirement for additional ITU staff as there are already well developed mechanisms in the Union for the maintenance of a roster of experts.

Canada has participated in almost every United Nations peacekeeping operation. Each has its own unique problems but almost all require reliable, mobile communications and host nation support to install and operate those systems. When the host nation is unable to provide the support which the United Nations requires, there is an opportunity for the ITU, as the specialized agency responsible for telecommunications, to facilitate direct support to the United Nations and a Member administration. The operative question is: If not the ITU, then who?

Resolution CAN/2 offers a simple and affordable programme for the ITU to take positive measures to implement the provisions of its Constitution and provide direct, meaningful support to Members suffering from the ravages of war.

Enclosures: Extract from Document 66
Draft Resolution CAN/2

7 Expert assistance to United Nations peacekeeping missions

Canada participates actively in many United Nations peacekeeping operations and related humanitarian assistance efforts around the world. Often Canadian involvement has comprised significant responsibilities for establishing and maintaining communications facilities for these operations, which by their very nature demand extensive, flexible, mobile and above all, reliable telecommunications systems. While highly skilled specialists are responsible for installing and operating the systems, these specialists are normally neither skilled nor accustomed to national spectrum management duties. They expect to be operating within the framework of a host nation administration which will provide them with required frequencies that have been coordinated with neighbouring administrations.

Canada's experience in this regard has been that the host administration situation is highly variable. In some extreme cases, the host administration has been rendered inoperable or ceased to exist. This results in a situation where radio users are operating without the benefit of national technical or regulatory supervision and may cause interference problems to other registered users either inside the host nation or in neighbouring states. In these cases, harmful interference not only impairs telecommunications service in that country and in adjacent states, but may jeopardize the conduct of the operations and endanger lives. The long-term interests of the host administration may also be compromised.

The ITU has a long and successful history of providing short-term experts to resolve spectrum management problems for Member administrations requesting assistance. It is, however, not clear that the ITU Secretariat has the mandate to provide experts to an administration which has not formally requested such assistance. Canada believes that this should be the case under defined circumstances and that the ITU has a limited but important role to play in facilitating United Nations missions. It is Canada's view that when a Member invites or consents to the deployment of a United Nations mission in its territory, or when the Security Council directs a United Nations peacekeeping mission to restore peace, that ITU experts should be able to be incorporated into the mission since the ITU is a United Nations Specialized Agency and the experts could be specialists assigned to the staff of the head of the United Nations mission.

Canada submits the attached resolution for the consideration of the Plenipotentiaries.

CAN/66/17
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [CAN/2]

Support to Members Hosting United Nations Peacekeeping Forces

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
recognizing

a) that some Members rely on the support of the United Nations to aid in the resolution of conflicts, the establishment of security and the provision of humanitarian assistance, and that effective communications are a vital component of these missions;

b) that in carrying out such missions, United Nations peacekeeping operations undertaken pursuant to Article 6 or 7 of the United Nations Charter, may involve the deployment of United Nations peacekeeping forces charged with establishing communications facilities,

recognizing further

a) that in establishing their communications facilities, United Nations peacekeeping forces would normally require the services of a host administration for such matters as application of the Radio Regulations and frequency assignment;

b) that the time when it is hosting a United Nations peacekeeping force is often when a Member most needs to apply the Radio Regulations and is least able to do so because the situation which has made the United Nations intervention necessary may have rendered the host administration inoperable,

recalling

the Union's responsibility as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations and its agreement to cooperate with and render all possible assistance to the United Nations in accordance with The Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union (Article VI) and with their respective charters,

consistent with

the purposes of the Union listed in Article 1 of the Constitution, and specifically the ITU's mandate to coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference and to promote the use of telecommunications to facilitate peaceful relations,

considering

that the purposes of the Union include providing direct assistance to Members in matters related to the implementation of the provisions of the Radio Regulations and that the ITU has regularly deployed experts provided by Members on missions,

considering further

that failure to implement and enforce the Radio Regulations may:

- hamper the operations of United Nations peacekeeping forces, thereby hindering the restoration of peace in the region or the provision of humanitarian assistance;
- create situations in which systems in neighbouring Members may suffer harmful interference and disruption to their telecommunications services;

- result in situations in which the long-term interests of the host administration may be compromised because it is unable to exercise its rights in spectrum utilization and international coordination,

resolves

a) that Members will make available to the Union technical experts who may be deployed, at the call of the Secretary-General, in consultation and coordination with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to support a Member hosting a United Nations peacekeeping force deployed in accordance with the United Nations Charter;

b) that this support will be designed to assist the Member in implementing and enforcing the Radio Regulations and reestablishing their administration systems, and will be provided for a fixed period keyed to the mandate of the United Nations peacekeeping force,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to establish a point of responsibility drawing on the expertise of each ITU Sector as appropriate, for the coordination of aid to Members hosting a United Nations peacekeeping force;
2. to canvass Members for volunteer experts in the field of radiocommunications¹ who will be prepared to deploy on short notice;
3. to develop and maintain an up-to-date roster of these volunteer experts;
4. to consult with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on procedures for the deployment, logistic support and security of ITU experts sent to Members which are hosting United Nations peacekeeping forces;
5. insofar as possible, to consult with Members hosting United Nations forces to determine the requirement for ITU support, the nature and level of support required and the acceptability of the experts and support available,

invites Member administrations

to nominate appropriate experts in the radiocommunication field¹ and to make them available on short notice for deployment upon the call of the Secretary-General. Member administrations should be prepared to bear all costs associated with the transport and maintenance of their experts while on mission.

¹ Radiocommunication administration and management of national spectrum management offices, radio regulations and frequency assignments, spectrum/electromagnetic compatibility engineering, frequency record systems and military communications.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Corrigendum 1 to
Document 94-E
17 October 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES
OF THE
THIRD PLENARY MEETING

Please replace pages 4, 5, 41 and 42 by the attached pages.

ANNEX 1

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Thank you Mr. Chairman,

I am very pleased to have this opportunity to speak at the ITU Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference as the Minister of Communications, the Republic of Korea and share my views on telecommunications with such distinguished delegates from all over the world.

Today, it is universally recognized that telecommunications is a nation's key socio-economic infrastructure.

Remarkable advancements in telecommunications technology have had a significant impact on society as a whole, improving living standards for all people and enhancing national competitiveness. Furthermore, its strategic importance and explosive potential for further growth have led most nations to place high priority on the telecommunications sector.

Nevertheless, the gap in the development of telecommunications infrastructure between the industrialized countries and the developing countries still exists.

Some of the Member countries are still deficient in telecommunications infrastructure, thereby increasing the gap in the quality of the basic telecommunications services being offered.

Unfortunately, if the gap is not closed now, it will lead to further unbalanced development, undermining the universal hope of mutually sharing the benefits of advanced telecommunications by all nations.

In order to resolve such difficulties, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) newly established the Telecommunication Development Sector by implementing a restructuring plan during the 1992 Geneva Additional Plenipotentiary Conference. This structural reform is very significant in that it provided the future direction for the ITU.

At this time, I would like to briefly introduce Korea's achievements and experience in telecommunications.

As a result of massive investment in R&D and expansion of facilities during the last couple of decades, Korea's nationwide digitalized network totalled 20 million telephone lines as of the end of 1993, a giant leap from the mere 2.8 million lines in the early 1980s.

Moreover, in order to build a fundamental foundation for the advanced information infrastructure, the Korean Government is fully committed to establishing a "national information superhighway", a pathway towards the advanced information society.

Furthermore, the Korean Government has implemented a second major telecommunications market restructuring plan in order to promote fair competition and encourage the private sector's participation. The Government will continuously undertake constructive measures to deregulate and liberalize the telecommunications market.

Such developments in Korea could not have been possible without support and cooperation from the ITU Member countries.

In order to contribute to the advancement of international telecommunications and maintain cooperative relations with other nations, Korea has been assuming more responsibility in closing the gap between the developed countries and the developing countries.

Korea has been actively promoting technology cooperation and technological assistance programmes with many developing nations, and has provided financial assistance for network expansion projects around the world.

In the ITU spirit of cooperation and harmony, Korea is willing to assume greater responsibility in the development of world telecommunications by sharing the experience and strategies acquired during its telecommunications modernization process with the ITU Member countries.

In closing, I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to the Japanese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and all the ITU staff for preparing this meaningful Conference.

Expressing my sincere wishes for the success of this Conference,

I thank you for your attention and time.

ANNEX 16

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF SWEDEN

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am asked to make this general policy statement now as we are not able to attend the Ministerial Meeting on Thursday. Due to the fact that Sweden now only has an expeditionary government - we have had general elections this Sunday and it will take a couple of weeks to constitute a new government.

First I would like to express how pleased I am to be able to participate in this Conference concerning the future role of ITU. This subject is of vital importance in today's increasingly liberalized telecommunications market. I am sure that it is the concern to everyone here today since telecommunications is the key to the future.

We are all aware of the rapid change of the telecommunications environment and what these changes mean for the role of the ITU. The telecommunications environment is moving from a world in which telecommunications services between countries were jointly provided through connecting agreements between national monopolies, to a world in which these services are being offered by individual companies or by groups of companies in a number of countries, often in competition with domestic suppliers. The emergence of the global telecommunications operators reflects a number of profound changes that are taking place in telecommunications today. These forces underlie the trend we see today to globalization, not just in telecommunications, but in many areas of economic and social activity.

Market forces unleashed by the combined effect of technological breakthroughs, the requirements of major business users and policy decisions by governments of some countries have substantially altered the structure of the telecommunications industry. Telecommunications operators have been separated from government administrations in many countries. Product and service monopolies have given way to competition; new players have entered the telecommunications industry at every network level and every service category. Corporate communications systems have become an important segment of the telecommunications industry, a segment in which many significant developments have taken place outside the boundaries of the traditional public network providers.

As a part of this process of structural evolution, the role of government in telecommunications has changed. In many countries governments are no longer operators. In the future, this will be more and more the case. Increasingly, governments will be policy makers and regulators, providing public interest oversight to an industry which is private and competitive.

The ITU has successfully managed to adapt to the main changes that are taking place in today's international telecommunications environment. In spite of this, the process of changing the ITU must go on the continuous force to fully reflect the dramatic changes that have taken place. The Union remains in some respects the preserve of the traditional manufacturers and service providers, with little active participation by new players in the telecommunications industry, or by major users. There is a major need for greater participation by new players and of supporting the involvement of non-governmental participants in the work of the ITU to given them a greater voice in the decision-making process.

The Swedish Government has during the last three years pursued a liberalization policy in several fields, including the telecom market. In order to fulfil the demands from society, the telecommunications system must take full advantage of opportunities for further growth and development. Therefore, our new telecommunications policy focuses on combining competition in all fields of the sector with safeguarding regional balance in Sweden and taking social objectives into consideration.

The Swedish Government considers it important that the political motives for the regulation is separated from operational considerations. This has called for a clear separation between operator and regulator.

All authoritative powers within the former operator Televerket have been transferred to a new administration, the National Post and Telecom Agency. At the same time, Televerket has been turned into a limited company called Telia AB. Although the company is fully state owned it is given the same possibilities and obligations as any private enterprise to operate and compete.

In spite of the fact that there is a clear ambition in Sweden to deregulate as much as possible, a telecom legislation has been considered necessary to facilitate the transfer of the communications sector into a highly competitive and efficient market.

A Telecommunications Act was introduced on 1 July 1993. The purpose of the Act is to provide the Government with a legal framework for telecommunications activities on an open market, so that existing telecommunication policy objectives can be met. A prime objective of the law is to create and promote efficient competition in all areas of telecommunications as an important means of meeting the telecom policy objectives.

The telecommunications law states that licenses are required for certain telecommunications services within a public telecommunications network. Licences should be required only if an activity is of such a scope that it is significant for the creation of efficient telecommunications and competition. A licence may be linked with specific conditions required to achieve telecommunications policy objectives and to promote and maintain efficient competition.

A licence will normally be granted. Applicants will be disqualified only if there is a special reason to believe that the licensing requirements cannot be met.

Licencees are required to offer interconnection to other licencees at a price that is fair and reasonable in relation to costs.

So, a traditional situation where telecommunications were largely regarded as a natural responsibility of the public sector has changed into a modern structure where competing telecommunications companies pursue business on an open market, subject to regulated conditions to provide equivalent operational opportunities to all operators. Although Telia still has a dominant position, there are now several other operators on the market.

I have listed these reforms to show that the Swedish Parliament and Government have taken their responsibility by organizing this sector in order to cope with the changes of the telecommunications market which have already occurred and the major changes which we believe lie ahead. We firmly believe that we have only seen the beginning of a considerable transformation of the whole sector in the coming years.

As I have described it, the Swedish policy is to encourage free and fair competition. We have started to deregulate vital areas in the field of communications. Our companies have to compete hard on the domestic market which will promote efficient services to the customers. In this light we will do our best to promote liberalization of the whole global market.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 94-E
21 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

**MINUTES
OF THE
THIRD PLENARY MEETING
Tuesday, 20 September 1994, at 1435 hours
Chairman: Mr. Y. UTSUMI (Japan)**

Subjects discussed

Documents

- | | | |
|----------|---|----------|
| 1 | General policy statements (continued) | - |
| 2 | Statement by the Chairman of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference | - |

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 General policy statements (continued)

1.1 The delegates of the following countries made statements, the full texts of which are reproduced in annexes hereto:

Republic of Korea (Annex 1)
Hungary (Annex 2)
Senegal (Annex 3)
Malta (Annex 4)
Indonesia (Annex 5)
Burkina Faso (Annex 6)
South Africa (Annex 7)
India (Annex 8)
Uganda (Annex 9)
Benin (Annex 10)
Morocco (Annex 11)
Malaysia (Annex 12)
Thailand (Annex 13)
Portugal (Annex 14)
Peru (Annex 15)
Sweden (Annex 16)
Uruguay (Annex 17)
Papua New Guinea (Annex 18)
Syria (Annex 19)
Niger (Annex 20)
Japan (Annex 21)

2 Statement by the Chairman of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference

2.1 The Chairman of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference congratulated the Japanese Administration on the preparations made for the Kyoto Conference. The many problems encountered at Nice in 1989 had now been overcome and he welcomed the decisions that had been taken regarding the restructuring of the Union. In his view, it was of the utmost importance that the ITU should not be cut off from the "small-m" members and he earnestly hoped that the whole issue would be examined in depth.

2.2 With deep regret he informed the participants of the death of Mr. Michel Toutan, who had made such outstanding contributions to the work of the Council, the Maitland Commission and the High Level Committee. His loss would be keenly felt by all who had known him.

2.3 Lastly, he offered his best wishes for the success of the Conference under the able guidance of its Chairman.

The meeting rose at 1750 hours.

The Secretary-General:
Pekka TARJANNE

The Chairman:
Y. UTSUMI

Annexes: 21

ANNEX 1

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Thank you Mr. Chairman,

I am very pleased to have this opportunity to speak at the ITU Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference as the Minister of Communications, the Republic of Korea and share my views on telecommunications with such distinguished delegates from all over the world.

Today, it is universally recognized that telecommunications is a nation's key socio-economic infrastructure.

Remarkable advancements in telecommunications technology have had a significant impact on society as a whole, improving living standards for all people and enhancing national competitiveness. Furthermore, its strategic importance and explosive potential for further growth have led most nations to place high priority on the telecommunications sector.

Nevertheless, the gap in the development of telecommunications infrastructure between the industrialized countries and the developing countries still exists.

Some of the Member countries are still deficient in telecommunications infrastructure, thereby increasing the gap in the quality of the basic telecommunications services being offered.

Unfortunately, if the gap is not closed now, it will lead to further unbalanced development, undermining the universal hope of mutually sharing the benefits of advanced telecommunications by all nations.

In order to resolve such difficulties, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) newly established the Telecommunication Development Sector by implementing a restructuring plan during the 1992 Geneva Additional Plenipotentiary Conference. This structural reform is very significant in that it provided the future direction for the ITU.

At this time, I would like to briefly introduce Korea's achievements and experience in telecommunications.

As a result of massive investment in R&D and expansion of facilities during the last couple of decades, Korea's nationwide digitalized network totalled 20 million telephone lines as of the end of 1993, a giant leap from the mere 2.8 million lines in the early 1980s.

Moreover, in order to build a fundamental foundation for the advanced information infrastructure, the Korean Government is fully committed to establishing a "national information superhighway", a pathway towards the advanced information society.

Furthermore, the Korean Government has implemented a second major telecommunications market restructuring plan in order to promote fair competition and encourage the private sector's participation. The Government will continuously undertake constructive measures to deregulate and liberalize the telecommunications market.

Such developments in Korea could not have been possible without support and cooperation from the ITU Member countries.

In order to contribute to the advancement of international telecommunications and maintain cooperative relations with other nations, Korea has been assuming more responsibility in closing the gap between the developed countries and the developing countries.

Korea has been actively promoting technology cooperation and technological assistant programmes with many developing nations, and has provided financial assistance for network expansion projects around the world.

In the ITU spirit of cooperation and harmony, Korea is willing to assume greater responsibility in the development of world telecommunications by sharing the experience and strategies acquired during its telecommunications modernization process with the ITU Member countries.

In closing, I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to the Japanese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and all the ITU staff for preparing this meaningful Conference.

Expressing my sincere wishes for the success of this Conference.

I thank you for your attention and time.

ANNEX 2

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF HUNGARY

Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Mr. Chairman, I would like to congratulate you on your election and wish you much success in your work.

Two years have passed since we decided on the reorganization of the ITU in Geneva during the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference.

Our impression is that the new structure is good, so we can be optimistic at the beginning of our work here in Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan.

During this period of time the Hungarian telecommunications sector has also undergone drastic changes, parallel with the ITU.

In the last four years Hungary has made a forced telecommunications development to leapfrog the existing gap between Hungary and the countries of the European Union.

As a result, over 600 000 main lines were put into operation. This means 1.5 million direct exchange lines at the end of 1993.

The Hungarian Government has set an ambitious goal to raise this rate to 30 lines per 100 persons by the year 1997.

Therefore the main objective of the development was to attract investments into the sector.

Hungary has concluded the first phase for establishing a telecommunications market, breaking up the monopoly situation which existed till 1989.

By providing the appropriate legislative background which favoured the market access for foreign investors, by 1994 a solid basis for a multiplayer market was formed.

There are no further obstacles of a rapid development and progress.

In 1993 the MATAV was partially privatized, 30% of the company's share was sold to a consortium consisting of the Ameritech International and the Deutsche Telecom; the remaining majority of shares (about 68%) held by the State.

Seven local telephone companies owned by foreign investors up to 75% received concession rights for local telecommunications service.

A number of private companies are active in the wireless field.

In this area cellular mobile operators (one for analogue, and two competitors for GSM service) exist. Two competitors will provide pan-European digital paging service.

During the preparation for this important event of the ITU, the Government of Hungary has analysed the Hungarian telecommunications sector.

The regulation, market forces, development priorities were taken into account.

As a result of it Hungary feels confident that in the field of telecommunications regulation and the development of market structure is very close to the European Union countries.

The Association Agreement has already come into force between Hungary and the European Union.

Therefore we have to intensify legal harmonization in the field of regulation.

Hungary always emphasized the necessity of cooperation with the countries of the European Union.

Therefore the Hungarian Government felt it necessary to indicate at this time that we need to participate in the work of the Region B of ITU.

The geographical reasons are also underscored the request.

So we applied for a membership in the Region B instead of the Region C, which latter Hungary currently belongs to.

At the same time Hungary is open in the future as well to cooperate with countries in Region C and others.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your support in our effort would be highly appreciated and I ask your kind support when the Plenary Meeting will examine the Documents 37 and 72.

We prepared a more substantial paper to highlight the results of the past few years.

It will be distributed by the secretariat.

Thank you for your attention.

ANNEX 3

Original: French

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS OF SENEGAL

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Plenipotentiaries,
Mr. Secretary-General,
Distinguished Elected Officials,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Mr. Chairman,

I should like first of all, on behalf of His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, to thank the Japanese Government most warmly for its kindness in inviting us to hold this historic Plenipotentiary Conference in this sumptuous Conference Hall.

I should also like to take this opportunity to congratulate you most cordially on your election as Chairman of our Conference, eighteen months after the rebirth of a Union which first saw the light in 1865.

We also congratulate all members elected to the Steering Committee to support you in the performance of your onerous but rewarding duties.

Mr. Chairman,

Our Union, which must preserve its intergovernmental character in the face of growing participation by the private sector, has an obligation to meet, in good time, the multifarious challenges that already lie along its path as it moves towards the third millennium.

To succeed in this will mean displaying unselfishness, creativity and tolerance, so as to strengthen the catalytic role of the ITU, which stands in the forefront of the United Nations family, given the special position occupied by telecommunications in the world today.

For this purpose the Union now has three Sectors, whose activities will promote, we may be sure, balanced development of the world telecommunication network in the medium and long term.

Mr. Chairman,

This is a fundamental step of great significance, inasmuch as the new environment is characterized by profound changes in such areas as technological innovation, restructuring and economic liberalization.

Mr. Chairman,

It is in this perspective that we should view our present Conference, which is under an obligation to meet the immense hopes placed in it by the developing countries for practical implementation of all the noble declarations in favour of sustained development in the field of telecommunications.

To this end it is essential to:

- promote participation by experts from developing countries in the activities of the Radiocommunication, Standardization and Development Sectors;
- implement in full and with all due dispatch the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, with priority for the least developed countries;
- give effect to the Union's new vision in the matter of strategic planning.

Mr. Chairman,

This approach, I am sure, will enable us to build, all of us together, a smoothly operating world network for the well-being of the international community.

It is worth reminding our august Conference that North and South are part of the same world and form two sides of the same coin.

Mr. Chairman,

Senegal for its part reaffirms its conviction that the extraordinary future lying ahead for worldwide telecommunications inevitably entails cooperation, that is to say, a sharing of know-how and resources on the one hand and a dynamic partnership on the other.

Mr. Chairman,

It is against this background that our country, despite the gloomy international economic situation, has been able to achieve the following results since the restructuring of its telecommunication sector nine years ago (in 1985):

- tripling of its telephone density;
- 75% digitization of the switching network and 55% of the transmission infrastructure;
- penetration of many rural areas in order to promote the implementation of programmes in agriculture, telemedicine, distance learning and natural disaster prevention and to achieve the Arusha objective, i.e. that every Senegalese should be not less than 5 km from a telephone by the beginning of the next century;
- coordination of activities connected with the convergence of telecommunications, computers and the audiovisual media.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I should like to conclude by wishing this historic Conference of our Union's supreme organ every success. It will be its heavy responsibility during the next few days to forge a future for telecommunications at the dawn of the 21st century, in such a way as to promote worldwide economic recovery, the building of peace and the strengthening of concord among peoples and nations.

Mr. Chairman,

The fact that the Conference is being held in Kyoto, the former imperial capital and symbol of an eternal Japan, is a further guarantee of its success.

Thank you for your kind attention.

ANNEX 4

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF MALTA

Mr. Chairman,

1 Telecommunications is not only a motor for development and an essential ingredient for growth: it has become a major feature in the daily lives of people worldwide. It has therefore changed the culture of living, of working, of communicating.

2 From an exceptional way of communication, modern telecommunication facilities have become a means of contact that is utilized as a matter of course, as an ordinary method of negotiating, of doing business, of keeping in touch.

3 This Conference therefore continues to work towards the task of creating dynamic frameworks within which telecommunications can be:

- a) developed further and enhanced, and
- b) made available to as many citizens of the world as possible.

4 As members of the ITU we are called upon to harness creativity without suffocating it: to regulate but not to overregulate, to continuously review the legal framework of international telecommunications in order to adapt to innovation and to stimulate its growth.

5 As you pointed out in your opening remarks, Mr Chairman, in the field of telecommunications today even small players are important players in this field.

6 As a representative of a small country I feel that your observation needs highlighting. The development of technology in this field has brought smaller economies into play because it has rendered territorial expanse and population strength relatively irrelevant.

7 In my country the creation of a fully digital state-of-the-art telecommunications infrastructure substantially based on the use of optical fibres was achieved with the valued assistance of ITU and has proven to be a solid foundation, and indeed in itself an asset, for the development of Malta as a provider of services in the region.

8 Telecommunications contribute to the elimination of the periphery and, through networking, create new centres of commercial activity.

9 As a relatively small player in this field that has invested heavily in upgrading its telecommunications facilities we seek our own niche in a liberalized world market working together with other operators in this field.

10 We therefore support the direction towards the setting up of a coherent, compatible global telecommunications network which responds to the need of a global vision in this field.

11 This vision, however, must focus without interruption on its main objective: that is, ensuring that the benefits of telecommunication technology reach the common man in all parts of our globe and, in so doing, creating a market that stimulates further research and development.

12 The ITU is therefore called to meet the difficult task of enhancing competition and, at the same time, of guarding against the dangers of dominance and therefore to uphold the benefits of choice and universality of service.

13 Safeguards may be necessary but the creation of a global network is a need that must be addressed.

14 Mr. Chairman,

I would also like to express my delegation's gratitude to the Japanese authorities for their hospitality in this historic and beautiful city of Kyoto. The Government of Malta looks forward to be able to emulate this hospitality in hosting the 1998 World Telecommunications Development Conference in our historic capital, Valletta.

15 In this cultural environment telecommunications and their development can be seen in the correct perspective:

- a contribution towards what the Secretary-General termed, the universal fundamental right to communicate;
- a means of cultural interchange;
- a tool for growth and development;
- an important opportunity for cultures to come closer together beyond the traditional borders of the nation-state.

ANNEX 5

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF INDONESIA

Mr. Chairman - Congratulations
Japan - Thank you for your hospitality
Mr. Secretary-General - Happy Birthday
Fellow delegates - A call to action!

Indonesia is a success story in telecommunication because we believe in action. Like in the United States, Japan, etc., in Indonesia action is achieved through close cooperation with the private sector.

It is the private sector that often has the better answers to our problems, certainly the faster ones.

In Indonesia, a nation of 119 million people, the availability of quality telecommunications has played a significant role in national development. Indonesia's domestic satellite, the Palapa, has been a key factor in the development of the nation.

Palapa has contributed to the integration and modernization of a highly complex society and improved the efficiency and effectiveness of both commerce and government. It has guided oil exploration in isolated areas and on the seafloor and has extended new educational opportunities to all Indonesians. Palapa has helped to spread and equalize the benefits of economic development.

What does the Indonesian experience show about the role telecommunications can play in the life of an emerging nation? Our experience clearly shows that they are the arteries which carry the lifeblood of the nation.

Telecommunications disseminate the national ideology and strengthen the political system. The stimulation of economic growth and Indonesia's successful transition to modernity are also both dependent upon adequate telecommunications. Telecommunications enhances the peoples quality of life. It is in this context that the crucial role of the ITU as a catalyst should be emphasized.

Mindful of the vital role ITU plays in this sector, Indonesia has been an active participant in the ITU. We participated in the Maitland Commission, the High Level Committee which initiated the restructuring of our Union. Indonesia is fully committed to continuing the efforts to increase the effectiveness of the ITU and strongly supports the work of the Bureau of Telecommunication Development; in fact, Indonesia commends the BDT for the work it has done to benefit Members of the Union, especially in forging closer relations with the private sector.

Indonesia is planning a summit on Human Resource Development for telecommunications in September 1995 in Bandung and invite all to participate.

Indonesia today is Chairman of the 108 countries non-aligned movement, a movement of tremendous solidarity.

The "missing link", Ladies and Gentlemen, is indeed there. It is not the missing link between monkeys and humans; it is between human beings and human beings.

The gap unfortunately is widening, it is not closing. Vast areas still have no access at all to telecommunications, especially in the vast rural plains of Asia and Africa.

We therefore urge to reactivate the North-South dialogue. Telecommunications need technological transfer and funds, very large funds! Being though the most lucrative business, we urge that more funds are channelled to the South. This in turn will definitely also benefit the North.

I call on all ITU Members to forge closer cooperation. Only then will goals become reality and achieve telecommunications access for all on this planet Earth by the turn of this century.

Distinguished delegates - a call to action.

In this historic city of Kyoto let us not waste time on history by rather I appeal to all of us to make history.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

ANNEX 6

Original: French

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF BURKINA FASO

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Plenipotentiaries,

First and foremost, the delegation of Burkina Faso would like to reiterate its congratulations to Mr. UTSUMI on his election to lead our work.

It also wishes to extend to its friends, the Government and people of Japan, its thanks for the excellent welcome which it has received since arriving in Kyoto.

Mr. Chairman,

Let us hope that in this city, the cultural capital of Japan, we will continue to find the inspiration we need to move resolutely ahead, so numerous are the challenges which lie before us. Let me refer to just a few of them.

One can but be concerned at the widening gap between the countries of the North and those of the South in terms of the development of telecommunication infrastructures. And, if we are not careful, the much hailed global village foreseen by an erudite specialist in contemporary communication is liable to resemble a garden of Eden where the developing countries can do no more than contemplate forbidden fruits.

It is time that in Burkina Faso, the National Telecommunication Office is still determined duly to fulfill its role, despite the adverse international climate. Indeed, between 1987, when the postal and telecommunication services were split, and 1993, the Office's turnover rose by 290% with a 242% increase in the number of subscribers.

Nevertheless, this is just a drop in the ocean.

It is similarly very fitting that our Conference should address other matters of current importance such as strategic planning, greater participation by small-m members in the work of the Union, the principle of amending the basic instruments at every Plenipotentiary Conference, election procedures, and so on.

There is also an undeniable danger that the proliferation of forums debating questions of general policy and strategic planning outside the Plenipotentiary Conference could have the effect of sidelining the developing countries even more.

Distinguished Plenipotentiaries, Burkina Faso's firm commitment to the ideals of ITU and international cooperation is well known; let me however take this opportunity to restate it most earnestly.

It is for this reason that my country intends to continue participating as actively as possible in the work of the Union, in respect of which it will endeavour, as in the past, to fulfill its obligations, all of its obligations without exception.

May our work be crowned with success!

Thank you for your attention.

ANNEX 7

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Chairperson,
Presidents,
Prime Ministers,
Ministers,
Fellow Plenipotentiaries,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I want first to thank the Secretary-General for his kind words of welcome to us at this Conference and also to express our gratitude to the words of welcome expressed by other delegations.

Allow me to express my sincere appreciation, and that of my country, to this Plenipotentiary Conference for inviting South Africa to rejoin this august body, the International Telecommunication Union. In addition, allow me to convey the gratitude of my government and the people of South Africa to the Government of Japan and the Japanese people for hosting us, and this memorable event. We thank you most sincerely for your hospitality, kindness and friendship.

It has been more than a quarter of a century since the ITU passed Resolution 45 of the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference in 1965, and resolutions 2396(XXIII) and 2426(XXIII) of the United Nations General Assembly in 1968. These resolutions, and others, excluded South Africa from the Plenipotentiary and all other related ITU conferences, meetings and related activities. I am pleased and proud to report to you here today that, through the efforts of the national liberation movement, the mass democratic movement and all peace-loving South Africans, our country has satisfied the conditions reaffirmed at the 1989 Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, with the establishment of democracy and the achievement of peace and reconciliation.

The ITU's support for our efforts throughout the many years of our struggle, shall never be forgotten. There can be no doubt that the actions of all those gathered here today played a crucial role in the attainment of democracy in our country.

While we, as a democratic and free nation, have never been part of the ITU before, our country has had, in parts, a lengthy and historical association with this honourable body. The province of Natal became a member of the International Telegraph Union in 1881, with the Cape of Good Hope following in 1882, the Orange River Colony in 1904 and the Transvaal in 1909. South Africa as a whole became a member of the International Telegraph Union in 1911.

When South Africa was excluded from the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference in 1965, the ITU graciously permitted our national liberation movement as observers. The training and knowledge transfer this access provided in the years leading up to the national elections of April contributed directly to the national liberation movement. This knowledge is now facilitating our preparations for re-entry into the ITU.

As the principal driving force behind standards formulation, international policy, technology development and cooperation in the telecommunications sector, the ITU is a body of critical importance to us in South Africa and the African region. For a country like ours - one of such economic and political dynamism - absence from the ITU has had ramifications of enormous proportions to all South Africans. Consequently, there has been a limited contribution to the telecommunications infrastructure and policies in Southern Africa - a factor that has immeasurably hindered both our own, and the region's, collective development. At the same time, our indigenous industry has been unable to benefit from the technology and skills transfer afforded by the global

scale of the ITU. We believe that the interface with bodies such as the ITU, other United Nations agencies and the like, will be an integral component of our technology, know-how transfer and foreign policy.

In the spirit of our involvement with the ITU, we are preparing for full participation in the regional telecommunications community, such as the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC), the Pan African Telecommunications Union (PATU) and others. Interconnectivity and interoperability in Africa are crucial requirements for the general development of the region. As the dawn of the new century approaches, we as Africans must re-invent our strategies for implementing the programmes that have developed in this post-colonial period. Southern Africa has the potential of becoming the hub of sub-Saharan Africa and a node in the southern hemisphere.

There can be little argument about the dependency of economic development on telecommunications. It is a fundamental enabling tool - the bread and butter of every economy. Through countless cases around the world, it has been observed that the aggressive establishment of a telecommunications infrastructure has led to accelerated economic activity. On our continent the penetration of telephonic services is still comparatively low - only one phone for every 100 people. Until this barrier has been cleared, few other infrastructural efforts can show their benefit. We cannot afford to be left behind to become the information have-nots of the 21st century. Technological and economic changes are rapid and therefore Africa must move fast.

Universal service, which means that telecommunications services should be both physically and financially accessible to all, is our pre-eminent goal. There is a demonstrable link between the level of telephone penetration and economic and social development. It is essential that the massive disparities in access to telecommunication services be rapidly addressed.

The current level of telephone penetration in South Africa in black townships, informal settlements and rural areas, is marginally below that of Southern Africa as a whole, while penetration in the former "homelands" falls below even the figure of one per 100. Penetration nationally stands at 8.9 per 100, a figure biased by intensive concentration in white communities which were privileged by the policies of the apartheid government. This unique dualism in South Africa must be taken into consideration when South Africa is being classified, either as a lower middle income or an upper middle income country. The current rate of network expansion, with an average of only 200 000 services being added each year, means telephone penetration will fall far short of needs in the coming decade. At current growth rate, telephone penetration will stand at only 11 per 100 population by the year 2000. We must increase our growth from 4% to at least 10% over the next five years, which will act as a kick-start to take us forward to growth rates of 12-15% - the world norm.

In the past in our country, black communities have been denied access to even the most basic telecommunication services. This has severely held back social and economic development and produced disparities in access to information and services, which policy is at last beginning to address. In our country at present, the unsatisfied demand for phones stands in the millions.

Even the most basic form of access, use of a public telephone, has been limited, and currently there are little more than 50 000 public telephones in operation - a ratio of 1.6 per 1 000 population. Widespread availability of pay phones, which are maintained in working order, is an important step toward making telephone service readily accessible. We are working toward achieving a target of 5 pay phones per 1 000 by the year 2001. This will require that an additional 150 000 pay phones be provided in a three-year period. Installation of pay phones in townships and rural areas is one of our highest priorities.

The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) is the expression of our collective desire to improve the quality of life for all South Africans, and to address the imbalances brought about by the apartheid policies of the past. The first priority of the RDP is to address the basic needs of our people in the fields of education, jobs, housing, water, electricity and telecommunications, transport, a clean and healthy environment, nutrition, health care and social welfare. In our view,

telecommunications is a right, not a privilege. We address the issue of Universal Service from this perspective.

The RDP aims to provide universal affordable service for all, as rapidly as possible, within a sustainable and viable telecommunications system; to develop a modern and integrated telecommunications and information technology system that is capable of enhancing, cheapening and facilitating education, health care, business information, public administration and rural development; and to develop a Southern African cooperative programme for telecommunications and information services. In addition, we want basic telecommunications and information services to be provided to all schools, clinics and libraries and to all villages and informal settlements by the year 2000.

The rebalancing of skills, through the allocation of training resources and affirmative action, will see a qualitative and quantitative improvement in the involvement of blacks, women and disabled people in this sector specifically. Telecommunications bear the additional potential of benefiting the quality and efficiency of governance in our country, both nationally and provincially. The active participation of the population itself, through the National Telecommunications Forum, is central to our policy formulation process. As a token of this democratic participation, members of the National Telecommunications Forum are here with me today.

As South Africa is an integral part of the regional and world economies, the problems and challenges I have outlined are common to many other developing nations. A key objective now is the formulation of a Master Plan for our country, which will lead us through the development of our telecommunications services and infrastructures over the next 20 years. It is critical, therefore, that we make use of the opportunity of being a part of the International Telecommunication Union, exchanging and sharing knowledge and experience, facilitating skills transfer and training, encouraging investment, establishing technology research and development programmes and formulating joint venture projects with other countries in the community of nations. We believe fundamentally in reciprocity and mutual benefit. We hope to be able to call upon the collective resources and expertise of Plenipotentiaries here in this regard.

It is in the interest of the developed countries to work with the least developed countries and the developing countries in the upliftment and improvement of telecommunication and information infrastructures, for the benefit of humankind. The epoch of the information economy is upon us. The opportunities for upliftment and development in this new environment, through the building of software skills, are tremendous. To achieve this, the developing countries need to focus their attention on education, and on software and information engineering in particular, because this is the intangible that will drive forward the economies of the 21st century.

At the same time, it is important that the developing and least-developed countries, particularly in our region, do not allow an era of recolonization to occur through technology and information dependency. In light of this, we should gather together in a collective effort, focusing on research and development, with the involvement of all communities.

I am indeed proud to stand before you as a South African and a representative of our nation, at last an equal member of the world community. I am pleased to announce that South Africa has decided to increase its contributions towards defraying the expenses of the Union to the three unit class (2) as from 1 January 1995.

I am unable to stay here in Kyoto for the duration of this Conference, but I will leave behind me a competent team. I am confident they will make a success as participants in this Conference. The agenda of the Conference clearly indicates that there are many important issues affecting the future of telecommunications that need to be addressed. I wish to all countries represented here a fruitful and even enjoyable Conference as we work towards the adoption of decisions for the improvement of telecommunication services for all nations.

I thank you for your attention.

ANNEX 8

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF INDIA

Chairman, Mr. Utsumi,
Excellencies,
Dr. Tarjanne, Secretary General, ITU,
Distinguished Plenipotentiaries,
Ladies and Gentlemen!

I bring you the fraternal greetings of the Indian people and the Government of India. This Plenipotentiary Conference is significant in the long history of 129 years of the ITU as it is being held for the first time in Asia. Mr. Chairman, your country, Japan, which has provided leadership in many fields has once again achieved a great distinction in hosting this Plenipotentiary Conference at this beautiful International Convention Centre, located in Kyoto. In inviting us to meet here in Kyoto - which is the spiritual home of all Japanese - you have provided us with a unique opportunity to learn more about its long history, its great traditions, culture and heritage. Kindly accept, Sir, our compliments and sincere thanks for hosting this Conference and providing excellent facilities and services.

The ITU, the oldest intergovernmental organization, represents a good example of cooperation amongst various countries in promoting and harmonizing telecommunications of all kinds. The telecommunication technology is leading us to be a part of the "Global Village" and we are also on the verge of ushering in the "Information society". These major landmarks in the human history would not have been possible without the historic role of the ITU. India is proud to be a part of this global endeavour, ever since it became a Member of the ITU in 1868.

The last Plenipotentiary Conference at Nice in 1989 took steps to respond to the challenges before the Union arising from the impact of the fast-changing telecommunication technologies and related environment. This led to the establishment of the High Level Committee, whose report on "Tomorrow's ITU - The Challenges of Change", resulted in significant recommendations on the restructuring of the Union's activities in three major sectors with improved management. The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference in 1992, formally endorsed the various actions in this regard. The degree and the pace of adaptation shown by the Union in the last five years in relation to the changing global telecommunication scenario is indeed heartening and unique in the UN system. This would not have been possible but for the vision and drive of Dr. Pekka Tarjanne, the Secretary-General and his team of elected officials and the Secretariat. I take this opportunity to record India's appreciation of their efforts.

The holding of the first World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-94) in Buenos Aires in March, 1994, was a landmark event in the Union's efforts to focus on telecommunication development, a matter which is of great importance to the LDCs and other developing countries. The Report to the WTDC-94 highlighted that in spite of the efforts of the last decade, since the "Missing Link" Report, the telecom development gap between the developing countries and the developed countries has increased in qualitative terms and only marginally narrowed in quantitative terms. This Plenipotentiary Conference has now to take important decisions on the implementation of the Action Plan of the WTDC-94 including the provision of adequate resources for the same. India, being a developing country, is hopeful that the aspirations of all the developing countries, in this regard will find satisfaction in the decisions of this Conference, enabling the Union to play effectively its catalytic role for telecom development.

Besides the question of the telecom development gap, we have to address the question of improving the Union's financial resources and widening its base. This is necessary for the Union so as to adequately respond to the increased demands from developing countries for technical assistance, funding, information, training and so on. New and complex issues are also to be tackled in the traditional "regulatory" and "standardization" roles of the Union arising from globalization of networks and transborder information flow; market liberalization and deregulation, emergence of new international telecom organizations, commercialization of radio spectrum and orbit resources, etc. I am hopeful that the delegate - Plenipotentiaries will reach suitable decisions on the Union's future activities, which will have great importance for the future of world telecommunications.

The on-going process of economic liberalization over the past three years under the sagacious leadership of our Honourable Prime Minister, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, has amply demonstrated the determination and political will to stay on course and take the difficult decisions that may be required to put the economy on a higher growth path and progress towards economic prosperity with social justice.

The success of the economic liberalization thus far can be judged from the massive increase in foreign investment and the heightened attraction that the Indian market has come to offer for private capital both from abroad and within the country. From a protectionist environment, the Indian industry has moved to an era of increased competition and efficiency aimed at integrating the Indian economy with the global mainstream. The Telecom sector too has kept pace and the recently announced Telecom Policy of the Government of India besides seeking to provide a universal telecom service on demand, at an affordable rate, also aims at improving the quality of services and enlarging the manufacturing base of telecom equipment. Further, in what is undoubtedly a significant step, the new policy allows for private sector participation the provision of the basic services with a view to supplementing the efforts being made by the public sector as also to create a competitive environment which is conducive to enhancing customer satisfaction.

India is perhaps the first developing country which is going to permit as much as 49% foreign equity participation in respect of provision of basic services. For the manufacture of telecom equipment and provision of value-added service, the Government policy provides for automatic licensing for companies with foreign equity up to 51% and for a company with higher foreign equity, the investment can be considered in each case on merits. Thus, India provides a vast potential market for foreign investment in telecom sector. The Indian Government is confident that the private sector in India and abroad will respond adequately to the challenging task of achieving universal service by increasing telephone density, which is as low as 1% to the best of the world average levels. In the climate created by the new investment policy and given its vast industrial base and large trained manpower, India has the potential of becoming a major centre for manufacture of world class telecom equipment for local use as well as for export.

India is primarily an agricultural country with more than 70% of its people living in rural areas. For socio-economic development, including that of the people living in the rural areas, telecommunication is recognized as a vital and powerful infrastructure. Emphasis is, therefore, being laid on providing a telecommunication facility within easy reach of the entire population. Starting with a spatial distribution providing for access to a public telephone facility within five kilometres all over the country, we have now decided to install a public telephone in every village. There are around 600 000 villages in the country and we hope to achieve the gigantic task by 31 March 1997.

Together with the expansion of the telecommunication network, it has been our endeavour to update and improve the range of services provided to the customers. We have a well-established telex network. Employing VSAT technology, we have established Remote Area Business Message Network (RABMN), a Packet Switched Public Data Network (I-Net) and 64 Kbits leased data circuits between many stations. Besides, we have already initiated action to throw open to the private sector provision of value-added services including the cellular mobile telephone network and paging systems, on a franchise basis. Licenses for cellular mobile telephones are being shortly issued for

metropolitan cities and for the rest of the cities in the country, tenders will be invited very soon. Subscriber trunk dialling facility is available to more than 3 000 cities and towns in India and by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan in 1997, it is planned to extend this facility to all automatic exchanges. A major beginning has already been made in the adoption of the more efficient transmission medium of optical fibre. More than 15 000 route kilometres have already been covered and more than 20 000 route kilometres will be provided in the next two years. This would be used in conjunction with digital microwave systems and satellite communications to provide for media diversity as well as for improved reliability of the whole network, particularly in the remote and difficult areas.

Both at the World Telecom Development Conference held in Buenos Aires and Africa Telecom '94 held at Cairo, I had the occasion to highlight the issue of technology transfer from the technologically advanced countries to the developing world. Technology transfer benefits both the giver and receiving partners. India welcomes the latest technology from abroad. Further, in keeping with this philosophy, India is also willing to share its technology and skills to help similarly placed nations to upgrade their telecom networks. India, as you are all aware, is well equipped in this endeavour with its vast reservoir of trained manpower, ability to absorb any technology and also the capability to assist other nations for greater interaction in this sector.

To support its large-scale development plans, India has built a manufacturing base for telecom equipment. Though earlier this activity was confined to Government enterprises, today the entire field has been delicensed and the private sector has already started manufacturing equipment in a sizeable manner. We have already inducted a number of state-of-the-art technologies in the Indian network, viz. FETEX 150 of Fujitsu, Japan; EWSD of Siemens, Germany; AXE-10 of Ericsson, Sweden; No. 5 ESS of AT&T, United States; OCB 283 of Alcatel, France; and System-X of GPT, United Kingdom, and a variety of transmission equipment and telephone instruments. For these technologies, standards and equipment configuration were worked out by Department of Telecommunications (DoT) and which were implemented by the manufacturers before putting them to commercial use.

As I mentioned earlier, India is endowed with a vast resource of technically trained manpower with tremendous innovative skills. We have always laid great emphasis on research and development of sophisticated digital switching and transmission equipment to meet our urban and rural needs. Our Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) has successfully designed a family of digital switching systems, automatic exchanges and main automatic exchanges.

In the process of our development, we have built a high level of technical competence and managerial skills supported by exclusive training facilities. We are keen to share this expertise with other countries. Our Government-owned organization, Telecom Consultants India Limited (TCIL) is already in operation in about 30 countries including African and Middle East countries, in a spirit of cooperation and brotherhood.

To my mind this Conference is taking place at crucial juncture in the global telecom scenario. On the one hand technological developments are sweeping aside established systems and affecting the world in a manner unknown verging on the science fiction. On the other hand, we face the dilemma of developing and sustaining a universal system which is within the means of all; for telecommunications without global connectivity loses its very essence. The ITU is an assembly of the rich and poor, the haves and the have nots. Most importantly the ITU is a platform to learn and share with one another. The decisions during the coming deliberations will have to therefore be taken in a spirit of international cooperation and goodwill which is essential for furthering the purpose of the Union. Mr. Chairman, my delegation will respond in this Conference, in this spirit.

May I, on behalf of the Government of India, myself and members of my delegation take this opportunity of thanking the Government of Japan, the Secretariat of the ITU and all connected organizations for the excellent arrangements made for this Conference and making our stay comfortable.

Thank you.

ANNEX 9

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF UGANDA

Mr. Chairman,
The Secretary-General,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Government of the National Resistance Movement and the people of the Republic of Uganda, I wish to extend fraternal greetings to you all.

Uganda fully appreciates the crucial role telecommunications play in the economic development of a country and specifically in the sectors of health, information, commerce, public administration, and others. It should be regarded as a compliment to other investment and as an essential component in the development process which enhances the quality of life in the world, raises productivity and promotes efficiency in various sectors.

The economic and social benefits an efficient telecommunication system confers on any community or nation are clearly understood and so I need not belabour the issue.

Presently, however, three-quarters of the world's telephone lines are concentrated in nine countries. The remainder are distributed unevenly throughout the rest of the world. In most developing countries, the telecommunications system is not adequate, even to sustain essential services. In many areas there is no system at all. There is, therefore, wide disparity in the extent and quality of telecommunication services between the developed and the developing countries. Even within developing countries themselves, there is a disparity of the services between the urban and remote or rural areas.

An expanded world telecommunication network would benefit both developing and industrialized countries. The process of improving and expanding networks in developing countries will create a major market for telecommunications equipment. A more comprehensive world system will increase international traffic to the advantage of the operators. More world trade and other contacts will increase understanding among nations. An expanded telecommunications network will make the world a better, prosperous and safer place to live in.

Mr. Chairman, dramatic technological advances are taking place at a time when the role of telecommunications in the process of development is more important than ever. No development programme of any country will be balanced, properly integrated, or effective unless it accords telecommunications an appropriate role.

The average telephone penetration rate in Africa, south of the Sahara (excluding South Africa) is between 0.3 and 0.4 per 100 people. This represents one telephone for between 250 and 300 people. In Uganda, the penetration rate is 0.17 per 100 people. In developed countries, on the other hand, the penetration rate is generally more than 50 per 100 people. This alone demonstrates the state of under-development in which we in Africa find ourselves. We therefore need to make concerted effort to redress the situation.

It is hoped that this Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union will address the problems highlighted above and come up with solutions for the development of telecommunications of the Global Information Infrastructure (GII) and the "Super Highway".

The Ugandan Government does appreciate the role ITU has played in the development of telecommunications in Uganda. Nonetheless, Uganda would like to see that the activities of ITU's Telecommunication Bureau for Development (BDT) are further enhanced and adequately provided for to meet the challenges of the day in the telecommunications sub-sector of our economies. It is also Uganda's wish that developing countries are facilitated to attend some of the major ITU's study group meetings.

Mr. Chairman, the trend in telecommunications development worldwide is towards liberalization. Three weeks ago, Uganda had the honour and privilege to host the Fifth Pan African Telecommunications Union (PATU) Plenipotentiary Conference, and the subject of liberalization and privatization of the telecommunication sub-sector in our economies was highlighted.

At the end of this Conference, a resolution was passed to restructure PATU so that it can respond to these new challenges. I wish to take the opportunity to inform the distinguished delegates that at this Plenipotentiary Conference in Kampala, a request was made to ITU to act as the executing agency in the restructuring of PATU.

It is our hope that the trust placed in ITU in implementing the resolution of the 5th PATU Plenipotentiary Conference will be met with favourable response and expediency.

Mr. Chairman, I want to re-affirm to you and this august assembly that Uganda will continue to support the aims, objectives and activities of ITU.

Finally, I would like to salute the Government and people of Japan for the kind hospitality extended to us and to thank the ITU Secretariat for organizing such an important Conference which has brought together the Global Telecommunications family in this historic and beautiful city of Kyoto.

I expect that this Conference will work out the necessary framework for providing the MISSING-LINK within the telecommunications family.

ANNEX 10

Original: French

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF BENIN

Mr. Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union,
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, Ministers and Heads of delegation,
Mr. Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union,
Honourable guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a genuine pleasure for me to take the floor before this noble assembly on the occasion of this ordinary session of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union.

On behalf of the Government of Benin, I should like to begin by expressing my sincere thanks to the Japanese Government for the warm welcome which I and my delegation received on our arrival in this magnificent and ancient city of Kyoto.

This meeting, which is taking place at a time when the world of telecommunications is undergoing radical changes, provides a further opportunity of accentuating the outstanding part played by telecommunications in economic, cultural and social development.

However, the deplorable fact remains that, on the threshold of the 21st century, the role of telecommunications is scarcely recognized or encouraged in a large number of countries throughout the world, particularly in Africa, where the telephone distribution has not yet reached even the density of one main line per 100 inhabitants.

This situation, which is inhibiting the take-off of Africa's economy, has been identified and emphasized at numerous international forums and especially at the 20th meeting of the Conference of Transport and Communications Ministers of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa on the subject of how to provide Africa with the essential capacity to ensure accelerated growth and lasting development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The International Telecommunication Union has attempted, by means of setting up new structures, such as the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), to narrow the gulf existing between the developing and the developed countries with regard to telecommunication infrastructures.

Nevertheless, factors beyond our control factors such as deregulation and the hectic pace of technological progress, to name only two, represent for Africa additional challenges which it has to meet in a context of permanent economic crisis.

This situation in the African continent should provide the occasion for this Conference to contemplate other development alternatives for African telecommunications, having regard to the ITU Constitution and Convention, which refer, *inter alia*, to the ITU's role of catalyst in telecommunications development. At this juncture, it is worth pointing to the importance of the Buenos Aires Action Plan, to which I hope this Conference will give its attention by virtue of the crucial significance which, for the African countries, attaches to all the matters which it includes.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The results achieved will depend on the ITU's ability to deal effectively with the serious problems arising in telecommunications worldwide and to adapt its own structures and operation to the new environment.

After the historic Plenipotentiary Conference held at Nice in 1989 and the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of Geneva, 1992, the ITU set up an important body for telecommunications development whose activities are now under way: this is the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT). This is welcome to all of us.

It now remains to map out and adopt strategic policies and plans which will enable the Union to reach these objectives. It seems to me that this is the main issue at this Conference.

On the other hand, it appears to us to be equally important to apply a greater degree of pragmatism. This is why Benin has put forward proposals for this Conference relating to the adoption of a machinery which would restrict the number of elected officials at ITU headquarters to two. The three other posts might be filled by the Council's approval of a proposal from the Secretary-General.

The reason is that the timetable and the practical procedures involved in the various elections according to the arrangement of the five elective posts inevitably generate protracted and complicated discussions to the detriment of questions of much greater importance for the Union's future. This is the spirit which we are endeavouring to encourage in our contributions to the Union's activities, particularly within the Council, of which Benin is a Member thanks to the will and confidence of all the Member countries, to which we hope to live up. Before concluding, I would urge this Conference to seek earnestly the ways and means of providing our planet with coordinated and reliable infrastructures designed to promote lasting development.

On this hopeful note, I wish the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference every success in its deliberations.

Long live the International Telecommunication Union and international solidarity.

Thank you.

ANNEX 11

Original: French

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF MOROCCO

Mr. Chairman,
Secretary-General,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco, I should like to congratulate the Chairman on his election at the head of our Conference, as well as the Vice-Chairmen and the committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen.

I should also like to thank the Government of Japan for welcoming us here and for organizing this Conference.

It is remarkable that our organization, renewed by our last Additional Plenipotentiary Conference in 1992, should be meeting in this 129th year of its existence in one of the world's most renowned historic cities, in a country which excels in the harmony it has achieved between the pre-eminent values of its civilization and the most modern technologies.

In founding our Union over a century ago, our predecessors demonstrated to the world that peoples could cooperate. We can be proud when we see how this type of cooperation has improved in recent decades, with the growth of a strong United Nations system, increasingly able to maintain peace in different parts of the world. A properly coordinated world communication network, using the most modern technologies, helps to guarantee the maintenance of this peace.

Mr. Chairman,

The economic role of telecommunications was bound to lead to their integration as part of services in general, for which they act as an essential catalyst. The liberalization of trade in services decided in Marrakesh by the majority of Union Members and the subsequent negotiations on basic telecommunications will encourage all of us to look beyond the technical framework within which we have so far restricted the Union's outlook in order to take part in a general negotiation, where each one of us will play a decisive role. The question is then of identifying what the role of the Union (i.e. the role of all its Members and not just of the Secretariat) in this exercise should be and how the Union can assist its Members, particularly the least advanced, so that they are better prepared for the conduct of negotiations. The Kingdom of Morocco is of the opinion that the Union and the World Trade Organization, which was founded in Marrakesh, each has its own role to play, the former in regulations, standardization and development, and the latter in determining rules governing the behaviour of operators and the solution of the difficulties which can arise in trade in telecommunication services. An agreement providing for close cooperation between the two organizations should be held to iron out difficulties of this type.

The Kingdom of Morocco, which opted to liberalize its economy by joining GATT in June 1987, has continued since that date to adopt regulatory measures to open up its telecommunication market to the private sector.

The installation and maintenance of telecommunications terminals of all kinds, the establishment of dedicated radio networks, the laying and connection of cables along public highways as well as the fitting out and operation of card phones - all these tasks have been entrusted to companies in the private sector.

Very recently, at the Uruguay Round negotiations on telecommunication services, the Kingdom of Morocco, demonstrated its determination to expand the national private or foreign intervention sector by offering the whole range of value-added services in its schedule of commitments.

Morocco also takes an active part in the work of the Negotiating Group on Basic Telecommunications.

Mr. Chairman,

I should like to highlight one or two points in the efforts being made in Morocco in the field of telecommunications.

After restructuring this sector which is so vital for its economy, the Kingdom of Morocco adopted a wide-ranging equipment programme which has resulted in a sustained telephone network growth of 23%, 32% and 26% over the last three years.

Thanks to this policy, the number of subscribers has risen from 240 000 in 1988 to over 900 000 at present and a number of services such as data transmission and mobile services, including the GSM system, have been introduced. This rate of growth will be maintained at about 20% until the year 2000.

Moreover, the setting up of a modern basic infrastructure which is 90% digitized has made it possible to introduce all the new convenience services for the benefit of Moroccan subscribers.

This programme provides for fitting out of the trunk network with optical fibres and also SDH equipment in preparation for the advent of the information highways.

Following the successful introduction of these programmes, there are plans next year to implement a second phase of reorganization which will involve the separation of the postal sector from the telecommunication sector and the opening up of telecommunication services to private sector competition.

Despite numerous world and regional conflicts, our Union has survived. It has survived thanks to the spirit of mutual understanding which has always existed among its Members. It has survived because its Members have always managed to resolve potential conflictual situations through compromise. It is true that differences in the points of view expressed have rarely had a significant impact on the economic interests of ITU Members and whenever political issues have come up, respect for national sovereignty has always prevailed, an attitude which has been a valuable safeguard for the Union. This equilibrium, which was gradually achieved, was called into question when traditional modes of behaviour proved to be increasingly out of phase with technological advances and when the differences between countries' growth rates resulted in a considerable gap between regions of the world with highly developed communication facilities and other regions with only embryonic networks. In view of this situation, the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference set up a High Level Committee which performed the major task of recommending a new structure for the Union.

This new structure is without doubt a considerable improvement on the old one; it has only been applied for just over a year and legally it only came into effect a few months ago. But questions are already being asked whether this new structure is all that we hoped it would be. Questions are being asked and it is up to us to give answers in order to complete the work begun in 1992. In particular we have to know:

- if the Union is capable of introducing greater order into the use of the common resources represented by the radio-frequency spectrum and space and making it possible for global systems to develop harmoniously while safeguarding the interests of all its Members;
- if the Union is able to produce world standards in good time, with effective participation by regional organizations, the private sector and developing countries;

- if, in the last analysis, the Union is capable, after so many attempts, of setting up and financing an effective system of cooperation which can reduce the growing gap between the most highly developed and least advanced regions of the world;
- if, while continuing to participate in the United Nations common system, the Union can adopt measures to improve the situation of its staff.

But we are confident and convinced that, through the willingness and determination of its Members, the right answers can be found.

Mr. Chairman,

An assembly of this size cannot deal with all these questions in detail in the course of a four-week session largely concerned with elections.

Our Japanese hosts' proposal that a new conference should be introduced to discuss problems of general telecommunication policy is an interesting approach. Such a meeting would be able to debate these questions and any other matter within the ITU's field, whether or not it was expressly mentioned in the terms of reference of the three Sectors: Radiocommunications, Standardization and Development.

The ITU's adaptation to its environment would be able to proceed in a smooth and continuous fashion, and the Conference could also be regarded by the Union as having credibility, since all Members would participate. However, it may be asked whether setting up a new type of meeting, in addition to those we already have, would not impose an extra burden both on the timetable and on the finances of the existing system, which is difficult enough to manage as it is.

It seems to us more appropriate to us to consider how the present system could be adjusted so that Members of the Union can have a forum for the discussion of questions of general policy, resulting in recommendations that could be considered by a Plenipotentiary Conference.

This forum should, in our opinion, deal as a matter of urgency with the review of our development policy and the Union's role in the new economic order resulting from the signature at Marrakesh of the new General Agreement on Trade in Services.

As regards the former matter, the Kingdom of Morocco is of the opinion that with the policy followed hitherto, although it has its merits, there would be great difficulty in doing anything effective about the great gap between the developed countries and those that rank among the least advanced. We repeat the proposal we made at the World Development Conference in Buenos Aires that priority should be given to the least advanced countries and that all extra budgetary receipts not already earmarked for other purposes should be used for telecommunication development in those countries. This proposal was accepted by that Conference, and we would ask the Plenipotentiary Conference to give appropriate instructions to the Council and Sectors of the Union.

I wish the Conference every success in its work. Thank you.

ANNEX 12

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF MALAYSIA

Mr. Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honour for me to be given this opportunity to address such a distinguished gathering present in this hall today. Let me congratulate our host, Japan, for the excellent preparation and organization for the hosting of a conference of this magnitude, and I believe this Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference will be a memorable one for all of us, who are visitors to this beautiful city.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today, we are facing a changing environment in telecommunications as a result of the rapid advances in technologies and globalization. Two years ago, the ITU itself adopted a new organizational structure in order to meet the challenges of the new environment. The ITU will have to move in tandem with the changing environment in telecommunications and provide the world with the necessary standards, frameworks and structures in order to enable the introduction of new technologies.

We are also reminded that individual states must also adapt to the changing environment, not just the ITU. In some countries, the environment has changed from the previously state-owned "natural monopoly" to privately owned and run telecommunication services. Malaysia too, realizing the need to manage these changes, embarked on the privatization policy way back in 1987 and has introduced competition in nearly all areas of telecommunication services. With the rapid pace of change in the telecommunication environment, new players have come on the scene and a new scenario is emerging.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to report that the implementation of the privatization programme has greatly benefited Malaysia and, with the introduction of competition, the benefits, in terms of investments, efficiency and costs, should even be greater in the coming years. I believe that Malaysia is one of the few countries, since the privatization of its services in January 1987, which has not increased its tariffs to date even though the consumer price index has increased by over 20%. In Malaysia we have privatized 17 out of 200 agencies, and we are prepared to share our experiences and insights with any country embarking on the privatization of public enterprises.

Next, I would like to address the subject of world telecommunication development. The ITU, realizing that the developed countries have advanced further and further ahead, creating a wider gap between the developed and least developed countries, will have to play a bigger role. I was told that 70% of the world's telephones are in Europe, North America and Japan, which account for just 16% of the world's population, while 30% are in the rest of the world. In order to balance the situation, the ITU will have to adopt development policies and strategic plans that will benefit the least developed countries. The importance of developing telecommunications is universally recognized. Efficient telecommunication stimulates economic growth. We are coming to the end of the 20th century, and yet around three quarters of the world's households have no access to the basic telephone.

As we have adopted the Buenos Aires Action Plan at the World Telecommunications Development Conference (WTDC-94) which was held early this year in Buenos Aires, we as members of ITU will have to ensure that those programmes proposed under the plan be carried out to the benefit of the countries which require the most attention. It will be an enormous budgetary constraint if all the programmes proposed were to be implemented within this short cycle. A set of priority programmes for the leased developed countries (LDCs) as decided in the Buenos Aires Action Plan has to be implemented.

As the lack of funding is one of the main factors that hinder the development of telecommunication infrastructure in most countries, it is of utmost importance that new sources of funding are sought. In most countries privatization and liberalization have taken place and thus several licensed operators have emerged. These new players in the telecommunication world will have an important role to play in the future development of telecommunications. It is appropriate that these operators and other telecommunication entities make their presence felt and contribute more meaningfully in all areas of the ITU, including the telecommunication standardization, development and radiocommunication sectors. It remains to be seen, to what extent the world and the ITU can harness the financial resources and energies of these new players towards achieving the universal public service goals and to narrow the gap between the advanced and developing nations.

In strengthening the financial base of ITU, we are in favour of the steps taken by the ITU management in introducing a strategic planning approach to improve the effectiveness of the organization by making it more result-oriented. There is a need to look more closely for revenue and saving options while controlling cost. One of the avenues is through cost recovery of activities and services of the ITU used by its Members.

With the introduction of global services such as the direct broadcasting satellite and satellite mobile service, the ITU should therefore take a comprehensive approach towards an appropriate regulatory framework. Each country has the right to regulate its own domestic services. In the past, services were always domestic, but when the services become global, it is imperative to have a common understanding in order that these new services can be beneficial to all. It is an organization like the ITU that can provide the forum and opportunity for countries to work towards a convergence of approaches and a common regulation.

With the expanded usage and commercialization of satellite services, more and more satellites are being launched into orbit, as a result it is getting difficult for new players to ensure the required orbital slots. And also the introduction on non-geostationary satellite system for commercial telecommunication globally adds more complexity for coordination. A review of the procedure and coordination for satellite network services is necessary for achieving a fair and equitable access to the orbital slots serving the interest of all members.

As information technology is an essential tool in the development of each country's economy, the development of information infrastructure should be given a more serious consideration. A well-coordinated, comprehensive and structured policy on these issues is necessary for the development of an information infrastructure that will be beneficial to all countries.

Malaysia has been a Member of ITU since its independence in 1957 and was elected as a Council member in 1973 and 1989. Since then Malaysia has always supported and actively participated in various activities of the Union in pursuing its roles and especially in the development of telecommunications in bridging the gap between the developed and the developing countries. Malaysia through its ITU Administration, the Department of Telecommunications, and three Recognized Operating Agencies participate actively in all ITU activities and will continue to support all its causes. Over the past years, Malaysia has been host to several ITU regional projects as well as received a number of study visits from ITU fellows.

As an ITU councillor during 1990-1994, Malaysia has been elected as the Vice-Chairman of the Development Committee and also a member of the advisory board of the Telecommunication Development Bureau.

Considering the present state of development in Malaysia, being in the intermediate stage and that the telecommunication environment in Malaysia has changed. The Government of Malaysia feels that the experiences it has undergone may be of an asset in assisting the Union for formulating strategies on fulfilling its purposes.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am sure that this Conference will be a success in seeking some of the answers to the issues of regulation for global services. I am sure all the delegates will cooperate and work towards a convergence of approaches to the various global services. I am also aware that ITU Conferences in the past have been very laborious and have often stretched past midnight! I wish you success in your deliberations.

ANNEX 13

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF THAILAND

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

My delegation and I would like to extend to you, Mr. Chairman, our heartiest congratulations on your election as Chairman of this very important Conference. We are pleased to assure you of our fullest cooperation and firm support in your endeavours.

On behalf of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, I would like, also, to take this opportunity to express our appreciation and thanks towards the Government of Japan for hosting the Conference at this historic and beautiful city of Kyoto. I would also like to express our appreciation to the Japanese people and citizens of Kyoto for extending a warm welcome and cordial hospitality to us.

The year 1994 marks the one hundred and ninth year of Thailand's membership of the ITU. Over these years, our faith in the ITU's objectives to facilitate peaceful relationship among people of all nations by means of efficient telecommunication services, creating beneficial economic and social development, have remained unchanged. So has our support and contribution to the Union in its endeavour to develop good telecommunication network and services over the world.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished delegates,

Since the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference in 1989, worldwide demand for telecommunication services has risen dramatically. Thailand is no exception. To cope with such unprecedented demand, my Government had struggled hard to adjust itself to meet the needs of the Thai public. Our agenda includes the installation of 4 million new telephone lines for completion by 1996. We are also planning a further 6 million lines by the year 2001. At the same time, in order to provide wider telecommunication services for business communities in urban areas as well as rural localities, the Thai Government has also set up its domestic communication satellite system, and the first of the series of satellites is already in orbit. The second one will be launched next month.

One of the most challenging aspects of evolution for developing countries, such as Thailand, is the transformation of their telecommunication markets from monopoly by government entities to liberal ones, including greater participation of the private sector in governmental enterprises. Such transformation is a vital factor in developing telecommunications along with progress in technologies as well as demand of enlarging users. Hence, the Ministry of Transport and Communications is now amending outdated telecommunication laws in current use. Amendment of these laws is being accelerated in response to the aforementioned policy.

In addition to improvement of her telecommunications, Thailand has also actively participated in international activities such as those of ESCAP, ITU, UPU, APT as well as APECT-TEL. It has been our objectives to help the international community, especially lesser developing members, to reach the ultimate goal of being a part of a global telecommunication network for peace. If this ideal is achieved together by us all, I believe that telecommunications, having ITU as the most important prime mover, will certainly bring harmony to all nations. Thailand, as a small peaceful country, has always tried to contribute to world communities through UN agencies.

As one of the older Members of ITU, having witnessed rapid technological changes in modern telecommunications, Thailand fully supports initiations of strategy and policy planning of the ITU. I would like to give our reflection to some major issues as follows:

- firstly, ideas of promoting high-level forum for global telecommunication strategies should be encouraged at implementation stages. This may be attained by assigning different strategic topics to different ITU regions to be conducted as annual conferences; then, compiling major outcomes of these conferences into a combined statement of policy and strategies for deliberation at each following Plenipotentiary Conference;
- secondly, globalization in telecommunications and information business should receive greater attention by the ITU with active interaction with the new World Trade Organization (WTO), having as its main purpose to assist developing countries, especially lesser ones, to have fair shares in the business, rather than being treated as receiving ends of the markets of the more advanced countries;
- thirdly, reduction of telecommunication development gap must be hastened by all means, not only through the BDT's programmes but also through beneficial bilateral or multilateral agreements among developed or advanced developing Members to lesser developing Members. Programmes need not be large in financial term but should be great in sincere attitude to help our lesser developing friends, and
- lastly, with vision on new technological development, ITU administration Members should accept non-administration entities as equal partners in future telecommunication development. Nevertheless, for orderly conduct of works in various Sectors of the new ITU, some ad hoc committees may be established to propose a more appropriate Rules and Procedures for these multilateral relationships under appropriate clauses of the ITU Convention.

Mr. Chairman,

I sincerely hope that deliberation and resolutions on issues prevailing in this august assembly will always be worthy of our joint endeavour and time. Seeing that there is a comprehensive agenda before us, I hereby again pledge the full cooperation of my delegation to all colleagues present here.

I believe that the conduct of this Conference, under your capable and dynamic chairmanship, will yield fruitful results to each and everyone of us.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ANNEX 14

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF PORTUGAL

Mr. Chairman of the Conference,
Mr. Secretary-General of the ITU
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to express, first of all, my greetings to all the delegations present here and to thank Japan, on behalf of Portugal, for the excellent working conditions and the hospitality we have been granted on the occasion of this Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union.

It is already a common say to stress the fundamental role, unanimously acknowledged, played by telecommunications in the development of our societies either from a pure economical point of view either in terms of education, health, security and even environment.

We are, as well, familiar with concepts and realities like internationalization, globalization, competition or privatization. We will not therefore elaborate on the present rules of the game, but will otherwise address briefly the activities of ITU as the flag of the telecommunications sector at worldwide level, playing a role that all of us would like to be kept and, as far as possible, enhanced.

Important structural changes have been introduced in the Union during the last years and we are happy of having had the opportunity to contribute to them.

In this respect it is important to underline the measures adopted in the sense of improving the efficiency of ITU internal organization through the creation of three distinct Sectors, enabling a better performance of the radiocommunication activities and the strengthening of the technical assistance and development, supported by a specific bureau.

Nevertheless, we think that two further steps are necessary to strengthen ITU mission in this challenging telecommunication environment. One, related to the overall opening of the organization, and the other, to an optimization of the resources allocated to each Sector.

In relation to the opening of the organization we think that both type of members (big "M" and small "m") must have an increased role in the ITU activities.

Concerning big "M" members, and in line with previous proposals that we presented in the Nice Conference, it is our conviction that an enhanced renewal of the composition of the international organizations management bodies would have extremely positive implications on their development, creating new dynamics on their activities.

In this framework a particular reference should be made to the confirmation in the very recent UPU Congress of the rotation system applicable to elections concerning its Administration Council, and the introduction of such a principle in the Postal Operations Council.

As far as small "m" members are concerned the fact should be underlined that, at the present time, no organization can survive without taking in due account the interests of the different partners in the relevant Sector. In this field ITU cannot constitute an exception in any way, taking into account the existence of different actors with direct interests in its activities, as a result of the increasing opening of the Sector to competition and privatization, which are already a reality in most countries, at least in some market segments.

The creation of the necessary conditions for such an opening should constitute, in our view, a short/medium-term priority for the Union enabling an enhanced participation of all its big and small "m" members (administrations and other interested bodies), maintaining at the same time its intergovernmental statute.

In relation to the optimization of the resources allocated to each Sector it is our opinion that the standardization activity should cover the technical specifications for telecommunication systems, independently from the technology used.

The Radiocommunication Sector should be entrusted with all the issues related to an efficient use of the radioelectric spectrum.

By this way a more transparent structure would enable an increased participation of all interested parties.

Only through the implementation of measures enabling and promoting an increased participation of all types of interested parties, the ITU will be in a condition to keep its credibility in domains where it is already affected by "competition" of other sectoral and regional organizations. The area of standardization is precisely one of the domains where the issue of enlarged participation is particularly sensitive.

Finally, a word for an area to which we have always attached special attention: the Development Sector. It is an area whose efficient operation is essential for ITU to achieve its fundamental objectives and to contribute in a decisive way for the practical implementation of concepts like internationalization and globalization to which we have referred before.

An increased contribution and a stronger commitment in the Development Sector activities constitute for all of us an obligation and a challenge we must be able to cope with, without endangering in any case the necessary balance between the three Sectors of the Union, as far as they are - all of them - essential for the accomplishment of ITU mission. The operation of ITU as a whole cannot be impaired.

I conclude my intervention by saying that I am fully convinced that the outcome of this Conference will be a success, expecting that our own experience and views, in cooperation with the different sensibilities to be expressed during the debate, will contribute to its richness. Results should certainly reinforce the role of ITU in the leadership of telecommunications development at world level.

Thank you.

ANNEX 15

Original: Spanish

STATEMENT BY MR. WILLY CONTRERAS LOPEZ,
DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS OF PERU

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I should like to speak on behalf of the Minister of Transport, Communications, Housing and Construction of Peru, in my capacity as Deputy Minister of Communications.

For the Peruvian Telecommunication Administration this is a special occasion, an opportunity to inform the Conference about my country's recent experience in moving towards the liberalization and privatization of telecommunications.

1 Introduction

Telecommunications today represent one of the most dynamic sectors of the modern information society towards which mankind is advancing, a sector closely involved in the economic and social development of any country, which is why worldwide it has grown faster than any other sector over the past decade.

However, developing countries like Peru have found such growth to be minimal, basically owing to the traditional way in which their telecommunications are organized and structured, which has not allowed them to develop and modernize their telecommunication infrastructure and services.

For the last twenty years, Peruvian telecommunications have been governed by a general telecommunication law promulgated in November 1971 and by the related regulations, which declared telecommunication services to be a public necessity, of public utility, essential for public security and of priority interest to the nation, services which because of their nature, purpose and implications for State security and the country's development and integration were under State control.

The application of these regulatory policies had the consequence that in recent years public telecommunication services functioned badly or not at all, that the State did not have the necessary capital to invest in public corporations and that bureaucratic inertia and undue political intervention in day-to-day management undermined the efficiency and operational effectiveness of the public corporations and the central telecommunication administration, a state of affairs which was more or less universal in the public sector as our Government found it in July 1990.

Faced with this situation, which was aggravated by the disastrous economic position confronting our Government in July 1990, with Peru isolated from the international financial system and in a state of full and open warfare with the terrorists who were laying waste a large part of the country, the present Government of President Alberto Fujimori introduced a series of fundamental structural reforms, which have meant a radical change in the country's economic, political and social activity, with consequent changes in the policies by which telecommunications had been regulated for over twenty years, so that the private sector now plays the leading role in this field. Today Peru, which has regained its place in the international financial system, defeated terrorism and brought inflation under control, enjoys full democracy and economic and social stability, with outstanding present and future prospects.

Among the main reforms affecting telecommunications that have been put through by the Peruvian Government are the following:

- Law on the Promotion of Foreign Investment, which establishes the basic legal framework for foreign investment in Peru, recognizing the vital role it plays. It includes provisions guaranteeing foreign investors non-discriminatory treatment and the right to repatriate all their profits and capital in strong currency and allowing them to invest in any economic activity without restriction, including of course telecommunications;
- Foreign Trade Regulations, under which all classes of goods can be imported freely without any need for prior authorization by the Government;
- Law on the Promotion of Private Investment in State Corporations, which declares the promotion of private investment in the range of corporations involved in the State's entrepreneurial activities to be of national interest and establishes procedures for sale, liquidation, issue of new shares and conclusion of joint venture contracts;
- Law on the Framework for the Growth of Private Investment, which guarantees free enterprise and existing or future private investment in all sectors of economic activity and in any of the corporate or contractual forms permitted by the Constitution and the law.
- Law on the Promotion of Private Investment in the public service infrastructure, which allows private investors to invest in the infrastructure and in the public services that are being built and operated or are planned in the country, through a system of concessions to private corporations;
- New Telecommunication Law, which introduced substantive changes in the telecommunication policies followed in Peru for over twenty years, changes that are necessary in this period of technological progress and development, and which in addition to helping the consumer, giving him greater access to telecommunication services, encourage domestic and foreign private investment in the development of those services.

2 Need for change in the telecommunication sector

The changes that are occurring in telecommunications nowadays all over the world are not just the result of technological progress, but also of the trend towards liberalization and privatization of telecommunications that is to be observed in practically all the world's telecommunication administrations, which on the one hand are abandoning their State monopolies and encouraging competition and on the other are giving the private sector a greater share in the ownership or management of public telecommunication enterprises, although all this is happening without the State losing its normative and regulatory functions.

This is occurring in the United States of America, in the European Union, in Japan and in Asia, and of course it is also happening in Latin America, where since 1988 countries like Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, and lately Peru, have begun to liberalize and privatize their telecommunications.

As we know, telecommunications constitute a rather specialized sector which is of national importance: its networks permit the transport of information, the basic raw material of the information society of the 21st century, and for that reason the telecommunication administrations of all countries in the world are anxious to adopt the most appropriate policies for promoting the development of their telecommunication infrastructures.

The changeover in Peru took practical shape with the adoption of policies for the liberalization and privatization of telecommunications, but always under the supervision of the authority regulating telecommunications in Peru, which is the Ministry of Transport, Communications, Housing and Construction, and, as far as the supervision of holders of concessions for public telecommunication services is specifically concerned, OSIPTEL.

3 New regulatory framework for telecommunications

As regards the new regulatory framework for telecommunications, substantive changes have been introduced, which are necessary in this period of technological progress and development; apart from helping the user, giving him greater access to telecommunication services, they encourage domestic and foreign private investment in the development of telecommunications.

Among the main changes introduced by the New Telecommunication Law, we may highlight the following:

- it eliminates monopolistic practices, encouraging free competition in the provision of telecommunication services and regulating the market to avoid monopoly situations;
- it establishes the right of equal access to telecommunication services, stating that any person has the right to use and provide telecommunication services throughout the national territory in the ways established by law;
- it reaffirms the right to confidentiality and inviolability of telecommunications;
- it introduces a policy of liberalization of telecommunications by deregulating sales of terminal equipment and value-added services which do not need their own networks;
- it deregulates the charges for value-added services, which are now governed by supply and demand;
- it introduces a new classification of telecommunication services, which takes into account the digitization of the telecommunication network; thus telecommunication services are classified as: carrier services, final or teleservices, distribution services and value-added services. Similarly, depending on what they are used for, telecommunication services may be: public, private or broadcasting;
- it establishes that the radiofrequency spectrum is a limited natural resource, the use of which is subject to the payment of a radio tax;
- it sets up the Supervisory Authority for Private Investment in Telecommunications, known as OSIPTEL, which is responsible for regulating the behaviour of agencies operating public telecommunication services;
- it establishes that the Ministry of Transport, Communications, Housing and Construction is responsible for laying down telecommunication policy and monitoring the results;
- it seeks to standardize the telecommunication terminology used in Peru, bringing it into line with the terminology used by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

4 Privatization of telecommunications

There is no doubt that one of the most important events in recent years in the field of Peruvian telecommunications has been the successful privatization of ENTEL PERU S.A. and CPT S.A. The privatization process culminated on 28 February of this year with a bid submitted by the consortium Telefónica Peru S.A., led by Telefónica Internacional Spain and made up of the Wiese, Graña and Montero Bank and the Backus and Johnston Brewery of Peru, which succeeded with its offer of \$US 2 002 179 198 for 35% of the shares of the two telephone companies. This makes it the fifth most important sale in the world and the top sale in Latin America so far this year.

An important aspect of this sale is the commitment undertaken by the new shareholders to add 978 600 new telephone lines within five years; this represents a 158% increase over the 630 000 telephone lines at present in service in the country; in other words, in only five years Peru will achieve far more than has been done over the last 50 years. Another equally important project is the setting up of at least one community telephone centre in almost 1 500 localities with over 500 inhabitants without any access to communications at the present time.

The task of linking up and integrating the remaining localities of Peru with less than 500 inhabitants - there are at present 5 000 without any telephone service - has been assumed by the Government of Peru and for this purpose it has set up a Telecommunications Investment Fund (FITEL), which is financed with 1% of the gross annual receipts of the public service telecommunication operating companies.

In fostering the development of rural telephony and given the geographical and population scatter characteristics of the country, the Fund will have a genuine social role to play: in integrating nationally thousands of villages which are still cut off from the rest of the country, the Fund will be contributing to the advancement of their inhabitants and to the consolidation of their national identity.

5 Peruvian experience and Latin America

Over the last six years (1988-1994), the developing countries of Latin America have been reviewing their telecommunication structures and organizations following the realization that, as they stood, they would be unable to cope with the development of the new telecommunication services which have come into being as a result of the symbiosis of telecommunications and computer technologies. They are also changing their telecommunication policies with a view to modernizing and expanding their telecommunication structures without major recourse to increasingly scarce fiscal resources and without increasing the burden of their external debt.

By September 1994, six Latin American countries, i.e. Chile, Argentina, Mexico, Venezuela, Puerto Rico and Peru, had embarked on programmes for the privatization and liberalization of telecommunications.

On the basis of the experience gained by Peru and other Latin American countries in connection with the worldwide trend towards the privatization and liberalization of telecommunications, it is possible to highlight the following points which may be useful to the administrations of countries planning privatization soon:

- There is a tendency for direct State involvement in the operation of public telecommunication services in Latin American countries to decrease significantly but at the same time the normative and regulatory functions of the State have been given a new lease of life. This is a logical development given the emergence of new public service operators and the need for governments to exercise greater supervision and control with a view to guaranteeing fair tariffs and good quality of service for users.
- The countries of Latin America prefer to tender out management control and partial ownership of their telecommunication enterprises.
The successful bidder is guaranteed a temporary monopoly of basic telephone services for a reasonable period of years to enable him to amortize the investments he is obliged to make while the other telecommunication services are being liberalized.
- Governments generally require the participation of international operators of proven experience.
- There is a tendency to limit indirectly the amount of foreign investment in the total ownership of the telecommunication companies: for example; initially in no case does this exceed 51% of the shares of the privatized public telecommunication companies; furthermore a percentage of the shares is reserved for workers in the same company.
- The requirement that operating agencies should keep separate accounts for each service is extremely useful from the point of exercising economic and financial control over the companies and this results in fairer tariffs.

- It is important that the concession contracts should contain mechanisms to ensure reasonable protection against excessive exploitation of only the most profitable sectors of the market by competing companies, for example exclusive concentration on the international long-distance service on the part of major companies in the cities at the expense of rural areas and marginal urban zones where investment is socially beneficial rather than economically profitable.
- Because of the importance and complexity of the factors involved, liberalization and privatization of telecommunications in Latin America is being introduced gradually and progressively, account being taken wherever possible of the views of all the parties concerned, i.e. users, telecommunications administrations and operating companies.
- The countries of Latin America realize that in order to attract and keep large scale national and foreign investment they must ensure real growth in production and to eliminate galloping inflation in the long term; at the same time they are aware that one of the major problems the developing countries have had to cope with for many years is their history of economic and political instability.
- The process of privatization and liberalization which is proceeding at present in these six Latin American countries shows that, although they are all moving in the same direction, each process has its own characteristics and no two are alike.

6 Outlook for the end of the century

On the basis of the new regulatory framework which governs telecommunications in Peru and with the basic services and other telecommunication services already under private management, the Peruvian administration has established the following policy guidelines for the next six years until the end of the century:

a) With regard to carrier services

The aim is to build up an extensive national telecommunication network, preferably through massive use of optical fibre and satellite systems, which can carry the signals of other telecommunication services in conditions of optimum quality; also gradually to replace analogue with digital systems, taking account of the fact that the infrastructure is moving towards the establishment of an integrated services digital network.

b) With regard to end services or teleservices

The aim is to achieve an expansion of telephony such that we can reach the year 2000 with a telephone density of at least eight lines per hundred inhabitants, which means over one million new lines, taking account of the projected population of the country by that time.

With regard to cellular telephony, in addition to the two sub-bands operating in Metropolitan Lima and the licence granted to Entel-Peru S.A. to operate one of the sub-bands in the remainder of the country, the other sub-band will be tendered out at national level, so that by the year 2000 the country will also be provided with cellular telephony; and, through agreements among enterprises and with other service operators in other countries, we will have established a roaming system at both national and international level.

c) With regard to broadcasting services

The aim is to continue with the policy of liberalizing these services, as well as to work out a National Frequency Plan, for the ordered development of existing sound and television broadcasting services, and other services on frequencies still available in the provinces.

d) With regard to value added services

The aim is to continue with the policy of liberalizing these services, that is, to ensure that the service continues being free, with its operation subject only to registration with the country's telecommunications authority. A strong development of the services may be expected in the near future, thus providing the benefits of these new and important services to companies, public and private organizations and non governmental and professional associations in general.

e) With regard to rural telecommunications

With the support of the ITU, the aim is to promote the development of integrated rural telecommunications, so that by the beginning of the twenty first century a significant advance will have been achieved in these services, the necessary investments being largely covered with resources from the communities themselves, as well as with investments from third parties and the resources of FITEL.

f) With regard to the international telecommunication network

The aim is to complete, by the beginning of the twenty first century, the projects for interconnecting the national optical fibre network with the optical fibre network of neighbouring countries, so that the American continent will be interconnected by means of a wide-band international telecommunication network transmitting voice, data and video.

Lastly, I would like to thank you for your attention on this momentous occasion and I hope that these comments on the experience gained by the Peruvian telecommunication administration in connection with the worldwide process of privatization and liberalization of telecommunications, will be useful for other Member countries of the Union which are embarking on this process of change in the telecommunication sector.

We believe, Mr. President, that an experience as positive as our own should be brought to the attention of other countries which have opted to liberalize and privatize telecommunications for their development. Finally, on behalf of the Peruvian delegation, I should like to express our very special gratitude for the traditional Japanese hospitality we have received today in Kyoto.

Thank you very much, Mr. President.

ANNEX 16

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF SWEDEN

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am asked to make this general policy statement now as we are not able to attend the Ministerial Meeting on Thursday. Due to the fact that Sweden now only has an expeditionary government - we have had general elections this Sunday and it will take a couple of weeks to constitute a new government.

First I would like to express how pleased I am to be able to participate in this Conference concerning the future role of ITU. This subject is of vital importance in today's increasingly liberalized telecommunications market. I am sure that it is the concern to everyone here today since telecommunications is the key to the future.

We are all aware of the rapid change of the telecommunications environment and what these changes mean for the role of the ITU. The telecommunications environment is moving from a world in which telecommunications services between countries were jointly provided through connecting agreements between national monopolies, to a world in which these services are being offered by individual companies or by groups of companies in a number of countries, often in competition with domestic suppliers. The emergence of the global telecommunications operators reflects a number of profound changes that are taking place in telecommunications today. These forces underlie the trend we see today to globalization, not just in telecommunications, but in many areas of economic and social activity.

Market forces unleashed by the combined effect of technological breakthroughs, the requirements of major business users and policy decisions by governments of some countries have substantially altered the structure of the telecommunications industry. Telecommunications operators have been separated from government administrations in many countries. Product and service monopolies have given way to competition; new players have entered the telecommunications industry at every network level and every service category. Corporate communications systems have become an important segment of the telecommunications industry, a segment in which many significant developments have taken place outside the boundaries of the traditional public network providers.

As a part of this process of structural evolution, the role of government in telecommunications has changed. In many countries governments are no longer operators. In the future, this will be more and more the case. Increasingly, governments will be policy makers and regulators, providing public interest oversight to an industry which is private and competitive.

The ITU has successfully managed to adapt to the main changes that are taking place in today's international telecommunications environment. In spite of this, the process of changing the ITU must go on the continuous force to fully reflect the dramatic changes that have taken place. The Union remains in some respects the preserve of the traditional manufacturers and service providers, with little active participation by new players in the telecommunications industry, or by major users. There is a major need for greater participation by new players and of supporting the involvement of non-governmental participants in the work of the ITU to give them a greater voice in the decision-making process.

The Swedish Government has during the last three years pursued a liberalization policy in several fields, including the telecom market. In order to fulfil the demands from society, the telecommunications system must take full advantage of opportunities for further growth and development. Therefore, our new telecommunications policy focuses on combining competition in all fields of the sector with safeguarding regional balance in Sweden and taking social objectives into consideration.

The Swedish Government considers it important that the political motives for the regulation is separated from operational considerations. This has called for a clear separation between operator and regulator.

All authoritative powers within the former operator Televerket have been transferred to a new administration, the National Post and Telecom Agency. At the same time, Televerket has been turned into a limited company called Telia AB. Although the company is fully state owned it is given the same possibilities and obligations as any private enterprise to operate and compete.

In spite of the fact that there is a clear ambition in Sweden to deregulate as much as possible, a telecom legislation has been considered necessary to facilitate the transfer of the communications sector into a highly competitive and efficient market.

A Telecommunications Act was introduced on 1 July 1993. The purpose of the Act is to provide the Government with a legal framework for telecommunications activities on an open market, so that existing telecommunication policy objectives can be met. A prime objective of the law is to create and promote efficient competition in all areas of telecommunications as an important means of meeting the telecom policy objectives.

The telecommunications law states that licenses are required for certain telecommunications services within a public telecommunications network. Licences should be required only if an activity is of such a scope that it is significant for the creation of efficient telecommunications and competition. A licence may be linked with specific conditions required to achieve telecommunications policy objectives and to promote and maintain efficient competition.

A licence will normally be granted. Applicants will be disqualified only if there is a special reason to believe that the licensing requirements cannot be met.

Licences are required to offer interconnection to other licences at a price that is fair and reasonable in relation to costs.

So, a traditional situation where telecommunications were largely regarded as a natural responsibility of the public sector has changed into a modern structure where competing telecommunications companies pursue business on an open market, subject to regulated conditions to provide equivalent operational opportunities to all operators. Although Telia still has a dominant position, there are now several other operators on the market.

I have listed these reforms to show that the Swedish Parliament and Government have taken their responsibility by organizing this sector in order to cope with the changes of the telecommunications market which have already occurred and the major changes which we believe lie ahead. We firmly believe that we have only seen the beginning of a considerable transformation of the whole sector in the coming years.

As I have described the Swedish policy is to encourage free and fair competition. We have started to deregulate vital areas in the field of communications. Our companies have to compete hard on the domestic market which will promote efficient services to the customers. In this light we will do our best to promote liberalization of the whole global market.

ANNEX 17

Original: Spanish

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF URUGUAY

Many thanks, Mr. Chairman,

The delegation of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay wishes to congratulate the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen on their election, as well as those appointed to direct the work of the Committees. At the same time, we wish this Plenipotentiary Conference every success in its deliberations.

We have already enjoyed the hospitality of the Japanese people and we hope that the cordial welcome received from the Japanese people will be an admirable setting for arriving at the best possible solutions.

Telecommunications have enormous importance for the economic, cultural and social development of peoples. Uruguay, although fairly small and sparsely populated, with an area of 187 000 km² and only three million inhabitants, has a privileged geographical situation, a favourable soil and climate - mild in winter and warm in spring - and a highly active tourist sector. Great importance is given to telecommunications, which have reached a high level, with an index of 17 terminals for 100 inhabitants, and an average nation-wide digitization rate of 66%. The situation of rural areas will be considerably improved in the near future by the installation of fixed cellular telephony throughout the country. As part of this policy for the improvement of telecommunications, the following services, *inter alia*, are offered via the Administration: direct national and international digital lines, VSAT, videoconferencing, teleconferencing, voice-mail, packet-switched data transmission, etc., and, of course, basic fixed and mobile telephony with the corresponding facilities. The "UNISUR" underwater cable will shortly be coming into operation, which will ensure both a quantitative and qualitative improvement in communications.

This brief list is intended merely to underscore the importance which Uruguay has attached to telecommunications as a major factor in development. Our intention is to make communications available to the greatest possible number of people - an intention which extends to all the peoples of the world. In this process, the ITU, fundamentally through the agency of the Telecommunication Development Sector and its regional offices, plays a part of outstanding importance by supplying the knowledge of technological progress and the means of its achievement, training, and ultimately bringing the ITU closer to every country.

This process also involves the regional bodies, such as CITEI within the ambit of the OAS, which are intensively engaged in the improvement of telecommunication systems. Close collaboration with them will make it easier to achieve the most satisfactory possible results.

It is to be hoped that, in a spirit of confraternity, brotherly solidarity and goodwill which should prevail among all men, over and above political convictions, religious beliefs or any other consideration, the ITU will continue to pursue its objectives in the interest of a more intercommunicative, better integrated and less unequal world.

Many thanks, Mr. Chairman.

ANNEX 18

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Mr. Chairman,
Mr. Secretary-General,
Excellencies,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am honoured to have the opportunity to address this distinguished gathering and to be able to express the congratulations of my government on your election to the chairmanship of this first Plenipotentiary Conference since the reorganization of the ITU following the recommendations of the High Level Committee. May I also add my appreciation and thanks to the Administration and people of Japan for their generous hospitality in receiving and hosting us at this Conference.

Mr. Chairman, we are a developing nation; we recognize that economic development is synonymous with communications development. The communications policies of my government are intended to make the most economic and effective use of communications infrastructure and technology to bring telecommunications to the remotest parts of the country in reasonable time at affordable cost. At independence Papua New Guinea has embarked on a difficult and challenging but noble path of decentralization, democratization and humanization as a strategy of liberating our highly diversified people from attitudinal impediments and thus to empower them to become active agents of change and development rather than passive recipients of goods and services. Recognizing diversity and multiethnicity as a potential political problem to national unity we intend to make use of telecommunication to promote justice, peace and prosperity as essential ingredients for national independence. Measures to encourage private sector participation are being addressed. We intend to increase the private sector role in providing telecommunications services progressively.

We recognize the value of the International Telecommunication Union for the harmonious development and operation of communications both nationally and internationally and we continue to stand ready to support the Union as we have done in the past. We believe in the importance of the ITU and wish to see that it exercises its mission with the resources it needs always acting fairly, effectively and decisively. We consider the establishment of the Telecommunications Development Sector to be vital to communications development in developing countries.

We have already stated working closely with the regional head office in Bangkok to make use of the facilities set in place within this sector to assist us with our plans for communications development. In this regard we strongly support the Buenos Aires Action Plan and are happy to note that our proposals for a study into the economic value of the radio-frequency spectrum have been taken on board.

Mr. Chairman, we recognize that the strength of the ITU lies not so much on its Rules and Regulations as on the wisdom and experience of its leaders. Regulations and Rules are essential and need to be applied even-handedly and firmly but it is equally important that Regulations and Rules are not blindly followed but are judiciously applied taking careful account of the circumstances. In our recent experiences we have not been convinced that the Radio Regulations are always applied fairly and with consideration of the many difficulties, technical, economic and even political which a developing country such as ours has to contend with. In the forthcoming elections we will be concerned to ensure that a strong, balanced and sagacious team of leaders are elected. While we support strongly the view that there should be equitable distribution of positions based on geography,

we believe that the application of this criteria must not put at risk the over-riding importance of selecting the best equipped and qualified candidates.

Mr. Chairman, this is an historic Conference in that it will underpin the decisions taken at the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference which gave birth to the Constitution and Convention of the newly structured ITU. Under your guidance I am confident that prudent and appropriate decisions will be taken without the trauma reminiscent of past Conferences. We wish you every success and assure you of our support to bring this Conference to a successful and timely conclusion.

ANNEX 19

Original: Arabic/
English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF SYRIA

Mr. Chairman,
Mr. Tarjanne, Secretary-General of the ITU,
Messrs. Ministers of Communications,
Messrs. Heads of delegations,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to extend to all of you our heartfelt greetings, we say in Arabic "Al Salam Alaikum" which means peace on you.

We are holding our Conference in a period witnessing an increasing tendency of all countries and peoples towards peace and understanding, along with a revolution in the field of telecommunications which supports the march in this direction.

Since we, the delegates to this Conference, are concerned and responsible for providing and developing telecommunications among the peoples in order to find an atmosphere which ensures more understanding among the peoples and bringing them closer to each other, as it helps in developing them economically and socially. Therefore, our responsibility towards the international community is a great and important one because communications among the peoples is a basic need founded since human society came into being.

In our country Syria, we are exerting our utmost efforts in order to develop the Telecommunications Sector, so the number of subscribers will increase three times in the five years 1993-1998.

And now the final stages of a one million telephone line project are being executed, where a great part of them is assigned for the country. Recognizing the need for narrowing the gap between the city and the country, the Syrian Government started the procedures for concluding another 25 000 telephone line project assigned in full for the country.

In addition to that, and based on the importance of telecommunications in strengthening cooperation and bringing peoples closer to each other and aiming at the integration of the international telecommunications link and due to the geographic site of Syria which is considered an important link point between Asia and Europe, we have executed and will execute many projects to improve international and regional telecommunications through satellites (Arabsat, Intelsat and Intersputnik) and surface telecommunications networks, as well as the submarine cables with Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, Turkey and Greece.

So our country begins to play an important role in the Middle East as a central transit country in international telecommunications.

Our increasing ambitions for improving and developing telecommunications in our country and with others were hindered and are still hindered by the atmosphere of tensions and conflicts prevailing on our region for more than (45) years, and this weakened dangerously the development in our country as well as the development in other countries of the region. So the continuous occupation of a part of our lands, and some other Arab lands, makes an obstacle in the way of the peace process. Syria has announced many times its adherence to the international legitimacy and its decisions and will continue the walk in the peace process according to the basis adopted at the Madrid Conference under the auspices of the United States, Russia and the international Community, in order to reach a

just and comprehensive peace which will guarantee the security and stability in our region, a region which is burdened and exhausted by the conflicts and wars, and any agreement to solve the Middle East problems, not in conformity with the international legitimacy and its decisions, which will not restore the occupied lands to their legitimate owners, cannot achieve the aspired just and comprehensive peace. Mr. President Hafez Al Assad confirmed those basics during his meeting with Mr. Clinton, President of the United States, in Geneva on 16 January 1994. This meeting which had great attention from the international community because it laid down a clear base for the comprehensive peace starting points in the region.

The world orientation towards peace and understanding requires more development of telecommunications, specially in the developing countries. And based on this, we call upon the developed telecommunications administrations in the world as well as the financing funds and the bodies and companies working in this field to pay attention to the international cooperation and offer more subsidies and assistance to the developing countries in order to develop their telecommunications and labour powers in this field. Any weakness or defect in telecommunications services in any one of the developing countries will affect one way or another, the counter part in the developed countries. Narrowing the gap between the developed and developing countries in the field of telecommunications is for the benefit of both parts and, consequently, for the benefit of all human beings, and any weak link in the world telecommunications network will cause a defect in our world which had become small and close to each other.

One of the issues to be discussed in our Conference is the insertion of the Arabic language and adopting it in the brochures and documents of the ITU, and this will work and help in expanding the concepts and techniques of telecommunications, also this will help in effective participation and response by a great number of telecommunications workers in 22 Arab countries, Members in the ITU, in addition to a large number of Islamic countries, in all of the ITU activities.

And we hope that all countries and delegations support this issue.

The Syrian Telecommunications Administration has made an application for membership of the ITU Council, having some aims of which, improving and expanding the international cooperation, working for developing telecommunications in Syria as well as in the developing countries and providing all means to make the gap between the developed and the developing countries narrower.

Finally, I would like to thank our friend country, Japan, for its kind hospitality of this Conference, the Japanese telecommunications Administration and the Chairman of the Conference for providing the suitable atmosphere for the delegations, in order to perform their works in a perfect way.

Also, I would like to thank the Secretary-General of the ITU, Mr. Tarjanne, for his efforts exerted to develop the works of the ITU and to increase its efficiency, especially in the field of international cooperation.

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thanks for your listening and understanding of the issues proposed by my friends before and me, these issues which are very important to the international community and to all humanity.

Thanks to all of you.

Ministry of Communications in the
Syrian Arab Republic
Engineer Mohamed Radwan Martini

ANNEX 20

Original: French

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF NIGER

Mr. Chairman,
Ministers,
Mr. Secretary-General of the ITU,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me first of all to convey to you, on behalf of the first Government of the third Republic of Niger and the delegation accompanying me, my most sincere congratulations for your outstanding election to chair this prestigious Conference.

My congratulations are also extended to the Government and people of Japan who have spared no effort to organize this meeting to perfection and ensure that its work runs smoothly. I have no doubt that, when we have finished our work, the International Telecommunication Union will emerge bigger and stronger than ever.

In the face of accelerated technological development, geopolitical changes worldwide and the international economic climate which is particularly difficult for the LDCs, the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference should pave the way for the ITU to adjust its structures and its approaches to international cooperation, in order to reduce the striking imbalances between its different Members, which unfortunately are gradually worsening with each passing day.

The basic path ahead has already been traced through the resolutions and recommendations emanating from earlier meetings held since the 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference in Nice. Here I am referring, *inter alia*, to:

- the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992);
- the various regional telecommunication development conferences;
- the World Standardization, Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Development Conferences (Helsinki, Geneva and Buenos Aires).

There is thus now an urgent need to put into practice all those decisions, which have served to identify the main activities to be undertaken in order to expand and modernize networks during the period up to the year 2000 and even beyond, to usher in the global information infrastructure.

To achieve this aim, more than ever the ITU will have to be given the necessary financial and human resources and place them at the disposal of its least developed Members, so as to accelerate the introduction of the global village which international telecommunications must help to build.

Mr. Chairman,
Ministers,
Distinguished guests,

It is in this particularly difficult context that Niger has embarked on a study with a view to restructuring its posts and telecommunication sector. The restructuring in question is scheduled to begin in 1995, so as to expedite the development of telecommunications, which will in turn drive all the other sectors of the country's economy.

Before concluding, I should like to express the sincere hope that, at the end of this Conference, for which some have already coined the phrase "Kyoto - looking to the future", special emphasis should be placed on the plight of the LDCs, with a view to implementing an appropriate strategy to ensure that telecommunication networks and services are no longer distributed inequitably, not only between the different regions of the world but also within a given region. This may be achieved through a better investment policy and by taking due account of rural areas in any development process.

I particularly call on all the partners involved in development to lend their full support to this noble objective.

Long live international cooperation!

Long live the ITU!

Thank you for your attention.

ANNEX 21

Original: Japanese/
English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF JAPAN

On behalf of the Japanese delegation, the hosts for this Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunications Union, I would like to thank you all for your kind words.

As Minister Oide mentioned at the opening ceremony, it is a great honour for our country to host this ITU Plenipotentiary Conference here in Kyoto during the 1200th anniversary of the city's founding. We hope that all of our preparations will contribute to making the Conference a success.

Global progress toward an information-oriented age supported by rapid progress in technology has only increased the importance and influence of telecommunications in a broad array of economic and social fields. The world has come to realize that telecommunications is an indispensable part of the infrastructure underlying overall social and economic development and enriching individual lives.

As telecommunications continue to grow in both importance and influence, ITU has decided to change, to reorganize itself so as to be better able to cope with the rapidly changing environment. It took the first step at the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference two years ago. ITU's three main functions - the allocation and management of frequencies, the promotion of worldwide standardization, and telecommunications development - have been and will continue to be vital parts of ITU's activities. Now that telecommunications affects so many areas, however, there are many issues that cannot be handled within these three traditional functions as customer needs and services diversify, as systems grow more complex and as the industry becomes more global.

As one example, mobile communications promise widespread availability of services and provide users with access anytime, anywhere and to anybody. However, implementing these services on a global scale will not only entail such technical issues at the allocation of frequencies and promotion of standards, but also require close international coordination with regard to the systems and policies of individual countries before such services can become available throughout the world.

In recent years, many countries have begun to discuss their long-range plans for constructing advanced info-communications networks, or information superhighways, that will serve as components central to infrastructure in the 21st century. Info-communications will not show its true value, however, until and unless the whole world is connected. What we undoubtedly need is not diverging efforts in individual countries, but an internationally coordinated effort to build a global network.

There is currently no forum for resolving such issues - not ITU in its current form, nor any of the other existing international organizations. The organization best equipped to provide such a forum is, of course, the ITU, with its 120-year history, its thorough knowledge of the telecommunications field and its international coordination expertise.

One important piece of unfinished business left over from the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference concerns the active participation of private sector companies in ITU activities. In light of the way that regulatory agencies and enterprises are becoming separated, telecommunications enterprises are being privatized, the free market principle is gaining ground and other major environmental shifts, ITU can only properly cope by opening its doors to private sector participation while not sacrificing its traditional role as a meeting place for government organizations.

It is my fervent hope that through this ITU Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference, ITU will grow even stronger as an organization dedicated to rapid response to environmental changes and evolving user needs.



Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994)

Document No. 95 - Not allocated



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 96-E
22 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Commonwealth of the Bahamas

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

The delegation of the Bahamas proposes this draft resolution on disaster communications. This resolution has the support of the nine ITU Member states of the CTU and of the CTU as a whole. Further, we have developed this proposal after consultation with the delegation of Finland.

Background

The Americas especially the Caribbean region have repeatedly suffered from natural disasters such as hurricanes, volcanic activity and earthquakes which have caused conventional communications to be destroyed or to be inadequate to cope with the demands of coordinating disaster or emergency relief efforts.

The CTU, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), specialized subregional agencies among others have explored ways of overcoming the limitations of and threats to fixed communications in the event of a disaster including the use of mobile communications and mobile satellite communications.

In recent times we have noted:

- 1) that the following administrations, that is to say Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Jamaica, Antigua and Barbados, Belize, the Bahamas and Grenada (who are members of the ITU, CTU and CITELE) as well as the specialized subregional institution CDERA will heartily support the establishment of such a convention;
- 2) that this support was crystallized in a proposal tabled by the Bahamas and Barbados at the World Telecommunications Development Conference (WTDC) convened in Buenos Aires 21-29 March 1994. Which proposal is contained in Document DT/35 of WTDC-94 to which is annexed the draft International Convention on Disaster Communication based (reflecting) the Tampere Declaration of 1991;
- 3) that the WTDC at Buenos Aires adopted Resolution 7 which *inter alia* urged administrations "to take all practicable steps for facilitating the rapid deployment and effective use of telecommunications equipment for disaster relief by reducing and where possible removing regulatory barriers and strengthening transboundary co-operative between states";

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

- 4) the importance of adequate disaster relief communications is reflected in Resolution 5 of the Regional Telecommunication Development Conference convened by the ITU in Acapulco in 1991 which called for a BDT Regional Programme for the Caribbean subregional plan to include "satisfaction of vital communications needs such as disaster preparedness and relief telecommunications";
- 5) the Conference on Disaster Communications convened in Tampere, Finland 20-22 May 1991 which included experts from the ITU, UNDRA (now UNDHA, the UN Department on Humanitarian Affairs), the League of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies as well as WMO, WHO, UNCHR, INMARSAT and other concerned organizations together examined ways of minimizing the impact of disaster, called for the establishment of an international Convention on disaster communications;
- 6) that among the programmes for the BDT plan of action is to develop models and guidelines for the harmonization of national policies regulations and institutional structures "with specific reference to rescue and relief operations".

Action proposed

We therefore propose to build on this resolution by the following:

- 1) That this ensuring proposal builds on Resolution 7 and suggest concrete actions which will be proposed by the above-mentioned Caribbean administrations to the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in Kyoto.
- 2) That the Buenos Aires Declaration states that in paragraph 8 d) "governments should establish appropriate telecommunications policies and regulation structures" and 8 f) "that the ITU has a special role in advising policy makers".
- 3) That Resolution 7 of the WTDC has as its annex the Tampere Declaration on Disaster Communications which recognizes the following:
 - a) that disaster preparedness requires the existence of decentralized means of communications such as but not limited to those provided by mobile and portable satellite systems;
 - b) that the ITU Secretary-General is requested to work closely with the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs (UNDHA) with a view to increasing the Union's involvement in disaster communications as well as;
 - c) urging administrations "to take all practicable steps for facilitating the rapid deployment and effective use of telecommunications equipment for disaster relief by reducing and where possible removing regulatory barriers and strengthening transboundary cooperation between states";
 - d) that conclusion of the Technical Committee on the Impact of Disaster on Modern communities at the UN World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction (WCNDR) in Yokohama held in May 1994 that international disaster mitigation efforts can be improved by removal of all barriers to free movement of mobile satellite devices;
 - e) that all major international agencies whose duties concern the relief of those affected by disasters or emergency have urged all and each administration to adopt telecommunication measures which would ensure rapid deployment of an effective relief operation.

BAH/96/1
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [BAH/1]

Telecommunications for Disaster Mitigation and Disaster Relief Operations

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
noting

- a) the programme of action of the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction (Yokohama, May 1994);
- b) Resolution 7, Disaster communications, of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, March 1994);
- c) the report of the meeting of experts on transborder use of land mobile earth stations (London, October 1991),

recognizing

- a) the importance of telecommunications as part of disaster mitigation, [preparedness and prevention],

considering

- a) that the need for an international convention on disaster communications has been stated repeatedly, in particular in paragraphs 12 and 15 of the Tampere Declaration (as annexed to WTDC Resolution 7);
- b) that telecommunications equipment and services for these tasks are [widely] available,

concerned

that in many cases regulatory barriers (and high cost of services) limit the effective use of these vital elements of disaster mitigation and disaster relief operations,

resolves

to instruct the Secretary-General to include the issues defined in Resolution 7 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference into the agenda of the next competent ITU Conference,

invites

the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs and other [competent] [relevant] institutions to closely collaborate with the ITU towards the implementation of this Resolution,

instructs the Council

to make, within the available resources, the necessary appropriations to enable all [the] Sectors of the Union to contribute effectively to the implementation of this Resolution,

urges Member administrations

- a) to take all practicable steps for the facilitation [and the encouragement] of the effective use of telecommunications for disaster mitigation;
 - b) to facilitate the rapid deployment of telecommunications equipment in disaster relief operations by reducing and, where possible, removing the regulatory barriers, and by strengthening transboundary cooperation [between states];
 - c) to make realistic commitments towards the implementation of this Resolution.
-



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 97-E
22 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

(see Document 3)

I attach hereto, for the information of the Conference, the procedure approved by the sixth Plenary Meeting for the election of the Members of the Council (Annex 1).

I am also attaching (Annex 2) the list of the Members of the Union grouped by Region, which has been updated in accordance with the decision taken at the same sixth Plenary Meeting.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annexes: 2

ANNEX 1

PROCEDURE FOR

THE ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

The following procedure has been approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Kyoto, 1994, for the election of Members of the Union to serve on the Council.

1. The number of Members of the Union to be elected from each of the Regions A, B, C, D and E are as follows:

Region A: 8

Region B: 8

Region C: 5

Region D: 13

Region E: 12

2. The voting shall take place by secret ballot.

3. Proxy votes in accordance with Nos. 335 to 338 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) shall be permitted.

4. Each delegation having the right to vote shall receive a single ballot paper bearing the names, in French alphabetical order, of the Members of the Union which are candidates, grouped into the Regions A, B, C, D and E.

5. Before proceeding to the vote, five tellers, one for each region, shall be designated by the Chairman.

6. Each delegation should indicate on its ballot paper the names of the Members it supports, by means of crosses against the names of a maximum of:

8 Members for Region A

8 Members for Region B

5 Members for Region C

13 Members for Region D

12 Members for Region E

7. Ballot papers bearing respectively for any region more than 8, 8, 5, 13, 12 crosses or any other mark than a cross, will be considered invalid for the region or regions concerned.

8. After the count, a list shall be drawn up by the Secretariat of candidate Members in each region in decreasing order of the number of votes obtained. This list, after verification by the tellers, shall be handed to the Chairman of the Conference.

9. If, for any region, several Members tie for the last seat or seats, a special ballot shall be taken to decide between the candidates.

10. If there is a tie after a special ballot, the Chairman shall draw lots to determine the Member which shall be declared elected.

11. Shall be declared elected to the Council:

the 8 Members which obtained the most votes for Region A

the 8 Members which obtained the most votes for Region B

the 5 Members which obtained the most votes for Region C

the 13 Members which obtained the most votes for Region D

the 12 Members which obtained the most votes for Region E

ANNEX 2

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNION GROUPED BY REGION

(in the french alphabetical order)

Region A - The Americas

(32 countries)

Antigua and Barbuda	Grenada
Argentine Republic	Guatemala (Republic of)
Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)	Guyana
Barbados	Haiti (Republic of)
Belize	Honduras (Republic of)
Bolivia (Republic of)	Jamaica
Brazil (Federative Republic of)	Mexico
Canada	Nicaragua
Chile	Panama (Republic of)
Colombia (Republic of)	Paraguay (Republic of)
Costa Rica	Peru
Cuba	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Dominican Republic	Suriname (Republic of)
El Salvador (Republic of)	Trinidad and Tobago
Ecuador	Uruguay (Eastern Republic of)
United States of America	Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe

(33 countries)

Germany (Federal Republic of)	Italy
Andorra (Principality of)	Latvia (Republic of)
Austria	Liechtenstein (Principality of)
Belgium	Lithuania (Republic of)
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republic of)	Luxembourg
Cyprus (Republic of)	Malta
Vatican City State	Monaco
Croatia (Republic of)	Norway
Denmark	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Spain	Portugal
Estonia (Republic of)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Finland	San Marino (Republic of)
France	Slovenia (Republic of)
Greece	Sweden
Hungary (Republic of)	Switzerland (Confederation of)
Ireland	Turkey
Iceland	

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia
(20 countries)

Albania (Republic of)	Poland (Republic of)
Armenia (Republic of)	Kyrgyz Republic
Azerbaijani Republic	Slovak Republic
Belarus (Republic of)	Czech Republic
Bulgaria (Republic of)	Romania
Georgia (Republic of)	Russian Federation
Kazakhstan (Republic of)	Tajikistan (Republic of)
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Turkmenistan
Moldova (Republic of)	Ukraine
Uzbekistan (Republic of)	Yugoslavia (Federal Republic of *)

*) See Security Council Resolution 757 (1992) and the denomination therein: "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)".

Region D - Africa
(52 countries)

Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of)	Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Angola (People's Republic of)	Malawi
Benin (Republic of)	Mali (Republic of)
Botswana (Republic of)	Morocco (Kingdom of)
Burkina Faso	Mauritius (Republic of)
Burundi (Republic of)	Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
Cameroon (Republic of)	Mozambique (Republic of)
Cape Verde (Republic of)	Namibia (Republic of)
Central African Republic	Niger (Republic of the)
Comoros (Islamic Federal Republic of the)	Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Congo (Republic of the)	Uganda (Republic of)
Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of)	Rwandese Republic
Djibouti (Republic of)	Sao Tome and Principe (Democratic Republic of)
Egypt (Arab Republic of)	Senegal (Republic of)
Eritrea	Sierra Leone
Ethiopia	Somali Democratic Republic
Gabonese Republic	Sudan (Republic of the)
Gambia (Republic of the)	South Africa (Republic of)
Ghana	Swaziland (Kingdom of)
Guinea (Republic of)	Tanzania (United Republic of)
Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)	Chad (Republic of)
Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)	Togolese Republic
Kenya (Republic of)	Tunisia
Lesotho (Kingdom of)	Zaire (Republic of)
Liberia (Republic of)	Zambia (Republic of)
Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Zimbabwe (Republic of)

Region E - Asia and Australasia
(47 countries)

Afghanistan (Islamic State of)	Maldives (Republic of)
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Australia	Mongolia
Bahrain (State of)	Myanmar (Union of)
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	Nauru (Republic of)
Bhutan (Kingdom of)	Nepal
Brunei Darussalam	New Zealand
Cambodia	Oman (Sultanate of)
China (People's Republic of)	Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Korea (Republic of)	Papua New Guinea
United Arab Emirates	Philippines (Republic of the)
Fiji (Republic of)	Qatar (State of)
India (Republic of)	Syrian Arab Republic
Indonesia (Republic of)	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Solomon Islands
Iraq (Republic of)	Western Samoa (Independent State of)
Israel (State of)	Singapore (Republic of)
Japan	Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	Thailand
Kiribati (Republic of)	Tonga (Kingdom of)
Kuwait (State of)	Vanuatu (Republic of)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)
Lebanon	Yemen (Republic of)
Malaysia	



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

**Document 98-E
22 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 8

FIRST SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 6 TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Committee 6 (Staff Matters) has adopted Resolution COM6/1, which it submits to the Editorial Committee for consideration and subsequent transmission to the Plenary Meeting.

S. AL-BASHEER
Chairman of Committee 6

Annex : 1

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

RESOLUTION COM6/1

**Rehabilitation of the Provident Fund of the ITU Staff
Superannuation and Benevolent Funds**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Kyoto, 1994),

considering

the financial situation of the Provident Fund at 31 December 1993,

taking into account

that the support measures hitherto applied have been effective,

aware

that the Provident Fund continues to require support in the form of an annual contribution,

instructs the Council

to monitor carefully in coming years the situation of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, and in particular the Provident Fund, with a view to taking any measures it considers appropriate,

resolves

to reduce the annual contribution from the ordinary budget to the Provident Fund from 250 000 Swiss francs to a maximum of 200 000 Swiss francs and to maintain that contribution at the necessary level until the Fund is able to meet its obligations.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

Corrigendum 2 au
Document 99-F/E/S
27 septembre 1994
Original: anglais

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

COMMISSION 4

**Australie, Bangladesh, Chine, Corée (Rép. de), Inde, Indonésie, République islamique d'Iran,
Malaisie, Mongolie, Nouvelle-Zélande, Pakistan, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, Philippines,
Singapour, Thaïlande, Tonga, Viet Nam**

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**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 au
Document 99-F/E/S
23 septembre 1994
Original: anglais**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

COMMISSION 4

Australie, Chine, Inde, Nouvelle-Zélande, Pakistan

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

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**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 99-E
22 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

Australia, China, India, New Zealand, Pakistan

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

**STRENGTHENING OF RELATIONSHIP WITH REGIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION
ORGANIZATIONS**

APP-92 Resolution 16 instructed the Secretary-General to report to the Council, and the Council in turn to report to this PP-94, on the results of consultations with regional telecommunication organizations concerning the opportunities for cooperation in the joint operation of regional projects and the like.

WTDC-94, in its Resolution 6, pursued this matter, particularly in the context of cooperation in implementing the various facets of the proposed Buenos Aires Action Plan and requested the Secretary-General to consider the thrust of Resolution 6 in reporting against APP-92 Resolution 16.

The co-authors of this paper, members of the Asia Pacific Telecommunity, note from PP-94 Document 53 that, in the event, there will be no reporting available to PP-94 against APP-92 Resolution 16.

The co-authors are concerned that a revised text of the APP-92 Resolution 16, as offered by the Secretary-General in Document 53[SG/A42], should be strengthened, especially as the requirement of the APP-92 Resolution 16 for a report on these issues has not been fulfilled. They propose the attached modified text.

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

AUS/CHN/IND/
NZL/PAK/99/1
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [AUS/CHN/IND/NZL/PAK/1]

**Strengthening of relationships with regional
telecommunication organizations**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

considering

- a) that there is a continued need for the Union to cooperate more closely with regional telecommunication organizations, such as APT, CITEU, PATU, APTC, etc. given the increasing importance of regional organizations concerned with key telecommunications issues;
- b) that the Union and those regional organizations share common purposes, i.e. that the close cooperation can effectively promote the development of regional telecommunication through, *inter alia*, organizational synergy;
- c) that the Convention encourages the participation of regional telecommunication organizations in the Union's activities and provides for their attendance at conferences of the Union as observers;
- d) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994) requested the Secretary-General to consider the thrust of its Resolution 6 in his reporting against Resolution 16 of the APP (Geneva, 1992),

noting

- a) that the Secretary-General's reporting against Resolution 16 of the APP (Geneva, 1992) is not yet available;
- b) that such reporting, when available, should facilitate evaluation by the Council of the Union's own regional presence,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to consult at an early date with regional telecommunication organizations, on cooperation on the basis envisaged in Resolution 16 of the APP Conference (Geneva, 1992) and Resolution 6 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994);
2. to submit a report on the results of the consultation to the Council for consideration at its meeting in 1995 and to report regularly to the Council thereafter,

instructs the Council

to consider the reports submitted and take appropriate measures including arranging dissemination of the reports' findings to interested regional telecommunication organizations.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 100-E
26 September 1994

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

(51 - 100)

No.	Source	Title	Destination
51	SG	Plenipotentiary Conference Budget	C3
52	SG	Implementation of Resolution 64 of the Nice 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference	PL
53	SG	Review of Decisions, Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinions (Nice, 1989 and Geneva, 1992)	PL, C4, C5, C7
54	SG	Contributions by Union Members - Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe	C7
55	SG	Contributions by Union Members - Republic of Iraq	C7
56	SG	Contributions by Union Members - Republic of Chad	C7
57 + Add.1	SG	Telecommunication facilities in the Republic of Cyprus	PL
58	SG	The Buenos Aires Action Plan for the global development of telecommunication	PL, C4
59	SG	Priorities in the implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan	PL, C4
60	SG	Arrears and Special Arrears Accounts	C7
61	INS	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C4
62 + Add.1	.	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
63	SG	Secretariat of the Conference	PL
64	SEN	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL, C4
65	SG	Resolutions adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-94), Buenos Aires, 1994	C4
66	CAN	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C4, C5, C6, C7
67 + Corr.1	IND	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL, C4, C7

* D, BEL, BUL, HRV, DNK, E, FIN, F, GRC, I, NOR, HOL, POL, POR, G, S, SUI.

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No.	Source	Title	Destination
68	ARG	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL, C4, C5, C7
69	SG	The TELECOM 95 programme for development	C4
70	SG	Report on the ITU Regional Presence	PL
71	SG	Increase of class of contribution by Portugal	C7
72	SG	Grouping of ITU Members by regions	PL
73	SG	ITU Reserve Account	C7
74	SG	ITU financial management system	C7
75(Rev.1)**	SG	Rules, procedures and financial arrangements for voluntary contributions and trust funds	C4
76	-	<i>To be published</i>	-
77 + Corr.1	ALG/ARS/EGY/ UAE/JOR/KWT/ LBN/SYR/TUN	Proposal for the work of the Conference	C4
78(Rev.4)	SG	Loss of the right to vote	PL
79	SG	Allocation of documents	-
80	SG	Structure of the Plenipotentiary Conference	-
81	SG	General schedule of the work of the Conference	-
82	SG	Minutes of the Official Opening Ceremony	-
83	PL	Minutes of the first Plenary Meeting	PL
84	SG	Chairmanship of the Conference	-
85	CHN	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C7
86(Rev.1)	Chairman Com. 4	Proposed organization and working methods for Committee 4	C4
87	Chairman Com. 7	Organization of the work of Committee 7	C7
88	SG	Procedures for the election of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors and the members of the Radio Regulations Board	PL
89	Chairman of the Conf.	Deadline for the deposit of candidacies	-
90	POL	Proposals for the composition of the administrative regions	PL
91	SG	Contributions of organizations to the expenses of the Union	C3
92	PL	Minutes of the second Plenary Meeting	PL
93	CAN	Background document regarding draft Resolution CAN/2	C4
94	PL	Minutes of the third Plenary Meeting	PL
95	C4	Note by the Chairman of Committee 4 to the Chairman of Committee 5	C5

** The revised version does not concern the English text.

No.	Source	Title	Destination
96	BAH	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
97	SG	Procedure for the election of the Members of the Council	PL
98	C6	First series of text from Committee 6 to the Editorial Committee	C8
99	***	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C4
100	SG	List of documents (51-100)	-

*** AUS, BGD, CHN, KOR, IND, INS, IRN, MLA, MNG, NZL, PAK, PNG, PHL, SNG, THA, TON, VTN.
