



This electronic version (PDF) was scanned by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Library & Archives Service from an original paper document in the ITU Library & Archives collections.

La présente version électronique (PDF) a été numérisée par le Service de la bibliothèque et des archives de l'Union internationale des télécommunications (UIT) à partir d'un document papier original des collections de ce service.

Esta versión electrónica (PDF) ha sido escaneada por el Servicio de Biblioteca y Archivos de la Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones (UIT) a partir de un documento impreso original de las colecciones del Servicio de Biblioteca y Archivos de la UIT.

(ITU) نتاج تصوير بالمسح الضوئي أجراه قسم المكتبة والمحفوظات في الاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات (PDF) هذه النسخة الإلكترونية نقلاً من وثيقة ورقية أصلية ضمن الوثائق المتوفرة في قسم المكتبة والمحفوظات.

此电子版（PDF 版本）由国际电信联盟（ITU）图书馆和档案室利用存于该处的纸质文件扫描提供。

Настоящий электронный вариант (PDF) был подготовлен в библиотечно-архивной службе Международного союза электросвязи путем сканирования исходного документа в бумажной форме из библиотечно-архивной службы МСЭ.



Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965)

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

- This PDF includes Document No. 101-200
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1-612 and Document DT No. 2-108

COMMITTEE 5

AGENDA

OF THE

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5

(Personnel Questions)

Thursday, 16 September 1965 at 15.00 hours - Room C

Document No.

1. Terms of reference of the Committee
2. Organization of work - appointment of rapporteurs
3. General consideration of the information contained in the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference as regards the evolution of Personnel Questions since the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference
4. Miscellaneous

61, page 13

W.A. WOLVERSON
Chairman of Committee 5



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 102-E

15 September 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 3

AGENDA

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

(Budget Control Committee)

Thursday, 16 September 1965 at 11 a.m. in room C

Document No.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Address by the Chairman | |
| 2. Appointment of rapporteurs | |
| 3. Terms of reference of the Committee | 61 (Rev.) |
| 4. Organization of the work of the Committee | 74 |
| 5. Other business | |

G. SHAKIBNIA

Chairman



COMMITTEE 4

AGENDA

OF THE

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(Convention and General Regulations)

Thursday, 16 September 1965 at 9.30 a.m. - Room A

Document No.

1. Nomination of Reporters

-

2. Allocation of Proposals to the Committee

61(Rev.)(Annex 4)

3. Organization of the work

4. Proposals relating to Article 9 of the
Convention

DT/1 page 9/1)

Clyde James GRIFFITHS
Chairman



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 104-E

15 September 1965

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

Memorandum by the Secretary-General

POSSIBLE ADMISSION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
TO THE CONFERENCE

Since publishing Documents Nos. 66, 71 and 98, a request that a representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity be admitted as observer to the Conference has been received (see Annex).

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex : 1

A N N E X

Montreux, 14 September 1965

From : The African Group of the Plenipotentiary Conference

To : The Chairman of the Conference

Dear Sir,

The African Group of the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference has the honour to ask you to admit the representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) as an observer to the Conference.

This observer will represent the Transport and Communications Committee of the Organization of African Unity.

Yours faithfully,

(signed) M. LASSISSI
Chairman of the African Group

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 105-E

15 September 1965

Original : English/French

PLENARY MEETING

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATIONS OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, THE BYELORUSSIAN
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC AND THE UKRAINIAN
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic deem it necessary to state that the representatives of the Chan Kai Shek regime who are present at the Plenipotentiary Conference and who are alleging to represent China are in reality no more than private persons; they do not and they may not represent China and they are not entitled to take part in the work of the I.T.U. and of its supreme body - the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The sole legitimate representatives of China in the I.T.U. may be those who are designated by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Head of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

A. POUKHALSKY

Head of the Delegation of the Byelorussian S.S.R.

P. AFANASSIEV

Head of the Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R.

G. SINTCHENKO

14 September 1965.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 106-E

15 September 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 2

AGENDA

of the

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 2

(CREDENTIALS)

Thursday 16 September 1965, at 09.30 h.

in Room C

Document No.

1. Nomination of reporter
2. Work to be carried out by the Committee
3. Organization of the work of the Committee
4. Miscellaneous

61 (Rev.)
(page 5)

ENEAS MACHADO DE ASSIS

Chairman

Committee 2



COMMITTEE 7

AGENDA

OF THE

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

Thursday, 16 September 1965, at 4.45 p.m. - Room C

Document No.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Appointment of Rapporteurs | - |
| 2. Terms of reference of the Committee | 61 (Rev.) |
| 3. Organization of the work of the Committee | - |
| 4. Other business | |

TCHOUTA MOUSSA

Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 108-E

15 September 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 8

AGENDA

of the

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Thursday, 16 September 1965 at 3 p.m.

1. Nomination of Reporters
2. Organization of work. Terms of Reference of the Committee
3. Examination of I.T.U. Technical cooperation activities
(Report by the Administrative Council Part II, Section 2.6
Part IV and Annexes 16 to 29)
4. Miscellaneous

Chairman of
COMMITTEE 8



COMMITTEE 9

AGENDA

of the

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Thursday 16 September 1965, at 11.00 h.
in Room A

Document No.

1. Nomination of Reporter
2. Work to be carried out by the Committee 61 (Rev.)
(page 21)
3. Organization of the work of the Committee
4. Miscellaneous

Konstantin COMIĆ
Chairman
Committee 9



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No.110-E

15 September 1965

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

DRAFT RESOLUTION BY THE AFRICAN GROUP CONCERNING THE APARTHEID POLICY
OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT

(submitted by the Delegation of the United Arab Republic
at the 2nd Plenary Meeting)

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., meeting at Montreux
from 14 September to 12 November 1965,

considering

that the racial policy in South Africa perpetuating or accentuating
discrimination constitutes a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter
and the Declaration of Human Rights,

noting

that the Government of the Union of South Africa has paid no
attention to the repeated requests and demands of the United Nations, the
Specialized Agencies and worldwide public opinion and has not accordingly
reconsidered or revised its racial policy,

deploring

the fact that the Government of the Union of South Africa thus
continues to pay no attention to these requests and, furthermore, deliberately
aggravates the racial question by more discriminatory measures and by their
application accompanied by violence and bloodshed,

recalling

the fact that a number of subsidiary organs of the United Nations
and the Specialized Agencies have excluded the Government of South Africa
from their work until such time as it should give up its apartheid policy,

resolves

that the Government of the Union of South Africa shall be excluded
from the Plenipotentiary Conference.



PLENARY MEETING

DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE AFRICAN GROUP CONCERNING
THE TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION

(submitted by the Delegation of the Republic
of Senegal at the second Plenary Meeting)

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., meeting at Montreux
from 14 September to 12 November, 1965,

considering

that the situation in the African territories under Portuguese
administration is a serious danger to peace and security in Africa,

recalling

the declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on
14 December, 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and
peoples, which states: "subjecting peoples to foreign subjugation,
domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of the fundamental human
rights, is contrary to the United Nations Charter and jeopardizes the
cause of peace and world cooperation",

condemns without appeal the colonial policy of the retrograde
Government of Portugal;

asks Portugal, in accordance with the very terms of a resolution
adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its XVIIIth Session, to
apply the following measures :

- a) immediate recognition of the right of the peoples in the
territories under its domination to autodetermination and independence;
- b) immediate cessation of all acts of repression and withdrawal of
all military forces and others at present used for this purpose;
- c) promulgation of an unconditional political amnesty and
establishment of conditions allowing the free functioning of political parties;
- d) negotiation on the basis of recognition of the right to auto-
determination with the real representatives of the national fighting forces
of these territories, so as to transfer power to freely elected political
institutions representative of the peoples of these territories.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 112-E

16 September 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Since publishing Document No. 89, I have been informed that the Republic of Colombia, Italy and the Republic of the Philippines are candidates for election to the Council.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

PLENARY MEETING

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Proposal

Article 1, Composition of the Union, read as follows:

ARTICLE 1

Composition of the Union

- 3 1. The International Telecommunication Union shall comprise
Members and Associate Members.
- 4 2. A Member of the Union shall be:
- a) any country or group of territories listed in Annex 1 upon
signature and ratification of, or accession to, this
Convention, by it or on its behalf;
- 5 b) any country, not listed in Annex 1 which accedes to this
Convention in accordance with Article 18.

Delete the existing provision 6.

Reasons:

The object of the Union is facilitating relations and cooperation between peoples by means of efficient telecommunication services. It is the opinion of the Indonesian Delegation that the Union should be open for all peoples of the world, irrespective of the fact whether or not they are Members of the United Nations Organization.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 114-E(Rev.)

28 September 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The Delegation of the Republic of China deems it necessary to make the record of the Conference clear and complete by pointing out that the derogatory statements against the Republic of China and its Delegation as contained in Document No. 105 of 15 September 1965, and the discourteous remarks made by the delegates from the communist countries in yesterday's Plenary Meetings are totally unworthy and untrue. For that reason, the Chinese Delegation does not condescend to lend dignity to those individuals who are responsible for said statement and said remarks by giving them a verbal reply.

It is deplorable that in spite of the lengthy telegraphic message sent by Mr. Mikoyan and read by the President of the Conference yesterday, in which the Deputy Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R. expressed good wishes for the success of the Conference, the U.S.S.R. and its satellite delegations immediately poured words of poison against the Republic of China and its delegation and created an atmosphere of tension in the Conference hall. One wonders that after all whose words are authentic and sincere - those of Mr. Mikoyan or those of the U.S.S.R. and its satellite delegates? Doubtless all those who advocate the admission of the Peking regime to the I.T.U. or to any other international organization are not for the true interests of those organs, but for the expansion of international communism. By the same token those who spoke yesterday disrespectfully against our President Chiang Kai-shek did so because of the fact that he is a most dedicated warrior to defend humanity in the face of the curse and scourge of international communism.

For the benefit of those naive wanderers at the crossroads, blindly supporting the entry of the Peking regime to any international organization, attention is invited to a news report published in the European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune of 15 September 1965, captioned "Peking Assails India, Calls Thant U.S. Political Broker", as follows : "Communist China today said 'India has committed undisguised aggression against Pakistan' and accused the United Nations of 'doing all it can to help the Indian reactionaries'. Peking's official 'People's Daily' said the United States was behind U.N. Secretary-General U Thant's peace mission to India and Pakistan. Mr. Thant is 'merely acting as Washington's political

broker', the paper charged. The attack, carried by the New China News Agency said : 'The United Nations is again playing an extremely disgraceful role in the massive armed aggression launched by India against Pakistan.'

Let all delegates to the I.T.U. Conference, as well as U Thant, ponder over the significance of this fact of life - that you may lend your support to the Peking communist regime today and yet you may be stabbed in the back tomorrow.

(Signed): Dr. SHEN YI

Head of the Delegation
of the Republic of China
to the I.T.U. Conference

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Corrigendum to
Document No. 114-E
20 September 1965

PLENARY MEETING

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Paragraph 2, 3rd line

"the Deputy Prime Minister of" should be replaced
by "the President of".

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 114-E
16 September 1965
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The Delegation of the Republic of China deems it necessary to make the record of the Conference clear and complete by pointing out that the derogatory statements against the Republic of China and its Delegation as contained in Document No. 105 of 15 September 1965, and the discourteous remarks made by the delegates from the communist countries in yesterday's Plenary Meetings are totally unworthy and untrue. For that reason, the Chinese Delegation does not condescend to lend dignity to those individuals who are responsible for said statement and said remarks by giving them a verbal reply.

It is deplorable that in spite of the telegraphic message sent by Mr. Mikoyan and read by the President of the Conference yesterday, in which the Deputy Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R. expressed good wishes for the success of the Conference, the U.S.S.R. and its satellite delegations immediately poured words of poison against the Republic of China and its Delegation and created an atmosphere of tension in the Conference hall. One wonders that after all whose words are authentic and sincere - those of Mr. Mikoyan or those of the U.S.S.R. and its satellite delegates? Doubtless all those who advocate the admission of the Peking regime to the I.T.U. or to any other international organization are not for the true interests of those organizations, but for the expansion of international communism. By the same token those who spoke yesterday disrespectfully against our President Chiang Kai-shek did so because of the fact that he is a most dedicated warrior to defend humanity in the face of the curse and scourge of international communism.

For the benefit of those naive wanderers at the crossroads, blindly supporting the entry of the Peking regime to any international organization, let me read a news report published in the European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune of 15 September 1965, captioned "Peking Assails India. Calls Thant U.S. 'Political Broker'", as follows : "Communist China today said 'India has committed undisguised aggression against Pakistan' and accused the United Nations of 'doing all it can to help the Indian reactionaries'." Peking's official 'People's Daily' said the United States was behind U.N. Secretary-General U Thant's peace mission to India and Pakistan. Mr. Thant is 'merely acting as Washington's political broker',

the paper charged. The attack, carried by the New China News Agency said :
The United Nations is again playing an extremely disgraceful role in the
massive armed aggression launched by India against Pakistan.

Let all delegates to the I.T.U. Conference, as well as U Thant,
ponder over the significance of this fact of life - that you may lend your
support to the Peking communist regime today and you may be stabbed from
the back tomorrow.

(Signed): Dr. SHEN YI

Head of the Delegation
of the Republic of China
to the I.T.U. Conference

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 115-E
16 September 1965
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

AGENDA

of the

THIRD PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 17 September 1965 at 09.30 hours

Document No.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Draft Resolution submitted by the African Group concerning the territories under Portuguese administration. | 111 |
| 2. Draft Resolution submitted by the African Group concerning the apartheid policy of the South African Government. | 110 |
| 3. Possible admission of international organizations to the Conference. | 66
71
98
104 |
| 4. Possible admission of the press. | - |
| 5. Miscellaneous. | |

G.A. WETTSTEIN
Chairman of the Conference



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 116-E (Rev.1)
24 September 1965
Original: English

HEADS OF DELEGATION

MINUTES

OF THE

MEETING OF THE HEADS OF DELEGATIONS

Tuesday, 14 September, 1965, at 4 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. G.A. WETTSTEIN (Swiss Confederation)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Opening of the meeting | - |
| 2. Preparation of the agenda for the 1st Plenary Meeting | 79, 2, 81
82, 61 (Rev.) |
| 3. Admission of the Press | |



The following countries were represented :

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of Burma; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Federal Republic of Cameroon; Canada; Central African Republic; Ceylon; Chile; China; Republic of Cyprus; Vatican City State; Republic of Colombia; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville); Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Republic of the Ivory Coast; Cuba; Republic of Dahomey; Denmark; Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Gabon Republic; Ghana; Guatemala; Republic of Guinea; Republic of Upper Volta; Hungarian People's Republic; Republic of India; Republic of Indonesia; Iran; Republic of Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; State of Israel; Italy; Jamaica; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kenya; State of Kuwait; Republic of Liberia; Kingdom of Libya; Principality of Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Malaysia; Malawi; Malagasy Republic; Republic of Mali; Malta; Kingdom of Morocco; Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Mexico; Mongolian People's Republic; Republic of the Niger; Federation of Nigeria; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Panama; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Spanish Provinces of Africa; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Somali Republic; Rhodesia; Socialist Republic of Roumania; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Republic of Rwanda; Republic of Senegal; Sierra Leone; Republic of the Sudan; Republic of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; United Republic of Tanzania; Republic of the Chad; Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible; Thailand; Togolese Republic; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Oriental Republic of Uruguay; Republic of Venezuela; Republic of Zambia.

United Nations :

Mr. Norman G. LUKER

International Telecommunication Union :

Mr. Gerald C. GROSS, Secretary-General

1. Opening of the Meeting

The Chairman pointed out that, under Rule 2 of Chapter 9 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, the Chairman of the meeting of Heads of Delegations was to be appointed by the inviting Government. He announced that the Federal Council of Switzerland had appointed him to the post and that, in accepting so important a mission, he had assured his Government that he would devote himself entirely to the task it had done him the honour to entrust to him.

The Meeting's primary concern was to prepare the agenda for the first plenary meeting to be held the following day.

2. Preparation of the Agenda for the 1st Plenary Meeting (Documents Nos. 79, 2, 81, 82, 61(Rev.).)

2.1 Election of the Chairman of the Conference

The Secretary-General drew attention to paragraph 3(1) of the Rule cited by the Chairman, which read as follows : "At the first meeting of the Plenary Assembly, the Chairman of the Conference shall be elected; generally, he will be someone appointed by the inviting government". He had received Mr. Wettstein's nomination in due form from the Swiss Government and suggested that the meeting should ratify the nomination by acclamation.

The Meeting agreed by acclamation to recommend the election of Mr. Wettstein of Switzerland as Chairman of the Conference.

The Chairman thanked the meeting for the honour it had done him in recommending his election as Chairman of the Conference. If the Plenary Meeting approved the proposal, he would do everything in his power to fulfill the trust placed in him.

2.2 Election of the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference

The Chairman observed that, although only two Vice-Chairmen had been elected at earlier Conferences, there had been evidence of a wish to ensure as wide a geographical distribution as possible. He therefore suggested that five Vice-Chairmen, representing the geographical regions, should be elected; if the Chairman could not preside over the Plenary Meeting, the Secretary-General would convene the Steering Committee, which would decide on the Vice-Chairman who would take his place.

It was agreed to so recommend to the Plenary Meeting.

The Chairman said that some delegations would find it difficult to work without the presence of their Head if he was appointed Vice-Chairman. He therefore suggested that the Vice-Chairmen should remain in their seats instead of taking places on the rostrum.

It was so agreed.

The Chairman suggested the appointment of the following Vice-Chairmen :

Region A - Ambassador HOLMES (United States of America)

Region B - Dr. STERKY (Sweden)

Region C - Mr. POUKHALSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Region D - Mr. EL BARDAI (United Arab Republic)

Region E - Mr. HATAKEYAMA (Japan)

The meeting agreed by acclamation to recommend the election of the five Vice-Chairmen proposed by the Chairman.

The Chairman requested that, if the Plenary Conference elected him as Chairman, Mr. Rüttschi, who dealt with international problems in the Swiss Administration and was a Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Council, should act as his assistant.

It was so agreed.

2.3 Steps taken to convene the Conference

The Chairman drew attention to Document No. 79 and suggested that it should be discussed at the first Plenary Meeting.

It was so agreed.

2.4 Agenda of the Conference and Committee Structure

The Secretary-General said that Document No. 2 had been distributed well in advance of the Conference and that it had elicited some suggestions to the effect that the number of Committees might be reduced to facilitate the work of small delegations. So far as the Secretariat was concerned, no material difficulties should arise in servicing ten Committees, and inconvenience to small delegations could be eliminated by not holding more than two meetings of the main Committees simultaneously. He would therefore suggest that the Conference should work on the basis of the Committee structure proposed in Document No. 2.

The Delegate of Brazil considered that, although in principle no meetings should be held on Saturdays or Sundays, the possibility of holding such meetings should be provided for.

The Delegate of Pakistan asked for some clarification of the scope of the work of Committees 4 and 9. Since the organization of the Union was the subject of the Convention and General Regulations, it might be worth considering the amalgamation of the two Committees.

The Secretary-General agreed that there might appear to be some overlapping between the work of the two Committees, but pointed out that the basic distinction between them was that Committee 4 would be concerned with parts of the Convention relating to the actual structure of the Union, while Committee 9 would deal with all other organizational matters. If duplication became evident, the question of amalgamation might be brought before the Steering Committee.

The Delegate of Belgium suggested that Committees 7 and 8 might be amalgamated, since they dealt with closely related questions.

The Secretary-General observed that the question of technical cooperation had of late been given so much attention in the Union, in view of the increasing number of requests from developing countries, that it had been thought advisable to assign the subject to a special committee, particularly since the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R. handled the matter separately. Since it was proposed not to hold more than two meetings of the main Committees at the same time, delegations should have no trouble in sending members to attend meetings. Moreover, possible candidates for the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of the ten Committees had been considered very carefully in advance, with due regard to geographical distribution, and that judicious balance might be upset by decisions to amalgamate Committees. Perhaps the Steering Committee could take the final decision on the matter.

The Delegate of Colombia said that although his Government thought that a reduction in the number of Committees would be desirable, it was prepared to abide by the proposals of the Secretariat.

The Delegate of Belgium considered that the Plenary Meeting itself should decide the highly important question of amalgamation certain Committees. The matter should not be left to the Steering Committee.

The Delegate of Guinea agreed that the fundamental question of the reduction of the number of Committees should be dealt with by the Plenary Meeting. So far as the substance of the question was concerned, the developing countries were particularly interested in the work of Committee 8 and did not wish it to assume secondary importance through amalgamation with Committee 7.

The Delegates of Upper Volta, Indonesia, Liberia and Cuba endorsed those remarks.

The Delegate of the Philippines said that the Meeting should avoid shelving its responsibilities by deferring important matters to the Steering Committee or the Plenary Meeting. The question of committee structure should be decided upon forthwith, particularly since the matter had been the subject of considerable deliberation by the Secretariat. His delegation believed that the proposed structure was perfectly satisfactory.

The Secretary-General agreed with the previous speaker that the meeting should decide on its recommendations to the Plenary Meeting. It should be borne in mind that the proposed committee structure was identical with that used at the previous Conference, with the sole exception of the addition of a committee on technical cooperation. In any case, even small delegations should not find it too difficult to attend two committee meetings at a time.

The Delegate of Belgium said he had in no way wished to minimize the importance of technical cooperation, but had made his suggestion with the idea that the work of Committee 7 might be, so to speak, related to that of Committee 8. He would not, however, press his proposal.

The Chairman suggested that the discussion of the item should be resumed in the Plenary Meeting.

It was so agreed.

2.5 Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of Committees

The Chairman said that a provisional list of candidates for the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of the Committees had been prepared giving due consideration to geographical distribution and to the competence of the persons concerned in the respective fields. The list read as follows:

Committee 2 - Credentials Committee	Chairman : Brazil Vice-Chairman : Bulgaria Vice-Chairman : Kenya
Committee 3 - Finance Control Committee	Chairman : Iran Vice-Chairman : Colombia Vice-Chairman : Norway
Committee 4 - Organization of the Union	Chairman : Australia Vice-Chairman : Poland Vice-Chairman : Senegal
Committee 5 - Personnel questions	Chairman : United Kingdom Vice-Chairman : Czechoslovakia Vice-Chairman : Philippines
Committee 6 - Finances of the Union	Chairman : Morocco Vice-Chairman : F.R. of Germany Vice-Chairman : Saudi Arabia
Committee 7 - Relations with the U.N., the Specialized Agencies and other international organizations	Chairman : Cameroon Vice-Chairman : Uruguay Vice-Chairman : Roumania

Committee 8 - Technical Cooperation	Chairman : Mexico
	Vice-Chairman : Zambia
	Vice-Chairman : Afghanistan
Committee 9 - Convention and General Regulations	Chairman : Yugoslavia
	Vice-Chairman : Canada
	Vice-Chairman : Netherlands
Committee 10 - Editorial Committee	Chairman : France
	Vice-Chairman : Spain
	Vice-Chairman : New Zealand

The provisional list was approved for recommendation to the Plenary Meeting.

2.6 Constitution of the Secretariat of the Conference

The Secretary-General drew attention to Document No. 82, in which Mr. Stead was proposed as the Secretary of the Conference, to be assisted by Mr. Winter-Jensen. The other Secretariat members listed in the document were all very experienced and able; he recommended the approval of the list of members of the Conference Secretariat.

The list of nominees for the Conference Secretariat was approved.

2.7 Allocation of proposals to Committees

The Chairman suggested that Item 7 of the draft agenda should be considered by the Plenary Meeting, which would have the necessary documents before it.

It was so agreed.

2.8 Programme of forthcoming meetings

The Chairman said that the Steering Committee would meet on Thursdays to draw up the programme for the following week. Meanwhile, it was proposed to hold two Plenary Meetings each on Wednesday, 15 September, and Friday, 17 September, leaving Thursday, 16 September, for the Committees to organize their work.

That programme was approved.

2.9 Working hours

The Chairman suggested that the hours for morning meetings should be 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and for afternoon meetings, 3.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

It was agreed.

3. Admission of the Press

The Chairman said that the Meeting should settle the question whether the Press should be admitted to Plenary Meetings. It had been suggested that the Press could be informed periodically of the deliberations of the Conference through joint communiqués of the Public Relations Officers of the Union and the Swiss Administration. He drew attention to Rule 25 of the Rules of Procedure of Conferences, under which official releases to the Press about work of the Conference should be issued only as authorized by the Chairman or a Vice-Chairman of the Conference. He believed that such a procedure would suffice for adequate information of the Press; if members of the Press were admitted to meetings, it would be difficult to avoid the presence of other observers.

The Secretary-General said that the public had been admitted to meetings at earlier conferences, but that attendance had been small owing to the technical nature of discussions. Nevertheless, the impression of open agreements openly arrived at had been maintained. It might be wise to start out with the idea of the Conference as a public forum, and then to take decisions on holding closed sessions as the need arose.

The Delegate of Brazil considered that a Conference dealing with telecommunications should be open to the Press without any restrictions.

The Delegate of the Philippines observed that the mere issue of Press releases would not be enough, for the Press might lose interest in matters on which it was inadequately informed. Perhaps releases might be supplemented by Press conferences, held on Mondays for the programme of the coming week and on Fridays for the results of the Conference's deliberations.

The Delegate of Ghana thought that meetings should be open to the Press, but that the Conference should reserve the right to exclude the Press when necessary. It was desirable to publicize the Conference as widely as possible.

The Delegate of Cuba considered that the Press should have free access to all Plenary meetings of the Conference. Committees which did not wish to admit the Press could exclude them.

The Delegate of Pakistan also believed that the Conference should be open to the Press, but earlier experience had shown that the Press had quickly lost interest in the proceedings, and it would thus be desirable to arrange for suitable Press releases by the Public Relations Officers at appropriate intervals.

At the Atlantic City Conference in 1947, a daily publication called the "Morning Electron" had been most useful in its reporting of deliberations so as to interest the public at large.

The Secretary-General said that the daily journal to which the previous speaker had referred had also been published during the 1959 Conference and would be issued daily during the Montreux Conference.

The Delegate of Zambia considered that the Press should be admitted to Plenary meetings, if not to meetings of Committees.

The Delegate of Tanzania agreed that the Press should be given free access to Plenary meetings. Press releases and communiqués tended to be so condensed that they were given very little newspaper space. Moreover, if the Press were allowed to attend meetings, they would be better able to convey the proceedings of the Conference to the public; if their access to meetings were restricted, they would tend to obtain a unilateral view of certain discussions.

The Delegate of France said he wished to make two remarks on the subject. In the first place, if the Press were allowed to attend Plenary meetings, it would be difficult to refuse admission to observers from various bodies, such as trade union and political organizations. Secondly, there seemed to be some confusion between information and publicity; the Conference was concerned with telecommunication, or the transmission and dissemination of information, and not with publicity seeking. It was relatively unimportant how much interest the Press attached to the technical work of the Conference, but a dividing line should be drawn between technical information and the political aspects of the discussions.

The Delegate of Colombia said he could not agree that admitting the Press to Plenary meetings would make it difficult to exclude other observers. Moreover, it should be perfectly obvious that the presence of the Press at a telecommunications conference was required for information, not for publicity; it was invidious to assume that publicity was being sought for any political matters that might be raised.

The Chairman suggested that the discussion be resumed at the Plenary meeting.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 5.35 p.m.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

G.A. WETTSTEIN
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 116-E
17 September 1965
Original: English

HEADS OF DELEGATION

MINUTES

OF THE

MEETING OF THE HEADS OF DELEGATIONS

Tuesday, 14 September, 1965, at 4 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. G.A. WETTSTEIN (Swiss Confederation)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Opening of the meeting | - |
| 2. Preparation of the agenda for the 1st Plenary Meeting | 79, 2, 81
82, 61 (Rev.) |
| 3. Admission of the Press | |
-

The following countries were represented :

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of Burma; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Federal Republic of Cameroon; Canada; Central African Republic; Ceylon; Chile; China; Republic of Cyprus; Vatican City State; Republic of Colombia; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville); Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Republic of the Ivory Coast; Cuba; Republic of Dahomey; Denmark; Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Gabon Republic; Ghana; Guatemala; Republic of Guinea; Republic of Upper Volta; Hungarian People's Republic; Republic of India; Republic of Indonesia; Iran; Republic of Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; State of Israel; Italy; Jamaica; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kenya; State of Kuwait; Republic of Liberia; Kingdom of Libya; Principality of Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Malaysia; Malawi; Malagasy Republic; Republic of Mali; Malta; Kingdom of Morocco; Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Mexico; Mongolian People's Republic; Republic of the Niger; Federation of Nigeria; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Panama; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Spanish Provinces of Africa; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Somali Republic; Rhodesia; Socialist Republic of Roumania; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Republic of Rwanda; Republic of Senegal; Sierra Leone; Republic of the Sudan; Republic of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; United Republic of Tanzania; Republic of the Chad; Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible; Thailand; Togolese Republic; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Oriental Republic of Uruguay; Republic of Venezuela; Republic of Zambia.

United Nations :

Mr. Norman G. LUKER

International Telecommunication Union :

Mr. Gerald C. GROSS, Secretary-General

1. Opening of the Meeting

The Chairman pointed out that, under Rule 2 of Chapter 9 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, the Chairman of the meeting of Heads of Delegations was to be appointed by the inviting Government. He announced that the Federal Council of Switzerland had appointed him to the post and that, in accepting so important a mission, he had assured his Government that he would devote himself entirely to the task it had done him the honour to entrust to him.

The Meeting's primary concern was to prepare the agenda for the first plenary meeting to be held the following day.

2. Preparation of the Agenda for the 1st Plenary Meeting (Documents Nos. 79, 2, 81, 82, 61(Rev.).)

2.1 Election of the Chairman of the Conference

The Secretary-General drew attention to paragraph 3(1) of the Rule cited by the Chairman, which read as follows : "At the first meeting of the Plenary Assembly, the Chairman of the Conference shall be elected; generally, he will be someone appointed by the inviting government". He had received Mr. Wettstein's nomination in due form from the Swiss Government and suggested that the meeting should ratify the nomination by acclamation.

The Meeting agreed by acclamation to recommend the election of Mr. Wettstein of Switzerland as Chairman of the Conference.

The Chairman thanked the meeting for the honour it had done him in recommending his election as Chairman of the Conference. If the Plenary Meeting approved the proposal, he would do everything in his power to fulfill the trust placed in him.

2.2 Election of the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference

The Chairman observed that, although only two Vice-Chairmen had been elected at earlier Conferences, there had been evidence of a wish to ensure as wide a geographical distribution as possible. He therefore suggested that five Vice-Chairmen, representing the geographical regions, should be elected; if the Chairman could not preside over the Plenary Meeting, the Secretary-General would convene the Steering Committee, which would decide on the Vice-Chairman who would take his place.

It was agreed to so recommend to the Plenary Meeting.

The Chairman said that some delegations would find it difficult to work without the presence of their Head if he was appointed Vice-Chairman. He therefore suggested that the Vice-Chairmen should remain in their seats instead of taking places on the rostrum.

It was so agreed.

The Chairman suggested the appointment of the following Vice-Chairmen :

Region A - Ambassador HOLMES (United States of America)

Region B - Dr. STERKY (Sweden)

Region C - Mr. POUKHALSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Region D - Mr. EL BARDAI (United Arab Republic)

Region E - Mr. HATAKEYAMA (Japan)

The meeting agreed by acclamation to recommend the election of the five Vice-Chairmen proposed by the Chairman.

The Chairman requested that, if the Plenary Conference elected him as Chairman, Mr. Rüttschi, who dealt with international problems in the Swiss Administration and was a Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Council, should act as his assistant.

It was so agreed.

2.3 Steps taken to convene the Conference

The Chairman drew attention to Document No. 79 and suggested that it should be discussed at the first Plenary Meeting.

It was so agreed.

2.4 Agenda of the Conference and Committee Structure

The Secretary-General said that Document No. 2 had been distributed well in advance of the Conference and that it had elicited some suggestions to the effect that the number of Committees might be reduced to facilitate the work of small delegations. So far as the Secretariat was concerned, no material difficulties should arise in servicing ten Committees, and inconvenience to small delegations could be eliminated by not holding more than two meetings of the main Committees simultaneously. He would therefore suggest that the Conference should work on the basis of the Committee structure proposed in Document No. 2.

The Delegate of Brazil considered that, although in principle no meetings should be held on Saturdays or Sundays, the possibility of holding such meetings should be provided for.

The Delegate of Pakistan asked for some clarification of the scope of the work of Committees 4 and 9. Since the organization of the Union was the subject of the Convention and General Regulations, it might be worth considering the amalgamation of the two Committees.

The Secretary-General agreed that there might appear to be some overlapping between the work of the two Committees, but pointed out that the basic distinction between them was that Committee 4 would be concerned with parts of the Convention relating to the actual structure of the Union, while Committee 9 would deal with all other organizational matters. If duplication became evident, the question of amalgamation might be brought before the Steering Committee.

The Delegate of Belgium suggested that Committees 7 and 8 might be amalgamated, since they dealt with closely related questions.

The Secretary-General observed that the question of technical cooperation had of late been given so much attention in the Union, in view of the increasing number of requests from developing countries, that it had been thought advisable to assign the subject to a special committee, particularly since the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R. handled the matter separately. Since it was proposed not to hold more than two meetings of the main Committees at the same time, delegations should have no trouble in sending members to attend meetings. Moreover, possible candidates for the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of the ten Committees had been considered very carefully in advance, with due regard to geographical distribution, and that judicious balance might be upset by decisions to amalgamate Committees. Perhaps the Steering Committee could take the final decision on the matter.

The Delegate of Colombia said that although his Government thought that a reduction in the number of Committees would be desirable, it was prepared to abide by the proposals of the Secretariat.

The Delegate of Belgium considered that the Plenary Meeting itself should decide the highly important question of amalgamation certain Committees. The matter should not be left to the Steering Committee.

The Delegate of Guinea agreed that the fundamental question of the reduction of the number of Committees should be dealt with by the Plenary Meeting. So far as the substance of the question was concerned, the developing countries were particularly interested in the work of Committee 8 and did not wish it to assume secondary importance through amalgamation with Committee 7.

The Delegates of Upper Volta, Indonesia, Liberia and Cuba endorsed those remarks.

The Delegate of the Philippines said that the Meeting should avoid shelving its responsibilities by deferring important matters to the Steering Committee or the Plenary Meeting. The question of committee structure should be decided upon forthwith, particularly since the matter had been the subject of considerable deliberation by the Secretariat. His delegation believed that the proposed structure was perfectly satisfactory.

The Secretary-General agreed with the previous speaker that the meeting should decide on its recommendations to the Plenary Meeting. It should be borne in mind that the proposed committee structure was identical with that used at the previous Conference, with the sole exception of the addition of a committee on technical cooperation. In any case, even small delegations should not find it too difficult to attend two committee meetings at a time.

The Delegate of Belgium said he had in no way wished to minimize the importance of technical cooperation, but had made his suggestion with the idea that the work of Committee 7 might be, so to speak, related to that of Committee 8. He would not, however, press his proposal.

The Chairman suggested that the discussion of the item should be resumed in the Plenary Meeting.

It was so agreed.

2.5 Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of Committees

The Chairman said that a provisional list of candidates for the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of the Committees had been prepared giving due consideration to geographical distribution and to the competence of the persons concerned in the respective fields. The list read as follows:

Committee 2 - Credentials Committee	Chairman : Brazil
	Vice-Chairman : Bulgaria
	Vice-Chairman : Kenya
Committee 3 - Finance Control Committee	Chairman : Iran
	Vice-Chairman : Colombia
	Vice-Chairman : Norway
Committee 4 - Organization of the Union	Chairman : Australia
	Vice-Chairman : Poland
	Vice-Chairman : Senegal
Committee 5 - Personnel questions	Chairman : United Kingdom
	Vice-Chairman : Czechoslovakia
	Vice-Chairman : Philippines
Committee 6 - Finances of the Union	Chairman : Morocco
	Vice-Chairman : F.R. of Germany
	Vice-Chairman : Saudi Arabia
Committee 7 - Relations with the U.N., the Specialized Agencies and other international organizations	Chairman : Cameroon
	Vice-Chairman : Uruguay
	Vice-Chairman : Roumania

Committee 8 - Technical Cooperation	Chairman : Mexico Vice-Chairman : Zambia Vice-Chairman : Afghanistan
Committee 9 - Convention and General Regulations	Chairman : Yugoslavia Vice-Chairman : Canada Vice-Chairman : Netherlands
Committee 10 - Editorial Committee	Chairman : France Vice-Chairman : Spain Vice-Chairman : New Zealand

The provisional list was approved for recommendation to the Plenary Meeting.

2.6 Constitution of the Secretariat of the Conference

The Secretary-General drew attention to Document No. 82, in which Mr. Stead was proposed as the Secretary of the Conference, to be assisted by Mr. Winter-Jensen. The other Secretariat members listed in the document were all very experienced and able; he recommended the approval of the list of members of the Conference Secretariat.

The list of nominees for the Conference Secretariat was approved.

2.7 Allocation of proposals to Committees

The Chairman suggested that Item 7 of the draft agenda should be considered by the Plenary Meeting, which would have the necessary documents before it.

It was so agreed.

2.8 Programme of forthcoming meetings

The Chairman said that the Steering Committee would meet on Thursdays to draw up the programme for the following week. Meanwhile, it was proposed to hold two Plenary Meetings each on Wednesday, 15 September, and Friday, 17 September, leaving Thursday, 16 September, for the Committees to organize their work.

That programme was approved.

2.9 Working hours

The Chairman suggested that the hours for morning meetings should be 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and for afternoon meetings, 3.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

It was agreed.

3. Admission of the Press

The Chairman said that the Meeting should settle the question whether the Press should be admitted to Plenary Meetings. It had been suggested that the Press could be informed periodically of the deliberations of the Conference through joint communiqués of the Public Relations Officers of the Union and the Swiss Administration. He drew attention to Rule 25 of the Rules of Procedure of Conferences, under which official releases to the Press about work of the Conference should be issued only as authorized by the Chairman or a Vice-Chairman of the Conference. He believed that such a procedure would suffice for adequate information of the Press; if members of the Press were admitted to meetings, it would be difficult to avoid the presence of other observers.

The Secretary-General said that the public had been admitted to meetings at earlier conferences, but that attendance had been small owing to the technical nature of discussions. Nevertheless, the impression of open agreements openly arrived at had been maintained. It might be wise to start out with the idea of the Conference as a public forum, and then to take decisions on holding closed sessions as the need arose.

The Delegate of Brazil considered that a Conference dealing with telecommunications should be open to the Press without any restrictions.

The Delegate of the Philippines observed that the mere issue of Press releases would not be enough, for the Press might lose interest in matters on which it was inadequately informed. Perhaps releases might be supplemented by Press conferences, held on Mondays for the programme of the coming week and on Fridays for the results of the Conference's deliberations.

The Delegate of Ghana thought that meetings should be open to the Press, but that the Conference should reserve the right to exclude the Press when necessary. It was desirable to publicize the Conference as widely as possible.

The Delegate of Cuba considered that the Press should have free access to all Plenary meetings of the Conference. Committees which did not wish to admit the Press could exclude them.

The Delegate of Pakistan also believed that the Conference should be open to the Press, particularly in the light of earlier experience, which had shown that the Press had quickly lost interest in the proceedings.

At the Atlantic City Conference in 1947, a daily publication called the "Morning Electron" had been most useful in its reporting of deliberations so as to interest the public at large. The Public Relations Officers' press releases should cover that aspect also.

The Secretary-General said that the daily journal to which the previous speaker had referred had also been published during the 1959 Conference and would be issued daily during the Montreux Conference.

The Delegate of Zambia considered that the Press should be admitted to Plenary meetings, if not to meetings of Committees.

The Delegate of Tanzania agreed that the Press should be given free access to Plenary meetings. Press releases and communiqués tended to be so condensed that they were given very little newspaper space. Moreover, if the Press were allowed to attend meetings, they would be better able to convey the proceedings of the Conference to the public; if their access to meetings were restricted, they would tend to obtain a unilateral view of certain discussions.

The Delegate of France said he wished to make two remarks on the subject. In the first place, if the Press were allowed to attend Plenary meetings, it would be difficult to refuse admission to observers from various bodies, such as trade union and political organizations. Secondly, there seemed to be some confusion between information and publicity; the Conference was concerned with telecommunication, or the transmission and dissemination of information, and not with publicity seeking. It was relatively unimportant how much interest the Press attached to the technical work of the Conference, but a dividing line should be drawn between technical information and the political aspects of the discussions.

The Delegate of Colombia said he could not agree that admitting the Press to Plenary meetings would make it difficult to exclude other observers. Moreover, it should be perfectly obvious that the presence of the Press at a telecommunications conference was required for information, not for publicity; it was invidious to assume that publicity was being sought for any political matters that might be raised.

The Chairman suggested that the discussion be resumed at the Plenary meeting.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 5.35 p.m.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

G.A. WETTSTEIN
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 117-E
17 September 1965
Original: English

COMMITTEE 4

AGENDA

OF THE

SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4 (Organization of the Union)

Monday, 20 September 1965 at 9.30 h. - Room A

Document No.

1. Proposals relating to Article 9
of the Convention

DT/1 (page 9/1
through 9/117/01)

2. Proposals relating to Article 5
of the Convention

DT/1 (page 5/1
through 5/31/01)
DT/3

Clyde James GRIFFITHS
Chairman



PLENARY MEETING

M E X I C O

Proposed amendments to the Convention

Ref.

Article 4

MEX/118(1)

Add (after number 24) :

24 bis Develop its regular programme of technical assistance with regard to those aspects not covered by the United Nations programmes or as a reinforcement of them

Reasons :

To establish the present limited practice and expand it to cover deficiencies. (See Document No. 95).

MEX/118(2)

Article 5

Amend as follows (Numbers 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33) :

The organization of the Union shall be as follows :

1. The Plenipotentiary Conference, which is the supreme organ of the Union.
2. Administrative Conferences.
3. The Council.
4. The International Frequency Registration Board.
5. The International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.).
6. The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.) and
7. The General Secretariat with its Regional Offices and Directorates of : Radio, Telegraphy, Telephony and Technical Cooperation.



Ref.

Reasons :

MEX/118(2)
(cont.)

a) "Council" instead of "Administrative Council" because the word "Administrative" often leads to error, even in the Council itself, giving the impression that it deals solely with administrative matters whereas in reality it also deals with legal and technical points (radio, electronic calculations, technical seminars etc.).

b) To supplement the organs dependent on the General Secretariat in accordance with the reorganization and expansion proposed in Document No. 92.

MEX/118(3)

Article 6

Amend as follows :

40 g) Elect the Secretary-General and fix the date of his taking office.

Reasons :

For consistency with the proposed reorganization, when the Secretary-General will be assisted by two Deputy Secretaries elected by the Council (see Document No. 92).

MEX/118(4)

Article 7

Amend as follows :

54 (2) In addition, the ordinary Administrative Radio Conference shall issue instructions to the International Frequency Registration Board and review its activities.

Reasons :

Consistency with the Mexican proposal (Document No. 92) that the Council should elect the members of the Board.

Ref.

Delete

MEX/118(5)

55 b)

Reasons :

Included in previous proposal.

MEX/118(6)

Article 9

Replace the present text by the following :

112 (1) Shall elect the Deputy Secretary for Administrative Affairs, the Deputy Secretary for Technical Affairs and the members of the International Frequency Registration Board.

In that connection :

a) Each such official shall hold the post for three years and shall be re-eligible.

b) The elections shall be so arranged that they do not all take place in the same years.

Reasons :

The duties of the Deputy Secretaries shall be limited to the organizing and supervision of the internal work of the Union under the general guidance of Council directives. Hence this seems the best way of electing the officials in question, to ensure that they implement the directives issued at their annual meetings and those of the Chairman between consecutive meetings.

The Director of Technical Cooperation will moreover carry out certain external duties, to be strictly planned and controlled by the Council. This is the reason why he should be elected by the Council.

- Ref. Article 10
- MEX/118(7) Insert in No. 118:
1. The organization of the General Secretariat shall be as follows:
 - a) The Deputy Secretariat for Administrative Affairs, with jurisdiction over all departments dealing with general matters, finance, personnel etc.;
 - b) The Deputy Secretariat for Technical Affairs, with jurisdiction over all departments dealing with technical matters, except the International Frequency Registration Board.
 2. The organization of the Deputy Secretariat for Technical Affairs shall be as follows:
 - a) The Directorship of Radiocommunications, the holder of which shall be elected by the Plenary Assembly of the International Radio Consultative Committee at alternative meetings.
 - b) The Directorship of Telegraphs and Telephones, the holder of which shall be elected by the Plenary Assembly of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee at alternative meetings.

Reasons:

In accordance with the proposed new structure, the concentration of all the services of the Union in Directorships calls for two high officials who are fully capable of and responsible for coordinating the work of the two major spheres of activity: administrative and technical.

MEX/118(8) Delete: 118 1.(1)

Reasons:

Because it is already included in the prevision addition.

Ref.

Amend as follows:

MEX/118(9)

119 (2) The Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretaries shall take up their duties on the dates determined at the time of their election. The Secretary-General shall normally remain in office until the date determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference and the Deputy Secretaries until the date indicated by the Council.

Reasons:

Consistency with the proposed new structure (See Document No. 92).

MEX/118(10)

Article 10 - No. 120

Amend as follows:

120 1.(3) The Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Plenipotentiary Conference and, between meetings of the Plenipotentiary Conference, to the Council, for all duties entrusted to the General Secretariat and for the administrative and financial services, and also for the Union's public relations.

MEX/118(11)

Add:

120 bis The two Deputy Secretaries shall be responsible to the Secretary-General for the technical services and for the administrative and financial services of the Union when they come under their jurisdiction, and directly to the Council.

Reasons:

Consistency with the proposed new structure (see Mexican proposal in Document No. 92).

MEX/118(12)

Add:

The Director of Technical Cooperation shall be responsible to the Secretary-General and directly to the Deputy Secretaries on matters which come under their respective jurisdiction.

Ref.

Reasons:

MEX/118(12)
(contd.)

To define the responsibilities of each official, in accordance with the proposed new structure (Mexican proposal in Document No. 92). In particular, to make it clear that the two Deputy Secretaries have jurisdiction over the work of the Director of Technical Cooperation.

MEX/118(13)

Amend:

121 (4) If the post of Secretary-General falls vacant, the Deputy Secretary for Administrative Affairs shall discharge the duties of the Secretary-General.

Reasons:

Because of the more general nature of his duties, the Deputy Secretary for Administrative Affairs is considered to be better fitted to discharge the duties of the Secretary-General.

MEX/118(14)

Amend:

122 2.a) Coordinate the activities of the various organs of the Union through a Coordination Committee presided over by him and composed of the two Deputy Secretaries, the Directors and the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board. The function of the Coordination Committee shall be of an advisory nature and the coordination shall apply to legal and administrative ...

Reasons:

Consistency with the new structure proposed by Mexico (Document No. 92) and to make it clear that the Coordination Committee acts in an advisory capacity, which is the present practice although not specifically stated in the Convention.

Ref.Article 10

MEX/118(15)

Add:

146 ter Shall be responsible for a Legal Section which will advise him on legal matters connected with Union affairs and on the interpretation and implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the Regulations.

Reasons:

Consistency with the Mexican proposal (Document No. 92) and obviate the present need to seek the advice of private legal experts on special cases.

MEX/118(16)

Add at the end of the Secretary-General's duties:

- 148 bis
1. The two Deputy Secretaries shall be responsible for any duties specifically assigned to them by the Secretary-General, and for the following:
 2. The Deputy Secretary for Administrative Affairs:
(Insert here the duties set out in Nos. 126, 127, 143 and 144)
 3. The Deputy Secretary for Technical Affairs:
(Insert here the duties set out in Nos. 130 and 141)

Reasons:

To make clear the duties of each of the two Deputy Secretaries, in accordance with the Mexican proposal (Document No. 92), in which specific tasks and responsibilities are assigned to them.

MEX/118(17)

Article 11 (Officials and staff of the Union)Amend:

- 149
1. The Secretary General, the Deputy Secretaries and the Directors shall all be nationals of different countries, Members of the Union.

Ref.

Reasons:

MEX/118(17)
(contd.)

To maintain the spirit of the existing provision in the proposed new structure (Mexican proposal in Document No. 92).

MEX/118(18)

Amend:

150 In the performance of their duties, the officials and staff of the Union shall neither ...

Reasons:

To maintain the spirit of the provision in a simplified form, eliminating certain redundancies, since there is no need to mention specific officials when they are referred to in general terms in the same paragraph.

MEX/118(19)

Chapter 17

Amend:

697 1.(1) The Radio Director and the Telegraph and Telephone Director shall coordinate the work of the Plenary Assemblies of the International Radio Consultative Committee and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, respectively, and shall be responsible for their organization within the framework of their relevant duties and responsibilities.

Reasons:

To bring into line with the Mexican proposal (Document No.92) that the Directors should have greater powers and jurisdiction.

Ref.

MEX/118(20)

Amend:

699 1.(3) The Directors shall be assisted by a specialized secretariat which shall work under his direction for the organization of the work of the respective Committee and shall also:

- a) Carry out studies and work recommended by the Administrative Conferences, Study Groups, etc., which, by their nature or presentation, do not entirely fall within the province of a Study Group.
- b) Compile technical information which will be of special use to administrations, on account of its interest and universality.
- c) Make tests of certain types of equipment that may be requested by administrations when they do not feel that they can be entrusted to private laboratories of other administrations or private companies.

Reasons:

- a) To endorse the present practice by which the specialized secretariats of the Committees have been given special work of great usefulness, such as Antenna Diagrams, and to extend this practice to give all countries the use of their laboratories and installations.
 - b) To provide better channelling of the technical assistance aspect as mentioned in Recommendation No. 2 of the existing Convention.
-

PLENARY MEETING

M E X I C O

I.T.U. Contributory Shares

Comments

Article 15 (Finances of the Union)

The importance of Member's contributions to the financial life of the Union has led the Mexican Administration to lay the following comments before the Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration:

- a) The scale of financial contributions by the Members of the Union was established under circumstances which have now changed. The economic situation of countries and the relative development of their communications, it cannot be denied, are determining dynamic factors.
- b) Voluntary choice of one of the 14 classes of contributory shares does not always represent the most adequate participation of a country in the expenses of the Union; it gives the impression that some countries are paying more, or less, than they should do in view of their economic status or telecommunication development, which in many cases go hand in hand.
- c) The choice of the contributory class of a country could be based on a better criterion, either an economic one relative to each Member, or corresponding to realities more directly related to telecommunications, with the object of rationalizing the financial contribution of each Member and making it more equitable.
- d) The spirit of international cooperation which guides the Union should also take the form of a desire to make the obligations entailed by keeping up the Union less burdensome and more easy of accomplishment, in the light of the real possibilities of all its Members.

For these reasons, the Mexican Delegation would like to show, as an example, what would be the position as regards Members' contributions, if we take into account (1) the principles in force in the United Nations for establishing the scale of shares in its expenses, (2) the possibility of basing contributions on the number of telephones in operation in each country. There are other possible criteria that are not shown in the document, e.g., the number of frequency-hours registered by the Union for each country. It would



be interesting if the I.F.R.B. could give this figure to the Plenipotentiary Conference, because it might show to some extent what use is being made of the Union's services by each country in the important field of frequency registration.

The Mexican Administration does not wish at present to judge whether the former criteria were the most adequate or the only possible ones, but it cannot be denied that they are references as regards the relative economic capacity of the country, the development of its telephone communications or the grade of service they receive from the I.T.U.

Explanation and comments on the comparative table of contributions
to the expenses of the I.T.U.

1. The first three columns:

Country

Number of contributory units

Contribution to the 1966 budget, are taken from I.T.U. Notification No. 967, Geneva, 16 July 1965, under the heading "Contributory shares to the expenses of the Union in 1966...".

2. The column "Contributions as per the United Nations system" was obtained in the following way:

a) The amount of the contribution to the I.T.U. on the basis of the 1966 unit was considered for those countries which are Members of both the I.T.U. and the United Nations and whose contribution to the latter is thus known. This amounts to 16.117,000 Swiss francs, corresponding to 454 units, which constitutes roughly 82% of the total of 555½ units, equivalent to 19.720,250 Swiss francs.

b) Since the contribution of its Members to the United Nations is based on percentages, these are merely applied to the sum of 16.117,000 for the I.T.U., thus giving the fourth column, which takes no account of fractions of Swiss francs.

3. The last column "Contributions as based on the number of telephones per country" was obtained as follows:

a) The amount of the contribution to the I.T.U., on the basis of the 1966 unit, was considered for those countries Members of the Union whose data on the number of telephones was easily obtainable. This amount was 17.608,000 Swiss francs, corresponding to 496 units and constitutes roughly 90% of the total of 555½ units.

- b) The contribution that, in such a case, countries would have to make to the Union was obtained, for each telephone set in service, as the relation between 17.608,000 Swiss francs and 168.165,673 telephones, the total number of sets possessed by the countries mentioned under a). Worked out into centimes, this contribution would be 10 Swiss centimes per telephone. This figure was applied to the number of telephones in each country, and so we get the last column.

4. A minute check of the figures in the table should be made so as to avoid possible errors. The figures might be slightly changed by the addition of some missing data, such as percentage contributions of countries Members of the I.T.U. but not of the United Nations and the numbers of telephone sets they possess. However, such changes would be slight compared with the overall picture given in the table.

A N N E X

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EXPENSES OF THE UNION

Basis: Unit for 1966 (1)

MEMBERS	Number of units	Contributions to the 1966 budget (2)	Contributions as per U.N. system (3)	Contributions as based on number of telephones (4)
Afghanistan	$\frac{1}{2}$	17,750	8,058	920
Albania (People's Rep. of)	$\frac{1}{2}$	17,750	6,446	600
Algeria (Dem. and Pop. Rep. of)	3	106,500		15,947
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	1	35,500	11,281	2,650
Argentine Republic	15	532,500	162,781	142,500
Australia (Commonwealth of)	20	710,000	267,542	252,252
Austria	1	35,500	72,526	86,627
Belgium	4	142,000	193,404	137,084
Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1	35,500		
Burma (Union of)	3	106,500		
Bolivia	3	106,500	6,446	1,950
Brazil	25	887,500	166,005	120,756
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	1	35,500	32,234	22,540
Burundi (Kingdom of)	$\frac{1}{2}$	17,750		230
Cambodia (Kingdom of)	1	35,500	6,446	387
Cameroon (Fed. Republic of)	1	35,500	6,446	408
Canada	18	639,000	502,850	666,400
Central African Republic	$\frac{1}{2}$	17,750	6,446	230
Ceylon	1	35,500	14,505	4,100
Chile	3	106,500	41,904	23,504
China	15	532,500	736,546	13,252
Cyprus (Republic of)	$\frac{1}{2}$	17,750		2,482
Vatican City State	$\frac{1}{2}$	17,750		
Colombia (Republic of)	3	106,500	41,904	37,221
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	1	35,500	11,281	3,000
Congo (Republic of the) (Brazzaville)	$\frac{1}{2}$	17,750	6,446	718
Korea (Republic of)	1	35,500		17,076
Costa Rica	3	106,500	6,446	2,040
Ivory Coast (Republic of the)	1	35,500	6,446	1,240

See notes on page 8.

MEMBERS	Number of Units	Contributions to the 1966 budget (2)	Contributions as per U.N. system (3)	Contributions as based on number of telephones (4)
Cuba	1	35,500	35,457	22,374
Dahomey (Republic of)	1/2	17,750	6,446	312
Denmark	5	177,500	93,478	124,795
Dominican Republic	3	106,500	8,058	2,751
El Salvador (Republic of)	3	106,500	6,446	2,060
Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Tele- communication Agency	5	177,500		
Ecuador	1	35,500	9,670	4,408
Spain	3	106,500	138,606	228,346
United States of America	30	1,065,000	5,160,663	8,416,700
Ethiopia	1	35,500	8,058	1,786
Finland	3	106,500	59,632	72,878
France	30	1,065,000	957,349	533,637
Gabon Republic	1/2	17,750	6,446	281
Ghana	1	35,500	14,505	3,074
Greece	1	35,500	37,069	35,637
Guatemala	1	35,500	8,058	2,000
Guinea (Republic of)	1	35,500	6,446	420
Haiti (Republic of)	1	35,500	6,446	440
Upper Volta (Republic of)	1	35,500	6,446	190
Honduras (Republic of)	2	71,000	6,446	926
Hungarian People's Republic	1	35,500	90,255	50,519
India (Republic of)	20	710,000	327,175	68,428
Indonesia (Republic of)	5	177,500	72,526	14,909
Iran	1	35,500	32,234	16,000
Iraq (Republic of)	1	35,500	14,505	5,983
Ireland	3	106,500	22,563	19,255
Iceland	1/2	17,750	6,446	4,793
Israel (State of)	1	35,500	24,175	18,535
Italy	8	284,000	361,020	505,694
Jamaica	1	35,500		4,304
Japan	25	887,500	365,855	1,068,249
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	1/2	17,750	6,446	2,500
Kenya	1/2	17,750		4,770
Kuwait (State of)	1	35,500		1,840
Laos (Kingdom of)	1/2	17,750	6,446	103
Lebanon	1/2	17,750	8,058	9,500
Liberia (Republic of)	3	106,500	6,446	280
Libya (Kingdom of)	1/2	17,750	6,446	1,212

See notes on page 8.

MEMBERS	Number of units	Contributions to the 1966 budget (2)	Contributions as per U.N. system (3)	Contributions as based on number of telephones (4)
Liechtenstein (Principality of)	1/2	17,750		571
Luxembourg	1/2	17,750	8,058	6,789
Malaysia	4	142,000	25,952	18,379
Malawi	1/2	17,750		653
Malagasy Republic	1	35,500	6,446	1,763
Mali (Republic of)	1	35,500	6,446	401
Malta	1/2	17,750		2,083
Marocco (Kingdom of)	1	35,500	22,563	14,133
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	1/2	17,750		80
Mexico	8	284,000	119,265	65,978
Monaco	1/2	17,750		1,060
Mongolian People's Republic	1/2	17,750		1,223
Nepal	1/2	17,750	6,446	150
Nicaragua	1	35,500	6,446	1,390
Niger (Republic of the)	1	35,500	6,446	170
Nigeria (Federation of)	2	71,000	33,845	5,865
Norway	5	177,500	72,526	83,822
New Zealand	5	177,500	66,079	90,195
Uganda	1/2	17,750		1,613
Pakistan	15	532,500	67,691	10,733
Panama	3	106,500	6,446	3,908
Paraguay	1	35,500	6,446	1,293
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	10	355,000	162,781	202,325
Peru	2	71,000	16,117	12,632
Philippines (Republic of the)	1	35,500	64,468	14,666
Poland (People's Republic of)	3	106,500	206,297	108,868
Portugal	8	284,000	25,787	48,517
Spanish Provinces in Africa	1	35,500		
Portuguese Oversea Provinces	8	284,000		
Syrian Arab Republic	1	35,500		6,771
United Arab Republic	5	177,500	48,351	26,440
Federal Republic of Germany	20	710,000		759,957
Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia	1	35,500	61,224	33,040
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	3	106,500		
Somali Republic	1	35,500	6,446	250
Rhodesia	1	35,500		9,199
Roumanian People's Republic	1	35,500	51,574	37,670

See notes on page 8

MEMBERS	Number of units	Contributions to the 1966 budget (2)	Contributions as per U.N. system (3)	Contributions as based on number of telephones (4)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30	1,065,000	1,221,668	934,500
Rwanda (Republic of)	1/2	17,750		71
Senegal (Republic of the)	1	35,500	8,058	2,425
Sierra Leone	1/2	17,750		550
Sudan (Republic of the)	1	35,500	11,281	3,274
South Africa (Republic of) and Territory of South-West Africa	8	284,000	85,420	106,961
Sweden	10	355,000	209,521	322,269
Switzerland (Confederation)	10	355,000		199,795
Tanzania (United Republic of)	1/2	17,750		2,076
Chad (Republic of the)	1/2	17,750	6,446	247
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	5	177,500	188,568	129,876
Territories of the United States of America	25	887,500		
Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible	1	35,500		
Thailand	3	106,500	25,787	5,521
Togolese Republic	1/2	17,750	6,446	261
Trinidad and Tobago	-			
Tunisia	1	35,500	8,058	3,184
Turkey	5	177,500		28,645
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	30	1,065,000	2,412,714	650,200
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	1	35,500	17,728	16,946
Venezuela (Republic of)	5	177,500	83,808	24,226
Viet-Nam (Republic of)	1	35,500		1,930
Yemen	1	35,500	6,446	90
<u>Associate Member</u>				
Zambia (Republic of)	1/2	17,750		2,900
Total	555			

- (1) Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965.
- (2) Notification No. 967, Geneva, 16 July 1965. Contributory shares to the expenses of the Union in 1966 ... General Secretariat I.T.U.
- (3) General Assembly - 16th Session. Resolutions approved on the basis of the reports of the 5th Committee, 1961 (XVI). Scale of shares in the expenses of the United Nations (financial years 1962, 1963 and 1964) page 55 of the Spanish text.
- (4) The World's Telephones, 1964. American Telephone and Telegraph Company. New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

PLENARY MEETING

M E X I C O

Proposal relating
to Article 13

Ref.

Article 13 - No. 183

MEX/120(1)

This number to read as follows:

- 183 b) Any recognized private operating agency which, with the approval of the Member or Associate Member which has recognized it, expresses a desire to participate in the work of these Committees.

However it may not act on behalf of the Member or Associate Member which has recognized it unless that Member or Associate Member informs the Consultative Committee concerned in each particular case that it is authorized to do so.

Reasons:

The purpose of this proposal is to avoid the possibility of confusion between the opinion or position of an Administration and that which is solely the opinion or position of a private operating agency. It will also solve the possible problem of the representation of an absent Administration, if there is more than one private operating agency from the same country. The matters dealt with at C.C.I. Plenary Assemblies may occasionally have political implications. It is therefore obvious that decisions on such matters are the sole competence of Administrations or of their representatives duly authorized to that end, and it is advisable for the fact that they are so authorized to be specifically stated at each session.



PLENARY MEETING

M E X I C O

Regional Offices

RESOLUTION

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

Considering

- a) that closer coordination of certain activities of the Union is necessary with countries of the various regions of the world with common problems;
- b) that such coordination at a regional level will give better practical results if it is carried out within the region itself at a point suitably chosen by the countries concerned;
- c) that it is advisable to have greater cooperation and programming of I.T.U. regional activities with those of other regional organizations interested in telecommunication;
- d) that the accomplishment of the purposes of the I.T.U., referred to in Article 4, and especially paragraph d), of the Geneva Convention, 1959, repeatedly depends on the solution of specific, concrete regional problems;
- e) Resolution No. 5 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959, and
- f) Resolution No. 2 of the Plan Committee for Latin America, Bogota, 1963, on the setting up of an I.T.U. Regional Office,

resolves

- 1. to approve the setting up of I.T.U. Regional Offices within the organization of the General Secretariat;
- 2. to recommend to the Administrative Council a study of the duties and responsibilities attributable to each Regional Office, whenever necessary, in accordance with regional requirements, taking care that such duties and responsibilities do not overlap with, but constitute a valid contribution to those of the seat of the Union, giving the action required for authorizing and operating such offices.



3. Instructs the Secretary-General to take into account the requirements of the countries in the regions concerned, to negotiate agreements for establishing the Offices, making the appropriate administrative and financial arrangements, always in the light of the possibilities of cooperation that can be offered by Members in this connection.

Reasons

1. The aim of this proposal is for the International Telecommunication Union, after prior agreement with the nations and organizations concerned, to be able to set up regional offices to foster the development of telecommunications, particularly in the less evolved areas, activities mainly involving the implementation of plans.

2. The coordination of regional efforts in technical assistance matters should be one of the activities of the regional offices because there are aspects which are not dealt with within the established limits of the technical assistance at present provided by the Union.

3. Resolution No. 2 of the Second Meeting of the Plan Sub-Committee for Latin America, Bogotá, 1963:

"CREATION OF AN I.T.U. REGIONAL OFFICE

The IInd Meeting of the Plan Sub-Committee for Latin America:

In view of

Document No. 3082/CA18-S and Resolution No. 529 of the I.T.U. Council, referring to the Union's technical assistance, extended by regional experts, and

Considering

1. that there are some technical aspects which particularly affect the Administrations of the Latin American Governments;

2. that these aspects were not taken into consideration within the limits established in the above-mentioned document, such as:

- a) advisory service for obtaining the financing of projects for the expansion of telecommunications networks;
- b) advisory service for the administrative organization of the operation of the said services;

- c) the setting up of an order of priority of telecommunications projects within national and regional development;
- d) the training of personnel for the maintenance for the said systems;
- e) a coordinating Group has been created which is responsible for maintaining the continuity of the proposals of the Sub-Committee of the Plan for Latin America, and to see that the resolutions and recommendations adopted during this meeting are carried out;

Resolves

to request the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union to take steps, in accordance with that contained in the agreement, to obtain the necessary funds and the required assistance from the specialized agencies of the United Nations for the proper implementation of these objectives. This request is for the purpose of creating a Regional Office of the I.T.U. in Latin America to assume the responsibility for the matters specifically mentioned above as well as for those falling within the scope of the Union's general objectives.

Therefore, the Secretary-General is given the responsibility for preparing all of the pertinent documentation so that it may be opportunely presented to the next Administrative Council Meeting of the Union together with the results which have been obtained from the steps taken with the said entities."

4. The tasks assigned to the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) created by the Second Annual meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at ministerial level by Resolution 9-M/63 of the Organization of American States whose aims include development and co-ordination under the following headings:

- 1. Space communications
- 2. Educational broadcasting and television
- 3. Rural telephony
- 4. Maritime telecommunications
- 5. Aeronautical telecommunications
- 6. Meteorological telecommunications
- 7. Inter-American telecommunication network
- 8. Financing, technical administration and staff training.

Coordination through the I.T.U. regional offices would help to avoid the overlapping of work with organizations such as that mentioned above and would give a regional importance within the world-wide framework to the cooperation which should be a characteristic of the I.T.U.

5. The Mexican Delegation has given Latin America as an example, but it is well aware that similar factors may exist in other regions and the scope of this resolution is thus general and can cover the specific requirements of any region in the world.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 122-E

17 September 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Since publishing Documents Nos. 89 and 112, I have been informed that Spain, Ethiopia and the Republic of Venezuela are candidates for election to the Council.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 123-E(Rev.)

20 September, 1965

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

STRUCTURE OF THE COMMITTEES
AT THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MONTREUX, 1965

COMMITTEE 1 - Steering Committee

Chairman : Mr. G.A. WETTSTEIN (Switzerland)
Vice-Chairmen : Mr. J.C. HOLMES (United States of America)
Dr. Håkan STERKY (Sweden)
Mr. Anatolii POUKHALSKY (U.S.S.R.)
Mr. A. EL-BARDAI (United Arab Republic)
Mr. Ichiro HATAKEYAMA (Japan)

COMMITTEE 2 - Credentials Committee

Chairman : Mr. Eneas MACHADO de ASSIS (Brazil)
Vice-Chairmen : Mr. Eli HABWE (Kenya)
Mr. MAKARSKI (People's Republic of Bulgaria)
Rapporteur : Mr. José RUIZ DE ASSIN y MUSSO (Spain)

COMMITTEE 3 - Budget Control Committee

Chairman : Mr. G. SHAKIBNIA (Iran)
Vice-Chairmen : Mr. S. QUIJANO-CABALLERO (Colombia)
Mr. Leif LARSEN (Norway)
Rapporteur : Mr. J.P. VEATCH (United States of America)

COMMITTEE 4 - Committee for the Organization of the Union

Chairman : Mr. Clyde James GRIFFITHS (Commonwealth of Australia)
Vice Chairmen : Mr. Henryk BACZKO (People's Republic of Poland)
Mr. Ibrahim N'DIAYE (Republic of Senegal)
Rapporteurs : Mr. Aymond TRITTEN (Switzerland)
Mr. Frederick H. HOWARTH (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)



COMMITTEE 5 - Staff Committee

Chairman : Mr. W.A. WOLVERSON (United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland)

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. Stanislav HOUBEK (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic)
Mr. V.A. PACIS (Republic of the Philippines)

Rapporteur : Miss J.M. TURNER (United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland)

COMMITTEE 6 - I.T.U. Finance Committee

Chairman : Mr. Mohammed BEN ABDELLAH (Kingdom of Morocco)

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. Ahmed ZAIDAN (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)
Mr. J. PRESSLER (Federal Republic of Germany)

Rapporteurs : Mr. Y BOZEC (France)
Miss J.M. BLEACH (United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland)

COMMITTEE 7 - Committee on Relations with the United Nations, the Specialized
Agencies and other international organizations

Chairman : Mr. TCHOUTA MOUSSA (Federal Republic of Cameroon)

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. Antoine Lozano CONEJERO (Argentine Republic)
Mr. Marin GRIGORE (Roumanian Socialist Republic)

Rapporteurs : Mr. Gaston ANNEVIEUX (French Oversea Territories)
Mr. J.A. BEESLY (Canada)

COMMITTEE 8 - Technical Cooperation Committee

Chairman : Mr. J. Lazaro BARAJAS GUTIERREZ (Mexico)

Vice Chairmen : Mr. A.H. WALDRAM (Republic of Zambia)
Mr. A.M. GRAN (Afghanistan)

Rapporteurs : Mr. MONNAT (Switzerland)
Mr. H.E. WEPPLER (United States of America)
Mr. J. GALVAN TALLEDOS (Mexico)

COMMITTEE 9 - Committee on the Convention and General Regulations

Chairman : Mr. Konstantin ČOMIĆ (Federal Socialist Republic
of Yugoslavia)

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. W.J. WILSON (Canada)
Mr. T. PERRY (Kingdom of the Netherlands)

Rapporteurs : Mr. Y. LASSAY (France)
Mr. V.A. HAFFNER (Nigeria)

COMMITTEE 10 - Editorial Committee

Chairman : Mr. Gustave TERRAS (France)

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. A.W. BROCKWAY (New Zealand)
Mr. José GARRIDO y MORENO (Spain)

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 123-E

17 September, 1965

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

STRUCTURE OF THE COMMITTEES AT THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE MONTREUX, 1965

COMMITTEE 1 - Steering Committee

Chairman : Mr. G.A. WETTSTEIN (Switzerland)
Vice-Chairmen : Mr. J.C. HOLMES (United States of America)
Dr. Håkan STERKY (Sweden)
Mr. Anatolii POUKHALSKY (U.S.S.R.)
Mr. A. EL-BARDAI (United Arab Republic)
Mr. Ynichi KOHRI (Japan)

COMMITTEE 2 - Credentials Committee

Chairman : Mr. Eneas MACHADO de ASSIS (Brazil)
Vice-Chairmen : Mr. Eli HABWE (Kenya)
Mr. MAKARSKI (People's Republic of Bulgaria)
Rapporteur : Mr. José RUIZ DE ASSIN y MUSSO (Spain)

COMMITTEE 3 - Budget Control Committee

Chairman : Mr. G. SHAKIBNIA (Iran)
Vice-Chairmen : Mr. S. QUIJANO-CABALLERO (Colombia)
Mr. Leif LARSEN (Norway)
Rapporteur : Mr. J.P. VEATCH (United States of America)

COMMITTEE 4 - Committee for the Organization of the Union

Chairman : Mr. Clyde James GRIFFITHS (Commonwealth of Australia)
Vice Chairmen : Mr. Henryk BACZKO (People's Republic of Poland)
Mr. Ibrahim N'DIAYE (Republic of Senegal)
Rapporteurs : Mr. Aymond TRITTEN (Switzerland)
Mr. Frederick H. HOWARTH (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

COMMITTEE 5 - Staff Committee

Chairman : Mr. W.A. WOLVERSON (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. Stanislav HOUDEK (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic)
Mr. V.A. PACIS (Republic of the Philippines)

Rapporteur : Miss J.M. TURNER (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

COMMITTEE 6 - I.T.U. Finance Committee

Chairman : Mr. Mohammed BEN ABDELLAH (Kingdom of Morocco)

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. Ahmed ZAIDAN (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)
Mr. J. PRESSLER (Federal Republic of Germany)

Rapporteurs : Mr. Y BOZEC (France)
Miss J.M. BLEACH (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

COMMITTEE 7 - Committee on Relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other international organizations

Chairman : Mr. TCHOUTA MOUSSA (Federal Republic of Cameroon)

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. Antoine Lozano CONEJERO (Argentine Republic)
Mr. Marin GRIGORE (Roumanian Socialist Republic)

Rapporteurs : Mr. Gaston ANNEVEUX (French Oversea Territories)
Mr. J.A. BEESLY (Canada)

COMMITTEE 8 - Technical Cooperation Committee

Chairman : Mr. J. Lazaro BARAJAS GUTIERREZ (Mexico)

Vice Chairmen : Mr. A.H. WALDRAM (Republic of Zambia)
Mr. A.M. GRAN (Afghanistan)

Rapporteurs : Mr. MONNAT (Switzerland)
Mr. H.E. WEPPLER (United States of America)
Mr. J. GALVAN TALLEDOS (Mexico)

COMMITTEE 9 - Committee on the Convention and General Regulations

Chairman : Mr. Konstantin ČOMIĆ (Federal Socialist Republic
of Yugoslavia)

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. W.J. WILSON (Canada)
Mr. T. PERRY (Kingdom of the Netherlands)

Rapporteurs : Mr. Y. LASSAY (France)
Mr. V.A. HAFNER (Nigeria)

COMMITTEE 10 - Editorial Committee

Chairman : Mr. Gustave TERRAS (France)

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. A.W. BROCKWAY (New Zealand)
Mr. José GARRIDO y MORENO (Spain)

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 124--E

17 September 1965

Original : Spanish

COMMITTEE 2

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 2

(Credentials Committee)

Thursday, 16 September 1965, at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. Eneas MACHADO DE ASSIS (Brazil)

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. Eli HABWE (Kenya) and Mr. MAKARSKI (Bulgaria)

The Chairman opened the meeting, thanked everyone for his election and went on to the agenda.

1. Appointment of rapporteur

The Chairman asked for a Spanish-speaking rapporteur. The delegate of Spain, Mr. RUIZ DE ASSIS was appointed.

2. Terms of reference of the Committee

The Chairman explained the terms of reference of the Committee and stated that the provisions of the Convention would be strictly observed. There was no objection.

3. Organization of the work of the Committee

The Chairman said that, to facilitate the work of the delegates and since some of the delegations had few members, some of which might have to attend meetings of other Committees, he would propose the setting up of a working party to study credentials.

Membership of the working party : Brazil (Chairman), Bulgaria (Vice-Chairman), Kenya (Vice-Chairman), Austria, Belgium, Ceylon, Liberia, Philippines, United Arab Republic, U.S.S.R., Spain, Venezuela and the United States of America.



The work of this small group would be simpler than that of the Committee and any problems encountered would be submitted to the Committee, which would endeavour to solve them.

The Chairman asked to be given some time to work out the schedule of meetings to fit in with the other Committees.

The Delegate of Indonesia asked how the working party would work.

The Chairman repeated that the work of the working party would soon be organized and that problems would be submitted to the Committee with due notice as to date and time.

The Deputy Secretary-General said that, at 6.30 p.m., the programme of work would have been decided on and that, on the 17th, the working hours and days would be made known.

The Chairman explained that the findings of the working party, when finished, would be submitted to the full Committee for approval.

He thanked the Committee and the Vice-Chairman for their collaboration and help.

Rapporteur,
J. RUIZ DE ASSIN

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 125-E
17 September, 1965
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

AGENDA

for the

FIFTH PLENARY MEETING

Monday, 20 September 1965, at 09.30 hours

Resumption of the agenda of the third Plenary Meeting (Document No. 115).

G.A. WETTSTEIN
Chairman of the Conference

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 126-E

18 September 1965

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Since publishing Documents Nos. 89, 112 and 122, I have been informed that Brazil, Uganda and the Socialist Republic of Roumania are candidates for election to the Council.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 127-E

18 September 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 6

Note by the Secretary-General

REQUEST BY THE ALGERIAN DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC FOR
A LOWER CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION TO THE I.T.U. BUDGET

Article 15, Nos. 202 and 203 of the International Telecommunication
Convention, Geneva, 1959

I have the honour to submit to the Plenipotentiary Conference
the attached letter which I have received from the Minister of Foreign
Affairs of the Algerian Democratic People's Republic.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary General

Annex : 1



A N N E X

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ALGERIAN DEMOCRATIC
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Algiers, 2 September, 1965

Subject : Request to be placed in a lower class of contribution to the budgets of the International Telecommunication Union

Ref. : No. E 6572 : MAE-DOI

From the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union. Via the Permanent Representative of the Algerian Democratic People's Republic to the European Office of the United Nations
GENEVA

Dear Sir,

Would you be so good as to forward the following information to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union which opens in Montreux on 14 September 1965?

Considering that :

- 1) by its instrument of accession to the Geneva Convention, 1959, the Algerian Democratic People's Republic chose the three-unit class for its contribution to the expenses of the Union;
- 2) the Algerian Democratic People's Republic chose a class that was not commensurate with its financial resources;
- 3) under Article 15, paragraph 16, No. 203, Members are free to choose their class of contribution for defraying Union expenses;

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ALGERIAN DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

DECLARES that it abandons the three-unit class of contribution and chooses the one-unit class for defraying Union expenses;

REQUESTS a new classification for the period of validity of the new Convention to be adopted at the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux 1965, which will place Algeria in the one-unit class.

Yours faithfully,
For the Minister

A. LAIDI

Director General of the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 128-E

19 September 1965

Original: Russian

PLENARY MEETING

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA, HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC,
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MONGOLIA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND,
CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The delegates of the above-mentioned countries to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Governments of countries Members of the International Telecommunication Union feel it their duty to make the following joint statement:

Having noted the absence of the People's Republic of China from the list of countries Members of the I.T.U., and of its representatives among the delegations present at the Plenipotentiary Conference, the undermentioned Delegations assert that they cannot agree that China's place in the I.T.U. should be occupied by representatives of the Taiwan regime.

The only legal government of the Chinese people is the Government of the People's Republic of China and the plenipotentiaries of that Government alone have the right to speak or act on behalf of China at the Plenipotentiary Conference and in the I.T.U.

Head of the Delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

B. MAKARSKI

Head of the Delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic

D. HORN

Head of the Delegation of the People's Republic of Mongolia

D. GOTOV

Head of the Delegation of the People's Republic of Poland

H. BACZKO

Head of the Delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

M. LAIPERT



COMMITTEE 9

MINUTES

OF THE

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Chairman: Mr. Konstantin ČOMIĆ (Federal Socialist
Republic of Yugoslavia)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. J. WILSON (Canada)
Mr. T. PERRY (Netherlands)

Thursday, 16 September 1965, at 11 a.m.

The meeting was opened at 11 a.m. by Mr. Konstantin Čomić (Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia), who had been appointed Chairman of Committee 9.

He was assisted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. Wilson (Canada) and Mr. T. Perry (Netherlands).

Mr. Konstantin Čomić thanked the Committee for the trust it had placed in him in choosing him as Chairman and for the honour it had done to his country.

He relied on the cooperation of all delegates to bring to a successful conclusion the work of the Convention Committee, which reflected the interest of all the countries Members of the Union. He extended a welcome to the Director of the C.C.I.T.T., the Director ad interim of the C.C.I.R. and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B.

He proposed that the meeting should proceed forthwith with item 1 of the agenda (Document No. 109-E).

Item 1 - Nomination of Reporters

The Chairman requested the English, French and Spanish-speaking delegations to appoint Rapporteurs, for each of those languages, and gave the floor to Mr. Terras.



Mr. Terras (France) congratulated Mr. Konstantin Comic on his appointment as Chairman and nominated Mr. Lassay as French language Rapporteur.

The Delegation of the Federation of Nigeria nominated Mr. V.A. Haffner as English language Rapporteur.

The Delegate of Spain expressed the hope that the Delegation of Argentina would supply a Spanish language Rapporteur, whereupon the Delegate of Argentina pointed out that despite his delegation's keen desire to collaborate effectively in the work of the Committee, its members were too few to allow it to appoint a Rapporteur.

The Delegate of Spain then stated that he was not in a position to give the name of the Spanish language Rapporteur, but that a Rapporteur would be appointed for the next meeting.

The Chairman thanked the delegations for their efforts to facilitate the Committee's work, and turned to item 2 of the agenda.

Item 2 - Work to be performed by the Committee

The Chairman pointed out that the work in question was the subject of the proposals contained in Document DT/1 (Document No. 61-E(Rév.)), Pages 21 to 31).

He thought that it would be preferable to examine first of all the proposals concerning the general character of the Convention before commencing to discuss its actual articles.

The Delegate of the Philippines said that he would like the Chairman to give some indication on the organization of the Committee's work, since delegates were not in possession of all the documents.

The Chairman informed the Delegate of the Philippines that for the moment the Committee was concerned solely with the examination of questions of principle, i.e. of a general nature, and that all the relevant documents were at the disposal of the Philippines Delegation.

The Delegate of the Philippines expressed his satisfaction with the Chairman's reply.

Since the Committee, on being consulted, raised no other objection, the Chairman proposed turning to item 3 of the agenda.

Item 3 - Organization of the work of the Committee

The Chairman pointed out that the work of Committee 9 depended to some extent on that of Committee 4. That being so, its discussions would be more fruitful if they began with a slight time-lag, to allow Committee 4 to

get as far ahead with its work as possible.

He asked delegates for their views on that point.

The Delegate of the United States of America approved the Chairman's proposal, which coincided with the views already expressed by the United States Delegation.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic noted that not all of the items for examination by Committee 9 were linked with the work of Committee 4. He thought it advisable, to expedite the work of Committee 9, for it to meet twice a week.

The Chairman took note of the opinion expressed by the Delegate of the United Arab Republic.

The Delegate of Morocco approved the Chairman's proposal to consider questions of principle. Nevertheless, pending the adoption by the Committee, should it see fit, of the principle of a Charter, the Committee could begin by pruning the existing Convention, and in so doing would already have accomplished quite a considerable amount of work.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom also agreed with the Chairman's proposal.

It was certainly possible to get on with the work of the Committee forthwith, but initially it would be better to give priority to the work of Committee 4, which would supply the basis for their own work.

The Chairman remarked that it had never been his intention to hold up the Committee's work. All he wanted was that it should go somewhat slowly for a while to enable Committee 4 to forge ahead.

The Delegate of Israel feared that discussions of principle might be repeated in Plenary Meeting. It would be better therefore if questions of principle were submitted to a Plenary Meeting.

The Delegate of the Philippines supported the Chairman's proposal to coordinate the work of Committees 9 and 4 but, in view of the large number of questions to be considered, he thought working parties should be set up at once.

The Delegate of Ghana accepted the Chairman's proposal in its entirety.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. shared the view of the Delegate of Ghana and noted that the initial delay in the work of Committee 9 would soon be made up if Committee 4 were allowed to complete its work first.

The Delegate of Australia approved the Chairman's proposal to co-ordinate the work of Committees 4 and 9. Pressing on with the work of Committee 4 would make it possible for the other Committees to deliberate more effectively.

As for general questions, whether the Charter or some other solution, he suggested that such work might be directed by an Expert Committee.

The Delegate of Brazil thought the Chairman's proposal extremely sensible, since many delegations had a limited number of members and it would be difficult for them to participate in the work of Committees 4 and 9 at one and the same time. The Chairmen of the two Committees would have to work together in order to apportion the work.

The Delegate of Pakistan expressed the fear that there might be some overlapping in the work of the two Committees. He suggested that the question be submitted to the Steering Committee which might be able to sort out those articles in the Convention which came within the purview of Committee 4, and those which were within the competence of Committee 9. It would then be possible for the Convention Committee to discuss the articles unconnected with Committee 4.

The Delegate of France shared the views of the various speakers. Some texts, he said, were intimately linked with the work of Committee 4; others, were more loosely connected. Nevertheless, it seemed necessary to give priority to the work of Committee 4 as regarded discussion of the principle either of a Charter and General Regulations, or of retaining the existing provisions.

The Delegate of Nigeria associated himself with the Chairman's proposal and declared that it was possible to begin immediately with the preliminary work. He proposed establishing working parties and joint meetings, so that there should be no delay in the work of Committee 9.

*

* *

As no other delegate requested the floor, the Chairman concluded that it was finally agreed to give Committee 4 the necessary time to press on with the work upon which the business of Committee 9 depended.

It would be possible from the beginning of next week, to discuss in Committee 9 the principle whether there should be a Charter or a Convention.

He added that, though he was in favour of setting up working parties, it did not seem possible to adopt such a solution since the smaller delegations could not furnish representatives to sit on them.

He proposed to speak to the Co-ordination Committee, in order to harmonise the work of Committees 4 and 9.

There was no comment on Item 4 - Any Other Business. The meeting rose at 12.00 noon.

Rapporteur :

Yves LASSAY

Chairman :

Konstantin ČOKIĆ

COMMITTEE 9

AGENDA

SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(Convention and General Regulations)

Wednesday, 22 September 1965 at 9.30 a.m. in Room A

Document No.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. General proposals relating to the Convention | } | 61 (Rev.)
pages 21 and 22
Doc. DT/1 |
| 2. Proposals relating to the Preamble of the Convention | | |
| 3. Proposals relating to Articles 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Convention | | |

Konstantin COMIĆ
Chairman



PLENARY MEETING

MEXICO

RESOLUTION

SPECIAL REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR LATIN AMERICA

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

considering

- a) that for the execution of the Telecommunication Plan for Latin America and other related telecommunication development plans, closer co-operation is desirable and necessary between the work of the Plan Committee (C.C.I.T.T.- C.C.I.R.), the work of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL), the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Regional Telecommunication Group and other organizations that may be concerned with telecommunications,
- b) that in order to execute the Plan, it is necessary to have a unified approach to technical assistance matters, such as requirements as regards experts, training and seminars, and to establish the degree of possible co-operation by the permanent organs of the Union so as to give the latter a sense of regional integration,
- c) that it is advisable to frame certain recommendations and agreements, which can only be drawn up at a Conference of the countries of the Region;

resolves

- 1. to convene, in accordance with Article 7.7(1)a), a Special Regional Conference for Latin America, with the task, inter alia, of :
 - a) co-ordinating the activities of international organizations concerned with telecommunications in Latin America;
 - b) studying questions of technical assistance, such as requirements as regards experts, training, seminars, and
 - c) examining the progress so far made by the Plan Committee for Latin America.
- 2. that the duration of the Conference shall be ten working days and it shall be prepared by a small group of representatives of Latin American countries and the appropriate organs of the Union.



3. to instruct the Secretary General to take the necessary steps to convene such a Conference.
4. to invite the Administrative Council :
 - a) to take the financial action it may deem necessary,
 - b) to proceed to set up a small group of representatives of the Latin American countries and of the appropriate organs of the Union, with precise instructions for the preparation of the Conference.

Reasons :

1. The objectives of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission set up by Resolution 9-M/63 of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council of the O.A.S. reproduced below.
2. Resolution No. 258 of the Economic Commission for Latin America at its meeting in Mexico, in May 1965.
3. The considerations advanced by the Administrative Council at its 20th Meeting (Document No. 56 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965).

References

1. Resolution 9-M/63 of the I.E.S.C. of the O.A.S. (11-16 November 1963).

CREATION OF A SPECIAL TELECOMMUNICATION COMMISSION

"The Second Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at Ministerial Level,

" considering

" that it is necessary to have available a centre of consultation and cooperation to facilitate the orderly development of telecommunications on the American Continent;

" that the Meeting of Telecommunication Experts held by the Pan-American Union from 9 to 18 June, 1962, recommended the creation of an Inter-American Telecommunication Commission,

" that the first Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at Ministerial Level repeated the recommendation of the Meeting of Experts, and

" that the Statutes of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, in Article 23, stipulate that :

"the Inter-American Economic and Social Council may establish, by a decision of two-thirds of the Member States, the special committees it may consider necessary, in which case it shall define their terms of reference and duration";

resolves

"1. to set up a special commission which shall operate under the name of Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL), made up of government experts from the member states of the Organization of American States who are specialists in the subject."

References

2. Resolution No. 258 adopted by the Eleventh Period of Meetings of the Economic Commission for Latin America - which is reproduced below :

COMMUNICATIONS

"The Economic Commission for Latin America,

" considering that the integration of Latin America, in the economic, cultural and political field, will not be possible without full understanding and effective rapprochement between its peoples, for which modern and ever more complete communication systems are necessary,

" bearing in mind that, in its 17 years of work, E.C.L.A. has not been required to study the subject of communications, although they are the most important vehicle of information, and therefore of the diffusion of science and technology, for economic development, and that no study of the actual state of affairs in Latin America can be complete unless this aspect be included,

" having taken note of Document No. 50 approved by the Third Meeting of the Plan Committee for Latin America of the International Telecommunication Union, recommending that E.C.L.A. be requested to undertake communication studies,

" resolves

"1. to recommend governments, in their national development plans, to include methods leading to the improvement of communication media;

"2. to request the secretariat to adopt as far as possible all decisions involving effective collaboration with the Regional Telecommunication Group for Latin America, and to ensure co-ordination between the various international organs which may provide assistance in this field, particularly as regards projects connected with the INTER-AMERICAN TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK;

"3. to request the Secretariat that E.C.L.A.'s programmes of work should include aspects concerning the study and progress of communications in the region, and that it should submit at the appropriate time to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, a request for the funds which may be required for this purpose."

References

3. The considerations advanced by the Administrative Council at its 20th Meeting, which are given below:

"1. The Council is of the opinion that there is need for closer coordination between activities of the Union, such as those of the Plan Committees, and the activities of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission, the Economic Commission for Latin America and other Latin American organizations concerned with telecommunications.

"2. The Council suggest that, pursuant to Nos. 51 and 67 of the Convention, there be convened at a suitable time a special regional conference of countries in the Latin American Region for the purposes, among others, of:

- "a) coordinating Latin American Telecommunication activities;
- "b) considering technical assistance matters, such as the need for experts, training and seminars, and
- "c) considering the progress thus far made by the Plan Committee for Latin America.

"3. The Council considers it desirable that preparatory work for the Conference should be undertaken by a small group formed by the Latin American countries and the appropriate organs of the Union."

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 132-E

20 September 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Since publishing Documents Nos. 89, 112, 122 and 126, I have been informed that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Cuba, Ireland, Paraguay and Turkey are candidates for election to the Council.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 133-E

20 September 1965

Original: English

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD

FIRST MEETING - COMMITTEE 5

(Personnel Questions)

Chairman: Mr. W.A. WOLVERSON (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. S. HOUDEK (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic)
H. E. Ambassador Vicente Albano PACIS (Republic of the Philippines)

Thursday, 16 September, 1965 at 3 p.m.

1. Organization of the work of the Committee

1.1 Mr. W.A. Wolverson, having been appointed Chairman of Committee 5, called the meeting to order at 3 p.m.

He thanked the Conference on his own behalf and on behalf of the two Vice-Chairmen (Mr. S. Houdek (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic) and H. E. Ambassador Vicente Albano Pacis (Republic of the Philippines)) for the honour which had been done to their delegations in appointing them as Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Committee. They would do their utmost to ensure a successful conclusion to the work of the Committee.

1.2 The Chairman announced the appointment of Miss J. M. Turner of the United Kingdom as Rapporteur to the Committee. Should any French-speaking delegation wish to provide a rapporteur he would like to be informed after the meeting.

He then suggested that the Chairman of the Staff Association, who had asked permission to join in the meetings of the Committee as an observer, should be invited to do so, as was customary.

This was agreed.

1.3 The Chairman then submitted to the Committee the terms of reference of Committee 5 shown on page 13 of Document No. 61 (Rev.).

These terms of reference were accepted.

As far as the organization of the work was concerned, it was decided to have summary records of each meeting and reports to the Plenary Meeting of the conclusions reached by the Committee.



2. Resolutions of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference

2.1 The Chairman then gave as background to the work of the Committee a brief resume of the action taken on the Resolutions concerning Personnel Questions which were adopted by the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference. (Resolutions 1 to 4 and 7 to 10).

2.2 The Delegate of the Republic of the Philippines suggested that the Resolutions be distributed to the Committee.

The Chairman pointed out that the Resolutions are contained in the current Convention (pages 131 to 143).

2.3 In reply to a question from the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., the Chairman thought that Committee 5 would deal with questions of the geographical distribution of the Union's staff except perhaps as regards elected officials. He pointed out that the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference includes Section 2.4.4. on geographical representation, and that this paragraph would have to be taken up by the Committee later.

3. Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference

3.1 The Chairman then referred to the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference and asked the Secretary (Mr. Bardoux, Chief of Personnel of the I.T.U.) to point out the typographical errors in the Report.

Page 34, Section 2.4.1.1., 2nd paragraph, line 3, should read "A number of upgradings"

Page 40, paragraph 3, line 5, should read "... 36 of the latter contracts"

Page 41, paragraph 2.4.1.1., last line, should read: "Co-operation" not "Co-operative".

Page 155, first line, add x in column 7.

3.2 The Chairman drew the attention of the Committee to Section 2.4. (pages 34-41) of the Report and briefly summarized its contents.

3.3 The Delegate of China noted that Part 6 Section 2 of the Report was not mentioned in the terms of reference of the Committee.

The Chairman confirmed that this Section of the Report did come within the purview of the Committee.

4. Miscellaneous

The Committee then considered item 4 of the Agenda.

4.1 Dr. M. Joachim, Chairman of the Staff Association, thanked the Committee for inviting him to the meeting. He said that there were several questions in which the staff were interested:

Re-classification of existing posts;

Classification of new posts which might be created by the Conference;

Career prospects in the Union;

Immediate and automatic application of new salaries adopted by other Specialized Agencies in the United Nations Common System;

Abolition of Administrative Council Resolution No. 532;

Need to make many of the present short-term posts into permanent posts;

Certain features of the I.T.U. Building which affected the well-being of the staff;

Staff Welfare.

The Chairman assured Dr. Joachim that any request to raise these points at the appropriate time would receive sympathetic consideration.

As the Committee had no other general points to raise, the meeting was closed at 3.45 p.m.

Rapporteur:

J.M. TURNER

Chairman:

W.A. WOLVERSON

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 134-E

20 September 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

MEMORANDUM BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I take pleasure in informing the Conference that the Government of Chile has approved the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959. An instrument was deposited with the Secretary-General by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the Swiss Government on 20 September 1965.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 135-E

20 September 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 6

MINUTES
OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6
(Finances of the Union)

Chairman : Mr. Mohammed BEN ABDELLAH (Morocco)

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. J. PRESSLER (Federal Republic of Germany)
Mr. Ahmed ZAIDAN (Saudi Arabia)

Thursday 16 September 1965, at 5.15 p.m.

The meeting was opened at 5.15 p.m. by Mr. Ben Abdellah (Kingdom of Morocco), appointed Chairman of Committee 6.

The agenda of this first meeting is contained in Document No. 99.

Item 1

In a brief statement, Mr. Ben Abdellah thanked the Plenipotentiary Conference first of all for the honour conferred on Morocco by the election of his country to the Chairmanship of the Committee, and for the honour also to himself, conveyed by this choice.

He hoped that he was fitted for the task entrusted to him, and expressed his gratitude for the confidence shown in him.

Conscious of the difficulties that would be encountered by the Committee in its work, he expressed his satisfaction at having the delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany and of Saudi Arabia occupy the two posts of Vice-Chairman, and relied on their competence, and on the competence of all the delegates and of the General Secretariat in carrying out satisfactorily the task entrusted to the Committee.

The Chairman then referred to the three aims of the Committee :

- to revise Article 15 of the Convention, as proposed by Member countries,



- to assure themselves that the management of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference had been sound,
- to provide the Union with the necessary financial means for its future operations.

He recalled finally that the work of the Committee closely depended in some fields on the decisions of other Committees, particularly Committees 4, 5, 8 and 9. This was the case particularly as regards fixing a ceiling for the Union Budget. Before proceeding to the other items on the agenda, he therefore appealed to the Chairmen of the other Committees to show both alacrity and wisdom.

Item 2

The following Rapporteurs were appointed :

- French language : Mr. Y. Bozec (France)
- English language : Miss J.M. Bleach (United Kingdom)

A Spanish language rapporteur would be appointed later.

Item 3

The Chairman submitted to the Committee the terms of reference as contained in Document No. 61 (Rev.) providing for :

1. examination of the financial management of the Union and approval of the accounts for 1959-1964,
2. study of the budgetary implications of the decisions adopted by the Plenary Meetings.

The terms of reference were adopted without comment.

Item 4

Within the framework of the organization of the Committee's work, on the Chairman's proposal, the creation of a Working Party responsible for examining the financial management of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference was decided.

The following agreed to form part of the Working Party :

- Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia
- Belgium
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Republic of Mali.

The delegate of Yugoslavia, Mr. K. Horvat, was appointed Chairman of the Working Party.

The Committee itself was thus responsible for examining :

- the Report by the Administrative Council (those sections dealing with finance)
- Article 15 of the Convention and all proposed amendments to it.

As the setting of a ceiling for Union expenditure was partly dependent on decisions adopted in other Committees, it was decided for the time being to defer examination of this item.

Item 5

Nil.

The Chairman thanked the delegates for their assiduous attendance at this first meeting and hoped that they would show the same interest at the other meetings of the Committee.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

Rapporteurs :

Y. BOZEC
Miss J.M. BLEACH

Chairman :

Mr. BEN ABDELLAH

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 136-E

20 September 1965

Original: French/English

PLENARY MEETING

Transcription of the tape-recording of part of the

4th Plenary Meeting held on

Friday 17 September 1965



The Chairman: We will continue our deliberations. The Delegate of Algeria has the floor.

The Delegate of Algeria: Mr. Chairman, in accordance with Rule 13, paragraph 7 of the Rules of Procedure of Conferences, my Delegation proposes that the discussion be closed and that a vote be taken immediately on draft resolution No. 110.

The Chairman: Then I am bound to give the floor to two further speakers opposed to the closure of the discussion. I give the floor to two speakers who are opposed to it, that is the Delegate of Israel.

... On a point of order, Mr. Chairman!

The Delegate of Israel: I should have thought nevertheless that it is true that the regulations, the Rules of Procedure, say that one must have two speakers against a motion. We asked for the floor just now to express our entire support for the motion proposed by the 36 African countries. I would not wish to speak against the motion for closure, I should only like to say that in view of that motion and in order to support the majority, we shall not explain at this moment the reasons which prompt us to support this proposal. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Is there no other speaker against the motion? There appears not to be. Then I put to vote the motion of Algeria. The Delegate of Algeria has submitted a motion to close the discussion.

The Delegate of Algeria: Mr. Chairman, we have indeed moved the closure of the debate but since no one in this room is opposed to our motion for closure, we consider that the motion is adopted unanimously, without opposition. Accordingly there is no need to put it to the vote. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Then the first thing that is necessary, it seems to me that we must first decide if the Assembly is competent to vote on the resolution submitted by the U.A.R. The Delegate of Algeria has the floor.

The Delegate of Algeria: Mr. Chairman, according to the Rules of Procedure now in force, my Delegation has called for the draft resolution to be put to the vote. Consequently, if no one in this Assembly is opposed to the vote on the draft resolution, we do not think there is any occasion to consider the receivability or non-receivability of the motion. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Then, is the Assembly agreed that I put the resolution mentioned in Document No. 110 to the vote? I give the floor to the Delegate of the United Kingdom.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom: Thank you Mr. Chairman. It seems to me quite clear from the debate we have already had on this subject that the question of the competence of this Assembly to deal with this matter was raised. Some questioned the competence, others spoke in support of the competence of the Assembly to deal with it.

It does seem to me, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that you were right in proceeding under No. 611 of our Convention, which says that any questions of competence that may arise shall be settled before a vote is taken on the substance of the matter under discussion. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: But it seems to me that the proposal made by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, referring to No. 611, is that questions of competence which may arise must be settled before a vote is taken on the substance of the matter under discussion. It seems that we must first vote on these questions of competence. I give the floor to the Delegate of Guinea.

The Delegate of Guinea: Mr. Chairman, we are prepared to follow your procedure. However, we would like respectfully to draw your attention to the following point. Algeria moved that the meeting be suspended (excuse me!) that the debate be closed. A vote on the proposal, on the draft resolution submitted by the African Group. Since no delegation opposed that motion, there is no longer any conflict of competence. That is formal, otherwise one had only to raise the question on that point. However, anxious to follow the Chairman, we are prepared to accept the vote in accordance with the Chairman's decision.

The Chairman: I thank the Delegate of Guinea. Then you are prepared to vote first on the question of competence and afterwards on the proposal submitted by the U.A.R.

The Delegate of Guinea: Mr. Chairman, I should like to make myself quite clear. I said that the Algerian proposal, having encountered no opposition, for us there was no longer any question of a conflict of competence. However, if you want to ignore the unanimity which has been clearly shown, we are obliged to follow the Chairman.

The Chairman: Yes ... I wish to draw the attention of the Delegate of Guinea to the fact that the Delegate of the United Kingdom was not of the same opinion as the Delegate of Algeria. He said that we must first vote on the question of competence. Thus there was not unanimity. I therefore put to the vote first the question of competence and ask ... The Delegate of Algeria has the floor.

The Delegate of Algeria: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman, for speaking once again. The original purpose of our motion was to expedite discussion. I would not like us to prolong it once again by submitting further motions. However, Mr. Chairman, I should like to draw your attention to the fact that the United Kingdom proposal has not been seconded and, accordingly, if

it is not, you cannot put it to the vote. We must wait for a delegation to second the United Kingdom proposal. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

The Delegate of France : The French Delegation seconds the United Kingdom proposal.

The Chairman : Then I can put the question of competence to the vote first. The European countries which submitted to me this morning and announced a declaration to the effect that, were there to be a vote on any political question, they would like to proceed by secret ballot. Do those countries consider that the vote which is now to take place should be taken by secret ballot? I ask them to let me have their views. Will you raise your hands? The European countries ... one, two, three, four, five, six, seven ... then ... more than five request a secret ballot. Well, I can ask the Secretary-General to prepare the voting table and I have to propose three tellers. I propose the delegate of Guinea, the delegate of Australia and the delegate of Japan. Does the Assembly agree? I ask these three delegates to take their place here. Gentlemen, I have to announce that the voting in course cannot be interrupted ... I am still receiving signs from countries which wish to have the floor ... but I cannot interrupt the vote.

- blank -

... The proposal made by the United Arab Republic ... a question of competence ... Gentlemen, gentlemen : is the Assembly competent ... to put to the vote the proposal of the United Arab Republic (Document 110)? Those who are in favour of the proposal vote "yes", those against vote "no". Those who consider that the Plenary Assembly is competent to deal with the question raised in Document 110 vote "yes", those who are against vote "no".

The Secretary-General will repeat this in English.

The Secretary-General (Mr. Gross) : Mr. Chairman has just indicated we are in the middle of a vote and there may be no more discussion by any delegation. He then indicated that we are now voting on the competence question raised in paragraph 611, and the question is as follows :

Those who believe that this Plenary Assembly is competent to deal with the question presented in Document No. 110 vote "yes", and those who are of the opposite opinion vote "no".

If I may say so, Mr. Chairman, while I am on the floor, the procedure followed in these assemblies traditionally is, once the voting has started, for the Chairman to request the calling of the Roll, each delegate then comes forward, casts his vote in the box in front of the scrutineers and the announcement is made which delegation has voted.

The Secretary-General will not call the names of countries who do not have the right to vote. Thank you, Sir.

The Chairman : Then I invite delegates to come forward to the voting table when the Secretary-General calls them.

The Secretary-General (Mr. Gross) : The vote is now proceeding ...

(The countries are called)

(Voting takes place)

Results of the voting

The Chairman : Gentlemen, the tellers are not quite in agreement owing to a paper which has not been clearly marked. You received papers with three columns ... you will recall ... the first column was "yes" ... the second was "no" ... and the third was abstention. In Column 2 one of the delegates has made a mark in Column 2 something like this ... and has drawn a line over into the abstention column, and the "yes" column is vacant. I think this paper is invalid ... invalid ... (he repeats) agree? Invalid.

I think it was quite clear there were three columns ... you must put a cross in one of these in order to vote. If you want to vote "yes", you put a cross in Column 1. If you wish to vote "no" you put it in Column 2. And if you are abstaining, you put the cross in the third column. Now the first column is quite vacant, and the second had that mark like this ...

I am waiting for the tellers' report.

I shall announce the result of the voting. For : 53; against : 53; invalid : 2; abstentions : 3. So at the moment the proposal is rejected.

I give the floor to Mr. Gross.

Mr. Gross : Mr. Chairman, to announce what you have just said in English, after having received the report from the scrutineers :

For, in favour : 53; against : 53.
Non-valid : 2; abstentions : 3.

The proposal is rejected.

The Chairman : In this case I propose to close the meeting and I would ask you : do you wish that a meeting be held on Monday afternoon so that all other questions which are still on the agenda ... or would you prefer to wait until Thursday? Just this question, to which I would like to receive an answer. I propose to hold the next plenary meeting on Thursday next, as was proposed last night by the Plenary Commission. Are there any objections to this proposal? Just on this point ...

The meeting rose.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 137-E
21 September 1965
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

The Delegation of the United States of America makes the following motion :

This Conference is not competent to take the action proposed in the Resolution of the United Arab Republic (Document No. 110).



COMMITTEE 7

MINUTES

FIRST SESSION - COMMITTEE 7

(Committee on relations with the United Nations,
the specialized agencies and
other international organizations)

Thursday 16 September 1965 at 5 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. TCHOUTA MOUSSA (Federal Republic of Cameroon)

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. Antoine LOZANO CONEJERO (Argentine Republic)
Mr. Mariu GRIGOIRE (Roumanian Socialist Republic)

The meeting was opened at 5 p.m. by Mr. Tchouta Moussa who had been designated as Chairman of Committee 7.

Mr. Tchouta Moussa thanked the Vice-Chairmen of the Committee and the delegates present on whose collaboration he was counting to bring the work of Committee 7 to a successful conclusion.

The Chairman began upon the agenda for the day and asked the delegates present to be so kind as to designate reporters of the Committee.

The Delegation of the French Overseas Territories proposed Mr. G. Auneveux as French language reporter.

The Delegation of Canada agreed, at the request of the Chairman, that Mr. J. A. Beesley would act as English language reporter.

No Spanish language reporter was designated.

The Chairman submitted to the delegates the terms of reference of Committee 7 as set out in Document No. 61-E (Rev.), Annex 7.

The Representative of the United Nations congratulated the Chairman and his collaborators. He referred to the interest of the United Nations in Committee 7. He called the attention of the Chairman to the contents of Document No. 60-E in which the Secretary-General of the



United Nations had asked that serious consideration be given to the question of the privileges that might be awarded to the Specialized Agencies with regard, in particular, to the sending of telegrams and the placing of telephone calls. The United Nations Representative asked that this question be placed on the agenda of Committee 7 in the near future, at which time the proposals contained in Document No. 60 could be considered. He referred to Canada's proposal No. 59/113 concerning a change to be made in the definition of terms which was on the agenda of Committee 9 (Document No. 61 (Rev.), Annex 9), but which he hoped might also be considered by Committee 7.

The Chairman suggested that the Chairman of Committee 9 be consulted on the question of having Canada's proposals considered by Committee 7. The results of such consideration by Committee 7 would be communicated to the Chairman of Committee 9.

Proceeding to point 3 on the agenda, the Chairman underlined the importance of the work to be done by Committees 4, 8 and 9 during the next week. He considered that delegations would be obliged to devote their attention to the work of these three Committees.

Committee 7 would then be able to begin its work the following week. It would thus be possible for Committee 7 to avoid meeting at the same time as Committees 4, 8 and 9 during the week to come. He proposed to refer this suggestion to Committee 1.

No comments having been made by any delegates, the meeting was closed at 5.20 p.m.

Rapporteurs :

J. A. BEESLEY
G. AUNEVEUX

Chairman :

TCHOUTA-MOUSSA

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 139-E

21 September 1965

Original: French

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY REPORT
OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8
(Technical Cooperation)

Chairman: Mr. BARAJAS GUTIERREZ (Mexico)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. A.H. WALDRAM (Republic of Zambia)
Mr. A.M. GRAN (Afghanistan)

Thursday, 16 September 1965, at 3 p.m.

The Chairman opened the meeting and thanked the delegations for the honour they had bestowed on him in making him their Chairman. He hoped it would be possible for the I.T.U. to play a more active part in the sphere of technical cooperation, either with the help of United Nations funds or from those of the Union. He was happy to be able to count on the assistance of Mr. Waldram (Zambia) and Mr. Gran (Afghanistan) as Vice-Chairmen in conducting the business of the Committee.

He then submitted for the Committee's approval its agenda (Document No. 108) which was adopted unchanged.

Document No. 108, item 1

On the proposal of Switzerland, United States of America and Mexico, Mr. René Monnat was appointed rapporteur for the French language, Mr. H.E. Weppler, English rapporteur and Mr. J.T. Galván, Spanish rapporteur.

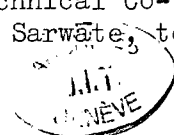
Document No. 108, item 2

The Chairman submitted to the Committee for its approval the terms of reference contained in Document No. 61 revised, Annex 8, which was adopted unchanged. He proposed that the documents before the Committee be examined in the order in which they were listed in Document No. 61, revised, Annex 8.

The Committee agreed unanimously to the procedure suggested by the Chairman for the organization of its work.

Document No. 108, item 3

The Chairman, commencing consideration of I.T.U. Technical Co-operation activities, asked the Deputy Secretary-General, Dr. Sarwate, to introduce Part II of the Administrative Council's Report.



Dr. Sarwate summarized the contents of Section 2.6 of the Report by the Administrative Council, which dealt with the action taken in implementation of Resolutions 24 to 30 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959.

The Chairman stated that the Committee would examine in detail the action taken on Resolutions 24 to 30 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959. That task had already been performed by the Administrative Council, but it was for the delegates to take note of the gaps and consider means to fill them.

The Delegate of Pakistan asked whether the Secretariat have any means of appraising the value of the technical assistance programmes and whether any information could be given on the apportionment of the expenditure on pilot projects and on technical cooperation advisory services?

The Chairman explained that every year the Administrative Council examined both the report by the Secretary-General based on the experts' reports, and the reports on fellowships prepared by the Secretariat. The Secretariat had issued instructions to experts on the form in which their reports were to be submitted so as to permit of a valid appraisal. That was, however, a recent innovation and it was too early to judge the results. With regard to the second question by the Delegate of Pakistan, some statistical information might perhaps be furnished.

Replying to the first question by the Delegate of Pakistan, Dr. Sarwate said that although the Administrative Council had requested Administrations to ask their experts to make precise reports, its action had not produced the desired result. In Resolution No. 567 the Administrative Council, at its 1965 session, had envisaged measures which, with the co-operation of Member countries, should lead to a sound appraisal of technical assistance. With regard to the second question, he said that a distinction should be made between the pilot projects within the framework of the Special Fund and the advisory services relating to the experts. The financial data requested could be supplied in the desired form.

The Delegate of Pakistan hoped that the measures taken would be successful, for at the moment the information was often too vague and he thought it advisable for the Secretariat to evolve a scheme for providing precise information on the efficacy of technical cooperation. He suggested seeking, for example, to ascertain whether technical cooperation had resulted in an expansion of the telecommunication services in the countries in question or whether it had had repercussions on the general economy. As for the financial information, he left it to the Secretariat to decide on the form it was to take, but reserved the right to raise certain other questions regarding the distribution of expenditures.

The Chairman asked whether the Secretariat could prepare the data required by the next meeting.

Dr. Sarwate said he would be able to submit the desired information.

The Delegate of Brazil thought the Delegate of Pakistan had asked a very pertinent question. It was essential to be able to evaluate how far it had been possible to meet the needs of the various countries scattered over the globe. He asked for a document giving statistical information on the technical assistance situation and the results obtained. In his opinion the replies given in Section 4.1 of the Report by the Administrative Council were too general and fuller details should be provided in a working document.

The Chairman pointed out that some statistical data were given in Annexes 18, 19 and 20 to the Report by the Administrative Council and asked the Delegate of Brazil whether he required yet fuller information.

The Delegate of Brazil said he wanted to know the practical effects of the presence of experts in countries which had recourse to technical assistance. With the data mentioned by the Deputy Secretary-General set out in a working document it should be possible to amend, improve and extend technical assistance.

The Chairman recalled that the Administrative Council had attempted to effect a more accurate check of the efficacy of technical assistance by asking Administrations for information. He read out the text of Resolution No. 567 which had been proposed by the representative of Colombia. Unfortunately the information obtained had been very meagre and it would be necessary to urge Administrations to make greater efforts in the matter.

The Delegate of Argentina also thought that the information requested was essential to enable the programmes to be reoriented, if necessary. The Plenipotentiary Conference should adopt a Resolution asking Member countries to supply precise data on the results of technical assistance.

The Delegate of Canada agreed that the problem of appraising the efficacy of technical co-operation was of primary importance. Like the Delegate of Brazil, he wished to have a document giving quantitative and qualitative information in a form to be chosen by the Secretariat.

The Delegate of Guinea congratulated the Chairman on his appointment to the chair of the Committee and supported the proposals made by the Delegates of Pakistan, Brazil and Canada. He hoped the document would contain information on the work done and the concrete results obtained.

The Chairman observed that some information could be gained from statements by delegates on the work done in their respective countries. The document of the Secretariat would also report that no information was yet available in some cases and the delegations present might be able to give details.

The Delegate of the Ivory Coast made the following statement:

"In associating myself with the remarks made by the delegations of Pakistan and Brazil, I think I speak not only for my own delegation but for all the delegates of all Member countries, whether already developed or in the course of development, when I say that in our eyes the most important problem facing the Conference is the one of technical co-operation.

"The accession of the developing countries to independence has led to the establishment of ever larger telecommunication networks, the operation and maintenance of complex equipment and performance of the administrative work which those operations entail. All this creates a need for trained staff. The importance of the valuable aid of the Union in the sphere of co-operation cannot be denied.

"The I.T.U. is undoubtedly doing a considerable amount of valuable work, but we must bear in mind the real possibilities.

"Assistance to our countries must chiefly contribute to the training of staff. We most ardently hope that the action already taken in this sphere by granting fellowships, sending experts and supplying equipment will not only continue but be intensified.

"Every effort should be made to distribute simple, concise manuals and to guide engineers in the preparation of projects.

"The Union's responsibilities with regard to technical co-operation are divided among the General Secretariat, the Consultative Committees and the I.F.R.B. and this dispersion results in a slowness approaching paralysis and virtually total irresponsibility. Indeed, if one looks at the Union's various co-operation activities, one cannot help thinking that the present organization rules out all possibility of applying any co-ordination or guiding principle to the efforts made by the I.T.U. to meet the needs of developing countries".

The Delegate of Pakistan said that he appreciated the action taken by the Administrative Council, but from what the Deputy Secretary-General had said he feared that the problem would be swamped in the bureaucracy of the people in finance and administration. The Administrations requested to give their views on the experts' work were always full of praise but failed to give any information on the positive results of technical assistance, which was what the Committee needed. He supported the proposal that a working document be prepared, with quantitative and qualitative data, as suggested by the Delegate of Canada, for he was sure that some precise information was available - for example on the financial results, such as an increase in the revenue from telecommunication services. He asked whether the document prepared by the Secretariat would contain a proposal for a method of evaluation.

The Chairman said that he would ask for the following information on each project: summary of the expert's report, appraisal by the administration concerned of the efficacy of that aid and the report of the I.T.U.

The Delegate of Brazil did not wish to criticize Resolution 567, which laid down a procedure and to which the Delegate of Argentina had made a valuable contribution. He nevertheless thought that Committee 8 was the most important Committee of the Conference because technical co-operation was the raison d'être of the Union. In 20 years the text of the Convention had only undergone minor changes; the primary question was the real contribution it made to the development of telecommunications. If the lofty principles of equality and reciprocity were to be put into practice within the Union, it was essential to know what had been done and evaluate what was going to be done. The family of the Union had grown larger, and it was necessary to know what could be done for one and all.

The Chairman asked when the information would be made available.

Dr. Sarwate said he would make every effort to supply the desired information but thought that Resolution No. 567 showed how difficult it was to assess the efficacy of technical assistance. The document to be prepared would contain suggestions for improving the method of evaluation.

The Chairman said that Resolution No. 567 would be attached as an annex to the document to be prepared.

Document No. 108, Item 4

There was no comment on Item 4.

The meeting rose at 4.35 p.m.

Rapporteur:

E.E. WEPPLER (U.S.A.)

Chairman:

L. BARAJAS GUTTIEREZ

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 140-E

21 September 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

MINUTES

OF THE

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(Organisation of the Union)

Chairman: Mr. Clyde James GRIFFITHS (Commonwealth of Australia)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Henryk BACZKO (People's Republic of Poland)
Mr. Ibrahim N'DIAYE (Republic of Senegal)

Thursday, 16 September, 1965 at 9.30 a.m.

Mr. C.J. Griffiths, having been appointed Chairman of Committee 4, called the meeting to order at 9.30 a.m.

He thanked the Conference for the confidence shown in him in appointing him Chairman of the Committee. There would be a great deal of work to do and, as it was necessary that the work should be completed in the first four weeks of the Conference, he was counting on the collaboration of all the delegates for a successful outcome of the work of the Committee.

The Officers of the Committee would be as follows :

Chairman : Mr. C.J. Griffiths (Australia)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. H. Baczko (Poland)
Mr. I. N'Diaye (Senegal)

Rapporteurs : Mr. T.F.H. Howarth (United Kingdom)
Mr. M.A. Tritten (Switzerland)

The Delegates of Cuba and Spain proposed that as the working languages of the Union were English, French and Spanish there should also be a Spanish-speaking rapporteur. This was agreed and the Chairman said that the Committee would leave it to the Spanish-speaking countries to provide one.



The Chairman submitted the terms of reference of Committee 4 (Document No. 61, Annex 4). The terms of reference roused no comment. Pages 9-11 of Document No. 61 were agreed as working documents for the Committee.

The Chairman then introduced item 4 on the agenda (Document No. 103) - Proposals relating to Article 9 of the Convention, - and suggested, as a draft work programme, that the Committee should first consider the proposals relating to Article 9 followed by the proposals relating to Articles 5, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Many of these proposals were inter-related and a summary statement of all proposals relating to the structure of the Union had been prepared. A copy of the summary would be issued to each Member of the Committee within a few days.

The Delegate of Sweden said that many of the proposals were aimed at forming a Charter-type Convention and asked whether it was foreseen that there would be a general debate on the adoption of a Charter-type Convention. The Committee thought, however, that the question of adopting a Charter-type Convention was proper to Committee 9 (Convention and General Regulations) and this was agreed by the Chairman of that Committee.

The Chairman said that the proposals relating to the size of the Administrative Council could be summarised as follows :

- 1 proposal for an 18 Member Council
- 3 proposals for a 19 Member Council
- 1 proposal for a 27 Member Council
- 24 proposals for a 28 Member Council
- 3 proposals for a 29 Member Council
- 1 proposal for a 30 Member Council
- 1 proposal for a 31 Member Council

One proposal in Document No. 26 (Israel) had subsequently been withdrawn in Document No. 88. The Chairman then invited the Committee to discuss the proposals.

The Delegates of Guinea and Ghana said that an increase in the number of seats to 28 would reflect the increase in the number of African Members since 1959. The three additional seats should go to the African Region and they reserved the right to seek a higher number of seats for that Region if this proved desirable.

The Delegate of Sweden said that the Scandinavian countries, whilst sympathising with the delegates of the African Region, felt that the Swedish Proposal S/31(5) solved the problem of getting a greater representation on the Council without increasing the number of council seats. They proposed that of a council of 19 members, 9 should be permanent members and the other 10 should be elected. He could make no firm suggestion on how long the elected members should serve but thought that they should not serve more than two periods of say, three or five years. A reduction in the number of seats would make for more efficient working on the Council and the cadre of permanent members would ensure a measure of continuity.

The Delegate of Spain thought that it would not be a good thing to have two categories of Council Members - permanent Member and elected Member, but the Delegates of Thailand, Rumania and Belgium thought that the suggestion was worthy of consideration. They suggested that the composition of the new Council should be considered in two parts :

- a) the number of seats; and
- b) the distribution of seats.

The Chairman thought that this was a good idea and suggested that at the next meeting the Committee should first consider the question of the size of the Council and then consider the question of the distribution of seats. This was agreed.

The meeting rose at 10.30 a.m.

Rapporteurs :

M.A. TRITTEN
T.F.H. HOWARTH

Chairman :

Clyde James GRIFFITHS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 141-E
21 September 1965
Original: English

COMMITTEE 4

MINUTES

SECOND MEETING - COMMITTEE 4

(Organization of the Union)

Chairman: Mr. Clyde James GRIFFITHS
(Commonwealth of Australia)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Henryk BACZKO
(People's Republic of Poland)
Mr. Ibrahim N'DIAYE
(Republic of Senegal)

Monday, 20 September 1965 at 9.30 a.m.

The Chairman explained that it had been the intention to replace the morning session of Committee 4 by a Plenary Assembly, but several delegations had represented to the President of the Conference that not all delegations would be aware of the change of programme. It was proposed, therefore, subject to the views of the Committee, to proceed with the morning meeting of Committee 4 as scheduled in Document No. 117 and postpone the Plenary Assembly until the afternoon. He then asked whether it was agreed that a meeting of Committee 4 should proceed.

The Delegate of Morocco said his delegation had prepared for a Plenary Assembly to be held during the morning session and that several delegations had asked the President of the Conference to postpone the day's meetings scheduled for Committee 4, to enable a meeting of Committee 1 (Steering Committee) to be held instead.

The Chairman suggested, in that case, that the Committee should proceed on the basis that the meetings of the Committee 4 would be postponed until Tuesday, 21 September and that there would be a meeting of Committee 1 during the morning.

There were no objections and the meeting closed at 9.55 a.m.

Rapporteurs:

Mr. T.F.H. HOWARTH
Mr. M.A. TRITTEN

Chairman:

Mr. Clyde James GRIFFITHS



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 142-E

21 September 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

STATEMENT BY HON. CLEVELAND LEWIS,
LEADER OF THE JAMAICAN DELEGATION

Plenipotentiary Conference
International Telecommunication Union

As the Leader of the Jamaican Delegation, it is my privilege on the eve of my return to Jamaica, to convey to this the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union and to the people of Switzerland, the host territory, the warm and cordial greetings of the Government and people of Jamaica.

I very much regret that I must leave so soon, but other members of my delegation will remain. My country recognises that rapid and effective communications are essential for the development of any country. There have been tremendous technological advances in the field of communications over the past decade and we recognise the valuable work done by the I.T.U. towards the orderly development of available resources. More and more we shall have to rely on the good sense and understanding of all the parties in this great Union, and I feel confident that we shall face the task before us with this in mind.

I am most grateful to the Swiss authorities for the warmth of their welcome and for their gracious hospitality. My delegation has been made to feel very much at home in Montreux, and I can assure any member of the Union of an equally warm and cordial reception on a visit to my country at any time.

I thank you again for your gracious welcome and I wish the Conference every success in its deliberations.

GENEVE

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 143-E
21 September 1965
Original : Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

CUBA

The Delegation of Cuba has already, in Plenary meeting, expressed its surprise at the absence of the delegation of the Chinese People's Republic.

Once more the Delegation of Cuba would like it to be put on record that it recognizes only the Chinese People's Republic as the sole legal Government of the Chinese people, that only the Plenipotentiaries of that Government are entitled to represent it at this Plenipotentiary Conference and that it is entirely inadmissible that the place of China in the International Telecommunication Union should be occupied by representatives of the Formosa régime.

José A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Head of the Delegation
of the Republic of Cuba

41VES

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 144-E
25 September 1965
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

FIRST PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 15 September 1965, at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. G.A. WETTSTEIN (Swiss Confederation)

<u>Subjects discussed :</u>	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Election of the Chairman of the Conference	-
2. Election of the Vice-Chairman of the Conference	-
3. Steps taken to convene the Conference	79
4. Agenda of the Conference and Committee Structure	2 81
5. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of Committees	-
6. Constitution of the Secretariat of the Conference	82
7. Allocation of proposals to Committees	61(Rev)
8. Programme of forthcoming meetings	-
9. Working hours	-
10. Miscellaneous	-



The following countries were represented :

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of Burma; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Federal Republic of Cameroon; Canada; Central African Republic; Ceylon; Chile; China; Republic of Cyprus; Vatican City State; Republic of Colombia; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville); Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Republic of the Ivory Coast; Cuba; Republic of Dahomey; Denmark; Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Gabon Republic; Ghana; Guatemala; Republic of Guinea; Republic of Haiti; Republic of Upper Volta; Hungarian People's Republic; Republic of India; Republic of Indonesia; Iran; Republic of Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; State of Israel; Italy; Jamaica; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kenya; State of Kuwait; Republic of Liberia; Kingdom of Libya; Principality of Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Malaysia; Malawi; Malagasy Republic; Republic of Mali; Malta; Kingdom of Morocco; Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Mexico; Monaco; Mongolian People's Republic; Nicaragua; Republic of the Niger; Federation of Nigeria; Norway; New Zealand; Uganda; Pakistan; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Spanish Provinces of Africa; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Rhodesia; Socialist Republic of Roumania; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Republic of Rwanda; Republic of Senegal; Sierra Leone; Republic of the Sudan; Republic of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; United Republic of Tanzania; Republic of the Chad; Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible; Thailand; Togolese Republic; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Oriental Republic of Uruguay; Republic of Venezuela; Republic of Zambia.

United Nations and Specialized Agencies

Mr. N.G. LUKER (U.N.O.)
Mr. P. OOMEN (I.C.A.O.)
Dr. Z. CAHA (U.P.U.)
Mr. C. FEDELE (W.H.O.)
Mr. D. SMITH (I.A.E.A.)

International Telecommunication Union : Mr. Gerald C. GROSS,
Secretary-General

Secretary of the Conference : Mr. Clifford STEAD

Mr. G.A. Wettstein, speaking on behalf of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, declared open the First Plenary Meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union 1965. He extended a particular welcome to those who had not been present at the inaugural ceremony the previous day, assuring them that the Federal, Cantonal and Communal authorities would do their utmost to ensure that the delegates' stay in Montreux was a pleasant one.

1. Election of the Chairman of the Conference

Mr. Wettstein requested the Secretary-General to inform the Meeting of the recommendations put forward at the meeting of the Heads of Delegations the previous day.

The Secretary-General, referring to No. 561 of the Convention explained that it was incumbent in general on the host government to appoint the Chairman of the Conference. It had been agreed by the Heads of Delegations to recommend Mr. G.A. Wettstein, the distinguished leader of the Swiss delegation, for election as Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Mr. G.A. Wettstein was elected Chairman of the Conference by acclamation.

The Chairman made the following statement:

"I am very moved by the honour of being elected Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union and thank you most sincerely for the honour done me and my country.

" I am willing to accept your decision, not without realizing the difficulties of the mission entrusted to me. I can assure you that I will do my best to carry out my task in accordance with your wishes and in the interests of the Union. I shall endeavour to give satisfaction to all, if possible, and to remain completely impartial in my judgements, appreciations and decisions. I shall firmly abide by the provisions of the 1959 International Telecommunication Convention, which was signed by the participants of the 1959 Conference and subsequently ratified by their governments, and to which new Member states have adhered. I shall also abide by the General Regulations which are part of the Convention. I count on the support of each one of you in the tasks we have to carry out in accomplishing our mission: namely, the drawing up of a new International Telecommunication Convention taking account of administrative and technical changes in the field of international telecommunications which have arisen since the 1959 Geneva Meeting."

The Secretary-General said that it was his sad duty to recall the death of one of the senior elected officials of the Union, Dr. Ernst Metzler, former Director of the C.C.I.R. In respect to his memory and that of other distinguished Members of the international telecommunication community who had died in recent years, he proposed that one minute's silence be observed.

The Meeting stood in silence for one minute.

2. Election of the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference

The Chairman said that the heads of delegations recommended the appointment of five vice-chairmen, one from each region. If, exceptionally, he himself was unable to preside a Plenary Meeting, the Secretary-General would call a meeting of the Steering Committee to decide which of the vice-chairmen should chair that Meeting. The request had also been made that vice-chairmen remain seated with their delegations, rather than on the podium; appropriate name-cards would be provided. The following nominations had been put forward for the posts of vice-chairmen:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nominee</u>
A	United States	Ambassador Holmes
B	Sweden	Dr. Sterky
C	U.S.S.R.	Mr. Poukhalsky
D	U.A.R.	Mr. El Bardai
E	Japan	Mr. Hatakeyama

The above Vice-Chairmen were elected by acclamation.

3. Steps taken to convene the Conference (Document No. 79)

The Secretary-General, introducing the document, announced that Haiti and the Somali Republic had accepted the invitation to attend the Conference since the date of publication of the document.

The Delegate of Albania made the following statement

"We should like to explain the views of the Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania as regards the "Report on steps taken to convene the Conference" and, in particular, No. 21 of Annex 1.

"The Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania strongly protests that the representative of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, traitors of the Chinese people, has been invited to attend this Conference. This clique represents nothing but a handful of traitors of the Chinese people who have taken refuge in the Island of Taiwan under the protection of the bayonets of American imperialism.

"The heroic Chinese people, in its revolutionary struggle, drove out the clique of Chiang Kai-shek once and for all from its country; expressing its free will, it founded the Chinese People's Republic.

" Thanks to the unselfish work of the talented Chinese people, the Chinese People's Republic has today become a great political and economic power playing an important part in world affairs.

" The international authority of the Chinese People's Republic is today greater than ever and it is clear that no international problem can be solved without the participation of this immense socialist country.

" No international meeting or organization can claim to be worldwide and complete so long as the representatives of 700 million Chinese are not admitted therein.

" That is why our Organization, which claims that one of its aims is to facilitate and develop future relations between the other countries, cannot ignore the fact that, as a result of pressure exercised by the American imperialists, the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic have not been invited to take the place they deserve among us. The invitation of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique to this Conference is the result of pressure by the United States of America to force us to adopt the false theory of two Chinas. But it is already recognized that there is only one single China in the world, that is the Chinese People's Republic.

" The Government of the Chinese People's Republic has every right to represent the Chinese people. Taiwan is an integral part of the Chinese territory provisionally and illegally occupied by the armed forces of American imperialism.

" In protesting strongly against the invitation of the men of Chiang Kai-shek, the Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania asks for them to be immediately expelled from this room so that the true representative of the Chinese people - the representatives of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic - can be admitted to take their rightful place in this Conference."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the statement by the People's Republic of Albania, reiterating the views already expressed by his delegation on previous occasions. The U.S.S.R. could not consider the representatives of the Taiwan Government to be the representatives of China as a Member of the I.T.U. The rightful representative would be one from the Government of the People's Republic of China which exercised jurisdiction over territory covering more than 700,000,000 inhabitants. The decisions of the Conference and the I.T.U. could not be truly universal unless the true representatives of the People's Republic of China participated therein. The views of the U.S.S.R. on the subject were set forth in a document which had been submitted to the Secretariat of the Conference.

The Delegate of China made the following statement:

"Speaking as I do to such a distinguished audience as that of the delegates to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, which is the oldest international organization of the world, I am sensitive more to the moral than the political implications of what I am compelled to respond to the previous Communist speakers. Under ordinary circumstances I would not have to ask you to lend me your ears, for ours is primarily and fundamentally a technical conference where politics should have no role to play. Unfortunately, the same cracked phonograph record should be repeated and the same old rug should be chewed by the Communist delegates once again.

" I confess that I am at a loss to comprehend the useful purpose the Communist delegates and the countries they represent may serve to the interests of the International Telecommunication Union by going out of their way to sponsor the admission of a regime which advocates force and violence and everything that is the antithesis of liberty and morality. At the last Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., the proposal to admit the Peking regime into our midst was sponsored by a country whose chief of Government had paid moving tribute to Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek in an eloquent message which was quoted by me and recorded in toto into the proceedings of that Conference. It is indeed painful to recall that Prime Minister Nehru of India died a disillusioned and disheartened man when his country became, and incidentally continues to be at the present moment, the victim of aggression of the Peking regime. In consequence, my warning to those who are now for the admission of the same regime at Peking is this: "Beware that history may repeat itself."

" Recently Mao Tse-tung was asked as to what he, himself, considered to be the greatest mistake he had ever made in his whole life. He responded that it was his idea of changing the name of the Republic of China to that of the "People's Republic of China". Mr. President and distinguished delegates, just think of it: if the chieftain of the Peking regime has made this confession or tacit admission that had he not changed the name of the Republic of China his regime might have been admitted to a number of international organizations, why should others, including the Communist delegates, bother about the matter - trying to maintain what is untenable and to obtain what is unobtainable?

" In our lifetime, two world wars have been waged in the name of democracy and freedom, human rights and human dignity, international peace and international justice. In fact, these intrinsic values are the only real fruits from our supreme sacrifices, for which let us be brave and faithful custodians. Let us uphold morality in face of expediency. Let us forbid the I.T.U. as well as all international organizations to tamper with the sanctity of membership and legality of representation of the Republic of China as inscribed in the I.T.U. Convention, the constitutions of various international organizations and the Charter of the United Nations. If not,

beware that we would be undoing the greatest mistake of Mao Tse-tung and making instead the greatest mistake for the I.T.U. and other international organizations by annihilating the soul and spirit of international cooperation!"

On a proposal from the Chair, it was agreed to continue the discussion under item 10 of the agenda, Miscellaneous.

4. Agenda of the Conference and Committee Structure (Documents Nos. 2 and 81)

The Chairman explained that the Annex to Document No. 2 set forth the committee structure proposed by the Secretariat, together with the terms of reference of each of the ten committees. At the meeting of the Heads of Delegations, it had been suggested that the number of committees should be reduced in order to simplify the work of the Conference. It was for the Plenary Meeting to take a final decision on the subject. It seemed, however, that they would be well advised to leave the proposed committee structure unchanged for the time being, the Plenary Meeting being free to merge committees as they considered necessary in the course of the Conference. He therefore proposed that the committee structure set forth in Documents Nos. 2 and 81 be approved.

The agenda of the Conference and the committee structure contained in Documents Nos. 2 and 81 were approved.

5. Election of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees

The Secretary-General announced that the heads of delegations recommended the election of the following Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of committees, it being understood that Committee 1 (Steering Committee) would be composed of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Plenary Meeting, together with the Chairmen of Committees 2 to 10:

<u>Committee 2 - Credentials Committee</u>	Chairman: Brazil Vice-Chairman: Bulgaria Vice-Chairman: Kenya
<u>Committee 3 - Finance Control Committee</u>	Chairman: Iran Vice-Chairman: Colombia Vice-Chairman: Norway
<u>Committee 4 - Organization of the Union (Structure)</u>	Chairman: Australia Vice-Chairman: Poland Vice-Chairman: Senegal
<u>Committee 5 - Personnel questions</u>	Chairman: United Kingdom Vice-Chairman: Czechoslovakia Vice-Chairman: Philippines

Committee 6 - Finances of the Union

Chairman : Morocco
Vice-Chairman : Federal Republic
 of Germany
Vice-Chairman : Saudi Arabia

Committee 7 - Relations with the U.N., the
Specialized Agencies and
other international
organizations

Chairman : Cameroon
Vice-Chairman : Uruguay
Vice-Chairman : Roumania

Committee 8 - Technical Cooperation

Chairman : Mexico
Vice-Chairman : Zambia
Vice-Chairman : Afghanistan

Committee 9 - Convention and General
Regulations (Except
structure)

Chairman : Yugoslavia
Vice-Chairman : Canada
Vice-Chairman : Netherlands

Committee 10 - Editorial Committee

Chairman : France
Vice-Chairman : Spain
Vice-Chairman : New Zealand

The Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen proposed were elected
by acclamation.

The Chairman congratulated those just elected and requested the delegations concerned to hand in to the General Secretariat, before the end of the day, the names of those appointed Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen.

The Delegate of Uruguay said that since his Administration had not yet ratified the Geneva Convention his delegation did not have the right to vote and could not act as Vice-Chairman of Committee 7. He proposed that the delegation of Argentine be requested to take their place.

It was so agreed.

6. Constitution of the Secretariat of the Conference (Document No. 82)

The Secretary-General introduced Document No. 82, listing the proposed Conference secretariat. Other appointments would be made by him in the course of the Conference, as and when necessary. In addition, he proposed the designation of the following as his own permanent representatives on the various Committees:

Committees 1 and 2 : Mr. C. Stead

Committee 3 : Mr. Chatelain

Committee 4 : Mr. Russell Cook

Committee 5	: Mr. Bardoux
Committee 6	: Mr. Chatelain
Committee 7	: Mr. Persin
Committee 8	: Mr. Sundaram
Committee 9	: Mr. David
Committee 10	: Mr. Moreno Mr. Rees Mr. Revoy

It was so agreed.

7. Allocation of proposals to Committees (Document No. 61 (Rev.))

On a point raised by the Delegate of Pakistan, the Chairman explained that the task of the Steering Committee (Committee 1) was to decide on the programme of work of the Conference from week to week; it would not consider in detail any matters of substance requiring a decision by one of the main Committees. All its actions would be subject to review by the Plenary Meetings before final approval.

The Delegate of Pakistan asked that, if the Steering Committee should discuss any questions of importance, delegates interested in the matter wishing to attend that particular meeting might be authorised to do so.

The Secretary-General said that it would seem normal for the Steering Committee to invite any country involved in a particular problem discussed by that Committee to send a representative to the meeting concerned. However, for the sake of clarification, he pointed out that the action taken at the meeting of the Heads of Delegations the previous day was purely advisory. Final decisions could be taken by the Plenary Meeting of the Conference only. With regard to the procedure proposed, there had been no difficulties in the past. Any action taken by any Committee of the Conference required approval by the Plenary Meeting itself. He hoped that that clarification would satisfy the Delegate of Pakistan.

The Delegate of Pakistan said that he understood, therefore, that the Steering Committee would not discuss matters of principle or subjects to be dealt with in other committees, but confine itself to fixing the weekly programme of work of the Conference. In that case, he had no further comments.

Turning to Document No. 61 (Rev.), the Chairman explained that it set forth the proposed distribution of agenda items among the Committees. They could, of course, be transferred from one Committee to another, if necessary, in the course of the work of the Conference.

The Secretary-General said that the allocation of proposals to committees would be a continuing process; doubtless, new proposals would arise in the course of their work which would have to be allocated to the appropriate Committee.

Document No. 61 (Rev.) was approved.

8. Programme of forthcoming meetings

The Chairman said that the Steering Committee would meet each Thursday to establish the programme for the following week. This week it was planned to hold Plenary Meetings all day on Wednesday and Friday and Committee meetings all day on Thursday. No more than two meetings of main Committees would be held simultaneously insofar as possible.

It was so agreed.

The Secretary-General announced that meetings of Committee 2 and 4 were planned for 9.30 a.m., Committees 3 and 9 at 11 a.m., Committees 5 and 8 at 3 p.m. and Committees 6 and 7 at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday, 16 September, to enable those Committees to organise their work. Committee 10 need not meet for this purpose until later.

It was so agreed.

9. Working hours

The Chairman proposed that meetings should normally be held from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

It was so agreed.

10. Miscellaneous

The Delegate of the United States said that, during the discussion on Item 3 of the agenda, he had been about to ask a question concerning the intemperate speech made by the Delegate of Albania. The question was whether there was a valid motion before the Conference in conformity with the Convention and the Regulations.

The Chairman explained that he would reply to that question after other delegates had spoken.

The Delegate of Japan made the following statement:

"It is a great pleasure for me to attend this Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union which has just opened in this beautiful and hospitable country where the headquarters of the I.T.U. is located.

" First of all, Mr. Chairman, allow me to express my sincere congratulations on your election to the Chairmanship of this Plenipotentiary Conference. I wish also to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to the Government of Switzerland and to the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. for all the efforts which have been made in organizing this Conference.

" For the past 86 years since Japan was admitted to the membership of the Union, my country has shared with other member countries the history of steady development of this organization.

" I am pleased to say that my country has come to take an active part in the achievement of the latest techniques such as satellite communication, intercontinental coaxial cables, and global automatic telephone network plan.

" This technical progress which my country has succeeded in making in these fields would not have been possible without cooperation of other Member countries offered to us through this organization.

" Looking back upon the past 100 years of the I.T.U., we notice that no other epoch has ever witnessed such a magnificent development in telecommunications than the past six years since the last Plenipotentiary Conference in Geneva. The future of the I.T.U. seems to be promising when we take into account the fact that this Organization, always inspired by the spirit of cooperation, has revealed a remarkable adaptability to the technical development of telecommunications.

" In the Conference of 1959, we proposed that technical cooperation in the field of telecommunication should be incorporated in the purposes of the Union and my country, together with other Member countries, has taken part in technical cooperation activities of the Union.

" While appreciating sincerely the remarkable efforts made by this Union and Member countries in this field, I am convinced that these activities of this Organization will be further promoted in the near future.

" Finally, Mr. Chairman, I wish to conclude my statement by saying that the I.T.U. with its splendid history and tradition will grow on with the technical advance of telecommunications and thereby contribute through its activities to the social, economic and cultural progress of the world."

The Delegate of Yugoslavia made the following statement:

"Allow me to express my sincere congratulations to you on your election as Chairman of the Conference and to wish you every success in the performance of your extremely responsible duties. I am also highly honoured to have the opportunity of thanking the authorities of the Swiss

Confederation and the Administration of the Swiss P.T.T. for the great efforts they have made to facilitate the work of our Conference.

" From the very outset of our stay here, we have been made aware of the excellent organization of your services and of the warm hospitality which is so especially characteristic of your beautiful country.

" Mr. Chairman, all of us who have had occasion to participate in the work of the Union during its Centenary year have been deeply aware of the special responsibility incumbent on us because the Union has reached its hundredth anniversary. I think it would not be superfluous to repeat the same considerations again today, at a time when our Conference is embarking on its work, for it is in the work of the Conference and in the efforts we all make to ensure the success of its work that the core of our individual responsibility is to be found.

" By dint of their hard, rational and patient work over the past hundred years our predecessors succeeded in enabling our Union to become not only the oldest international organization, but also an organization which today stands out both as an example and as a proof. It serves as an example because our Union's continuous development during the past century and its work over the most tempestuous period in the history of mankind have given evidence not only of its vitality and of the need for its existence, but also of the wisdom of our predecessors, who have so deeply committed us at the present time. This also leads me to the consideration that the skill of our predecessors has been able to guide our Union along the path of transforming its great ideas into reality through the profound crises that mankind has undergone; in other words, we have succeeded in crossing the barriers which divide men and nations.

" On the other hand, the centenary of our Union's fruitful and industrious existence offers proof of the fact that coexistence and collaboration can be achieved among men and nations, despite the national, cultural and economic differences that may exist between them.

" Among the important tasks with which our Conference is confronted, I should like to lay special stress on two questions of vital importance. Those are the questions of the organization of the Union and the revision of the Convention. A satisfactory solution of these two problems would endow our Union, during its second century, with new strength and with the possibility of adapting its goals to the requirements and needs of the modern world and of the new telecommunication techniques which have marked some revolutionary inventions in recent years. Nevertheless, we should not nurse the illusion that we shall be able to solve all our problems during this Conference.

" The solution of these problems will need time, great efforts and, above all, much patience and spirit of understanding, courage and personal responsibility on the part of each one of us. At the same time, the Plenipotentiary Conference must express its ideas and define suitable ways and means of settling these problems; in addition, it will even be called upon to find specific solutions for some of them.

" The primary task of the Conference lies in maintaining and strengthening the spirit which has permeated the Union throughout its long life, that is to say, maintaining an atmosphere of understanding between peoples and girding itself with patience to be able to find rational solutions for thorny problems.

" And so, Mr. Chairman, we are convinced that, in a spirit of mutual understanding, our Conference will succeed in carrying out its tasks."

The Delegate of Malaysia said:

"I would like to join with the previous speakers in thanking all concerned for the excellent arrangements they have made in connection with this important Conference, and to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election.

" I would also like to offer the sincere congratulations and best wishes of the Government and the people of Malaysia to the I.T.U. on the occasion of its 100th Anniversary.

" Humanity, during the past 200 odd years, has been in the midst of technological change. The strides onward to the steam engine, the internal combustion engine, electricity, and now atomic power has brought about revolutionary changes in the control of power by man, and this process has gathered momentum during the past 100 years. Seen in the context of the existence on this planet by homo sapiens, it is strange that for over one and a half million years previous to this, humanity seems to have been fairly static except during the last five to ten thousand years; but even so, there must have been a slow but steady process of intellectual growth and assimilation so that it became possible to reach the heights that it has been able to reach during these two centuries.

" Regrettably, however, this progress is not reflected in the spiritual plane for the heights of transcendental realisation of Buddha, Zoroaster, Christ and Prophet Mohamed, of the Vedas and Upanishads and Saints and Seers over a thousand years ago have yet to be fully recognized and reached by Modern Man. Perhaps that stage will also be reached some day.

" However, following on this revolution in technology, man's control of power meant not only the annihilation of space in physical movement but

also in the movement of sound. For man had to find ways of reaching people with lesser fuss than that presaged by physical movement and at even greater speed. The telephone, telegraph, radio and latterly the television have given to humanity opportunities for these achievements. In this sphere, fortunately, there was greater sense of realism and recognition of problems and responsibilities and so a hundred years ago the I.T.U. was formed. To all those men of vision and courage, I humbly pay tribute on this occasion.

" The activities of the I.T.U. may not make headlines but they give meaning and purpose to international understanding and co-operation in a vital sphere of human activity.

" The I.T.U. has not only meant co-ordination of activities. It has also been an agency for rendering help to countries that need such assistance.

" I am glad to inform this assembly that Malaysia has obtained valuable assistance from the I.T.U. over the years; chief amongst these has been the establishment of a Telecommunication Training Centre in Kuala Lumpur, a proposal which was first brought up and agreed to in principle at the last plenary session.

" Work on the project was started with the launching of an ambitious building programme for the Centre by our Government. This local contribution was backed up by extensive assistance from the United Nations Special Fund in the shape of provision of experts, fellowships and equipment.

" I am very pleased to let you know that the Training Centre is about to be opened and Malaysia is happy that it will have an excellent Telecommunications Training Centre. The I.T.U. can be proud of this achievement.

" We are indeed most grateful to the I.T.U. for securing significant assistance from the United Nations Special Fund and for their technical guidance in the project. The I.T.U. Experts have been doing a good job and the whole project is a tribute to what can be accomplished with mutual co-operation and understanding between peoples of different nations.

" I am also pleased to inform you that great progress has been made in my country's telecommunications system since the date of the last Conference. The whole of the West Coast of the mainland of Malaysia is now linked by a high-capacity microwave system which is capable of carrying a maximum of 960 telephone channels. A television link has been installed in parallel with the microwave telephone links and, at present, live television broadcasts are made simultaneously to the whole of the West Coast.

" Developments in international telecommunications would be difficult if it were not for the efforts of the I.T.U. in rationalizing the telecommunications standards of various administrations.

" Even so, the need for assistance of developing countries is very great, and we will be grateful if delegates would consider this important factor. For the benefit of developing countries, my country would like to propose at this Conference that a Special I.T.U. Development Fund be initiated to help the newly-developing nations, similar to the W.H.O., etc.

" Malaysia would also like to propose that the I.T.U. should set up Regional Offices at select centres so as to enable close contact with the newer nations.

" We are ever conscious of the valuable work being performed by the I.T.U. and of the importance which governs the functions of the I.T.U. We are gathered here today primarily to go through this Convention, to bring it up to date and to appoint office-bearers of the Union. I am sure that this work will be done with despatch with the able guidance of you, Mr. Chairman. But apart from the actual work of this Conference, I have no doubt that we shall all benefit by this coming together of the topmost telecommunications officials throughout the world.

" Once again, Sir, on behalf of the country which I have the honour to represent - Malaysia - I thank the Government of Switzerland, the Secretary-General of the I.T.U., Mr. Gross, who has piloted this organization so ably over many years, and his staff and all those who have done so much towards ensuring what I am positive can be a most successful Conference."

The Chairman read out a telegram received from Mr. A. Mikoyan, President of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., adding that the Conference would duly convey its thanks to Moscow. The text of the telegram was the following :

"On behalf of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., I should like to tender my best wishes to the participants in the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union which has 127 Member countries. The convening of the I.T.U. Conference coincides with a historical date in the existence of this, the oldest of the international organizations - I refer to its centenary. During this last century, the technical media of telecommunications have reached an unprecedented level of development, thanks to the contribution of the International Telecommunication Union. Telecommunication has become one of the essential factors in economic, technical and cultural progress in favour of contacts between peoples. The remarkable achievements in the conquest of space and in the science and technique of communication open vast vistas for the future development of telecommunication in all its aspects, especially the setting up of world-wide telecommunication networks by means of artificial earth satellites. The most noble task of the International Telecommunication Union and the millions of telecommunication workers in all countries of the

world is to see that progress in telecommunication technique is used in the service of peace and the economic and cultural development of all countries. May I express the hope that the International Telecommunication Union will enter upon its second century of activity by taking decisions to ensure the world-wide nature of the Organization and to extend international collaboration even further in the sphere of telecommunications. I wish participants in the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union the greatest success in their work."

The Representative of the Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.) explained that, to his great regret, the Director-General of the U.P.U. had been unavoidably prevented from attending the Conference, but had sent the following message:

"The International Telecommunication Union has just finished its hundredth year. A new century in its existence is about to begin and I fully hope that it will be as fruitful as the first. The Plenipotentiary Conference is celebrating this historic event, apart from the fact that it will have to deal with numerous technical and topical questions raised in our time by the administration of an organization such as yours.

" The Universal Postal Union is glad to be one of the first agencies to tender you its good wishes. It could even lay claim to some precedent in this matter, as it is the "sister organization" of the I.T.U. Both these agencies saw the light in Berne during the second half of the last century; they are thus the oldest international organizations and are at the origin of a new and inestimably valuable era of world collaboration. That is why the great legal expert, Louis Renault, could state that "the administrators of posts and telegraphs who set up the Universal Postal Union and the Telegraph Union, although their names are unknown to the public, have done more to further civilization and understanding between peoples than many of the well-known diplomats".

" It has sometimes been asked whether the formation of two separate Unions was justified since in most countries of the world the postal and telecommunication services come under the same administration. Let us admire the foresight of our predecessors which has so often proved felicitous. In our times, the tasks of the two Unions are so extensive and complicated that we may well wonder how anyone could have thought of welding them together. And so, for about a hundred years, the International Telecommunication Union and the Universal Postal Union have progressed hand in hand, surmounting every obstacle and ceaselessly spinning and perfecting the web of communications of all kinds to enable peoples and mankind to have a better understanding of, and sympathy with one another. For that is precisely one of the features our two Unions have in common - the spreading of ideas through media of which each has the monopoly but which fit harmoniously together.

" Neither is it astonishing that closer contacts with other organizations have always been sought between the U.P.U. and the I.T.U. I fully believe that, in the years to come, this link will become even tighter, especially as regards technical assistance, professional training and so on, in which our two Unions can give very close co-operation since their aim is the same and it is in their own interest to unite their efforts to obtain the desired results. For instance, we may hope for the setting up of professional training centres, uniform training methods and a closer co-ordination of available resources to make technical assistance as effective as possible.

" The Universal Postal Union will follow the debates of your Conference with great interest. Several items on the agenda will be of interest to its observers, including those which deal with a possible modification of the structure of the International Telecommunication Union, such as the creation of an I.T.U. Charter - a point which was settled for the U.P.U. by the Vienna Congress in 1964.

" In conclusion, I most heartily wish that the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux 1965, will be crowned with success. On the threshold of its second century of existence, the International Telecommunication Union can proudly look back on the progress it has made. As the past is a guarantee for the future, I have no misgivings for the destiny of the I.T.U., which has a century of achievement behind it but which faces a new era full of the mysterious and the unforeseen. With the help of technique and science, in which progress is revolutionizing the world, your Organization is certain, in the days to come, to have full credit again for the future of telecommunications."

The Representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency (I.A.E.A.), on behalf of its Director-General, extended congratulations from one of the youngest international organizations to the oldest in the United Nations family on the occasion of the I.T.U. Centenary. Both organizations had been established for the purpose of promoting new discoveries in the field of science and their common aim was to provide the best possible services to their Member States. The challenge of outer space opened up new possibilities in which the I.T.U. was already playing a leading role. Nuclear propulsion and radio protection by isotopic generators for satellites and spacecraft would give rise to activities that could be shared by the two organizations; he hoped for even closer co-operation in the future that would benefit all their Member States.

The Delegate of Afghanistan made the following statement:

"First of all, I congratulate you for being elected as the Chairman of this Conference. We trust that under your guidance the Plenipotentiary Conference will end successfully.

" We have gathered here, after almost six years, and I must say that it is a great pleasure to meet our old friends again. We still have pleasant memories from the last Conference. The successful achievements of the I.T.U. within the last few years proves the fruitful work and wise decisions of the last Plenipotentiary Conference.

" At this moment we are glad that several countries which are new Members of our Union are participating in this Conference. In the last Plenipotentiary Conference there were 16 African countries; today there are more than 38. Our Delegation congratulates all the Delegates of those countries on their independence and welcomes their arrival as new Members to this Conference.

" Afghanistan, as a neutral and peace-loving country, is highly interested in the freedom of all countries, and wishes to maintain sincere relations with all of them on the basis of coexistence and human dignity.

" Our Delegation hopes that other countries too will obtain, under their self-determination, their own freedom and become Members of our Union. The membership of the new countries would enable us to consider the Members and Associate Members on the Convention. Our Delegation feels that this Plenipotentiary Conference will have the duty of reviewing the organization of the I.T.U. as a whole, as regards the General Secretariat, the permanent organs, the I.F.R.B. and the Union budget, in order to improve the activities of the Union on the one hand and on the other to approve the expenses and the budget of the Union in a more economical way, which we think would be in the interest of all delegations. In 1959 the Conference almost doubled the budget of the I.T.U. Let us hope we can take account of this point from the beginning in all the different committees and go ahead with the proposals giving it full consideration.

" The Delegation of Afghanistan is very pleased to participate in the work of this Conference and to learn from the experience and views of all the distinguished delegates."

The Delegate of Nigeria made the following statement:

"It is a great honour for me to represent my country, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, at this Conference and to be among you for the first time at this important Conference of the Plenipotentiaries. I would like to seize this occasion to extend to you all the cordial greetings of the Government and peoples of Nigeria.

" My country attaches great importance to the institution of the International Telecommunication Union as an organ for promoting universal stability, general security and international peace because it is only through extension of efficient telecommunication systems that the nations of the world can draw closer together and cement mutual understanding and amity.

" I shall not take up your time on these points but I would like to draw your attention in a general way to some matters which my country considers essential to be examined at this conference.

" From opinions which have already been expressed as reflected by the various proposals put forward by Member countries, it is clear that this Conference will deliberate and agree on certain changes which are vital for the smooth and efficient running of all the essential services of the Union.

" In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I warmly thank you for your attention and wish you every success in the work which lies ahead in this Conference."

The Delegate of the Republic of the Niger made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the Republic of the Niger wishes to join with previous speakers in expressing to the Swiss Government and P.T.T. Administration its wholehearted gratitude and appreciation of the very warm welcome given to it.

" Having recently achieved independence, we are particularly glad to be taking part for the first time in the Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U. I take this opportunity to greet all the Delegations present on behalf of my Government.

" A fervent supporter of peace, concerned with the development of mankind and convinced of the effectiveness of I.T.U. activities, the Niger places all its hopes on this international organization. This means that the Niger will do everything within its power to assist our Union to carry out its lofty aims that will bring about technical progress for the improvement of human relations."

The Delegate of the Mongolian Republic, after congratulating the Chairman on his election, conveyed the good wishes of his Government and expressed gratitude for the warm welcome given to new Members by the Chairman on the previous day. Mongolia had in the past been a backward country in regard to telecommunications but, since the revolution, it had made very rapid progress. Adequate facilities in telecommunication matters

were made available to the public and it was regarded as one of the main features of the country's economy. Now that it was a Member State of the Union, Mongolia would gladly cooperate with other countries towards achieving further development. His Delegation would do its utmost to help in solving the many problems facing the Conference, and wished it every success.

The Delegate of Iran made the following statement:

"First of all I would like to associate myself with the other speakers in congratulating you on your election as the Chairman of this Conference. I would also like to express my gratitude to the Conference for the honour bestowed on my country by electing Iran as the Chairman of Committee 5.

" It is an honour and privilege for my Delegation to participate in the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union in its Centenary year, which at the same time has been fixed by the General Assembly of the United Nations as the "international cooperation year".

" I augur well from this happy coincidence and I am sure that the Union will fulfill its tasks in the second centenary even more successfully than before. The International Telecommunication Union, during the hundred years of its existence, has very ably fulfilled its tasks as regards maintaining international cooperation in the field of telecommunication and has proved to be a fruitful unity.

" The first and second world wars upset everything; civil wars have made many national and international organizations disappear from the surface of the globe, but the International Telecommunication Union has continued its evolution without any interruption. In the very sensitive and delicate moments of history, when all ties have been torn, and nothing was left except fear and terror, the International Telecommunication Union has strengthened the ties of cooperation and collaboration between its Members.

" The "hot line" established for direct telephone connection between Moscow and Washington, and its effect on understanding between East and West in this very confused world would be an evident symptom of the important role of communication and the International Telecommunication Union in maintaining peace and security in the world.

" The Imperial Government of Iran, which is a 96-year old Member of the I.T.U., has always been in close cooperation with international organizations. His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran has recently initiated the campaign against illiteracy and a conference on this matter, with the participation of more than 80 countries, is now in session in Teheran.

" The target and main object of the Shahinshah's six-item revolutionary charter now in execution is "economic development". We all believe that this development without telecommunication is almost impossible. It

was with this belief that, with the friendly cooperation of our brother countries, we implemented the joint project of Pakistan - Iran - Turkey micro-wave system with great interest and concern.

" To return to this Plenipotentiary Conference, I see two main items on the agenda, the reorganization of the I.T.U. and the modification of the Convention and General Regulations.

" I agree with all those who think of the reorganization of the I.T.U. as a necessity for streamlining the work of the Union. But at the same time I stress the fact that the democratic spirit of the Union, which is the only guarantee of the rights of smaller countries, should be maintained. I hope this Conference, as all other I.T.U. Conferences, will fulfill its tasks successfully.

" I cannot conclude my statement without thanking our host country, the Swiss authorities and the Secretariat of the Union for the preparation and excellent arrangements made for the Conference."

The Delegate of Malta made the following statement:

"May I, first of all, join the previous speakers to congratulate you on your election as Chairman of this Conference and to thank you for the warm welcome extended to us. I wish also to thank the Swiss authorities and the Secretariat of the I.T.U. for the excellent work in the organization of this Conference.

" It is indeed a great honour and privilege for my delegation to participate in this Conference.

" It is less than a year since my country has attained independence, nevertheless during this short period it has joined and actively participated in the work of many international organizations.

" Telecommunications, which have always been of maximum importance, have today become a vital necessity to the life of any society, and in many instances indispensable for the smooth running of essential services.

" Malta has always been the centre of communications in the Mediterranean and even in this modern age of speed and the bridging of distances via communication satellites, we feel that Malta, with its geographical position in the centre of the Mediterranean, will still remain of the utmost importance in the telecommunication field.

" Until quite recently, the responsibilities of our international relations in the telecommunications field were very ably looked after by the United Kingdom and our national telecommunication administration is still, therefore, in its infancy. We are, however, quite sure that we can always count on your full understanding of our problems and, conscious of the International Telecommunication Union's efforts to help developing nations to build and improve their communication networks and to train their technical staff, we are confident that with your cooperation and help Malta will be able to carry out its international obligations which Membership to the Union entails.

" We are indeed very happy to be admitted to the International Telecommunications Union in this eventful year when it is celebrating the first centenary of its foundation, which is in itself sufficient proof of the success and achievements of the Union.

" On behalf of the Government of Malta, I wish to state how proud we are to be Members of this great organization and we hereby pledge our maximum cooperation, no matter how modest it may be, in order to foster the work and endeavours that this conference aims to achieve.

" May I once again, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, as representatives of the Government of Malta, express my grateful thanks for the warm welcome which has been extended to us."

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the statements made at the Opening Ceremony and the greetings telegram from Mr. Mikoyan read out earlier in the meeting were all proofs of the growing role of the I.T.U. in all regions of the world. The rapid development of technology and the increasing use of all media in the field of telecommunications called for greater activity from the I.T.U. He expressed a cordial welcome to the forty or more new Members from Africa, Asia and Latin America who, freed from the colonial yoke, were about to embark on new programmes, and wished their Administrations every success in developing their own telecommunication networks. He pointed out that the development of modern telecommunications technology was characterized by the creation of world-wide telecommunication networks and by placing an increasing load on the frequency spectrum. All this necessitated the extension of the universality of the Union and the application of I.T.U. Regulations and Recommendations by all countries of the world. It was therefore most regrettable that, owing to artificially created obstacles, the work of the Conference was being hampered by the exclusion of the People's Republic of China, with its immense population, the German Democratic Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. Their absence was a very negative factor which militated against achievement of the noble aims set for the Union. In conclusion, he wished to

thank the Swiss Confederation for its invitation to hold the Conference in the beautiful town of Montreux, to congratulate the Chairman on his election, and to express his appreciation of the honour paid to his country by the delegates in electing him as one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference.

The Delegate of Italy, on behalf of his Government and the European Conference on Posts and Telecommunications, which it was sponsoring, congratulated the Chairman on his election and wished the Conference every success.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic also congratulated the Chairman and thanked the Delegates for having elected him as one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference. He further expressed the wish to make a statement on behalf of the Organization for African Unity but agreed to the Chairman's proposal to defer it until the following meeting.

The Delegate of Brazil first wished to congratulate the Chairman who was so well qualified to occupy the position. He was a great admirer of his country, Switzerland, with its long democratic traditions and all that it could offer to those who visited it. His Delegation was appreciative of the honour of being elected Chairman of Committee 2 and would do its utmost to ensure that the regulations of the Conference were fully complied with. He felt sure that the Conference would always follow the principle laid down in the Preamble to the Convention as to the right of each country to use certain frequencies. Many developing countries which had recently become Members needed the help of the I.T.U. and he was convinced that, in its centenary year, the Union would reach equitable agreements ensuring a fair distribution of frequencies according to individual needs, since they were all members of one big family without any distinctions.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

Secretary of the Conference

Clifford STEAD

Secretary-General:

Gerald C. GROSS

Chairman:

G.A. WETTSTEIN

COMMITTEE 5

AGENDA

OF THE

SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5

(Personnel Questions)

Friday, 24 september 1965, at 9.30 hours - Room A

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Summary record of the first meeting | Document No. 133 |
| 2. Report by the Management Board of
the Staff Superannuation and
Benevolent Funds | Council Report, paragraph
2.4.5,
page 38
Document No. 75 |
| 3. Classification of posts | Council Report, paragraph 7.1,
page 18,
" " paragraph
2.4.1.1,
page 34
" " paragraph 2.1,
page 134 |
| 4. Geographical Distribution | Council Report, paragraph 7.1,
page 18
" " paragraph 2.4.4
page 37
Document No. 64 - URS/64(11),
page 9 |
| 5. Miscellaneous | |

W.A. WOLVERSON
Chairman of Committee 5

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 146-E

21 September 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Since publishing Documents Nos. 89, 112, 122, 126 and 132, I have been informed that the Argentine Republic and the Commonwealth of Australia are candidates for election to the Council.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 147-E

22 September, 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 3

MINUTES
OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3
(BUDGET CONTROL COMMITTEE)

Chairman : Mr. G. SHAKIBNIA (Iran)

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. S. QUIJANO-CABALLERO (Colombia)
Mr. Leif LARSEN (Norway)

Thursday, 16 September 1965 at 11 a.m.

Agenda : Document No. 102

The Chairman Mr. G. Shakibnia thanked the Delegations for the honour accorded his country and him in the election as Chairman of this Committee. He stated that he would devote his attention to the successful completion of the work assigned.

The Chairman then asked for suggestions with respect to rapporteurs for the Committee. It was suggested that only an English rapporteur be selected and that the translation of the minutes be done by the Secretariat. This was agreed and the United States of America provided the rapporteur.

The attention of the Committee was then called to Page 7 of Document No. 61 which contains the terms of reference of this Committee. These terms of reference were adopted.

The Chairman asked that Document No. 74 be introduced by Mr. Chatelain, Chief of Finance of the I.T.U. He said that a report on the expenses will be prepared by the Secretariat every two weeks for the Committee to examine and approve or make such changes as seem necessary. The Chairman established a Working Group to examine these reports, in connection with the budget in Document No. 74, and to advise Committee 3 of any action required. The Working Group will be composed as follows : Chairman: Mr. G. Shakibnia, Iran, and the delegates of China, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Nigeria, Norway, Switzerland, United States of America, and the General Secretariat.

There was no other business so the meeting was adjourned at 11.45 a.m.

Rapporteur :
J.P. VEATCH



Chairman :
G. SHAKIBNIA

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 148-E

27 September 1965

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

SECOND PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 15 September 1965, at 3 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. G.A. WETTSTEIN (Swiss Confederation)

Subject discussed:

Continuation of the discussion begun at the
1st plenary meeting, under Item 3 of the agenda

The following countries were represented:

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of Burma; Bolivia; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Federal Republic of Cameroon; Canada; Central African Republic; Ceylon; Chile; China; Republic of Cyprus; Vatican City State; Republic of Colombia; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville); Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Republic of the Ivory Coast; Cuba; Republic of Dahomey; Denmark; Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Gabon Republic; Ghana; Greece; Guatemala; Republic of Guinea; Republic of Upper Volta; Republic of Honduras; Hungarian People's Republic; Republic of India; Republic of Indonesia; Iran; Republic of Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; State of Israel; Italy; Jamaica; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kenya; State of Kuwait; Liberia; Luxembourg; Malaysia; Malawi; Malagasy Republic; Republic of Mali; Malta; Kingdom of Morocco; Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Mexico; Mongolian People's Republic; Nicaragua; Republic of the Niger; Federation of Nigeria; Norway; New Zealand; Uganda; Pakistan; Panama; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Peru; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Rhodesia; Socialist Republic of Roumania; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Republic of Rwanda; Republic of Senegal; Sierra Leone; Republic of the Sudan; Republic of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; United Republic of Tanzania; Republic of the Chad; Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible; Thailand; Togolese Republic; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Oriental Republic of Uruguay; Republic of Venezuela; Yemen; Republic of Zambia.

United Nations and Specialized Agencies:

United Nations (U.N.)
International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.)
Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.)
International Atomic Energy Agency (I.A.E.A.)
World Health Organization (W.H.O.)

International Telecommunication Union: Mr. Gerald C. GROSS, Secretary-General

Secretary of the Conference:

Mr. Clifford STEAD

The Chairman recalled that when the previous meeting had risen he had still had a number of speakers on his list. He asked those delegations which still had statements to make of a non-political nature to be good enough to inform him.

The Observer from the International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.) said he wished to convey to the I.T.U. the very best wishes of I.C.A.O. on the occasion of the Union's centenary and to congratulate the Chairman of the Conference personally on his election to that office. The President of the Council of I.C.A.O. and its Secretary-General had hoped to be able to be present on that historic occasion but unforeseen and ineluctable commitments had made that impossible.

The bonds between I.C.A.O. and the I.T.U. were very close, for civil aviation could not exist without telecommunications. Cooperation between the two organizations and coordination of their activities were therefore an absolute necessity in the interest of safety of life in the air. Cooperation, in fact, dated from the infancy of civil aviation.

I.C.A.O. had always greatly appreciated the cooperation received both from the permanent organs of the Union - in particular the I.F.R.B. - and from national Administrations in the matter of clearance of radio frequencies for aeronautical purposes. Safety of international civil aviation in its great progress after the second World War had been due in large measure to the clearance of frequency bands from other services.

He hoped that the I.T.U. would continue to fulfil its essential task with respect to the regulation of telecommunication as effectively as it had done in the past and that the fruitful cooperation between the two organizations would continue to flourish.

The Delegate of China congratulated the Chairman on his election and thanked the Swiss Administration for its kind hospitality.

Recalling the events of a hundred years before, he declared that the Members of the Union had ample reason to be proud of belonging to the oldest international organization which, in its century of existence, had constantly set an example of international cooperation. He wished the Union long life and that it, together with all the other international organizations, would long continue to contribute to human progress and happiness.

In the course of a hundred years, mankind had made unparalleled progress in technique. In the field of telecommunications alone, man now had radio, colour television and automatic telephony at his disposal. Contemporary man could travel not only on land and in the air but also through space. In chemistry, physics, medicine and the pure and applied sciences, innumerable inventions and discoveries had been made.

In spite of all those wonders, it was questionable whether men were any happier than their ancestors. For scientific and technical progress was not quite in harmony with mankind's social, political and moral progress. Yet man's highest ambition should be to appreciate and not lose sight of the social and moral consequences that all inventions could and must have.

It was a happy coincidence that the centenary of the Union was also that of the birth of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the great social and political thinker and founder of the Republic of China, who had harmonized the philosophies of the oriental and occidental worlds and had constantly sought, in founding the first modern democracy in Asia, to preserve harmony between the progress of applied sciences and social and moral principles.

In conclusion, he thought that the celebration of the Union's centenary was a fit occasion for recalling that the progress of science and technique was not an end in itself. True progress of mankind lay in harmonious development in the scientific, social, economic and political spheres under the guidance of morality and ethics.

The Delegate of Trinidad and Tobago said that the Plenipotentiary Conference was the first one to be attended by his country since it acquired independence on 31 August 1962. He apologized for the absence of the Minister of Works of his country who was unfortunately indisposed.

After congratulating the Chairman on his election and conveying his Government's good wishes to the Conference, to the success of which his delegation would not fail to contribute, he offered his congratulations to the delegates of Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, who were that day celebrating their national day. All of those countries belonged to the same geographical region as Trinidad and Tobago, which was fully aware of the key position it held in the sphere of telecommunications and would do everything in its power to cooperate with countries in its region and indeed with all the countries Members of the International Telecommunication Union.

The Delegate of Algeria, speaking on a point of order, pointed out that at the morning meeting the Chairman had seen fit to interrupt a delegate who wished to speak on behalf of 36 delegations attending the Plenipotentiary Conference. As he understood it, when certain delegates wished to raise quite specific problems which might well have been discussed under item 3 of the agenda, their statements could be made under the last item on the agenda, namely, "Miscellaneous". He further noted that the Chairman had taken the responsibility of characterizing the nature of the speaker's intervention. In his view such an action was a departure from the traditional rules of procedure and he would appreciate it if speakers were shown the minimum of courtesy required for the proper conduct of debates.

The Chairman took due note of the comments made by the Delegate of Algeria.

The Delegate of Guinea made the following statement:

"The tradition is for the person elected Chairman of a Conference and the host country to be offered the customary congratulations. For the African countries, and more particularly for the Republic of Guinea, to do so, as we are now doing, is no matter of custom or international good manners, but rather the expression of a deeply sincere and thoroughly genuine, age-old tradition.

"The kind and courteous reception of the Swiss government and people, the perfect material organization of the Conference, the pleasing calm of the mountains, the serenity of this marvellous lake and the melodies of Vivaldi which opened the Conference, all led us to think that this Plenipotentiary Conference was going to take place in dignity and in the spirit of justice and fraternity which characterises (or should characterise), the debates of an international agency such as our own.

"However, your introductory statement, Mr. Chairman, at the beginning of the second meeting and the events of this morning compel us to ask for some explanation. This morning, at the end of our first plenary meeting, something happened, the consequences of which are unpredictable and oblige us to raise the fundamental question of the motives and aims of the attitude you then adopted.

"This morning, Mr. Chairman, you interrupted a speaker in a way which the great respect I have for you yourself and for your country make me prefer not to describe.

"The red bible known as the International Convention, it is true, authorises you in Nos. 567 and 569 to postpone or close the discussion and also to interrupt any speaker who departs from the point of issue, just as No. 568 makes it your duty to protect the right of each delegation to express its opinion freely and fully on the subject.

"If we look at the problem from the purely formal standpoint, the delegate you interrupted this morning was speaking on item 10 of the agenda, under the heading Other business and I do not think we need refer to Littré or any other similar work in English, Russian, German, Chinese, Arabic or Martian to establish that any matter of concern to the Conference but not on the official agenda of the meeting can and must be raised under that heading.

"Furthermore, there were still 10 minutes 45 seconds to go before the time you had fixed for closing the meeting.

"That being so, Mr. Chairman, one may well wonder what prompted you to take that attitude.

" You said that it was a political question, adding a little later that it would be discussed only in the afternoon.

" An indiscreet microphone which you had not switched off let us hear the following piece of advice which was given you; 'This is no question to discuss'.

" The motion submitted by the United Arab Republic was made on behalf of an international organization known as the Organization of African Unity, which groups 36 independent and sovereign States.

" 'This is a political question', you say. We quite agree. However this morning, you allowed another question to be brought up by Albania, and to be supported by the Soviet Union, and contested by Formosa and the United States, who incidentally had not concluded their intervention since they asked you a preliminary question to which you have not replied.

" Is the admission of the People's Republic of China or the restoration of its seat a political or technical question?

" I will not await your reply on that point, Mr. Chairman, before concluding that a deliberate affront was made to the African delegations. I sincerely believe that such was not your intention, especially as you have been elected as representative of Switzerland, a friendly country, with which my country entertains excellent relations based on friendship, cooperation and mutual respect.

" While we are within our rights in vigorously protesting against what happened this morning, I ask you to believe that we are resolved to preserve our trust in you and to hope that in future no gesture will be made or attempted which might give the impression that in this assembly there are full-scale countries and others that are only half-scale.

" We should also like you, Mr. Chairman, to define what you mean by a 'political question'. Does this restriction apply only to a certain category of Plenipotentiaries?"

The Secretary-General, speaking as a veteran of such meetings (going back to the 1927 conference, which meant quite a few years!) and also as the retiring Secretary-General, noted that the last speaker had questioned the decision of the Chairman not to give the floor there and then to a delegate. In the past he himself had done the same when he was chairman of certain conferences, as he was in October 1964. According to the Convention, it was for the Chairman of the Conference to direct its deliberations.

He would remind delegates that on 21 September the General Assembly of the United Nations would be discussing precisely the same problem. The time allowed for the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference was too short to permit of protracted debates on political questions without seriously prejudicing the proper conduct of the great variety of technical business that had to be dealt with. He urged the delegates to be so good as to confine their discussions to technical matters in the traditional spirit of the I.T.U. Political matters should be left to the United Nations, which would be discussing such questions in a few days' time. It was in a political forum of that kind that such problems could best be solved.

The Montreux Conference was an assembly of representatives of Postal and Telecommunication Administrations and Ministries, whereas the representatives at the General Assembly which would be sitting in New York from 21 September onwards would be high officials of Ministries of Foreign Affairs and representatives of Heads of State empowered to deal with political questions. He therefore thought it would be presumptuous on the part of the I.T.U. to attempt to compete in such a field.

Towards the end of the morning meeting the Chairman of the Conference had taken a decision only for the best conduct of the debates. He (the Secretary-General) thought that it was not so much a question of refusing to give the floor to anyone on a particular point as of giving the speaker concerned a chance to speak his mind without being cut short by the closure of the meeting. Having said that, he must add that it was quite natural - indeed it was essential - that all delegates to the Conference be allowed to express the views of their respective governments.

He ended by reminding the Conference of the heavy burden borne by the Chairman and begged delegates to facilitate his task for him.

The Chairman said that in the meantime he had been in touch with the Delegate of the U.A.R. whom he had interrupted during the morning meeting. He had explained to the latter that his aim was to finish first of all the general statements and then to pass immediately to the study of political questions (under Item 3 of the agenda). He still had to reply to the Delegate of the United States and had on his list a number of other speakers asking for the floor on the same subject. The Delegate of the U.A.R. had agreed to the proposed procedure.

The Delegate of Argentina congratulated the Chairman on his election and was delighted to see the Conference placed under his undisputed authority. He asked the Chairman to convey to the Swiss authorities his gratitude for the cordial welcome they had given the delegates and for the excellent organization of the Conference. His Delegation's stay in Montreux could not fail to strengthen the great friendship which bound the Argentine and the Swiss peoples.

The Government of Argentina was solemnly resolved, through its competent authorities and in accordance with its tradition, to lend its support and collaboration to the I.T.U. without sparing any effort.

At the moment the Argentine Administration was engaged in executing its plans for developing its telecommunication system, thus contributing to the achievement of the main objectives of its telecommunications policy. For that purpose, it was seeking to integrate communication media within the national framework and to link them in turn with the networks of those countries which constituted a natural geopolitical region. In that way the foundation would be laid for a regional system which could be later incorporated in the world system of telecommunications with the aid of the most highly developed media that technology had ever placed in the hands of man. He was thinking in particular of communication satellites which made it possible for the peoples of the world to come together in the most extraordinary embrace ever recorded in universal history.

It was Jules Verne who had said that whatever one man was capable of thinking or designing, there would always be another capable of putting it into practice. That was why he had complete confidence that with the aid of the I.T.U. and the indomitable will of its Members they would succeed in attaining the aims they have set themselves.

In the sphere of communication satellites, Argentina was the only country to conduct a series of "technical and humanistic courses in satellite telecommunications", which had been given regularly for the last two years.

At a time when man was so deeply affected by modern technology, his country, which made a real cult of human dignity, had given priority to the humanistic training of its experts, knowing that the great problems of the future would not be those which result directly from scientific or economic questions but those which arise from the need to maintain the dominion of man over the machine.

Erick From claimed that since the industrial revolution man had become a slave of the machine. He must, however, take the liberty of modestly dissenting, for it must not be forgotten - and history itself taught us - that both in the economic sphere and in sociological and political evolution, veritable cycles occurred and one might look forward to a time when, as a result of a new technological or scientific evolution, in which communication would play a decisive role, man would free himself and become the real master of the machine.

He wished to express the feelings of solidarity felt by the Argentine Republic in face of the recent terrible tragedy at Mattmark, which had caused the death of nearly a hundred victims. Swiss, Italian and Spanish workers and citizens had perished in that catastrophe. To their afflicted families, and to their Governments, the Argentine Delegation offered its condolences and sympathy in the sorrow which was theirs.

The Delegate of Australia extended his warm congratulations to the Chairman on his election and wished him every success in his difficult task. At the same time he thanked the Conference for the honour paid to Australia and to him in appointing him Chairman of Committee 4.

At this initial stage in the Conference all were very conscious of the gravity of the problems to be dealt with. In no previous six years of its history had the I.T.U. experienced such an increase in its membership or seen such technological advances in telecommunication art.

In this centenary year they had behind them the heritage of a hundred years of steady progress and achievement in communications. Proud as they were of that fact, they realized that much remained to be done, especially in the matter of integrating the communication systems of the new and developing nations in the world network.

He had no doubt that, as in the past, those problems would be overcome and progress continued in the increasingly complex field of telecommunications.

Finally, he wished to thank the Swiss Government for the excellent arrangements made to ensure the success of the Conference.

The Chairman reopened the discussion which had been broken off at the morning meeting. He urged the speakers to be as objective as possible in their statements and to refrain from casting aspersions on any other delegation.

As far as he knew, no motion had been submitted concerning the discussions that had taken place that far. He enquired whether the delegate of the United States - to whom he owed a reply - was in agreement on that point.

The Delegate of the United States said that, since no motion had been submitted to the Conference, he accepted the Chairman's reply and for the time being would not take the floor.

The Delegate of Poland associated himself with the speakers who had thanked the Swiss Government and congratulated the Chairman on his election. He greeted all the representatives of countries which were attending the Plenipotentiary Conference for the first time.

The fact that the number of Members of the I.T.U. had increased from 96 to 128 in six years was the outcome of a historical process which had led numerous countries to independence, with its attendant responsibilities, both national and in the sphere of international collaboration. The time is near when the representatives of peoples still under colonial oppression will be welcomed to I.T.U. conferences.

He was very sorry that the atmosphere which was essential for the efficient operation and development of the Union was poisoned by the American aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and against the whole of the people of Viet-Nam. He denounced the violation by the United States of the most elementary principles of international law and, in particular, the bombing of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, sowing death among the population - which obviously included many telecommunication officers - and destroying the telecommunication equipment and installations of the country along with the possessions of the people of Viet-Nam.

Referring to the world-wide vocation of the I.T.U., he said that, in 1865, the words "the whole world" had not the same meaning as in 1965, when they now meant the whole surface of the globe. However, the map of the I.T.U. showed several blank areas representing countries which were not associated with the activities of the Union but were nevertheless striving to create the most favourable conditions for a world-wide telecommunication network and to establish, on that network, principles of cooperation enabling all its participants to enjoy efficient service adapted to their needs.

One of the tasks of the I.T.U. was to give all possible assistance to its new Members in their efforts to make up for time lost in the period of colonialism.

The technical assistance funds supplied by the United Nations had already enabled the I.T.U. to take action within the framework of its Consultative Committees in application of Nos. 178 and 179 of the International Telecommunication Convention and Recommendation No. 2 annexed to that Convention.

The positive action of the Union in the field of technical assistance had taken concrete form, for example in the work of the Special Autonomous Working Party GAS 1 (National automatic networks) and in the setting up, at the C.C.I.T.T. IIIrd Plenary Assembly, of four other autonomous working parties to study problems of basic importance to new or developing countries.

Any reference to I.T.U. technical assistance would be incomplete without mention of the I.F.R.B. seminars on frequency management and the C.C.I.R. Recommendations on low-cost radio systems.

While his Administration found that the I.T.U. duly accomplished its tasks, that did not mean that the structure of the Organization and the principles of collaboration applied there were perfect and that nothing should be changed.

Despite the fact that Union membership was increasing, the principle of universality was not yet applied. Some countries were even refused the opportunity to participate in the work of the I.T.U. and the right to profit from its experience.

The Delegate of Poland then made the following declaration :

"It is particularly regrettable that we have no representatives here from the German Democratic Republic, a country situated in the heart of Europe with a population of about 20 million and a highly-developed telecommunication network.

" Another example of the same nature is that of the representation of China, referred to by a number of delegations.

" The Polish Delegation must once again reaffirm its already well-known position, namely, that the only representatives of China that can be recognized by our Conference are representatives accredited by the Government of the People's Republic of China. Those present here, who are usurping the right to represent China, in fact represent no one but the discredited Chiang Kai-shek clique.

" The Polish Delegation therefore considers that our Conference should refuse to accept the credentials of those described here as 'the Delegation of China'.

" In the opinion of my Administration, we have a situation which is prejudicial not only to the countries which are refused the right to collaboration in our work but also to our Organization itself and to the work it does.

" Efficient radiocommunications cannot be established unless every country in the world takes part in the work of the I.T.U.

" The fact that certain countries are not Members of the I.T.U. causes us serious difficulties in the setting up of radio circuits and it can even result in a situation - particularly in maritime and aeronautical radio communications - where safety of life is jeopardised.

" It is moreover difficult to plan an economical world-wide cable system using the shortest possible routes unless the representatives of all the Administrations concerned are able to take part in the work of the Committees we have set up for that purpose.

" Therefore, while we rejoice at the increase in the membership of our family, we deeply regret that some countries are still excluded. The Polish Delegation, along with other delegations, has prepared proposals for eliminating from the Convention those obstacles that make it difficult for new members to be admitted. Those proposals have already been submitted and will be discussed in due course during our Conference."

In conclusion, the Delegate of Poland expressed his pleasure at seeing so many Members taking part in the work of a Conference whose aim it was to improve the organization and working methods of the Union. He thought that the decisions taken by the Conference would thus have more chance of being just and equitable and of properly meeting the needs of the whole world.

The Delegate of Bulgaria conveyed the warmest good wishes of his Delegation on the occasion of the centenary of the Union. He expressed his satisfaction at the efficiency with which the International Telecommunication Union conducted its affairs. He was gratified at the ever-increasing number of Members of the Union and the productive development of the Union. The telecommunication Administrations of all countries in the world, the international organizations and public opinion throughout the world were taking a keen interest in the activities of the I.T.U. and the work of the present Conference.

He went on: "Unfortunately, however, there are still many countries and territories, representing a considerable part of the globe and its population, which are excluded from participating in the work of the Union and the present Conference for reasons which are beyond the control of the peoples of those countries and their legally-elected governments.

" One of those countries is the German Democratic Republic, which is not entitled to take part in the work of the I.T.U., even though it is equipped with the necessary means and possesses a most advanced and extensive telecommunication system.

" To give some idea of the contribution made by that country to the development of international telecommunication, I would merely mention that there are very few countries with which the German Democratic Republic does not maintain normal communications and that there is no question of an administrative, scientific or technical nature which is not studied by that country's telecommunication services and institutes.

" Moreover, since the German Democratic Republic is a Member of other international telecommunication organizations, it indirectly makes a concrete and highly valuable contribution to the Union's work through its active participation in the work of those organizations."

He went on to mention one useful aspect of the collaboration of the German Democratic Republic in the development of international telecommunication media - the work done by its experts in a number of African countries in 1964 and 1965, when they made a study of ionospheric and tropospheric propagation with a view to facilitating the work of the African Broadcasting Conference to prepare a frequency plan for a broadcasting network on the African continent.

He went on: "If the work of the I.T.U. is to become more rewarding and more effective, it is absolutely essential that the German Democratic Republic should be invited to attend the present conference and take part in the work of the Union as a whole, especially since its competent organs have taken all the necessary steps and abide strictly by the provisions and recommendations contained in the documents which the I.T.U. and its Members use as the basis of their activities."

Among other countries whose participation in the Conference and the work of the Union would contribute to an increase in the value of its work and in its prestige as a world-wide organization, the Delegate of Bulgaria mentioned the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, while stressing the necessity of creating all the conditions that would make it possible for countries desirous of collaborating internationally but not taking a direct part in the work of the I.T.U. to accede to the Convention.

He supported the statement by the Delegate of the People's Republic of Albania concerning the attendance at the Conference of representatives of the People's Republic of China - a country whose population covered more than a fifth of the human race and which maintained normal economic and political relations with other countries whose populations numbered more than half the human race. He went on:

"We cannot accept the fact that in our Organization the place that should be legitimately occupied by the People's Republic of China is occupied by the representatives of Taiwan, who have no legal or moral right to act on behalf of the Chinese people. We must therefore take this opportunity of stating that in our view the only rightful representatives of China at this Plenipotentiary Conference are the representatives of the People's Republic of China."

In conclusion, he thanked the Government of the Swiss Confederation and the Entreprise des P.T.T. suisses for their kind invitation, their hospitality and the perfect organization of the work of the Conference.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia expressed the hope that the Plenipotentiary Conference would have every success in its work and find a satisfactory solution to all the questions on its agenda. Members of the Union could be proud of the fact that, one hundred years earlier, men interested in telecommunications had started to collaborate and organize the I.T.U. - the oldest specialized agency of the United Nations.

It gave the Czechoslovak Delegation great pleasure to greet the large number of countries which had become Members of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference and were now taking part in the work of the I.T.U. - and particularly those African countries which had gained their independence and the People's Republic of Mongolia. At the present time nearly every country in the world was a Member of the Union. It was, however, a matter of deep regret to the Czechoslovak Delegation to find that, at the time of the I.T.U. Centenary, a number of countries were still debarred from taking part in the work of the I.T.U.: for example, the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

With regard to the question of China's representation, the Delegate of Czechoslovakia made the following statement:

"In the eyes of the Czechoslovak Delegation the legitimate representative of China at the International Telecommunication Union can only be that of the Central Government of the People's Republic of China."

The Czechoslovak Delegation was determined to defend the rights of the People's Republic of China until such time as that country was given the opportunity to join the Union and participate in its work.

In conclusion, he wished the Plenipotentiary Conference every success in its work.

The Secretary-General intervened to draw the attention of the meeting to No. 647 of the General Regulations annexed to the Convention, page 94. Every set of minutes, of course, reflected all the statements made at the meeting. Nevertheless, according to the second sentence of No. 647, when a delegation required its statement to appear in full in the minutes, it should, as a general rule, announce the fact at the beginning of the statement, in order to facilitate the work of the rapporteurs.

The Delegate of Dahomey renounced his request for the floor in view of the explanations given during the discussion.

The Delegate of Indonesia associated himself with previous speakers in congratulating the Chairman on his election.

Reverting to the problem raised by the Delegate of Albania concerning the participation of the People's Republic of China in I.T.U. activities, he favoured a truly world-wide representation in the Union. In his opinion the sole rightful representative of China - a nation of more than 700 million people - was the People's Republic of China.

The Indonesian Delegation reserved the right to make its views known when the question of representation was discussed.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic fully supported the remarks of delegations which urged cessation of discrimination against the People's Republic of China, the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

As a country having a population of 700 million, maintaining diplomatic relations with many states and possessing a wide international telecommunications network, the People's Republic of China should be represented at the Conference.

It was absurd for a group of escapees comprising only 1% of China's population to claim to represent the country where the remaining 99% of the population lived.

The German Democratic Republic had a population of nearly 20 million, was situated in the centre of Europe and was thus an important link in world telecommunications. Accordingly, failure to invite that country to attend the Conference hampered the normal development of international telecommunications, and the sooner all four of the countries he had mentioned were admitted to the I.T.U., the better the Union would be able to fulfil its task of promoting international cooperation.

The Delegate of Hungary made the following statement:

"The Delegation of Hungary fully joins in the congratulations and thanks that have just been expressed by the delegations here present to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, the Entreprise des P.T.T. Suisses and the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. Thanks to their combined efforts, we find ourselves in a pleasant atmosphere which will help us to succeed in the work we have before us.

" This year the I.T.U. is celebrating its centenary. During these hundred years, the basic principle of the work of the I.T.U. has been its world-wide nature. The doors were open to any country wishing to take part in our work. This world-wide principle has thus been put into practice with success. We are convinced that the I.T.U. should continue to be based on this principle as it is now entering on its second century of existence.

" It is thus with regret that we observe that, for the moment, the principle of universality is not being respected. A number of countries with extensive telecommunication networks are prevented from attending our Conference for artificial political reasons. We consider that the I.T.U. should consider telecommunication and technical matters. If we are to succeed in our work, we must have the widest international co-operation.

" The delegates of the German Democratic Republic are not admitted to our Conference. The delegates of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam have also been prevented from attending. When we express our desire to be able to welcome the delegates of the German Democratic Republic and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, we also express our profound sympathy with the people of Viet-Nam at grips with the aggressor for its freedom and independence.

" We consider that the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should also be here.

" The Delegation of Hungary considers that China should be legitimately represented.

" We cordially greet the representatives of those countries which have acquired their independence and which are, for the first time, attending a plenipotentiary conference. At the same time, we would express our deep disapproval of those governments which are carrying out an armed aggression against peoples desiring to live in freedom. We have the same disapproval of those governments which are exercising a policy of inhuman racialism.

" We are fully convinced that the world-wide spirit will soon come back to the I.T.U. and express the hope that the racial policy will be ended and that friendly co-operation will be restored between all peoples."

The Delegate of Cuba made the following statement:

"Our Delegation congratulates and also thanks the Swiss Government, the Swiss P.T.T., and the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. for the magnificent arrangements made for this Conference.

" It also congratulates the Chairman on his well-deserved election to such a responsible post, and wishes him the best possible success.

" However, this Delegation is unable to see the discrimination exercised in this Conference against human rights, without surprise. The I.T.U., Mr. Chairman, is an International Telecommunication Union, a World Telecommunication Union, to which all countries using any kind of communication should have access.

" How is it possible, Mr. Chairman, that co-ordination in the suppression of interference can exist, when we exclude countries which, it cannot be denied, make use of communications?

" How is it possible that countries such as the German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of China which not only use telecommunications but are great producers of telecommunication equipment and which have telecommunications with many other countries in the world outside their own territories with their aircraft and their ships plying the high seas and accordingly have to use frequencies are not to be found in the Organization which assigns, co-ordinates and examines these frequencies and arranges for the suppression of interference? How is it possible to have co-ordination with a country which is not a Member of the Union and which, in any event, must use frequencies, whether they are assigned to it or not?

" This Delegation, Mr. Chairman, believes in the right of all countries in the world, great or small, to belong to our organization and accordingly regrets that countries such as the People's Republic of China, the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the People's Republic of Korea cannot be here with us today.

" In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, our Delegation would like to put on record that the only legitimate representative of the Chinese people is the Chinese People's Republic and not the delegation present here which cannot in any way usurp the rights of a people of 700 million inhabitants with its traditions which is truly a free and sovereign people."

On behalf of the African Group, the Delegate of the United Arab Republic submitted the following proposal to the Conference:

"The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., meeting at Montreux from 14 September to 12 November 1965,

" considering

that the racial policy in South Africa perpetuating or accentuating discrimination constitutes a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights,

" noting

that the Government of the Union of South Africa has paid no attention to the repeated requests and demands of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and worldwide public opinion and has not accordingly reconsidered or revised its racial policy,

" deploring

the fact that the Government of the Union of South Africa thus continues to pay no attention to these requests and, furthermore, deliberately aggravates the racial question by more discriminatory measures and by their application accompanied by violence and bloodshed,

" recalling

the fact that a number of subsidiary organs of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies have excluded the Government of South Africa from their work until such time as it should give up its apartheid policy,

" resolves

that the Government of the Union of South Africa shall be excluded from the Plenipotentiary Conference."

The Delegate of Nigeria then made the following statement:

"The Delegation of Nigeria associates itself with the views expressed by the Delegate of the United Arab Republic, and asks that this statement be recorded.

" As a country representing a very large population in Africa, Nigeria strongly deplores the attitude and behaviour of the white minority Government of the Union of South Africa, particularly in their treatment of our South African brothers.

" My Government holds firmly to respect of the dignity of man and the equality of all races.

" The I.T.U. has among its Members, as can be judged by those of us present here, many Administrations of independent and free peoples of Africa.

" Nigeria feels that in view of the fact that the white minority Government of South Africa continues to pursue its detestable policy of race hatred in spite of overwhelming world opinion and repeated resolutions by the United Nations condemning such an action, that country has denied herself the right to sit in an international conference of this kind where freedom of expression should prevail.

" My Delegation is therefore fully in support of the exclusion of the Union of South Africa from this Conference."

The Delegate of Roumania then made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the Socialist Republic of Roumania notes with regret that the representatives of a great country, the People's Republic of China, are not allowed to attend the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference.

" On behalf of its Government, the Roumanian Delegation declares that the only legal representatives of the Chinese people are the delegates appointed by the Central Government of the People's Republic of China."

The Chairman then gave the floor to the Delegate of Indonesia, who spoke as follows:

"The Indonesian Delegation has listened carefully to the statement of the distinguished Delegate of the United Arab Republic on behalf of the African independent states.

" Mr. Chairman, my country has always been opposing and will always oppose policies of exploiting people by people, based on racial discrimination such as now being practised by the Government of South Africa. Therefore, the Indonesian Delegation stands one hundred per cent behind the proposal put forward by the African States to expel the representation of South Africa from our Union, since the Government of South Africa is continuing a policy which is degrading the human dignity and contrary to the purpose of our Union."

Speaking on behalf of the African Group, the Delegate of Senegal submitted the following draft resolution:

"The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., meeting at Montreux from 14 September to 12 November, 1965,

" considering

that the situation in the African territories under Portuguese administration is a serious danger to peace and security in Africa,

" recalling

the declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December, 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, which states: 'subjecting peoples to foreign subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of the fundamental human rights, is contrary to the United Nations Charter and jeopardizes the cause of peace and world co-operation', condemns without appeal the colonial policy of the retrograde Government of Portugal;

" asks

Portugal, in accordance with the very terms of a resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its XVIIIth Session, to apply the following measures:

"a) immediate recognition of the right of the peoples in the territories under its domination to autodetermination and independence;

- "b) immediate cessation of all acts of repression and withdrawal of all military forces and others at present used for this purpose;
- "c) promulgation of an unconditional political amnesty and establishment of conditions allowing the free functioning of political parties;
- "d) negotiation on the basis of recognition of the right to auto-determination with the real representatives of the national fighting forces of these territories, so as to transfer power to freely elected political institutions representative of the peoples of these territories."

The Delegate of India made the following statement:

"Let me start, Mr. Chairman, by congratulating you on your election this morning. I also join the other speakers in expressing my Delegation's sincere appreciation of the excellent organization of this Conference by our hosts, the Swiss authorities and the Secretariat of the I.T.U.

" Mr. Chairman, it is true that this Conference is of a technical nature. But we can never overlook the idealism and noble aims that were behind the making of the I.T.U. The Union has travelled far along the road towards improved relations between peoples and their better mutual understanding. In our opinion, the proposal just made by the United Arab Republic Delegation constitutes a further step in the same direction. For, it is obviously a disgrace to civilization if even in one country in the world, there exists a body of human beings subjected to such blatant oppression as continues in South Africa on grounds of racial distinctions.

" As the distinguished delegates here are no doubt aware, India has consistently fought these obnoxious policies of the Government of South Africa. Long before the United Nations framed their Charter, Mahatma Gandhi led the peoples' non-violent movement in South Africa to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights and in the equal rights of all persons without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

" India has time and again, in association with fellow Afro-Asian countries, raised the question of racial discrimination in South Africa at the United Nations from its very inception. As a result, the United Nations has passed several resolutions on the subject. The Government of South Africa has not only refused to comply with the provisions of these resolutions but also blatantly continues to violate the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and the Declaration of Human Rights.

" It will be recalled that several specialized agencies of the United Nations like the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation and the Universal Postal Union have already adopted resolutions against the Government of South Africa. It is only proper therefore that the I.T.U. which is the oldest of the inter-governmental organizations should mark its Centenary by excluding the delegation of the Government of South Africa from this Conference. The Indian Delegation wholeheartedly supports the proposal of the U.A.R. Delegation to this effect."

The Delegate of the Central African Republic said that his country was taking part for the first time in a conference of this kind. He congratulated the Chairman on his election, and the Swiss Administration on its kind welcome and the excellent organization of the Conference. The Union had been faithfully carrying out its task for one hundred years, but much was still to be done, and the presence of a delegation from South Africa clearly constituted an anomaly. The minority governing that country was making ill use of the equipment placed at its disposal by the I.T.U. It was only just, therefore, to exclude the representatives of that minority from the Conference.

The Delegate of Ghana made the following statement:

"I bring greetings from the President of the Republic of Ghana, Osagyefo, Dr. Kwame N'Krumah, to the Plenipotentiary Conference at Montreux.

" My Delegation seizes this opportunity to congratulate you on your appointment as Chairman of this august body. We are confident that under your able leadership our deliberations will be brought to a successful end. We congratulate also all the vice-chairmen and various officers of the Conference.

" My Delegation appreciates the gesture of friendship and hospitality of the Swiss Authorities in organizing such a reception for delegates in the beautiful city of Montreux.

" Mr. Chairman, I would like, at this juncture, to make my Delegation's contribution to the discussion on the motions by the U.A.R. for the expulsion of South Africa and by Senegal on the expulsion of Portugal from this world-wide Organization. I do not wish to make a long speech since the distinguished Delegates of both U.A.R. and Senegal have spoken on behalf of all African States. I only emphasise my Delegation's unqualified support for the two motions. Whenever the question of the expulsion of South Africa and Portugal is brought up before a United Nations agency the same argument, stating that only the General Assembly of the United Nations can decide on the issue, is brought forward.

" My Delegation does not accept such an argument. In fact there is not much of it at today's meeting. This shows a wholehearted support for the two motions on the floor. In fact, my Delegation cannot participate in any international conference with Portugal and South Africa, because of their inhuman racial policies.

" Apartheid and racial discrimination stand condemned and we should all demonstrate this by supporting the two motions."

The Delegate of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia stated that his country had always most strongly condemned the policies of apartheid, of racial discrimination and of the suppression of the legitimate rights of African peoples aspiring to freedom and independence. His Delegation therefore heartily supported the proposal of the United Arab Republic.

The Delegate of Malaysia also associated himself with the opinion generally expressed by the U.A.R. in the draft resolution contained in Document No. 110. His country had long denounced the policy of racial discrimination which was being applied in South Africa. In Malaysia there were many different races living together in harmony without any trouble, because every human being was treated on an equal footing. His Delegation could not therefore but condemn the Government of South Africa, which was holding the principles of civilization in contempt, and it gave its full support to the resolution presented by the U.A.R.

The Delegate of the Republic of the Niger then made the following statement:

"The distinguished delegates who have already spoken have almost exhausted the subject under discussion.

" Permit me, however, in my turn, to express my warm support for the preceding statements on this problem which means so much to us.

" The question of South Africa - as others have stressed before me - is not only one of racism, but also a human problem and, as such, must be of concern to all mankind. No one present may remain indifferent to the policy of apartheid which brings shame on the whole of humanity, just as no one present may remain indifferent to the dangerous African policy of Portugal, and the minority government of the colonists in Southern Rhodesia.

" As many others have already said, South Africa has no place in an organization such as the I.T.U., whose highly humanitarian mission has precisely as its sole objective human welfare, without distinction as to race or religion.

" The Delegation of the Republic of the Niger asks the Plenipotentiary Conference to live up to the noble principles of the I.T.U. by expelling the Delegation of South Africa, purely and simply, and to address an urgent appeal to the Government of Portugal and the colonists of Southern Rhodesia to respect the Charter of the United Nations."

The Delegate of Sierra Leone made the following statement:

"First of all, Mr. Chairman, please permit me to congratulate you for your election to preside in this Conference and also to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by previous speakers for the warm and courteous welcome accorded us by the Swiss Authorities. It would be remiss of me if I did not also congratulate the General Secretariat for the marvellous arrangements they have effected for the smooth running of this Conference.

" My country, Sierra Leone, acquired full sovereign status in April 1961, and was privileged to accede to the Convention of this Union in its own right soon after Independence, through your good offices in approving our application. This is therefore our first opportunity of being represented in the supreme organ of the Union.

" In formally taking our seat in our first Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., my Delegation bring greetings and felicitations from the Government and people of Sierra Leone, who are fully conscious of the responsibility and obligations which are inherent in this association of nations and wish to record our supreme pleasure in being numbered amongst you in your conscious effort to maintain and extend peacefully international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of all telecommunication facilities.

" My Delegation also wish to extend our sincerest appreciation to all Member countries of the Union who freely subscribed to the realization of our accession, particularly to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the Secretary-General of this Union, who patiently guided our aspirations towards the fulfilment of our aim.

" Telecommunications have become an essential factor in the economic, social and cultural progress of our Continent and a vital requirement for the smooth running of our essential services. We are therefore highly delighted that we have at last become a full member of a Union which has amassed 100 years of experience in the regulation and organization of international telecommunication services. We have no doubt that we shall be able to draw confidence as well as know-how from this association.

" My Government pledges its maximum cooperation for furthering the work of this Union for the peaceful utilization of international telecommunication facilities.

" My Delegation sincerely pray that the work of this Conference will be fruitful under your guidance and that the policies which will be determined for fulfilling the aims of the Union will be highly successful.

" The Sierra Leone Delegation stands firmly behind the proposal put forward by the U.A.R. and supported by Nigeria, and wishes it to be put on the minutes of this meeting that we greatly deplore the inhuman and retrograde policies of the Union of South Africa towards her African population and reaffirm once again that we will go on calling for the expulsion of South Africa from all international conferences until she changes her abominable policies."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that at a time when an ever-growing number of countries were becoming independent, it was particularly sad to note that some states were pursuing a policy of racial hatred and colonialism. The Soviet Delegation fully supported the draft resolution submitted by the U.A.R. on the exclusion of the Republic of South Africa from the I.T.U. Anyone with a spark of honesty and decency must be disgusted at the policy of apartheid practised by South Africa towards the majority of its population, which was deprived of the most elementary rights. The Government of the Republic of South Africa took no account of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, and persisted in its unspeakable policy. The U.S.S.R. Delegation was convinced that the exclusion of that country's Delegation from the Conference could not but promote the success of its work,

which would be carried out in an easier atmosphere conducive to the strengthening of the bonds of cooperation between the various countries. He also supported the draft resolution submitted by the Republic of Senegal on the colonial policy of Portugal. That resolution constituted a serious and necessary warning to the Government of the country concerned.

The Delegate of the Mongolian People's Republic regretted the presence at the Conference of the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek's China. He reaffirmed that only the Delegates of the People's Republic of China could validly take their seat at the Conference. He also regretted the absence of the German Democratic Republic, of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, and of the Republic of Viet-Nam. Those countries had been left out of the I.T.U. for no valid reason. They all had dense telecommunication networks which were in full development, and the transit traffic passing through their territories was very intense. He considered that the aims of the I.T.U. were ill-served by the absence of these countries, and hoped that countries, Members of the Union, would make it possible for them to join those attending the Conference. In conclusion, he supported the draft resolution presented by the U.A.R. on behalf of 36 African countries.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman, I should like to make the following statement on the question now under discussion:

" It is an indisputable fact that the Republic of South Africa is the only country in the world in which racial discrimination has become a legalized system.

" This is in contradiction with the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

" A crushing majority of members of the United Nations has, on several occasions, in the General Assembly, in the different organs set up by it, and also in the Security Council, condemned this system of racism, and called on the Government of the Republic of South Africa to put an end to the said policy.

" The gravity of the situation is also shown by the resolutions adopted in the General Assembly, which request the Governments of Member States of the United Nations to break off all relations with the Republic of South Africa, in order to create conditions which may lead that country's Government to revise its policy of racial discrimination.

" The majority of the Members of the United Nations - including the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic - have taken action in conformity with the terms of that resolution.

" Unfortunately, there are still some governments which are supporting the regime in the Republic of South Africa, and granting it investment facilities, thus making it possible for this racist regime to stabilize itself and be able to persecute those who are struggling so that the same rights be accorded to all races. The support of such governments has made it possible for the Republic of South Africa to ignore the various resolutions adopted by the United Nations.

" In view of these facts, the Czechoslovak Delegation declares that it fully shares the view expressed by the African Delegations."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Albania made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman, the Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania entirely supports the just request presented on behalf of the African countries by the U.A.R. Delegation, to expel South Africa from our Organization.

" The Government of the People's Republic of Albania, expressing the wish of the Albanian people, has always considered the policy of apartheid to be a criminal fascist policy, and has condemned it at all international meetings, requesting at the same time that the resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council of the United Nations be applied against South Africa, owing to the criminal policy which it persists in pursuing against the indigenous population. As it has announced on more than one occasion, the People's Republic of Albania neither maintains nor intends to establish any diplomatic, commercial or any other kind of relations with South Africa until the Government of that country gives up its policy of apartheid.

" That policy, which is condemned by international public opinion, is supported by only a small number of West European countries and by the United States of America in particular, which themselves practise the hateful policy of racial discrimination against millions of coloured human beings. It is the Governments of these countries which have used every means to assist the Government of South Africa morally, materially and politically, thereby not merely violating the United Nations resolutions, but also the most elementary principles of Human Rights.

" It is precisely the support of these countries which is encouraging the racist Government of South Africa in its barbarous work, and which leads to that Government's multiplying its oppressive measures of persecution, which go as far as the death penalty and execution of the leaders and fighters among the indigenous population, who rise against apartheid and struggle for the most elementary rights of that population and even for its very existence.

" The Albanian Delegation trusts that this meeting will, by a crushing majority of votes, approve the just request of the Afro-Asian countries and international public opinion. It associates itself, for its part, with the request presented by the African countries.

" Thus the question raised here by certain African countries, that of the struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism, is one of the most important questions of our time. It is closely bound up with the freedom and independence of the peoples still languishing under barbarous colonial and imperialist oppression. It is also bound up with international peace and security, for there can be no peace as long as there are oppressed peoples.

" Discussion of this problem in this Conference once more shows how wrong are the views of the imperialists and of those who claim and maintain that colonialism is dying, and that the oppressed peoples must wait till freedom is granted them by the colonialists and imperialists.

" The detestable colonialist oppression in Angola and the territory of so-called Portuguese Guinea, in Mozambique and Southern Rhodesia, in the Republic of South Africa and South-West Africa, and especially American imperialist aggression in South Viet-Nam, show clearly that never will the colonialists of their own free will give up their oppression and domination. It is the duty of all peaceful states and peoples therefore to intensify their efforts to put an end to colonialism and to support the colonial peoples and dependent peoples in their just fight for national liberation. It is a duty unreservedly to unmask colonialist and imperialist policy as practised mainly by the United States of America, which is the principal instigator of the colonial system and morally, economically and militarily assist the fascist government of Salazar, the racist government of South Africa, etc.

" Faithful to their policy of war and aggression, the United States are in the act of supplying the Fervud Government with assistance in producing the atomic bomb, so as to continue colonial domination and threaten the African peoples by means of nuclear blackmail through their lackeys in Africa.

" The Government of the People's Republic of Albania has always supported and will continue to support the just struggle for freedom and independence of the peoples suffering under the colonial yoke. Often request has been made in United Nations meetings and in international conferences for the implementation of resolutions providing for effective measures in favour of the independence of the oppressed peoples and the application of sanctions against the colonialist and imperialist governments, headed by the United States, the bastion of the present-day colonial and neo-colonial system."

The Delegate of Pakistan associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the Delegate of the U.A.R. and condemned with the utmost energy the denial of fundamental human rights wherever in the world it was being perpetrated. Referring to the racial discrimination practised in South Africa, he said it was a sad commentary on the state of human emancipation, an insult to the intelligence of man and a sin to God. He fully supported the proposal of the United Arab Republic.

The Delegate of Poland made the following statement:

"The attitude of the Polish Government to apartheid is well known. We have expressed it on many occasions, both in the United Nations, and in other international organizations. I do not therefore see any need for giving it detailed expression once more.

" Nevertheless, I consider it necessary to reaffirm at this Conference that we are with all those who are in the front rank of the fight for the rights of man and for human dignity.

" We are whole-heartedly with the peoples of Africa in their struggle against the infamous and inhuman policy of apartheid practised in South Africa.

" It is the duty of humanity as a whole to do all that is possible to put an end to this policy.

" It is the Polish Delegation's view that it is also the duty of the I.T.U. to contribute to this struggle and to draw practical conclusions from the resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Union must follow the example of the other specialized agencies and international organizations, which have not only condemned the policy of apartheid practised by the Government of the Republic of South Africa, but have also used the possibilities available to them for the purpose of forcing that Government to put an end to their senseless policy.

" From that point of view we associate ourselves entirely with the proposal of the African countries, presented by the Delegate of the United Arab Republic.

" We should also like to support with all the vigour required the statement and proposal made by the Delegation of the Republic of Senegal on the colonialist policy of Portugal."

The Delegate of Uganda associated himself with all the speakers who had congratulated the Chairman on his election. He also congratulated all those Members of the Union which had joined the Organization since the last Plenipotentiary Conference and thanked the Swiss Government for its hospitality. There existed in Africa too a small Switzerland, which was Uganda. That country condemned with the greatest vigour the attitude of the South African Government, which was practising a policy of exploitation of man by man. All the peoples of the world should co-operate, but the methods of the South African Government militated against the international co-operation, which the I.T.U. was attempting to promote, and was contrary to the aims of the Union. Even the presence of a delegation from South Africa degraded the Conference, and, as representatives of an African country, the Delegates of Uganda could not sit side by side with those of the South African Government.

The Delegate of Ceylon congratulated the Chairman on his election and expressed his deep appreciation of the hospitality shown to the delegates by the Swiss Government and the Post and Telegraph Department. He further stated that the stand taken by the Government of Ceylon on political issues was well known to the whole world, and that political matters were the concern of the U.N. and not the I.T.U. Therefore the Ceylon Delegation did not propose to take part in any political discussion.

The Delegate of Algeria made the following statement :

"The Algerian Delegation fully associates itself with all those who have offered their warmest congratulations on your election to the Chairmanship of the Conference.

" I should also like to thank the Swiss Government for the welcome given us in Montreux.

" Mr. Chairman, I should like my statement to be recorded in the minutes.

" The attitude of Algeria in the matter of South Africa is already known.

" Algeria considers that the policy of apartheid practised in South Africa constitutes a challenge to all humanity.

" The regime that claims to be the Government of South Africa is practising a policy of racial segregation and of oppression at the expense of the African populations of these territories, a policy which is unanimously condemned by the conscience of mankind and by the United Nations, several organs of which have already excluded that Government.

" The Algerian Delegation has to state that the representatives of this so-called Government have no place in this honourable assembly, the aim of which is to unite the peoples of the world. We therefore demand its exclusion.

" Mr. Chairman we warmly support the Resolution presented by Senegal condemning the policy of Portugal in the territories under its domination.

" Many delegations before my intervention have deplored the absence at this Conference of the genuine representatives of the Chinese people.

" My Government considers that only the People's Republic of China can sit in international organizations and validly represent the Chinese people there.

" In consequence, Mr. Chairman, my Delegation must express reservations as to the validity of the powers of those who claim here to represent the Chinese people. We consider that a conference of this importance must include the representatives of the People's Republic of China which is the victim of the political prejudices of a minority of nations, prejudices which in no way correspond to the reality of international relations.

" The Algerian Delegation requests the Secretariat of the Conference to take the necessary steps to ensure that the draft resolutions put forward by the U.A.R. and Senegal are reproduced and distributed as swiftly as possible so that the Conference may take a decision on them."

The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic stated that he was authorised by his Government to express Ukraine's complete solidarity with the proposal by the U.A.R. for the exclusion of the representatives of the Republic of South Africa from the present conference. He was also authorised to support the proposal by the Republic of Senegal concerning the policy of the Portuguese Government. He hoped that the Conference would follow the example of the Universal Postal Union which at Vienna in 1964, had excluded from its congress the representatives of the South African Republic and condemned the colonialist policy of Portugal. The present conference would be adopting technical provisions to improve the organization of telecommunications throughout the world. Experience showed that the more Member countries faithfully applied the decisions of the Union, the greater the progress achieved and the higher the quality of communications. Implementation of the decisions of the I.T.U. was essential for international telecommunications, and that was a task for the Administrations which had signed the Convention. No one would be so foolish as to claim that it was the Government of Chiang Kai-shek which was directing the organization of telecommunications in China. That work was being done by the Government of the People's Republic of China, which made him wonder why the Union had for so long tolerated the presence of the puppets of Chiang Kai-shek who represented no one but themselves. By that attitude the I.T.U. was doing grave harm to itself, for it was refusing to accept amongst its Members the true representatives of the telecommunications of a great country. The existing situation was quite abnormal, and all the efforts made by the Union to create high quality communications throughout the world would be vain if the People's Republic of China did not take part in the work.

He also regretted that the German Democratic Republic, the Korean People's Republic and the Republic of Viet-Nam were not represented at the Conference, because those countries had modern communication networks and an important transit traffic.

The Chairman announced the Conference had come to the end of the list of speakers and that discussion would be resumed at the meeting on 17 September. In the interval, delegates would receive as documents the draft resolutions submitted by the U.A.R. and the Republic of Senegal.

The Secretary-General gave an assurance that the two drafts mentioned would be distributed on the following day, and indicated that owing to the many statements which had to be reproduced verbatim in the minutes, it would not be possible to distribute the latter until later.

The meeting rose at 6.25 p.m.

Secretary of the Conference:
Clifford STEAD

Secretary-General:
Gerald C. GROSS

Chairman:
G.A. WETTSTEIN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 149-E(Rev.)

22 September 1965

Original: French

PLENARY MEETING

DRAFT RESOLUTION

SUBMITTED BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION
AND SUPPORTED BY A NUMBER OF AFRICAN DELEGATIONS
AND THE DELEGATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA,
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, THE U.S.S.R.,
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA,
THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC,
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND,
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MONGOLIA,
THE FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA,
THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROUMANIA,
THE BIELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,
AND THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., meeting in Montreux,
1965,

- having taken cognizance of Documents Nos. 66, 71, 98 and 104
concerning the admission of Observers to the Plenipotentiary Conference,

- guided by the provisions of Articles 4 and 29 of the International
Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959,

resolves

that the international organizations mentioned in Documents Nos.
66, 71, 98 and 104 shall be invited to attend the Plenipotentiary Conference,
Montreux, as Observers.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 149-E

22 September 1965

Original: French

PLENARY MEETING

DRAFT RESOLUTION

SUBMITTED BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION
AND SUPPORTED BY THE 34 AFRICAN DELEGATIONS
AND THE DELEGATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA,
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, THE U.S.S.R.,
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA,
THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC,
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND,
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MONGOLIA,
THE FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA,
THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROUMANIA,
THE BIELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,
AND THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., meeting in Montreux,
1965,

- having taken cognizance of Documents Nos. 66, 71, 98 and 104 concerning the admission of Observers to the Plenipotentiary Conference,
- guided by the provisions of Articles 4 and 29 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959,

resolves

that the international organizations mentioned in Documents Nos. 66, 71, 98 and 104 shall be invited to attend the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, as Observers.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 150-E

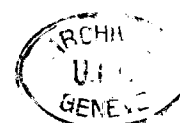
24 September 1965

Original : French

PLENARY MEETINGLIST OF DOCUMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE

(Documents Nos. 1 to 150)

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
1 Add. 1 to 41	Candidacies for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General	S.G.	P.M.
2	Agenda of the Conference and Committee Structure	S.G.	P.M.
3	Proposals for the work of the Conference	S.G.	P.M.
4	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Tunisia	P.M.
5	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Ghana	P.M.
6	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Congo (Brazzaville)	P.M.
7	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Guinea	P.M.
8	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Libya	P.M.
9	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	United Arab Republic	P.M.
10	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Algeria	P.M.
11	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Cameroon	P.M.
12	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Upper Volta	P.M.



Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
13	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Niger	P.M.
14	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Mali	P.M.
15	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Dahomey	P.M.
16	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Togolese Republic	P.M.
17	Proposals	China	P.M.
18	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Sierra Leone	P.M.
19	Proposals	Japan	P.M.
20	Proposals	Czechoslovak S.R.	P.M.
21	Proposal concerning Article 32 of the Convention	Laos	P.M.
22	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Kenya	P.M.
23	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Uganda	P.M.
24	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Tanzania (United Rep.of)	P.M.
25	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Mauritania (Islamic Rep.of)	P.M.
26	Proposals	Israel	P.M.
27	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Senegal (Rep. of the)	P.M.
28	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Rwanda (Republic of)	P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
29	Credentials	S.G.	P.M.
30	Proposals for the work of the Conference	India (Rep.of)	P.M.
31 & Corr. & Add.	Proposals relating to the work of the Conference	Sweden	P.M.
32	Proposals relating to the work of the Conference	Denmark	P.M.
33	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Germany (Fed.Rep.of)	P.M.
34	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Norway	P.M.
35	Proposals relating to Article 12 - I.F.R.B.	United Kingdom	P.M.
36	Proposals relating to Articles 10 and 11 - Secretariat and Officials and Staff of the Union	United Kingdom	P.M.
37	Proposals relating to Article 9 - Administrative Council	United Kingdom	P.M.
38	Proposals relating to Article 14 - Regulations	United Kingdom	P.M.
39	Proposals relating to Article 7 - Administrative Conferences	United Kingdom	P.M.
40	Miscellaneous proposals	United Kingdom	P.M.
41	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	P.M.
42	Proposal for the work of the Conference	Poland (People's Rep. of)	P.M.
43 + Corr.	Proposals for the work of the Conference	United States of America	P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
44 + Corr.	Proposals for the work of the Conference	United States of America	P.M.
45 + Corr.	Proposals for the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference	Belgium	P.M.
46	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Finland	P.M.
47	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Swiss Confederation	P.M.
48	Proposals concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Ivory Coast (Rep. of the)	P.M.
49	Proposal concerning Article 7 of the Convention	Israel	P.M.
50	List of documents of the Conference	S.G.	P.M.
51	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	P.M.
52	Examination of the Financial Management of the Union by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux 1965 (1959-1964)	A.C.	Committee 6
53	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Pakistan	P.M.
54	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Israel	P.M.
55	Request by the Republic of Honduras to change its class of contribution to the budgets of the Union	S.G.	P.M.
56	Coordination between the activities of the Union	S.G.	P.M.
57	Proposed complete redraft of the International Telecommunications Convention	S.G.	P.M.
58	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Canada	P.M.
59	Proposals relating to the General Regulations	Canada	P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
60	Telecommunication privileges of the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency	S.G.	P.M.
61 (Rev.)	Allocation of proposals to Committees	S.G.	P.M.
62	Organization charts of the General Secretariat and of the specialized Secretariats of the I.F.R.B., the C.C.I.R., and the C.C.I.T.T. on 1 July 1965	S G.	P.M.
63	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	P.M.
64 + Corr.	Proposals for the work of the Conference	U.S.S.R.	P.M.
65 + Corr.	Proposals concerning Article 12 of the International Telecommunication Convention	Cameroon (Fed. Rep. of)	P.M.
66	Possible admission of international organizations to the Conference	S G.	P.M.
67	Proposal for the work of the Conference	Ethiopia	P.M.
68 + Corr.	Proposals for the modification of the organization of the I.T.U. Headquarters	Australia	P.M.
69	Proposals for the work of Conference	Korea	P.M.
70	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Liberia	P.M.
71	Possible admission of international organizations to the Conference	S G.	P.M.
72	Proposals withdrawn	Czechoslovak S R.	P.M.
73	Participation by Members, private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations in defraying Union expenses	S G.	P.M.
74	Agreement between the Swiss P.T.T. Administration and the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. relating to the steps to be taken for the organization of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the budget of the Conference	S G.	P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
75	Report by the Management Board of the I.T.U. S S. and B. Funds	S.G.	P.M.
76	Proposals submitted to the Conference	Malaysia	P.M.
77	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Morocco	P.M.
78	External auditing of Union accounts	S.G.	P.M.
79	Steps taken to convene the Conference	S G	P.M.
80	Situation of certain countries with respect to the Convention	S G	P.M.
81	Committee structure for the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965	S G	P.M.
82	Secretariat of the Conference	S G.	P.M.
83	Agenda - Meeting of the Heads of Delegations	Chairman	Heads of Delegations
84	Proposal concerning Chapter VI of the General Regulations	Israel	P.M.
85	Accounts in arrears	S.G.	P.M.
86	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Jordan	P.M.
87	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Colombia	P.M.
88	Proposals withdrawn	Israel	P.M.
89	Candidacies for membership of the Administrative Council	S G	P.M.
90	Agenda - First Plenary Meeting	Chairman	P.M.
91	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Argentine Rep	P.M.
92	Proposals relating to Articles 5, 9, 10, 13 and Chapters 16 and 17	Mexico	

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
93	Proposals relating to Article 9 of the Convention	Mexico	P.M.
94	Proposal relating to Article 12	Mexico	P.M.
95	Proposal concerning the establishment of the Regular I.T.U. programme of Technical Assistance	Mexico	P.M.
96	Proposal for amendments to Annex 3 of the International Telecommunication Convention, to Article 17 and to Annex 5, Chapters 1 and 2	Mexico	P.M.
97	Proposal for the amendment of Chapter 5 of Annex 5 to the International Telecommunication Convention	Mexico	P.M.
98	Possible admission of international organizations to the Conference	S.G.	P.M.
99	Agenda - First Meeting of Committee 6	Chairman	P.M.
100	List of Conference Documents	S.G.	P.M.
101	Agenda of the 1st meeting of Committee 5		Committee 5
102	Agenda of the 1st meeting of Committee 3		Committee 3
103	Agenda of the 1st meeting of Committee 4		Committee 4
104	Possible admission of International Organizations to the Conference	S.G.	P.M.
105	Statement concerning China's representation	U.S.S.R. Bielorussian S.S.R. Ukrainian S.S.R.	P.M.
106	Agenda of the 1st meeting of Committee 2		Committee 2

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
107	Agenda of the 1st meeting of Committee 7		Committee 7
108	Agenda of the 1st meeting of Committee 8		Committee 8
109	Agenda of the 1st meeting of Committee 9		Committee 9
110	Draft Resolution by the African Group concerning the apartheid policy of the South African Government	United Arab Republic	P.M.
111	Draft Resolution submitted by the African Group concerning the Territories under Portuguese Administration	Republic of Senegal	P.M.
112	Candidacies for Membership of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
113	Proposal concerning Article 1 of the Convention	Republic of Indonesia	P.M.
114 + Corr.	Statement by the Delegation of the Republic of China	Republic of China	P.M.
115	Agenda of the 3rd Plenary Meeting		P.M.
116 (Rev.)	Minutes of the meeting of the Heads of Delegations		Heads of Delegations
117	Agenda of the Second Meeting of Committee 4		Committee 4
118	Proposed amendments to the Convention	Mexico	P.M.
119	I.T.U. Contributory Shares - Comments	Mexico	P.M.
120	Proposal relating to Article 13 of the Convention	Mexico	P.M.
121	Regional Offices - Resolution	Mexico	P.M.
122	Candidacies for Membership of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
123 (Rev.)	Structure of the Committees at the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965	S.G.	P.M.
124	Summary record of the 1st Meeting of Committee 2		Committee 2
125	Agenda of the 5th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
126	Candidacies for Membership of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
127	Request by the Algerian Democratic People's Republic for a lower class of contribution to the I.T.U. budget	S.G.	Committee 6
128	Statement concerning the absence of the People's Republic of China at the Plenipotentiary Conference	People's Republic of Bulgaria Hungarian People's Republic People's Republic of Mongolia People's Republic of Poland Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	P.M.
129	Minutes of the 1st Meeting of Committee 9		Committee 9
130	Agenda of the Second Meeting of Committee 9		Committee 9
131	Resolution - Special Regional Conference for Latin America	Mexico	P.M.
132	Candidacies for Membership of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
133	Summary record of the 1st Meeting of Committee 5	Com. 5	Committee 5
134	Memorandum by the Secretary-General (Accession by Chile to the Geneva Convention)	S.G.	P.M.
135	Summary record of the 1st Meeting of Committee 6	Com. 6	Committee 6
136	Transcription of the tape-recording of part of the 4th Plenary Meeting on Friday 17 September 1965	G.S.	P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
137	Motion submitted by the Delegation of the United States of America	United States of America	P.M.
138	Summary record of the 1st Meeting of Committee 7	Committee 7	Committee 7
139	Summary record of the 1st Meeting of Committee 8	Committee 8	Committee 8
140	Summary record of the 1st Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
141	Summary record of the Second Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
142	Statement by Hon. Cleveland Lewis, Leader of the Jamaican Delegation	Jamaica	P.M.
143	Statement by the Delegation of Cuba concerning the absence of the Delegation of the Chinese People's Republic to the Conference	Cuba	P.M.
144	Minutes of the 1st Plenary Meeting		P.M.
145	Agenda of the Second Meeting of Committee 5		P.M.
146	Candidacies for Membership of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
147	Summary record of the 1st Meeting of Committee 3		Committee 3
148	Minutes of the Second Plenary Meeting		P.M.
149(Rev.)	Draft resolution concerning the admission of international organizations observers to the Plenipotentiary Conference	Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	P.M.
150	List of documents of the Conference	S.G.	P.M.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 151-E

27 September 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

THIRD PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 17 September 1965, at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. G.A. WETTSTEIN (Swiss Confederation)

<u>Subjects discussed :</u>	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Announcements by the Chairman and the Secretary-General	-
2. Approval of the Agenda	115
*) 3. Draft Resolution submitted by the African Group concerning the territories under Portuguese administration (resumed)	111
*) 4. Draft Resolution submitted by the African Group concerning the apartheid policy of the South African Government (resumed)	110

-
- *) The Conference subsequently decided to amalgamate these two items of its agenda (see page 12 of minutes)



The following countries were represented :

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of Burma; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Federal Republic of Cameroon; Canada; Central African Republic; Ceylon; Chile; China; Republic of Cyprus; Vatican City State; Republic of Colombia; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville); Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Republic of the Ivory Coast; Cuba; Republic of Dahomey; Denmark; Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Gabon Republic; Ghana; Greece; Guatemala; Republic of Guinea; Republic of Haiti; Republic of Upper Volta; Republic of Honduras; Hungarian People's Republic; Republic of India; Republic of Indonesia; Iran; Republic of Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; State of Israel; Italy; Jamaica; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kenya; State of Kuwait; Lebanon; Republic of Liberia; Principality of Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Malaysia; Malawi; Malagasy Republic; Republic of Mali; Malta; Kingdom of Morocco; Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Mexico; Monaco; Mongolian People's Republic; Nicaragua; Republic of the Niger; Federation of Nigeria; Norway; New Zealand; Uganda; Pakistan; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Somali Republic; Rhodesia; Socialist Republic of Roumania; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Republic of Rwanda; Republic of Senegal; Sierra Leone; Republic of the Sudan; Republic of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; United Republic of Tanzania; Republic of the Chad; Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible; Thailand; Togolese Republic; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Oriental Republic of Uruguay; Republic of Venezuela; Republic of Zambia.

United Nations and Specialized Agencies :

International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.)
Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.)
World Health Organization (W.H.O.)

International Telecommunication Union : Mr. Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Secretary of the Conference : Mr. Clifford STEAD

1. Announcements by the Chairman and the Secretary-General

The Chairman said that, since Committee 1 had not envisaged a plenary meeting on Monday, 20 September, the agenda for the day should be completed and appealed for the cooperation of all delegates in making that possible.

He had raised in Committee 1 the question whether it might not be wise to invite the Vice-Chairmen of Committees to participate in the work of Committee 1. Two points had been stressed : one that the group establishing the programme of the Conference should be as small as possible, and the second that the Vice-Chairmen were anxious to take part in the Committee's general discussions. It had therefore been decided that it would be unnecessary for the Vice-Chairmen to attend meetings when the work programme was the only item on the agenda, but that they should be invited to participate if items of general interest were to be discussed.

The Secretary-General said he regretted to have to announce the recent resignation of the Head of the I.T.U. mission in Africa, who had resigned in order to accept the designation of his government to represent his country at the Conference. Urgent steps were being taken to replace that official as soon as possible.

2. Approval of the agenda (Document No. 115)

The Chairman drew attention to the agenda of the meeting (Document No. 115) and asked whether there were any objections to its being approved.

In the absence of any objections, the agenda was approved.

3. Draft Resolution submitted by the African Group concerning the territories under Portuguese administration (Document No. 111)

The Chairman made the following statement :

"The draft resolution, which appears in Document No. 111 has led me to the following considerations, arising out of my anxiety, as your Chairman, to exercise the powers you have conferred on me within the limits of the Convention now in force. I should like to make this quite clear and I would remind you of the statement I made at your first plenary meeting :

" I shall exercise my powers according to the legal rules which govern our Conference, namely, the Geneva Convention (1959), which is now in force and which was ratified by the countries Members of the I.T.U., represented by you here.

" Under Article 6 of the Geneva Convention, 1959, the Plenipotentiary Conference shall :

- a) determine the general policies for fulfilling the purposes of the Union prescribed in Article 4 of this Convention;
- b) consider the report by the Administrative Council on its activities and those of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) establish the basis for the budget of the Union and determine a fiscal limit for the expenditure of the Union until the next Plenipotentiary Conference;
- d) fix the basic salaries, the salary scales and the system of allowances and pensions for all the officials of the Union;
- e) finally approve the accounts of the Union;
- f) elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council;
- g) elect the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General and fix the dates of their taking office;
- h) revise the Convention if it considers this necessary;
- i) conclude or revise, if necessary, agreements between the Union and other international organizations, examine any provisional agreements with such organizations concluded, on behalf of the Union, by the Administrative Council, and take such measures in connection therewith as it deems appropriate;
- j) deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary.

" I also feel obliged to point out that the purposes of the Union, set out in Article 4, are all technical :

- a) to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds;
- b) 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;
- c) to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends.

" It is my duty as your Chairman to say that, in my opinion, the purpose of the draft resolution which appears in Document No. 111 does not fall within the competence of the Plenipotentiary Conference as provided for in Article 6 of the Convention or within the purposes of the Union as set out in Article 4 thereof.

That is my opinion, which I wished to communicate to you."

The Chairman then announced that he had received a communication signed by the delegates of Austria, Belgium, Vatican City, Denmark, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Sweden and Switzerland, which read as follows :

"When the work of the Conference makes it necessary for a vote to be taken on a political question or on any related procedural question, the delegations of the C.E.P.T. countries listed above ask that the vote should be taken by secret ballot."

In the absence of any objection, he declared open the debate on the draft resolution contained in Document No. 111.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic made the following statement :

"Our delegation fully supports the proposal of the African countries and some others who spoke in favour of the expulsion of the representatives of the Republic of South Africa from the Plenipotentiary Conference and of severe censure of Portugal.

" It is clear to any normal person that the era of injustice, when people were classified into groups according to the colour of their skins, came to an end long ago. The ground is being cut from under the feet of the colonialists and that is why they are resorting to the basest possible methods, one of which is the policy of apartheid, a policy of racial discrimination. It is high time to put these people in strait-jackets and commit them to mental homes, instead of allowing them to attend international conferences.

" At the last plenary meeting, Mr. Gross told us that the I.T.U. was an apolitical organization. Both he and you yourself, Mr. Chairman, in effect recommended that we should not concern ourselves with political questions. But it would seem permissible to ask, then, why such countries as the German Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Korean People's Democratic Republic, which have a total population of about 800 million, are still not participating in the work of the I.T.U. It is clear to everyone present here that a certain policy, and a bad policy at that, is being conducted in the I.T.U. This policy is harmful to international cooperation and hampers the normal development and utilization of world telecommunications.

" Hitherto, colonialists who promote apartheid have been allowed to take their place at I.T.U. conferences, while certain sovereign countries have not been admitted. This was done only because the State structure of these sovereign countries is not to the liking of those who support the colonialists. We have reason to believe that the I.T.U. will, in future, conduct the right policy. Among the proposals before our Conference, there is one for changing the conditions of admission of countries to the I.T.U., with a view to putting an end to discrimination against a number of sovereign States.

" Mr. Chairman, you have referred to Article 6. This article contains a list of matters to be dealt with by the Plenipotentiary Conference, but contains no prohibition of the consideration of other questions.

" The Plenipotentiary Conference is the supreme organ of the Union and it can consider any question it desires.

" Our delegation wishes to declare once again that it warmly supports the proposals of the African countries."

The Delegate of the Ivory Coast asked why Document No. 111 was being considered before Document No. 110, which had been submitted earlier.

The Chairman observed that there had been no objections to approving the agenda as it appeared in Document No. 115.

The Delegate of Dahomey expressed his thanks to all the speakers who had pledged their support of the draft resolutions of the African Group. The members of the Organization for African Unity were determined to exclude the Republic of South Africa from the Conference. The Government of that country continued to practise its inhuman policy of apartheid, in flagrant violation of repeated injunctions from the United Nations; that in itself proved that South Africa had no place in an international forum and that the logical step for that delegation would be to withdraw from the Conference. Unanimous adoption of the draft resolution introduced by the delegation of the United Arab Republic would be a constructive contribution to the noble purposes of the United Nations.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic said he regretted to be unable to concur with the Chairman's interpretation of Article 6 of the Convention. Sub-paragraph 1 a) of that Article provided that the Conference should determine the general policies for fulfilling the purposes of the Union prescribed in Article 4; the purpose stated in sub-paragraph 1 c) of Article 4 was to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of the common ends, but it was impossible to achieve that purpose in dealings with countries which would not cooperate in human relations. The proposals of the African Group were therefore in complete accordance with the Convention.

The Delegate of Zambia made the following statement :

"May I, first of all, take this opportunity to congratulate you most sincerely on behalf of my delegation and my Government of the Republic of Zambia for being elected to chair such an important conference of many delegations. I could not envy you, Mr. Chairman, because all honourable delegates in this conference are problems for you to deal with. I would also like to thank the Government of Switzerland and the respected city Councillors of this beautiful city of Montreux for their insurmountable hospitality. I sincerely hope that they will continue with their hospitality in the same manner as they have hitherto shown.

" May the Chairman now allow me to come to the subject being discussed in this Conference under Document No. 111 which deals with the question of South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia. I have included Rhodesia in this context because this settler-government is following the same policies as the other two governments. As delegates know, Sir, South Africa and Portugal are adamantly carrying on the most diabolical form of oppression on the indigenous peoples in the countries they rule. In this respect the delegation of Zambia associates itself with the rest of the countries which have voiced their support of the resolution by the delegate of the United Arab Republic.

" I said that I would also speak on Rhodesia. Sir, the Rhodesian minority government is presently threatening to declare independence unilaterally without paying any due regard to the wishes of the indigenous people. The danger here is real and great. If the Rhodesian Government grabs its independence unilaterally, I wish to propose that that country should automatically be expelled from this international organization.

" In conclusion, I wish to abide by your ruling that speakers should be precise in their speeches. Once more, thank you very much for allowing me to speak."

The Delegate of Ghana said he was unhappy at the reversal of the order of the two African resolutions in the agenda. The African Group had taken great pains in preparing and submitting their proposals in the proper order.

He fully supported the remarks of the delegate of the United Arab Republic concerning sub-paragraph 1 c) of Article 4 of the Convention. It was common knowledge that, when tension prevailed in the world, various necessary activities were brought to a standstill and the work of technical international bodies was hampered. Accordingly, the actions of nations in the attainment of their common ends could not be harmonized because of the activities of certain countries : the policy of apartheid practised in South Africa clearly represented a threat to world peace.

Despite all arguments that the question fell within the competence of the United Nations, it was becoming increasingly evident that many delegations to all technical conferences were finding it more and more difficult to sit in the same room as the representatives of a nation which had set itself up as an enemy of the human race.

The Chairman reiterated that he had asked the meeting whether it approved the agenda and had heard no objections.

The Delegate of the Ivory Coast congratulated the Chairman on his election, thanked the Swiss authorities and people for their warm welcome and paid a tribute to the I.T.U. Secretariat. He then made the following statement :

"I did not take part in the debate which took place on the resolutions submitted by the United Arab Republic and Senegal because I thought that the very terms of those resolutions made it unnecessary for me to add anything else.

" Moreover, it has been specified that those texts were submitted on behalf of the 36 African States of the Organization for African Unity.

" It will not come amiss, Mr. Chairman, to stress that the developing countries expect a great deal from the I.T.U., as the oldest United Nations specialized agency, whose noble and inspiring purposes are to facilitate and develop cooperation among all peoples, without any discrimination whatsoever.

" During the hundred years of its existence, our Union has proved to the world that individuals and governments which cannot reach agreement elsewhere and on different matters can agree when they are united by a common purpose and when they try to make the world more civilized; this world will become more civilized as it becomes more united, but also it will become more united as it becomes more civilized. This does not call for the adoption of any common ideology, but merely for the sharing of certain practical concepts.

" This, Mr. Chairman, is a problem of balance, which no one can afford to ignore; unless it is solved, neither peace nor justice can be attained.

" I have every reason to hope, Mr. Chairman, that the Conference, as the supreme organ of our Union, will see its way to assuming its full responsibility for establishing a favourable atmosphere for the normal performance of its tasks."

The Delegate of Pakistan agreed with the Chairman that the Conference had indeed approved its agenda. Nevertheless, he wished to know what considerations had led to the reversal of the order of the first two items.

His delegation fully supported the views expressed by all the earlier speakers, and, in particular, wished to endorse the arguments of the delegate of the United Arab Republic against the Chairman's interpretation of Articles 4 and 6. Moreover, the draft resolutions could be held to relate, not to political matters, but to a question of the representational character of the Union : it was obviously desirable for the interests of 800 million people to be represented and for the requirements of a changing world to be taken into account.

The Chairman said that the change in the agenda had been made because the draft resolution in Document No. 111 had not seemed to him to be in direct contradiction with the Convention, whereas the draft resolution in Document No. 110 did appear to be in such contradiction.

The Delegate of Mali, having congratulated all the officers on their election and having pledged his delegation's cooperation in the work of the Conference, said he was unfortunately unable to share the Chairman's views on the competence of the Plenipotentiary Conference to deal with the draft resolutions before it. Under Article 6 of the Convention, the Conference was sovereign to decide on its own agenda. The activities of the genocidal Government of South Africa, which sought to exterminate millions merely on grounds of colour, represented a world-wide problem of concern to all mankind; representatives of that Government had no right to attend international conferences. He thanked the speakers who had supported the draft resolutions submitted by the African Group, and appealed to all delegations similarly to pledge their support. He was sure that his appeal would not fall on deaf ears.

The Mali Delegation could endorse the Albanian motion, in the belief that the Union would not achieve its purpose of universality until sovereign States which could contribute to creating a really international telecommunication network were admitted to membership.

In conclusion, he asked for roll-call votes to be taken on both the draft resolutions of the African Group.

The Delegate of Morocco congratulated the Chairman on his election and thanked the Swiss authorities for their warm hospitality.

The Moroccan Government, which had on several occasions decisively condemned the inhuman policy of apartheid at international conferences, now reaffirmed that position by co-sponsoring the draft resolution contained in Document No. 110. His delegation wished to thank speakers from non-African countries who had supported the draft, and appealed to all other delegations to join in finding a solution to the deplorable problem before the Conference by voting to exclude South Africa.

The Delegate of Guinea agreed with earlier speakers that draft resolutions should be examined in the order in which they had been submitted. Although he could not regard the Chairman's explanation of the change in the agenda as satisfactory, he nevertheless expressed confidence in his guidance of the Conference. Since no delegation had yet opposed the draft resolutions of the African Group, the best procedure might be for the Conference to adopt them by acclamation.

The Delegate of France pointed out that, although the question of the representation of China was not on the agenda of the meeting, it had been referred to by several speakers. Accordingly, his delegation wished to declare that, in the opinion of the French Government, China's seat in the I.T.U. should be occupied by representatives of the People's Republic of China, not by those of the Taipei authorities.

The Delegate of Liberia said he had been empowered to convey the personal congratulations of his country's President to the Chairman on his election, as well as the President's thanks to the Government and people of Switzerland for their welcome and his best wishes for the success of the Conference in the tranquil and beautiful surroundings of Montreux.

The modern age of fast transportation demanded concomitant efficiency of telecommunications, and the I.T.U. must adjust itself to those growing demands by extending the scope of its activities. The Union could not exist in a vacuum, and could not achieve its noble goals if any part of the world was enslaved; and yet a population of several millions was in a condition of abject slavery to a minority. The Liberian Delegation could not sit idly by while the representatives of that minority had the temerity to take a place in the Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U.; it therefore reaffirmed its support of the draft resolutions of the African Group, which served notice on the stone-age practices of the Governments of Portugal and South Africa. With its 125-year old tradition of independence behind it, Liberia would continue the fight to see to it that the evil disease of apartheid was isolated and placed in quarantine. The Conference must bear in mind that it was faced with historical decisions: it should not allow it to be said that it had failed in its duty to ensure that no trace of the moral, political and ethical evil of apartheid remained to sow discord among honest men.

He strongly opposed the proposal that the votes on the draft resolutions should be held by secret ballot; delegations should be prepared to stand and be counted in what was clearly a struggle for moral principles.

The Delegate of Senegal expressed the regret of the African Group that the Chairman had seen fit to intervene in a debate which he was called upon to direct in an objective manner. The Chairman claimed that the draft resolution in Document No. 111 was not receivable under Articles 4 and 6 of the Convention; but the African delegations believed that that was a matter for the Conference itself to decide.

Moreover, the African Group had not been convinced by the Chairman's arguments. In the first place, with reference to Article 4, paragraph 1 a), it was obviously impossible to maintain international cooperation with countries practising such policies as those of Portugal and South Africa; indeed, if all countries practised those policies, international cooperation would be out of the question. Secondly, the list in Article 6 of matters with which the Plenipotentiary Conference could deal was not exhaustive or restrictive, and the supreme organ of the Union was clearly competent to deal with proposals designed to give effect to a resolution of a special committee of the United Nations General Assembly, under which all States and international organizations were called upon to refuse all assistance to the Governments of South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia until such time as they renounced their policies of colonisation and apartheid.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, specifying that he was speaking on Document No. 111, said that his Government did not consider the Plenipotentiary Conference as a suitable place for discussion of the draft resolution submitted by the African Group. That did not imply that the United Kingdom Government agreed with the colonial policies followed by the Portuguese Government. In fact, the United Kingdom Government had repeatedly expressed its disagreement in other assemblies. However, in the present Conference, his delegation considered it more appropriate to confine discussions to such primary tasks as devolved upon the I.T.U. in its capacity as a telecommunication agency.

The Delegate of Gabon first wished to confirm what the Delegation of Mali and others had said, namely that the Plenipotentiary Conference was competent to discuss both draft resolutions submitted by the African Group. The proposal to exclude South Africa from the Conference raised a problem that was of vital importance to all countries. His Government could no longer endure the presence of a minority group imposing itself on the major part of the population by means of force and physical violence, merely because of their colour. Clearly such people were out of place in a

Conference of the Union, devoted as it was to the principles of peaceful co-existence. The aims of the I.T.U. were even nobler than those of other international organizations. No-one had chosen to be born white, black or yellow and the logical conclusion was that all delegates agreed to sit together without distinction of colour. If they were courageous, everyone would oppose the right of the South African Delegation to continue to sit in their midst. Their departure would facilitate the deliberations of the Conference. Mention had been made of a secret ballot if it came to taking a vote. In his opinion, that would be illegal. The only proper voting procedure was the one suggested by the Mali Delegation which would clearly show the opinions held. Countries should have the courage of their convictions.

The Chairman observed that, although Document No. 111 was under discussion, some delegates appeared to be discussing Document No. 110.

The Delegate of Cuba said that he had a lengthy statement to make, but would keep it until the appropriate time. At present, he was merely raising a point of order. At the Second Plenary Meeting, the Chairman had ruled that discussion on the draft resolution concerning the apartheid policy of the South African Government (contained in Document No. 110) would be continued at the Third Plenary Meeting. That, however, did not seem to be the case, as the meeting was now discussing only Document No. 111.

A short discussion followed, in which the Chairman and the Delegates of Cuba, Algeria and Guinea took part, concerning earlier requests to change the order of the Agenda. At that time, some of the interpretation circuits had not been functioning properly so some delegates had not heard the Chairman's announcement on the adoption of the Agenda, and confusion had thus arisen.

On the suggestion of the Delegate of Guinea to take the two resolutions in the order in which they had been handed in, the Chairman asked the Conference if the majority of delegations were in favour of discussing item 2 of the Agenda (Document No. 110) before item 1 (Document No. 111).

There being no objection, it was so agreed.

4. Draft resolution submitted by the African Group concerning the apartheid policy of the South African Government (Document No. 110) and concerning the territories under Portuguese administration (Document No. 111) *)

The Chairman, before declaring open the discussion on Agenda item 2, made the following statement:

*) See explanatory note on cover page.

"The purpose of the draft resolution contained in Document No. 110 is to exclude the South African Government from the Plenipotentiary Conference.

" I have already told you, gentlemen, that in accordance with my powers as Chairman of this Conference, I must apply the Rules of Procedure that are in effect and the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva 1959.

" The Convention does not, however, contain any provisions concerning the exclusion of a Member of the Union from the Plenipotentiary Conference. On the contrary, it specifically lays down in Article 2 (number 13) that:

"All Members shall be entitled to participate in conferences of the Union and shall be eligible for election to any of its organs."

" I must therefore conclude that the draft resolution is not in conformity with one of the basic provisions of the Convention now in force.

" On the other hand, I draw your attention to the fact that this Conference may, in accordance with Article 6 (number 41), revise the Convention.

" Any delegation is therefore entitled to propose an Article, to be inserted in the Convention, which would pave the way towards the exclusion of a Member from a conference.

" Such a procedure would be in conformity with the Convention at present in force, which the Conference is bound to respect.

" That being so, if there are no objections, I will now declare open the discussion on item 2 of the Agenda."

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic, referring to his earlier statement on Document No. 111, said that his remarks were equally applicable to Document No. 110. The latter document, however, went further as it dealt with membership of the Union. The Convention could be modified, for example by altering the list contained in Annex 1 (number 4), but his draft resolution did not call for that. The Arab Union, of which his country was one of the twelve members, fully supported the draft resolution submitted by the African Group. If any delegates were hesitant about their attitude, he would refer them to a headline in the "Daily Mail" of the previous day reading: "Brutal and Inhumane". He had nothing more to add.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, recalling the earlier discussion, said that Document No. 111 might be considered as approved, since no-one had spoken against it and a great many delegations had supported it both during the preceding and the present meetings. With regard to Document No. 110, his delegation had already expressed in detail its views concerning it and he merely wished to add that it now wholeheartedly

seconded the proposal of the African Group. Neither the Union nor the Conference could follow their aims of promoting the development of telecommunications so long as the delegates of a country practising a policy of physical violence designed to eliminate its coloured population, as South Africa was doing, continued to be in their midst.

The Delegate of Belgium made the following statement:

"We are now faced with the necessity of considering whether or not the motion for the exclusion of South Africa from the Conference is receivable.

" Perhaps it is in this very word "receivable" that the danger lies in making us suddenly unable to speak the same language and bringing about an unfortunate conflict of our mutual feelings of sincerity.

" It therefore seemed to me desirable to stress from the outset that my sole intention is to express myself here, on behalf of my country, purely and simply on the legality of the motion submitted.

" The Belgian Delegation is indeed chary of touching, from any point of view, on the actual substance of the problem. It is my country's consistent policy to consider the overall interests of all concerned, the interest of an international life which is as orderly as possible and the interests of the great United Nations family, and not to allow any political questions whatsoever to interfere with the work and progress of such exclusively technical specialized agencies as the I.T.U. Political questions should be discussed exclusively in the United Nations organs set up expressly for that purpose, that is to say, in the Security Council and the General Assembly. This point of view, moreover, corresponds exactly to the attitude which the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, has himself recommended the specialized agencies to adopt.

" Is this an evasion? Not at all, for my country has already clearly and unequivocally stated its views on the political problem raised by the motion we are discussing. It has already done so and will undoubtedly do so again when it deems this to be appropriate: we shall not therefore return to the question here.

" It is quite another matter purely and simply to appraise the legality of the motion submitted by the Delegate of the United Arab Republic. This is not a political question; it is nothing but the legal question of whether the Convention and the regulations which are ineluctably based on it allow us, the members of this Conference, to take the decision thus proposed to us. In this connection, as you pointed out, Mr. Chairman, the texts could not be more formal: Article 2 of the Convention provides that "All Members shall be entitled to participate in conferences of the Union and shall be eligible for election to any of its organs." Accordingly, provided that a country is a Member of the Union, no-one can deny it the right to participate in conferences of the Union, including this Conference.

Of course, this Assembly is, as its name implies, a conference of plenipotentiaries; of course, it is constituent; of course, it is sovereign; but it is not thereby rendered immune from the permanent rules of law. This Assembly exists solely under the Convention which is now in force; it is constituent only for the purpose of preparing a new convention which, when it duly comes into force, will replace the present Convention. Meanwhile, the existence and operation of this Assembly are governed by the provisions of the 1959 Convention. If there were any further need to advance such an argument, this is all the more incontestable in view of the fact that this Assembly has in fact every latitude perfectly legally to amend for the future anything which it may consider to be inappropriate, but this right is quite obviously accompanied by a corresponding duty, that of meanwhile respecting the law in force, which in this case is the 1959 Convention. Are we being too narrowly legalistic? Will we be reproached with trying to hide behind texts to evade an issue of conscience; will we even be questioned as to our temerity in attempting to interpret the laws?

" That is not the question. It is self-evident, Mr. Chairman, that my delegation is in no way trying to set itself up as the arbiter of wisdom and is not arrogantly giving anyone lessons in law. The reason why my delegation felt obliged to intervene in this debate and to state its views as it has done was because it represents a small country - a small country like so many other small countries represented here, like most of us. Mine is a small country which does not, any more or less than any other, personify immaculate virtue or absolute wisdom, but it is simply a small country which has not been spared the bitter experience of political conflicts and which has therefore had ample occasion to ponder all that it owes to law and to the greatest possible respect for law. Apart from a necessary clarification of our own position, we have no claims on our brothers of other small countries except that of calling on them, in their own interests which are also ours, to reflect profoundly on the meaning that respect for law has for their survival, for their future prosperity and for the very attainment of their ideals. In the absence of respect for law, nothing remains but the law of force. Small countries, which have nothing to fear so much as the law of force, must be even more conscious of this than others. Let us be most careful not to cut off the branch on which we are sitting."

The Delegate of India said that his delegation had already expressed support of the draft resolution in Document No. 110. He repeated that he shared the opinion of others that the Plenipotentiary Conference was competent to consider and approve that draft resolution.

The Delegate of the Congo (Brazzaville) thanked the Swiss authorities on behalf of his Government for their warm welcome and congratulated the Chairman on his election. Under his guidance the work would surely proceed smoothly once some preliminary questions had been satisfactorily settled, namely the matter of South Africa and the absence of the People's

Republic of China from the Conference: those problems did not come exclusively within the scope of the United Nations organs. The South African Government was not cooperating sincerely in accordance with the Preamble to the 1959 Convention. The Delegate of South Africa could not claim to be cooperating with the Africans represented at the Conference while his Government was denying the black people of South Africa, who were the brothers of all other Africans, the very right to existence. All delegates present should unambiguously condemn the policy of apartheid by taking concrete action. It should be made quite clear whose side they were on. Africa considered it impossible to cooperate with South Africa in any sphere whatsoever, including that of telecommunications. Accordingly, the Delegation of the Congo (Brazzaville) asked for the expulsion of the delegates of South Africa from the Conference.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom supported the statement of the Chairman regarding the 1959 Convention. South Africa was a Member of the Union and, so long as the 1959 Geneva Convention was valid, the provisions of numbers 13 and 14 must be observed. He hoped that, in the interest of the technical work to be done by the Conference, political matters would be left to the political organs of the United Nations where they belonged; that would be in accordance with U Thant's repeated declarations on the subject, and would at the same time safeguard the I.T.U.'s Constitution, which it was in everyone's interests to do.

The Delegate of Cuba made the following statement, requesting that it be included in full in the minutes of the meeting:

"My delegation, representing a government which has repeatedly shown its firm attitude towards the strict application of the principles of Human Rights, the complete abolition of the exploitation of man by man, and the complete eradication of any racial or religious discrimination, is characteristic of a people who by the Havana Declaration have unanimously approved the right of all men - be they Indian, Negro, half-caste or white - to receive an education and be allowed to work; a people who have eliminated illiteracy which formerly existed in our country, who view sympathetically the struggle of other peoples to achieve their complete freedom and who cannot therefore be indifferent to events such as those which are taking place in the South African Republic.

"The South African Government has completely disregarded the repeated appeals of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and world opinion calling upon it to revise its racial policy; instead, the Government of the South African Republic is continually carrying out its policy of racial discrimination in the most inhumane manner.

"We are not surprised at the opinion held by the countries belonging to the African Group as set out by the United Arab Republic in Document No. 110, in view of the great social changes they have brought about resulting in the improvement of their economies, the raising of their cultural level and the improved well-being of their workers, together with the complete abolition of racial oppression.

" My Delegation is proud of its full agreement with the statements made by the Delegation of the United Arab Republic on behalf of our brother countries in the African Group and supports wholeheartedly the draft resolution that has been submitted calling for the exclusion of the South African Government from this Plenipotentiary Conference.

" Perhaps some of the distinguished delegates at this Conference are rather astonished at the aggressive attitude shown by some of the delegates present here, perhaps even at my own attitude. Let us recall the words of our Prime Minister: 'Revolutionaries are by nature impatient. Those who are not inspired by the revolutionary spirit are never impatient because they think that time settles all things and that in a century or so some of the present ills will be righted; to me, impatience seems to be one of the basic revolutionary characteristics and we must never sacrifice impatience in dealing with the many creative aspects of the Revolution, just as we must never sacrifice our ultimate aims'."

The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic drew attention to the statement by the Belgian and United Kingdom Delegates claiming that, since the I.T.U. was a specialized agency of the United Nations, its Conference was not entitled to examine the political questions raised by the draft resolution contained in Document No. 110. That was not entirely correct. A resolution of the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid had recently been addressed to the telecommunication administrations of all countries together with an appeal to those administrations to take every possible step to prevent South Africa from continuing with its apartheid policy. Far from holding them back, the United Nations was appealing to its own specialized agencies to take such preventive action. The I.T.U. had thus been given the responsibility by the U.N. resolution to see that South Africa abandoned its present policy and gave full rights to the whole population of the country, irrespective of their race or colour. Withdrawal of the South African Delegation from the Plenipotentiary Conference would be one of those measures for implementing the urgent appeal of the Special Committee of the United Nations and would also be in accordance with human morality. In fact, the Conference was obliged to take such action since it had been called upon to do so by the United Nations itself. He cited Article 8 (number 77) of the 1959 Convention, in particular, the words: "Each Conference may adopt such additional provisions as it may consider indispensable" and Rule 9 (number 580), the last sentence of which read: "Nevertheless, the Plenary Assembly itself shall be entitled to deal directly with any proposal".

The Delegate of the Congo (Leopoldville) said that his country had been a Member of the I.T.U. both before and since it had achieved independence. His delegation considered that the two draft resolutions contained in Documents Nos. 110 and 111 had been deposited on behalf of all the African countries and they deserved the support of the Conference.

The Delegate of Uganda said that man was not a static being, but was continually in search of his basic means of existence. In the course of man's development, changes had occurred in his thinking so that the original principle of survival of the fittest no longer held good. There was still, however, the struggle for existence and although, in his country, people were living in freedom, they were aware that others in Africa had had their land usurped and were being victimised by human brutes. His delegation wished to defend and fight the noble cause of humanity. The I.T.U. was composed mainly of free and humane countries though there were some which sympathized with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa. Others disagreed with discussion of the subject maintaining that the issue was purely political and therefore inappropriate. But the Conference was representative of the Member states; the delegates accredited to it were also politicians who were qualified to speak on matters affecting it. The policies of apartheid followed by the Government of South Africa were not in conformity with the U.N. Charter. The Articles of the I.T.U. 1959 Convention had been drawn up at a time when his country had not as yet achieved independence. If his delegation had been present at the 1959 Conference, it would have opposed membership of South Africa as it was doing now. His aim was to see the South African Government expelled from the Conference as well as any other government practising an apartheid policy. He wholeheartedly supported the draft resolution.

The Delegate of Kenya first wished to thank the Swiss authorities on behalf of his Government for their hospitality and for the excellent arrangements made by them and by the Secretary-General for holding the Conference. He also congratulated the Chairman on his election. With regard to the subject under discussion, he could only repeat what his brother delegates had said earlier, namely that the question of South Africa was to them a very serious matter. Some delegates had pointed out that the Conference was not a political body, but a technical one. His delegation could not agree to the South African Government taking part in the planning of a telecommunication programme. He associated himself with previous speakers in expressing sympathy for their brothers who were being oppressed in Portuguese Africa and in South and South-West Africa.

The Delegate of Senegal congratulated the Belgian Delegate on his brilliant statement, but added that the clever arguments advanced might be a double-edged weapon. No one could claim that the South African Government respected human rights or the United Nations Charter; on the contrary, it always followed the policy of "Might is Right". The Belgian Delegate's remarks did not give people credit for having much intelligence.

The Delegate of Malawi made the following statement and asked that it be recorded in the Minutes:

"First of all, may I offer my sincere congratulations to you on your appointment as Chairman of this Conference. I am sure that under your guidance this Plenipotentiary Conference will go down in the history of the I.T.U. as one of the most successful that have been held.

" Secondly, may I offer the thanks of Malawi to the Swiss Government for their hospitality which has enabled this Conference to be held in beautiful Montreux.

" Sincere as these sentiments are, Mr. Chairman, I did not ask for the floor to mouth platitudes. It would be entirely out of keeping with our views if we did not associate ourselves wholeheartedly with our brother African States on the hateful policy of apartheid.

" Malawi agrees with earlier speakers who have stated that the whole conception of apartheid is an insult to the intelligence and hateful to civilized men of all races. Actually we, in Malawi, consider apartheid to be immoral.

" We are also firmly opposed to any form of colonialism and our sympathies go out to those of our African brothers, wherever they may be, who are unable to be represented at this Conference today, for example, as they are prevented from taking part in the government of their own countries.

" Finally, we want to put on record our pleasure at being represented here for the first time. We are a small country, although perhaps even we have more telephones than several other larger countries in Africa, and indeed in Europe. We do, however, pledge support of the I.T.U. and wish to indicate our desire to assist the Union in all ways within our power."

The Delegate of the Central African Republic said that his delegation firmly supported the draft resolution under discussion. Contrary to the point of view expressed by the Belgian and United Kingdom Delegations, the Conference did have the right to expel a Member State. The Belgian delegation had made an appeal to law, but it nevertheless condemned the policy of violence. The United Nations Charter urged that all appropriate measures be taken to reach the desired aim and the Recommendation of the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid called on countries to refuse all assistance to Portugal and South Africa until such time as they revised their policy of apartheid. His delegation wished for the exclusion of South Africa from the Conference.

The Delegate of Nigeria said that, as the head of his delegation, he could fully understand the great responsibility borne by the Chairman. By respecting the wishes of all delegates present, the Chairman was doing his duty admirably. Quoting the 1959 Convention, he said that, in his opinion, the Conference was fully competent to discuss Document No. 110 and to implement its recommendations. The I.T.U. was the oldest of the specialized agencies, but that did not mean that it was old-fashioned. Some specialized agencies had been progressive enough to expel South Africa and, if the Conference did not take the same action, then it would be tacitly condemning the measures taken by other specialized agencies. The argument that the matter should be discussed only by the United Nations General Assembly referred to action by the United Nations itself. There was nothing in the I.T.U. Convention to the effect that it could not discuss the draft resolution. The policy of South Africa was undermining the Union, although South Africa might find support in some quarters. His delegation was pledged to eradicate the foreign body from their midst.

The Chairman announced that, so far, more than forty speakers had made statements on the political question involved; the discussion would be continued at the following meeting.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

Secretary of the Conference:
Clifford STEAD

Secretary-General:
Gerald C. GROSS

Chairman:
G.A. WETTSTEIN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 152-E

22 September 1965

Original : Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

GUATEMALA

Proposal relating to Item 3 of the
Agenda for the Third Plenary Meeting

The Delegation of Guatemala, on considering Item 3 of the Agenda for the Third Plenary Meeting, entitled "Possible Admission of International Organizations to the Conference", finds:

That the subject is not dealt with in the International Telecommunication Convention or in its General Regulations; and

That to admit the said international organizations (in connection with Documents Nos. 66, 71, 98 and 104) would therefore, constitute not only a violation of the Convention and General Regulations but also, as stated by the Delegation of Morocco in its proposal, the adoption of an amendment to the said Convention and General Regulations. The Delegation of Guatemala accordingly proposes:

That the matter be referred to the Convention and General Regulations Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference for examination, in order that the said Committee may, in due course, together with the other amendments to be made to the Convention and General Regulations, propose to the Conference the changes which it considers it expedient to make in order to reach an appropriate decision in this matter.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 153-E

23 September 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Since publishing Documents Nos. 89, 112, 122, 126, 132 and 146, I have been informed that the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of India, Lebanon and the Malagasy Republic are candidates for election to the Council.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 154-E

23 September 1965

Original: English

COMMITTEE 4

AGENDA

OF THE

FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(Organization of the Union)

Friday, 24 September 1965 at 15.00 h - Room A

Document No.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Approval of the Summary Record of the
1st Meeting | 140 |
| 2. Approval of the Summary Record of the
2nd Meeting | 141 |
| 3. Proposals relating to Article 9 of the
Convention | DT/1 (page 9/1
through 9/117/01) |
| 4. Proposals relating to Article 5 of the
Convention | DT/1 (page 5/1
through 5/31/10)
DT/3 |

Clyde James GRIFFITHS
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 155-E

29 September 1965

Original: French

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

FOURTH PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 17 September 1965, at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. G.A. WETTSTEIN (Swiss Confederation)

Subject discussed:

Document No.

Draft Resolution submitted by the African Group
concerning the apartheid policy of the
Government of South Africa (continued)

110



The following countries were represented:

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of Burma; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Federal Republic of Cameroon; Canada; Central African Republic; Ceylon; Chile; China; Republic of Cyprus; Vatican City State; Republic of Colombia; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville); Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Republic of the Ivory Coast; Cuba; Republic of Dahomey; Denmark; Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Gabon Republic; Guatemala; Republic of Guinea; Republic of Upper Volta; Hungarian People's Republic; Republic of India; Republic of Indonesia; Iran; Republic of Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; State of Israel; Italy; Jamaica; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kenya; State of Kuwait; Lebanon; Republic of Liberia; Principality of Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Malaysia; Malawi; Malagasy Republic; Republic of Mali; Malta; Kingdom of Morocco; Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Mexico; Monaco; Mongolian People's Republic; Republic of the Niger; Federal Republic of Nigeria; Norway; New Zealand; Uganda; Pakistan; Panama; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Peru; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Spanish Provinces of Africa; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Rhodesia; Socialist Republic of Roumania; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Republic of Rwanda; Republic of Senegal; Sierra Leone; Republic of the Sudan; Republic of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; United Republic of Tanzania; Republic of the Chad; Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible; Thailand; Togolese Republic; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Republic of Zambia.

United Nations and Specialized Agencies

United Nations (U.N.)
International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.)
Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.)
World Health Organization (W.H.O.)

International Telecommunication Union: Mr. Gerald C. GROSS,
Secretary-General

Secretary of the Conference: Mr. Clifford STEAD

Draft Resolution submitted by the African Group concerning the apartheid policy of the Government of South Africa (Document No. 110)

The Chairman recalled that, at the end of the previous meeting, he had asked all delegates wishing to speak on the subject to give him their names. He read out the list of more than thirty speakers. It was decided that the list was closed.

The Delegate of Belgium said that he wished to add a point to the explanation of Belgium's position which he had given at the morning meeting. He would make the point completely outside polemics, and would merely parody the poet and say: "If illegality is answered by illegality, where will illegality end?"

The Delegate of Tanzania, speaking for the first time, congratulated the Chairman on his election and thanked the Swiss Government for its cordial welcome to the delegates and congratulated the Secretary-General on the efficiency of the Conference services.

He had no new argument to submit concerning either the content or the admissibility of the draft resolution of the African Group but gave it his support.

The Delegate of Argentina wished to make his country's position quite clear as regards South Africa's apartheid policy, which the Argentine Government strongly opposed. It would therefore support any lawful move to restore the legitimate human rights. Argentina had been independent for 150 years and everybody in the world was aware that there was no racial or religious discrimination in that country; freedom was based on equal rights for all, at all levels and in all countries but, to solve certain problems, there should be no violation of standards which everyone was committed to observe. The most powerful arm at the disposal of the developing countries was strict respect of legality. Neither in the letter nor the spirit of the Convention was there any provision for the adoption of a resolution to exclude a Member of the Union. No. 13 of the Convention was perfectly clear and did not lend itself to divergent legal interpretations. Neither did the general provisions regarding conferences contain any clause justifying a decision to exclude a Member. It had been recalled that the I.L.O. and W.H.O. had taken decisions to exclude South Africa from their meetings. That was true but, in so doing, they had nevertheless respected their own constitutions and regulations. True, the Plenipotentiary Conference could make whatever changes it desired in the Convention, but it was not the place for discussing political problems and it must not lose sight of one of the aims of the conference, namely, to frame legal provisions defining the structure and future activities of the I.T.U.

The Delegate of Brazil observed that there was no racial or religious discrimination in his country. Laws were therefore the same for all and there was real fraternity in Brazil. That was why any encroachment on the principle of human equality was repugnant to the Brazilian mind. On the question under discussion, his delegation fully agreed with the Chairman: the texts and provisions of the Convention and General Regulations did not permit of the lawful exclusion of any Member of the Union. There could be no doubt as to their meaning, and their infringement would constitute a dangerous precedent which would threaten the legal status of the Union. Brazil's position on the point was a strictly legal one, but that did not mean that it supported the apartheid policy of the Republic of South Africa. On the contrary, the Government of Brazil deeply regretted that at the stage civilisation had reached such policies could still persist. He hoped that all racial discrimination would be banished from the world.

The Delegate of the United States of America wished first of all to congratulate the Chairman on his election and to express gratitude to the Swiss Government and the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. for the excellent organization of the Conference. He also thanked the Assembly which had elected him Vice-Chairman. To the Chairman he offered his sincere congratulations on the competence with which he was directing the discussions, and assured him of the full support of the United States Delegation in his efforts to organize the work within the framework of legality. He did not wish to go into the substance of Document No. 110, but would recall that the United States Government had clearly explained its position with regard to the policy of apartheid, which it wished to see abandoned. He entirely shared the views of the Belgian Delegation in the matter and would like everyone to read carefully the remarks of the Belgian Delegate when they appeared in the minutes. They were quite clear and gave an accurate description of the powers of the Union, its rights and duties as enunciated in the Convention. Provision was made for amending that instrument, but the Conference could not interfere with the application of the texts at present in force, which had been ratified by the Members of the Union. It could not ignore provisions because some delegations found them a nuisance, for if it did so, it would endanger the I.T.U.'s very existence. His Delegation therefore supported the Chairman's statement, and was in favour of respecting the agreements signed by countries Members of the Union.

The Delegate of Ireland pointed out that his country's history had taught it never to turn a deaf ear to peoples aspiring to freedom; it was against all forms of racism, and therefore against apartheid. The dictates of commonsense, however, compelled one to recognize that in an organization like the I.T.U. it was impossible to penalize some countries because of their domestic policies. The I.T.U. was a technical organization and political questions, however important they might be, should not be discussed within it. They were a matter for the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Nor was there anything in the present Convention to authorise the measures of expulsion proposed by certain countries. The Union owed its success so far to the internal peace it had enjoyed and to the harmony that has reigned amongst its Members. He supported the Chairman's view.

The Delegate of Ethiopia also congratulated the Chairman on his election and expressed his thanks to the Swiss Government for the excellent organization of the Conference. On the point under discussion, his Delegation associated itself with all the speakers who had arraigned the policy of apartheid. Reviewing briefly the remarks presented by various speakers, he said that careful study of the text of the Convention would show that it was quite possible to expel a Member country. Referring the question to the United Nations would only be attempting to avoid the problem, which in his view should be settled by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Chile congratulated the Chairman on his election and thanked the Swiss Government for the excellent organization of the Conference and for the cordial welcome given to the participants. Since it had won independence, Chile had always condemned all racial discrimination and had defended human rights but it also thought it essential to respect the law. He therefore shared the views of Argentina and Brazil.

The Delegate of Cameroon failed to see how anyone could state that the Plenipotentiary Conference was not competent to deal with the problem. He referred to a telegram from the Secretary-General of the United Nations which had been transmitted to his Administration by the Secretary-General of the I.T.U., and pointed out that as the Union was a specialized agency of the United Nations, the action to be followed was clearly indicated in the text of the telegram, part of which he quoted. The Government of Cameroon considered that by virtue of No. 590 of the Convention, the debate should not be prolonged and a vote should immediately be taken on the draft resolution contained in Document No. 110.

In reply, the Chairman recalled that the Assembly had decided to give the floor to all the speakers on his list.

The Delegate of Colombia warmly congratulated the Chairman on his election, and the Swiss and Montreux authorities for the cordial welcome they had given to the Conference.

On the point under discussion, he stated that his Delegation approached the matter solely from the legal standpoint and therefore associated itself with the views expressed by Argentina, Brazil and Chile. He thought the interpretation given by the Chairman was correct and fitted the situation. His Government had already expressed the unanimous will of the people of

Colombia to oppose any policy of racial discrimination and always to intervene at the appropriate point to support the African delegations in their struggle to have that policy abolished. Referring to No. 41 of the Convention, he stated that his Delegation was in favour of a revision of the text of the Convention by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Guinea said that, in that year of the Centenary of the Union, the Plenipotentiary Conference was to review the recent career of the Organization, try to correct its mistakes and provide for the development of its activities. The problem raised by the draft resolution in Document No. 110 was a simple one, but such great efforts had been made to complicate it that the Chairman himself, whom delegations trusted implicitly, had been confused to such a degree that he considered the question to be irreceivable. In that connection, he drew attention to the international practice whereby the Chairman of an assembly should not state his opinion until he had heard the views of at least some of the delegations. Nevertheless, he wished to assure the Chairman of the support of the African countries in helping him to break the deadlock and to enable the Conference to continue its work without delay. Citing No. 13 of the Convention, he declared that the African delegations challenged the right of the Delegation of South Africa to participate in the Conference. Moreover, all the delegates present at the Conference had condemned the policy of apartheid and many international organizations had called upon South Africa to change its infamous policy. Unfortunately, the South African Government had ignored all advice and every recommendation. That being so, he wondered why the Delegate of Belgium wanted the representatives of that Government to have the same right as others to attend the Conference. Citing No. 77 of the Convention, which stated that "...each Conference may adopt such additional provisions as it may consider indispensable", he pointed out that plenary Assemblies were empowered to deal directly with any proposal submitted to them. The question now at issue had already been debated at Geneva in 1964, when he himself had fulfilled the exacting functions of Chairman. At that time, it had been argued that it would be advisable to await the Plenipotentiary Conference, but now the same delegations wished to refer the question to the United Nations. Many speakers had opposed the apartheid policy of South Africa in the Conference, but whenever specific measures were contemplated those same speakers retreated behind legal arguments to avoid taking a stand. The question was one of human responsibility and dignity and of international responsibility and conscience. He did not wish to refer to the position taken by the Latin American countries, for he was too well aware of the real feelings of the peoples of that continent. He appealed to the conscience of all delegates to regard the problem from a wider point of view than that of the mere legal aspects. Moreover, there was the precedent of the Atlantic City Conference, which had adopted a resolution on Spain, the Spanish zone of Morocco and all the Spanish possessions because certain delegations had challenged the right of the Spanish Government to be represented. The

African delegations were now challenging the right of a minority to represent a vast, oppressed African population. Every United Nations specialized agency could and should take the necessary measures. The fact that the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. had transmitted to Members of the Union a telegram from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to which reference had already been made, meant that that message should be taken into account. The Plenipotentiary Conference should shoulder its responsibilities; he appealed to the Chairman to be absolutely impartial in the matter and to close the debate. The question under consideration was unequivocally clear. In conclusion, he appealed to all delegates, in the name of human conscience and dignity, to eschew a narrow legalistic viewpoint and to take the necessary measures with regard to the Government of South Africa.

The Delegate of the Malagasy Republic warmly congratulated the Chairman on his election, in the conviction that his high degree of competence would enhance the post which he held, and thanked the Swiss Government and the Municipality of Montreux for their hospitality. His Delegation fully supported the draft resolutions contained in Documents Nos. 110 and 111 and thanked the other delegations which had supported those drafts.

The Delegate of Mexico said it was the first time he had taken the floor at the Conference and for that reason he warmly congratulated the Chairman on his election. He had had the honour of knowing and dealing with him for many years and he was quite sure that his cordial and simple nature would guarantee that he would direct the discussions with impartiality. He had already given proof of those personal gifts by the extraordinary tolerance he had shown during the discussion of a question which would normally have given rise to motions to suspend the debate.

The speaker expressed the sympathy of Mexico with the resentment felt by the African countries at the way in which their brothers were being treated in a certain part of Africa. However, he could not agree with the resolution which they wanted the conference to adopt since its adoption would constitute a violation of the Convention, which stated that the I.T.U. was a technical organization and not a political forum like the United Nations. The latter would in fact be the best medium for the question brought up by the countries concerned.

He had never participated in an I.T.U. conference or meeting at which a problem of such a markedly political nature had been discussed as at the present conference. In parallel circumstances, the interested parties had confined themselves to making statements for inclusion in the Minutes. He thought that would be the best procedure in the present case, and that was probably the feeling of the Conference itself, which considered that, by paying much attention to the declarations made, it thereby placed on record its sympathy and understanding for the problems of the African countries, but also the legal impossibility for it to act in any other way unless the Convention were amended. Mr. Barajas himself did not think such an amendment should be undertaken, for there was no reason to make a political organization of the I.T.U. The lengthy statements that had been made could perhaps be widely disseminated and such a course would without doubt further the cause of the African countries.

The Delegate of Poland said that, in order not to prolong the discussion, he would limit himself to supporting the draft resolution submitted by the United Arab Republic.

The Delegate of Panama said he wished to swell the ranks of those who had expressed their sincere congratulations to the Chairman on his election and their thanks to the Swiss Government for the preparations made for the Conference.

The proposal of the African countries raised an extremely serious problem, involving as it did a choice between legal conscience and moral conscience. Having listened to the various views expressed, he could not lightly associate himself with those who believed that political questions should not be raised in the Conference. All international conferences, however technical they might be, had political problems to solve. The times when scientists could devote themselves exclusively to science had passed, and it was understandable for the African delegations to attach such great importance to the problem raised by South Africa's policy. Their proposal was justified from the moral point of view; that might not be the case where the legal viewpoint was concerned, but the Delegation of Panama considered that the moral issue should prevail over all others. It believed that the solution lay in finding a compromise which might prove at least partially satisfactory to the two opposite trends of opinion.

The Delegate of Algeria proposed, under Rule 13, paragraph 7, of the Rules of Procedure for Conferences, that the debate be closed and that a vote be taken immediately on the draft resolution contained in Document No. 110.

The Chairman said that, under the Rules of Procedure, he would give the floor to two speakers opposing the closure of debate, before proceeding to the vote.

The Delegate of Israel said he had asked for the floor to support the proposal of the 36 African countries. In view of the motion for closure of debate, however, he would refrain for the time being from giving the reasons why his country was prepared to support the African proposal.

The Chairman, observing that no one wished to take the floor to oppose the motion for closure, said he would put that motion to the vote.

The Delegate of Algeria said that, although he had indeed moved the closure of the debate, the fact that the motion had not been opposed indicated that it had been adopted unanimously, or in any case, without opposition. He therefore saw no need to put it to the vote.

The Chairman considered that the meeting should first settle the question whether the draft resolution submitted by the United Arab Republic fell within the competence of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Algeria pointed out that, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure in force, his Delegation had asked for a vote on the draft resolution. Accordingly, since no one at the meeting had opposed such a vote, there was no need to take a decision on the receivability or non-receivability of the draft resolution.

The Chairman asked whether the meeting was prepared to take a decision on the draft resolution contained in Document No. 110.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that it seemed quite clear from the debate that the question of the competence of the Assembly to deal with the matter had been raised. Some questioned the competence, others spoke in support of the competence of the Assembly to deal with it.

It seemed to him, therefore, that the Chairman was right in proceeding under No. 611 of the Convention, which said that any questions of competence that may arise shall be settled before a vote is taken on the substance of the matter under discussion.

The Delegate of Guinea said he was prepared to follow the procedure outlined by the Chairman. Nevertheless, since the motion for closure of the debate introduced by Algeria had not been opposed, he considered that the question of competence no longer arose. That was quite definite. In the contrary case, the question of competence would have had to be settled. Nevertheless, the Delegation of Guinea would agree to a vote being taken if the Chairman so decided.

The Chairman observed that the meeting was prepared to vote first on the question of competence and then on the draft resolution submitted by the United Arab Republic in Document No. 110.

The Delegate of Guinea stressed that the Algerian motion had met with no opposition and that consequently the question of competence no longer arose. Nevertheless, if the Chairman did not wish to take account of the unanimity that emerged from the debate, the Delegation of Guinea would be obliged to abide by the Chairman's opinion.

The Chairman pointed out that the Delegate of the United Kingdom did not share the view of the Delegate of Algeria, since he considered that a vote should be first taken on the question of competence. Accordingly, there was no unanimity.

The Delegate of Algeria said that the United Kingdom proposal could not be considered, as it had not been seconded.

The Delegate of France supported the United Kingdom proposal.

The Chairman pointed out that some European countries had asked that a vote be taken by secret ballot on all political questions. He asked whether the countries concerned considered that the forthcoming vote should be taken by secret ballot.

The Chairman announced that more than five European delegations had raised their hands to request a secret ballot.

He stated that the question of competence related to the draft resolution submitted by the United Arab Republic. The question was whether the Plenipotentiary Conference was competent to vote on the resolution submitted by the United Arab Republic (Document No. 110). Those who considered that the Conference was competent should vote "yes" and those who considered that it was not should vote "no". He appointed the Delegates of Guinea, Australia and Japan as tellers.

The Secretary-General repeated in English what the Chairman had just said in French, namely, that the Plenipotentiary Conference should vote on the question of competence governed by the provisions of No. 611 of the Convention and that delegates should express their views as follows: those who considered that the Plenipotentiary Conference was competent to deal with the problem set out in Document No. 110 should vote "yes"; those who held the contrary opinion should vote "no".

On the conclusion of the voting operations, the Chairman announced that: "the officers in charge of voting operations have been unable to reach complete agreement on a paper which has been improperly marked". That paper would have to be regarded as invalid. He called for the tellers' report.

The result of the secret ballot was as follows :

For : 53

Against : 53

Abstentions : 3

Absent : 9

There were 2 invalid papers.

In the light of the results of the ballot, the Chairman announced that, under the provisions of No. 617 of the Convention, the proposal was rejected.

The meeting rose at 6.45 p.m.

Secretary of the Conference :
Clifford STEAD

Secretary-General :
Gerald C. GROSS

Chairman :
G.A. WETTSTEIN

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 156-E
29 September 1965
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES
OF THE
FIFTH PLENARY MEETING

Monday, 20 September 1965, at 3.p.m.

Chairman : Mr. G.A. WETTSTEIN (Swiss Confederation)

Subject discussed

Document No.

Draft Resolution submitted by the African Group
concerning the apartheid policy of the
South African Government

110



The following countries were represented:

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of Burma; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Federal Republic of Cameroon; Canada; Central African Republic; Ceylon; Chile; China; Republic of Cyprus; Vatican City State; Republic of Colombia; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville); Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Republic of the Ivory Coast; Cuba; Republic of Dahomey; Denmark; Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Gabon Republic; Ghana; Greece; Guatemala; Republic of Guinea; Republic of Upper Volta; Hungarian People's Republic; Republic of India; Republic of Indonesia; Iran; Ireland; Iceland; State of Israel; Italy; Jamaica; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kenya; State of Kuwait; Lebanon; Republic of Liberia; Principality of Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Malaysia; Malawi; Malagasy Republic; Republic of Mali; Malta; Kingdom of Morocco; Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Mexico; Monaco; Mongolian People's Republic; Nicaragua; Republic of the Niger; Norway; New Zealand; Uganda; Pakistan; Panama; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Spanish Provinces of Africa; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Somali Republic; Rhodesia; Socialist Republic of Roumania; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Republic of Rwanda; Republic of Senegal; Sierra Leone; Republic of the Sudan; Republic of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; United Republic of Tanzania; Republic of the Chad; Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible; Thailand; Togolese Republic; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Republic of Venezuela; Republic of Zambia.

United Nations and Specialized Agencies

United Nations (U.N.)
International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.)
Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.)
World Health Organization (W.H.O.)

International Telecommunication Union: Mr. Gerald C. GROSS, Secretary-General

Secretary of the Conference: Mr. Clifford STEAD

The Chairman recalled that there had been some uncertainty at the close of the Fourth Plenary meeting as to the date of the following Plenary. The Fifth Plenary meeting had originally been scheduled for Thursday, 23 September. Some delegates had, however, insisted that a Plenary meeting be held on that very day, namely, 20 September. To enable the greatest possible number of delegates to participate therein it had been decided to hold the Fifth Plenary meeting at 3 p.m. rather than at 9.30 in the morning as previously announced. He hoped to be in a position in future to give sufficient notice of forthcoming plenary meetings. He then asked if the meeting agreed that the Agenda for the present meeting be the continuation of the discussion begun at the Third and Fourth Plenary meetings under item 2 of the Agenda contained in Document No. 115.

The Delegate of Liberia said he was somewhat puzzled at the reference to an Agenda, in view of the statement that they were continuing the discussion begun at the Fourth Plenary meeting.

Speaking on behalf of the African delegations he wished to ask the following question, to which he would like an answer. Referring to the publication of the "Morning Electron" No.4, dated 20 September 1965, he said how shocked and surprised the African delegations had been to read the second paragraph thereof; he wanted to know by what right the author of that article had taken it upon himself to misinform the public by misinterpreting a decision of the Fourth Plenary meeting. He then gave an account of the sequence of events leading to the vote at the Fourth Plenary meeting, stressing that the proposal by the United Kingdom Delegation that the Plenipotentiary Conference was not competent to deal with the subject-matter of the African Group draft resolutions had been defeated. The African countries would therefore like to know by what law of reason, ethics and logic the editorial staff of the "Morning Electron" had published erroneous and misleading information.

The Chairman said that he would revert to the subject of the discussion and vote at the Fourth Plenary meeting later. In the meantime he invited the Secretary-General to reply to the question raised concerning the "Morning Electron".

The Secretary-General said that he would not intervene in the debate but merely answer the question asked, since the editor of the "Morning Electron" was a member of his staff and, as Secretary-General, he was personally responsible for actions taken by the staff of the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. The statement appearing in publication No.4 of the "Morning Electron" was a faithful and correct rendition of the statement which the Chairman had himself made just before the Fourth Plenary meeting closed.

The Delegate of Liberia begged to differ with the Secretary-General. If his memory served him and those of all the delegates of the African countries correctly, the Chairman had announced that the proposal had been rejected, without specifying that the proposal concerned was that of the United Kingdom. The Chairman had therefore announced that the proposal was defeated but had not said that the African draft resolution had been rejected.

The Chairman repeated that he would return to the matter later. First of all, he would like to know whether the meeting agreed with the Agenda he had suggested. At the previous meeting the Agenda had been approved, but disagreement with it had been voiced later.

The Delegate of Guinea approved the Chairman's suggestion that the Agenda for the present meeting be the continuation of the discussion on the draft resolution submitted by the African Group concerning the apartheid policy of the South African Government.

It was so agreed.

The Secretary-General said he had no wish to take part in the debate but wanted to inform the meeting that he had in his possession a typed transcript of the tape recording of the part of the proceedings at the Fourth Plenary meeting when the Chairman had placed the matter before the meeting for a vote. It was clear from the remarks made by the Delegate of Liberia that there had been a misunderstanding. He would therefore be glad to read it to the meeting and any delegate who cared to listen to the tape recording was welcome to do so.

The Delegate of Trinidad and Tobago said that when his delegation had voted by secret ballot it had done so on the question of competence of the Plenipotentiary Conference to deal with the subject matter before the house. The subject of the vote had had nothing to do with the substantive motion. The vote had decided that the Conference was competent to decide on the issue. In any case it was only after settling the question of competence that a vote could have been held on closure of the discussion as proposed by the Delegate of Algeria; so even if there had been misunderstanding of the Chairman's ruling, that ruling could not have been any different. In the opinion of the Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago therefore no decision had been taken on the draft resolution for the expulsion of South Africa from the I.T.U.

The Chairman said that now the Agenda had been approved, they could continue the discussion from the point it had reached at the close of the Fourth Plenary meeting. They had been dealing with Document No. 110 and the Plenary Assembly had been invited to decide whether it was competent to vote on that document. There had been 53 votes in favour and 53 against. In the case of a tie, the proposal was defeated. That was what he had announced at the close of the Fourth Plenary meeting.

The Delegate of Ghana said that if he had understood the Chairman correctly the motion of competence had been lost. The motion of competence proposed by the United Kingdom Delegation and supported by France had been given priority over the consideration of the draft resolution by the African Group in accordance with the Rules of Procedure. The form in which they had voted was immaterial; what mattered was that they had voted on the motion of

competence, which had been lost. Those who had sponsored that motion had been quite free to object if they did not like the way in which it was put to the meeting. In view of the fact that the motion of competence had been lost, the meeting could now continue its Agenda and consider the draft resolution submitted by the African Group.

The Delegate of Algeria asked specifically whether there had been a proposal from the United Kingdom, and whether such a proposal had been supported by France.

The Delegate of Nigeria pointed out that there had been no doubt in the minds of the delegates that the Conference was competent to discuss and vote on the draft resolution by the African Group. The Conference being considered competent there was no need for a proposal such as that put forward by the Delegate of the United Kingdom. Those raising the question of competence were those who felt that the Conference was not competent to deal with the matter. The decision of the Conference at the Fourth Plenary meeting should be considered in the light of No. 617 of the General Regulations.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom recalled that when he had intervened at the previous meeting on the basis of No. 611 of the Convention, he had drawn attention to the fact that any discussion on the subject of competence had to be settled before a vote could be taken on the substance of the matter under discussion. The Chairman had explained that they were voting on whether the Assembly was competent to discuss the question of the exclusion of South Africa raised in Document No. 110. In his mind there had been no doubt, no confusion whatsoever; there was only one possible interpretation of what the Chairman had said. The result of the vote was clear and the United Kingdom Delegation fully supported the Chairman's ruling on the result of that vote.

The Delegate of France confirmed that he had not stated an opinion on anything other than a matter of procedure. The United Kingdom, having pointed out that the question of competence had to be decided upon first, the French Delegation had supported that view. He fully confirmed the statement just made by the Delegate of the United Kingdom.

The Chairman said that the Delegate of the United Kingdom had at the Fourth Plenary meeting referred to No. 611 of the Convention, but had not made a proposal. The Chairman had put the question of competence to the Assembly. In any case the result of the vote was well known and a tape-recording was available of all that had been said.

The Delegate of Uganda, referring to the comments made by the Delegates of the United Kingdom and France, expressed some doubt in view of the fact that the motion of competence now appeared to have emanated from the Chairman in the form of a question rather than a proposal from the two delegations concerned. The Assembly had thus been voting on a question which was not a proper motion.

The Delegate of Morocco requested an answer to the two questions asked by the Delegate of Algeria before the discussion proceeded.

The Chairman said that answers to the questions from the Delegate of Algeria had been provided by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, to which he had nothing to add.

The Delegate of Liberia said he did not know whether they had a Chairman presiding the meeting or a member of the United Kingdom or French Government. Had the Fourth Plenary Meeting been voting on a proposal from the United Kingdom seconded by France, or had they been voting illegally on a proposal from the Chair?

The Secretary-General appealed to all delegates to facilitate the task of the Chairman, who was working under very difficult conditions. He spoke as an international civil servant who had served the Union to the best of his ability during the past twenty years. The Fourth Plenary meeting and the present one were extremely difficult meetings to handle. Replies to all the questions raised would be found on the tape recording of the proceedings at the Fourth Plenary meeting, which could be played back to any delegate wishing to hear it. He appealed to delegates not to question the good faith of their Chairman or any of the elected officials of the Union.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic, said that the African Group had submitted a proposal to the Conference which in their view was within the latter's competence. The question of competence had arisen in the form of a counter-proposal which had been given priority in accordance with the provisions of No. 611 of the General Regulations. The counter-proposal had been voted upon and rejected. Clearly the proposal by the African Group contained in Document No. 110 could now be voted upon.

The Delegate of Sweden stated that the Chairman's announcement on the result of the voting at the end of the Fourth Plenary meeting had been quite clear. The Chairman had summed up, saying that as a result of the vote it had been decided that the Conference was not competent to deal with Document No. 110.

The Swedish Delegation fully supported the Chairman's ruling.

The Delegate of Guinea said that he had a "cruel doubt". Before referring to it, however, he wished to tell his distinguished friend the Secretary-General of the Union that he would prefer him, in his capacity as an international official, not to give delegates a moral lesson. The African delegates had already made it clear that they had full confidence in the Chairman. There was no doubt about that.

As to the doubt to which he had referred, it was as to whether or not he, the Delegate of Guinea, after all he had heard during the meeting, properly understood French.

There appeared to have been at least two delegates who affirmed that there had been no proposal from the United Kingdom at the Fourth Plenary Meeting. He would insult no one by doubting their word. They all

knew that a tape-recording was made of the proceedings which could serve as an alibi. They also knew, as any radio technician knew, what could be done to a tape and how it could be cut. However, he hoped that no such cutting had been done, and would like to hear the tape-recording concerned.

When the Delegate of Algeria had moved closure of the debate the Chairman had said he wanted to consult the Assembly as to their competence to deal with a question which he, the Chairman, considered political. At that time the Delegate of Guinea had taken the floor, saying it was not necessary to consult the Assembly since no one had opposed the Algerian proposal. The Delegate of the United Kingdom had then taken the floor to raise the question of competence and the Delegate of Algeria had pointed out that it could not be given consideration because it had not been seconded. It was at that time that the Delegate of France had seconded the proposal. The African delegations had never doubted the competence of the Conference to deal with the subject, which was demonstrated by the fact that they had submitted the draft resolution concerned. It was those who raised the question of competence who had doubts.

Speaking on behalf of the African countries, and with due respect to the Chairman, he asked whether the latter would say, following the two questions from Algeria, whether in good faith he felt that there had been no motion from the United Kingdom concerning competence. An answer to that question would clarify the matter.

The Chairman said that the Secretariat had prepared a transcript of part of the tape-recording of the debate which he requested the Secretary-General to read to the Assembly. Speaking as the Chairman of the Conference he said that he had no opinion - he respected the opinion of the Assembly as a whole.

The Secretary-General then read the transcript of part of the proceedings at the Fourth Plenary meeting.

The Delegate of the Netherlands said that he fully supported the Chairman's ruling that the Conference was not competent to take a vote on the proposal from the United Arab Republic.

The Delegate of Pakistan began by reiterating full confidence in the Chairman's impartiality and capability to direct the proceedings of the Conference. The Pakistan Delegation had complete faith in the Chairman's sagacity and in his ability to carry out his task. That task was indeed a most difficult one, and the Chairman was doing well.

The discussion which had taken place showed that the results of the vote were not clear. The ballot papers themselves had not been clear and he himself had had much difficulty in completing his. No instructions had been given by the Chairman in that connection. Secondly, a dispute had arisen among the scrutineers, and the Chairman's ruling had not been taken up as a formal issue. The Chairman had not formally announced that the ballot paper concerned was ruled to be invalid. Finally, the lateness of the hour had prevented some delegates from being given the floor on points of order. In his view, therefore, there was sufficient ground for reopening the discussion and he strongly supported that that course be adopted.

The Chairman, replying to the points raised by the previous speaker, admitted that no instructions had been given on the way in which the voting papers were to be completed. He assured delegates that the next time a vote was held the necessary instructions would be given before the vote.

The Delegate of the Philippines said that earlier in the meeting delegates had been giving different versions of what had taken place at the Fourth Plenary meeting, relying on their memories. He had been going to suggest that the tape-recording of the proceedings be played back to the meeting. Since the Secretary-General had read out the transcript, however, the Delegation of the Philippines was satisfied. There seemed to be some doubt in one part of the Chairman's statement, however, when he was referring to the United Kingdom proposal, and he had suddenly switched to the United Arab Republic resolution when announcing the vote. If that was the case, he would be glad of clarification as to the effect that would have on the results of the vote.

The Delegate of Guinea said that the extract the Secretary-General had read out was most interesting, but his delegation would like to hear the transcript of what had been said a little earlier in the meeting when the Delegates of Algeria, Guinea, the United Kingdom and France had spoken.

The Secretary-General said that he had prefaced his reading with the statement that the extract concerned only the discussion immediately preceding the vote. He would be pleased to satisfy the Delegation of Guinea by playing back the entire tape of the meeting at any time, since he had nothing to hold back and the whole meeting had been fully recorded.

The Delegate of Ghana said that his view had already been expressed by the Delegate of Guinea. He seconded the request that the tape-recording of the relevant part of the proceedings be played back to the meeting, since the statements made by the Delegates of the United Kingdom, France and Algeria were essential to an understanding of the position.

The Delegate of Nigeria recalled that the Chairman had at the Fourth Plenary meeting said "Those who feel that the Conference is competent should vote 'yes', and those who feel that it is not should vote 'no'." Earlier he had announced that a negative vote meant that the delegation concerned was in favour of the proposal. What had the Assembly really been voting on?

The Chairman quoted once again from his statements at the Fourth Plenary meeting as read out by the Secretary-General from the transcript of the tape-recording.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic said that he did not disagree with the part read out, which explained the method of voting, but rather with a statement made by the Chairman at a different stage in the proceedings.

The Delegate of Trinidad and Tobago said that the crux of the matter was what proposal had they been voting on and how it had been put forward. The part of the meeting covered by the transcript was quite clear. A transcript of the proceedings starting at the point where the Delegate of Algeria had moved the closure of the debate would enable them to clarify the situation.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that the Convention referred to voting on proposals and not on questions, the latter presupposing a negative or an affirmative answer. Furthermore, the provision of the Convention referring to the case of a tie vote concerned a proposal. The information contained in the "Morning Electron" was, therefore, incorrect. The Conference had been voting on a proposal and not on a question.

It seemed that all delegations refused to recognize that a proposal had been submitted to the Assembly concerning the lack of competence of the Conference to study a matter before it. If there had been no such proposal, then there was no need to continue the discussion. If it was generally agreed that the Conference was competent, then they should immediately consider Document No. 110. He therefore proposed that if there had been no proposal concerning competence the meeting now move to consideration of Document No. 110.

The Chairman referred to Nos. 566 and 611 of the General Regulations and agreed that it had been a question of competence and not a proposal.

The Delegate of Malawi requested an answer to the following question: If they had been voting on a question and not on a proposal, why had it had to be seconded?

The Secretary-General drew attention to the fact that the Rules of Procedure gave any delegation the right to question a decision taken by the Chairman of a Conference, in which case the matter was not debatable but immediately put to the vote. Consequently, if any delegate wished to expedite a decision on the matter, he could simply challenge the Chairman's ruling at the Fourth Plenary meeting and a vote would immediately follow.

The Delegate of Algeria said that previous speakers had voiced his views. The only solution was to listen to the tape-recording of the part of the proceedings where Algeria had moved the closure of the debate. The Chairman had said, "The proposal is rejected"; the delegations had understood that the United Kingdom proposal had thus been rejected. Referring to the two questions he had asked at the beginning of the meeting, his Delegation was not satisfied with the replies furnished by the Delegate of the United Kingdom.

The Delegate of Mali said that his delegation was very concerned. They also had had some experience of international conferences. It was difficult to understand that a motion could be rejected before it had been the subject of a vote. His recollection of the proceedings at the Fourth Plenary meeting did not coincide with that of some other delegates. The African countries, as had already been stated, had no doubt that the Conference was competent to discuss the draft Resolution they had submitted. The confusion after the vote had been deliberate, because it had been perfectly clear that the motion which had been rejected was that of the United Kingdom seconded by France. If the result of the vote had been 54 against and 52 in favour, the situation would never have arisen. The

provisions of the Convention were perfectly clear in the matter. It was not necessary for a second vote to be held as each delegation had made its opinion quite clear. He requested the immediate application of No. 611 of the General Regulations.

At the suggestion of the Delegates of Cameroon and Guinea, it was decided to suspend the meeting for its customary recess, during which the General Secretariat would make arrangements for the playback of the tape-recording of the relevant part of the Fourth Plenary meeting immediately the meeting resumed.

After the break, the Secretary-General explained that the part of Friday afternoon's meeting of which the Assembly was to hear the recording was that starting at about 5.10 p.m. and ending at the beginning of the voting. The tape had been recorded in the original languages, and no interpretation would be provided; it would be for each delegation to check the accuracy of its own statements.

The Conference heard the play-back of the tape recording of part of its afternoon meeting on Friday, 17 September.

The Chairman said that the Conference should now decide on its further action in the light of the recording it had just heard.

The Delegate of the United States of America pointed out that at the end of Friday afternoon's meeting the Chairman had announced the results of the vote and had ruled that the Conference had decided that it was not competent to consider Document No. 110. The United States Delegation fully supported that ruling, and no motion had been introduced to reverse it. He therefore suggested that the Conference should immediately proceed to consider the situation with regard to Document No. 111.

The Delegate of Senegal said he disagreed with the United States Delegate's interpretation of the situation. The proposal before the Conference on Friday afternoon had clearly been that of the United Kingdom, supported by France.

The Delegate of Morocco observed that some confusion had prevailed from the outset of the current meeting. A spokesman for the African Group had asked a specific question concerning the official who had seen fit to publish his own interpretation of the debate in the "Morning Electron". However, the verbatim record that had been read out showed that the Chairman had closed the meeting on Friday evening without specifying what motion had in fact been rejected. The Conference therefore had to consider, first, the question of the distorted version of the debate published in the "Morning Electron" and secondly, the Chairman's interpretation of the results of the vote.

The intention of No. 617 of the Convention was obviously that of not imposing on the Conference any decision which was not taken by a clear

majority; and the clause obviously related to any proposal, be it called question, motion or amendment. The voting on the proposal of a delegation which wished to impose on the Conference a limitation of its powers had resulted in a tie; it was that proposal for limitation that had been rejected. No. 617 was perfectly clear on the matter. Accordingly, since the Conference had declared itself competent to deal with Document No. 110, he proposed that it should be put to the vote.

The Delegate of Mali asked the Chairman whether, if the United Kingdom proposal had not resulted in a tie vote, but had been decisively rejected, a vote would not have had to be taken on Document No. 110.

The Delegate of Kenya considered that, since the Chairman had put a proposal, not the African draft resolution, to the vote, the Conference should now vote on Document No. 110.

The Delegates of Uganda and Cameroon said that the play-back of the tape made it obvious that the Conference had rejected the United Kingdom proposal. It should now proceed to vote on Document No. 110, as the Delegate of Morocco had proposed.

The Delegate of the Netherlands said he considered the Chairman's ruling on the results of the vote to be correct and asked whether or not that ruling had been challenged.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that the Moroccan proposal was clearly out of order.

The Delegate of Guinea pointed out that, after the Conference had heard the tape recording, the Chairman had asked it how it wished to proceed. That meant that the Chairman himself felt some hesitation on the matter. His delegation had every confidence in the Chairman's understanding of the situation; nevertheless, some delegations might not have understood the French language statements heard on the tape. It was perfectly clear from the tape recording that the vote had been taken on the United Kingdom proposal, seconded by the French Delegation. He asked the Chairman whether he intended to make a different ruling.

The Chairman asked the United States Delegate to explain why he considered the Moroccan proposal to be out of order.

The Delegate of the United States of America pointed out that the Conference had voted on the question of its competence to consider the draft resolution contained in Document No. 110. In announcing the results, the Chairman had declared that the Conference was not competent to consider Document No. 110, on which the Moroccan Delegation now proposed that a vote should be taken. Since the Chairman's ruling had not been challenged, the new proposal was obviously out of order.

The Chairman drew attention to the opinion he had expressed earlier in the meeting, namely, that the Conference had declared itself

incompetent to deal with Document No. 110. Since some doubts had been cast on that opinion, however, the Conference might decide whether or not to vote on that document.

The Delegate of the United States of America reiterated that until the ruling made by the Chairman on Friday was reversed, the Conference was not competent to receive any motion concerning Document No. 110.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said he fully agreed with the views of the Delegate of the United States.

The Delegate of Ghana said that the tape recording made the situation perfectly clear and that it was useless for anyone to challenge a ruling by the Chairman. No proposal on competence had been moved by any African delegation, but the United Kingdom motion, supported by the French Delegation, had been rejected. The Chairman could not take any decision contrary to that of the Conference itself; the motion in question had been introduced by delegations who doubted the competence of the Conference.

The Delegate of Kenya observed that the purely semantic problems with which the Conference was faced could be most simply solved by adopting the Moroccan proposal to vote on Document No. 110.

The Delegate of Algeria said there could no longer be any doubt that the Conference had indeed had a United Kingdom proposal before it, for the French Delegate, in seconding that motion, had clearly stated that his delegation supported the United Kingdom proposal. Moreover, that had been the only motion on competence before the Conference.

The Delegate of Morocco, referring to the remarks of the Delegate of the United States, said that the verbatim record of the end of Friday's meeting, as read out by the Secretary-General, gave rise to contrary interpretation. That record unequivocally showed that the proposal had been rejected, and that the only proposal before the Conference had been that of the United Kingdom. Accordingly, the United States Delegate was not justified in alleging that it had been a motion that the Conference was competent that had been rejected.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics took exception to the statements of the Delegate of the United States who seemed to have undertaken to speak for the Chairman. All delegates had understood the Chairman to say that he was not in a position to take any decision on the results of Friday's vote, and that the Conference itself should take that decision. No delegation had the right to speak for the Chairman, who had been elected by the Conference as a whole. The best solution of the problem before the Conference was to proceed to discuss the substance of Document No. 110; otherwise, the procedural discussion could continue ad infinitum.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said he was quite content to rely on the tape recording that the Conference had just heard, which clearly showed that he had raised the question of competence in accordance

with No. 611 of the Convention. The Chairman had taken up that point, which was that the question of competence had to be settled before a vote was taken, and had defined in absolutely clear terms the issue presented to the Conference. He fully supported the views of the Delegate of the United States concerning a discussion on the substance of Document No. 110.

The Delegate of Denmark made the following statement :

"The Danish Delegation finds itself in full agreement with the statement made by the United States Delegate and supported by the United Kingdom.

" We are most anxious to take up the constructive work of this Conference. The Danish Delegations to the I.T.U. meetings have always, by an old tradition through many years, been most reluctant to interfere with the Chairman's direction of the meetings.

" We feel that the Chairman bears the responsibility for success or failure of a Conference. For that reason, we consider that the Chairman should be allowed to direct the meetings without undue interference from the delegates.

" After all - the Chairman has been elected by us all to do just that job.

" I wish, however, - in respectful friendliness - to remind you, Mr. Chairman, that the small and more quiet delegations like ours have the same responsibility and also the same rights to be protected by you as the other delegations have.

" But let me assure you, Mr. Chairman, that we trust you and your own decisions. And when you make your decisions without interference from outside - and stick to these decisions - we shall support you the best we can."

The Delegate of the Philippines reminded the Conference of the high cost per hour of its meetings. Unfortunately, the idea of playing back the tape recording had not yielded satisfactory results, for three different conclusions had been drawn by various groups : some considered that the Conference was competent to examine documents Nos. 110 and 111; others considered that it was not competent to do so; and yet others considered that the vote had been taken on the United Kingdom proposal, supported by France. In view of those contradictory interpretations, he proposed that the relevant portion of the tape recording should be reproduced as a document in the working languages of the Union, to be distributed prior to the next Plenary Meeting to be held on Thursday, 23 September. The exact wording of all proposals, suggestions and statements was highly important in enabling the Conference to ascertain exactly what it had voted on.

The Chairman said he doubted the wisdom of prolonging the discussion of an issue which seemed to be quite clear. If, however, the Conference wished to have the written record before it, the Secretariat might be able to comply with the Philippine request.

The Secretary-General said that the Secretariat would be able to circulate such a document.

The Delegate of Belgium observed that the Chairman had specifically asked the Conference whether it wished to proceed to vote on Document No. 110. His delegation's reply to that question was in the negative. The Chairman had stated several times his opinion on the results and consequences of the vote taken on Friday, namely, that the Conference had decided that it was not competent to consider the substance of Document No. 110. He drew attention to No. 595 of the Convention: the Chairman had acted in accordance with the first sentence of that clause, although he might subsequently have been assailed by doubts; the Belgian Delegation's interpretation of the situation was in accordance with the second sentence of the clause, and it believed that the Chairman's ruling would stand until it was reversed. No vote could be taken on Document No. 110 unless the Chairman's ruling was formally challenged and reversed.

The Chairman pointed out that he had made no ruling.

The Delegate of Italy agreed with the Philippine Delegate that the lengthy procedural discussion had been due to varying interpretations of the tape recording of the debate. He therefore supported the Philippine proposal that a document should be issued as a basis for further discussion.

The Delegate of Nigeria said that, while all delegations had full confidence in the Chairman's judgement, it was essential to rely primarily on the provisions of the Convention. The United Kingdom Delegate had referred to the question of competence under No. 611; the Nigerian Delegation wondered how he proposed to establish the link between No. 611 and No. 617. Any question of competence must obviously be presented in the form of a proposal, and that had been done by the United Kingdom Delegation. Moreover, a careful examination of No. 617 clearly showed that a vote could not be taken on a proposal and an amendment at the same time. The question was whether the Conference had voted on a proposal or on an amendment.

The Chairman pointed out that he had repeatedly announced what the Conference had been voting on.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considered that the best way out of the impasse that the Conference had reached was to vote on Document No. 110. Those who condemned the policy of apartheid and recognized the competence of the Conference would vote for the draft resolution, while those who shared the views of the South African colonialists and denied the competence of the Conference would vote against. He therefore supported the Moroccan proposal.

The Delegate of Italy reiterated his view that the Philippine proposal should be approved.

The Delegates of Guinea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said they did not consider that a transcription of the tape recording would in any way accelerate the work of the Conference.

The Delegate of Cameroon suggested that the discussion should be resumed at a Plenary Meeting on the following day.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 6.40 p.m.

Secretary of the Conference
Clifford STEAD

Secretary-General
Gerald C. GROSS

Chairman
G.A. WETTSTEIN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 157-E

29 September 1965

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

SIXTH PLENARY MEETING

Tuesday, 21 September 1965, at 9.40 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. G.A. WETTSTEIN (Swiss Confederation)

Subjects discussed:

Document No.

1. Announcements by the Secretary-General
 - a) Approval of the Geneva Convention by the Government of Chile
 - b) Mandate given to the Delegation of France by the Delegation of Monaco
2. Draft Resolution submitted by the African Group concerning the apartheid policy of the South African Government (discussion continued)

134

-

110



The following countries were represented:

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of Burma; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Federal Republic of Cameroon; Canada; Central African Republic; Ceylon; Chile; China; Republic of Cyprus; Vatican City State; Republic of Colombia; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville); Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Republic of the Ivory Coast; Cuba; Republic of Dahomey; Denmark; Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Gabon Republic; Ghana; Greece; Guatemala; Republic of Guinea; Republic of Upper Volta; Hungarian People's Republic; Republic of India; Republic of Indonesia; Iran; Republic of Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; State of Israel; Italy; Jamaica; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kenya; State of Kuwait; Lebanon; Republic of Liberia; Principality of Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Malaysia; Malawi; Malagasy Republic; Republic of Mali; Malta; Kingdom of Morocco; Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Mexico; Monaco; Mongolian People's Republic; Nicaragua; Republic of the Niger; Nigeria (Federal Republic of); Norway; New Zealand; Uganda; Pakistan; Panama; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Spanish Provinces in Africa; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Somali Republic; Rhodesia; Socialist Republic of Roumania; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Republic of Rwanda; Republic of Senegal; Sierra Leone; Republic of the Sudan; Republic of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; United Republic of Tanzania; Republic of the Chad; Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible; Thailand; Togolese Republic; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Republic of Venezuela; Republic of Zambia.

United Nations and Specialized Agencies

United Nations (U.N.)
International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.)
Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.)

International Telecommunication Union: Mr. Gerald C. GROSS,
Secretary-General

Secretary of the Conference: Mr. Clifford STEAD

1. Announcements by the Secretary-General

At the invitation of the Chairman, the Secretary-General made the following announcements:

- (a) Approval of the Geneva Convention by the Government of Chile
(Document No. 134)

The Government of Chile had approved the Geneva Convention. An instrument had been duly deposited through the normal diplomatic channels; Chile was now therefore entitled to vote in the Conference.

- (b) Mandate given to the Delegation of France by the Delegation of Monaco

The Delegation of Monaco had had to leave Montreux for a brief period, but, in accordance with number 539 of the General Regulations, it had given a mandate to the Delegation of France to exercise its vote during its absence.

2. Draft Resolution submitted by the African Group concerning the apartheid policy of the South African Government (Document No. 110) (Discussion continued)

The Chairman recalled that a long discussion had taken place at the previous Meeting on the proposal submitted by the Delegation of Morocco and supported by the Cameroon Delegation to vote on the draft resolution contained in Document No. 110. The legality of that proposal had been contested by the United States Delegation.

The Delegate of Guinea offered apologies to those delegations which had not yet spoken and thanked them for the patience they had shown in what had so far proved to be a fruitless debate. The African delegations were not taking advantage of their patience for selfish ends; they felt very strongly on the question of South Africa, because they considered it to be of vital importance for mankind as a whole. The Moroccan Delegation had made a concrete proposal at the preceding meeting but subsequently other delegations, notably the United States and France, had spoken against the legality of that proposal and questioned the competence of the Conference to deal with it. In order to avoid further discussion and to prevent delegations from evading their responsibilities, he requested anyone who challenged the competence of the Conference to do so in writing and deposit a clear proposal, duly seconded, on the Chairman's desk. That would eliminate any further doubts being cast on the legality of proposals or motions; it would end the discussion and would clearly establish for posterity who had assumed their proper responsibilities in the matter that was before the Conference.

The Delegate of Nigeria made the following statement:

"I wish to say that, in view of what happened yesterday at the Plenary Meeting, it is obvious that the proposal of competency which was

debated and voted last Friday (17 September 1965) was completely distorted and misunderstood in many quarters.

" My Delegation is therefore in full agreement with the proposal just made by the distinguished Delegate of Guinea, that, in order to clarify the position, a well defined proposal should be introduced afresh, so that there should be no doubt in anybody's mind as to what we are voting for."

The Delegate of Trinidad and Tobago made the following statement:

"When I requested yesterday the production of a transcript to this Conference of the metallic tape-recording starting from the point at which the Algerian Delegation moved the closure of the debate, I had absolutely no doubt as to the correctness of my statement that the proposal before the Conference on which the vote was taken on Friday was the proposal of the United Kingdom Delegation, seconded by the French Delegation, challenging the competence of this Conference to entertain the substantive resolution of the United Arab Republic for the expulsion of South Africa from the I.T.U.

" Because of the fact that the debate on the resolution had occupied two whole days of Plenary Meetings, and that a week-end had elapsed between the taking of the vote and the objection to the decision as recorded in the minutes, I entertained the feeling that some members may have been genuinely confused over the sequence of events leading up to the vote; and that they were within their rights in not relying on the memory of other members.

" It was rather unfortunate that, while the tape was played back from the point requested, there was no translation into the working languages of the Union. As a result, the Conference as a whole was deprived of the opportunity of following that section of the procedure uninterruptedly. The explanation of the Secretary-General that translation at that point could not have been accurately reproduced is most unacceptable, for the entire Conference has depended on the very translators and will continue to do so for the duration of the Conference. It was on the basis of such translations that proposals and counter-proposals were put forward by delegations.

" However, from the play-back of the tape of two speeches in English, it is abundantly clear that the question of competence was raised by the United Kingdom Delegation. The United Arab Republic Delegation proposed the resolution on behalf of the African Member countries, and neither the United Arab Republic nor any other supporting delegation raised the question of competence. Certain delegations, in opposing the resolution, raised the question of competence, which was not entertained by you nor put to the vote.

" The Algerian Delegation, in due course, moved the closure of the debate but, before the question was put to the Conference, the United Kingdom Delegation raised the question of competence, drawing your attention to No. 611 of the Rules which stated: "Any question of competence that may arise shall be settled before a vote is taken on the substance of the matter under discussion" (this was recorded on the tape). The United Kingdom

Delegation, in fact, made a negative proposal. After some time elapsed, the Delegation of one of the African countries pointed out that, as the proposal of the United Kingdom Delegation was not seconded, there was no objection to the resolution being put to the vote, whereupon the French Delegation seconded the United Kingdom's proposal. You, Mr. Chairman, then decided to put the proposal to the Conference for its decision.

" The tape-recording gave your statement in French, followed by the Secretary-General's explanation in English, which started as follows: "The Chairman is now putting the proposal on competence to the vote; those in favour of the proposal will vote "yes" and those against vote "no". As the name of each Member country is called, the delegate will come up and place his ballot in the box. The Secretary-General will not call the name of any country not entitled to vote".

" In view of the sequence of proposals, there can be no doubt as to whose proposal was being voted upon. It was clearly the proposal of the United Kingdom objecting to the competence of the Conference to act on this issue.

" Hence, when the vote resulted in a tie, it meant that the proposal was defeated. This is supported by No. 617 of the Rules which states: "In case of a tie, a proposal or amendment shall be considered rejected."

" Your declaration, therefore, that the proposal was rejected was quite correct. This, in actual fact, meant that the decision of the Conference was that it was competent to entertain the substantive resolution. With all due respect to you, Sir, and to the Conference, any statement alleged to have been made by you to the contrary would have been a contravention of the Convention of the I.T.U.

" I am now supported in my statements by the transcript handed to us as we entered the Conference Hall, as this transcript makes it quite clear that the proposal voted on was that of the United Kingdom Delegation and that you declared the proposal rejected, with no further comment.

" I am, therefore, at a loss to understand how any other interpretation could be given to the decision. While I do not intend to be rude or unkind, I must ask the question, is anyone trying to protect or defend South Africa against a legitimate decision of this Conference? We cannot defend the indefensible, we cannot justify the unjustifiable; so let us take our courage in our hands to bring about justice, equity and fair play.

" The point has been raised by certain speakers when opposing the resolution, that this is purely a political issue and should not be raised at a technical conference. May I point out, Mr. Chairman, that Article 4 includes as one of the purposes of the Union "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". The question therefore arises, to what extent are telecommunication facilities made available to the public in South Africa, with special

reference to its coloured population? To what extent are they debarred from making full use of telephones, radios, televiewers, etc. both as a result of actual prohibition and by the impecunious, illiterate and demoralised circumstances to which they have been subjected? These questions obviously arise in view of the discrimination imposed against them in every aspect of their life and activities. Consequently, Mr. Chairman, the question is as much technical as it is alleged to be political and therefore falls within the purview of this Conference.

" I did not expect that I would have had to speak after the tape-recording was played back. But, as I am on the floor, it is necessary that I make the position of Trinidad and Tobago absolutely clear and place it beyond any possible doubt.

" Trinidad and Tobago is unequivocal in its stand against the Government of South Africa and its inhuman policy of apartheid; is violently opposed to the gross inhumanity inflicted upon human beings simply because of the colour of their skin; denounces South Africa's gross disregard for fundamental human rights, commission of rank discrimination and atrocities against the coloured population of that country. Trinidad and Tobago will continue to denounce and condemn the Government of South Africa and to raise its voice loudly and incessantly in protest until such time as the South African Government changes fundamentally its present attitude towards the coloured people of South Africa.

" To condone, or to appear to condone by our silence, the perpetuation of the present system of the Government of South Africa would bring on our heads the unpardonable sin of South Africa, would expose us all to the condemnation and denunciation of posterity, and would rather serve as an open invitation and encouragement to countries that are or may be inclined to racial discrimination. To-day the Government of the United States of America is waging an enormous fight for the removal of racial discrimination while, on the other hand, Southern Rhodesia is threatening to declare independence unilaterally on the basis of its minority white Government and certain elements in the United Kingdom are advocating "Keep England white". The decision of the I.T.U. to-day will therefore either serve as a deterrent or encouragement in the expansion of the activities of racialists.

" The attitude of Trinidad and Tobago is not predicated on any animosity or hatred towards the Government of South Africa, but rather on an abhorrence of the inhuman treatment meted out to human beings in that country. We hope that our attitude, supplemented and fortified by other Members in this and other international organizations will assist in saving the South African Government from itself; will assist in restoring the inalienable rights of the African people; will assist in restoring the pride, the dignity and the honour of such people. We hope by our attitude to assist in assuring them of an equal opportunity to make their contribution to their country and to the world after regaining their rightful place alongside other peoples and nations; to live freely, to move freely, to mix freely, to receive an equitable share of the country which is truly theirs, to aspire and to achieve without let or hindrance.

" Trinidad and Tobago is small in size and in population but it is composed of a greater cosmopolitan community than any other country. We can therefore provide an object lesson to certain countries as to how many races can live together in harmony and unity. As a consequence, we shall continue vehemently to oppose any country which practises racial discrimination and flagrantly disregards the Declaration of Human Rights.

" I must therefore conclude and repeat that this Conference has decided by vote that it is competent to vote on the Resolution of the United Arab Republic. I therefore propose that the motion of the Delegation of Morocco be now put."

The Secretary-General, in reply to one point raised by the Delegate of Trinidad and Tobago, said that only the language used by each speaker was recorded. In the part that had been played back, it happened that only the English and French languages had been used. When playing-back the tape interpretation into each other language, could have been provided but no interpreter could be sure of using exactly the same terms as he had used on the original occasion. The Secretariat had thought that Document No. 136 distributed that morning in four language editions would have given complete satisfaction. His remarks were only explanatory; he was not taking part in the debate.

The Chairman recalled that the proposal of Guinea, seconded by Nigeria, was before the Meeting.

The Delegate of Ireland said that little progress had been made so far with the task of the Conference, namely to deal with technical problems of telecommunications for the future benefit of all mankind. Practically all the time had been spent in discussing Document No. 110; although the subject was important and serious, it did not have a direct bearing on the basic purpose for which the Conference had been called. It had led to some thorny procedural questions which were wasting the time of the delegates. It was no use going over the ground covered at the Meeting last Friday; instead, they should concentrate on finding a way out of the difficulty and make some forward progress. According to his Delegation, the Chairman had given a definite ruling to the effect that the proposal contained in Document No. 110 fell outside the competence of the Conference. Some delegations had questioned whether such a ruling had been given or, if so, whether it had been correct. He would respectfully ask the Chairman whether he had ruled that the effect of the vote taken was to make Document No. 110 irreceivable or whether he had ruled that the voting procedure had been unsatisfactory. The doubt that existed in the minds of some delegates as to whether the conditions of No. 611 of the General Regulations had been complied with must be cleared up without further delay. It was regrettable that no details had been provided concerning the voting procedure. The fact that two ballot sheets had been spoiled - and they were critical votes - was conclusive proof that adequate instructions as to the method of voting had been lacking. Since there was clearly considerable doubt about the voting procedure, he was prepared to move that a fresh vote be taken forthwith on the simple question of competence.

The Chairman said that he could only repeat - and this for the last time - what he had said at the previous Meeting, namely that he had not given a decision but had merely communicated to the Assembly the result of the vote that had been taken. Referring to the Moroccan proposal, supported by the Delegation of Cameroon, the Delegation of Guinea had now asked that those who were opposed to it should submit a written statement to that effect to the Chair.

The Delegate of the United States expressed complete agreement with the assessment of the situation as given by the Delegate of Ireland. It was essential to settle the matter raised by Document No. 110 so that the Conference could proceed with its Agenda.

In view of the Chairman's request on the previous day that the Conference should take a final decision regarding its competence, the United States Delegation would submit the following proposal.

"That this Conference is not competent to take the action proposed in the draft resolution of the United Arab Republic (Document No. 110)".

A written copy of that proposal in English would be lodged with the Chairman and he would request the Secretariat to arrange for its translation and distribution as a document.

The Delegate of Ireland supported the United States proposal.

At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary of the Conference explained the voting procedure in detail, aided by visual media.

The Delegate of Guinea wished to make the matter crystal clear to obviate the possibility of any subsequent dispute as to the result of the voting. If more votes were cast against the United States' proposal than in favour of it, or in the event of a tie, the proposal would be rejected. The consequence of that would be that the Conference had declared itself competent to vote on the United Arab Republic draft resolution contained in Document No. 110.

The Delegate of the Netherlands asked for voting to be by secret ballot and duly received the support of more than five of the delegations present. In accordance with No. 625 of the General Regulations, a vote was therefore taken by secret ballot on the United States proposal that the Conference was not competent to take the action proposed in the draft resolution submitted on behalf of the African Group by the United Arab Republic and contained in Document No. 110; at the request of the Chairman, the delegates of Saudi Arabia, Ghana and Sweden acted as scrutineers,

The result of the vote was as follows:

For	:	51
Against	:	58
Abstentions	:	2
Absent	:	10

There were no invalid papers.

The proposal was therefore rejected.

The meeting rose at 12.20 p.m.

Secretary of the Conference:
Clifford STEAD

Secretary-General:
Gerald C. GROSS

Chairman:
G.A. WETTSTEIN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 158-E

29 September 1965

Original: French

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

SEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

Tuesday, 21 September 1965, at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. G.A. WETTSTEIN (Swiss Confederation)

Subjects discussed:

Document No.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Draft resolution of the African Group concerning the policy of apartheid of the Government of South Africa (continued) | 110 |
| 2. Draft resolution presented by the African Group concerning the Territories under Portuguese Administration (continued) | 111 |



The following countries were represented:

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of **Burma**; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Federal Republic of Cameroon; Canada; Central African Republic; Ceylon; Chile; China; Republic of Cyprus; Vatican City State; Republic of Colombia; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville); Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Republic of the Ivory Coast; Cuba; Republic of Dahomey; Denmark; Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Gabon Republic; Ghana; Greece; Guatemala; Republic of Guinea; Republic of Upper Volta; Hungarian People's Republic; Republic of India; Republic of Indonesia; Iran; Republic of Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; State of Israel; Italy; Jamaica; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kenya; State of Kuwait; Lebanon; Republic of Liberia; Principality of Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Malaysia; Malawi; Malagasy Republic; Republic of Mali; Malta; Kingdom of Morocco; Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Mexico; Monaco; Mongolian People's Republic; Nicaragua; Republic of the Niger; **Nigeria (Federal Republic of)**; Norway; New Zealand; Uganda; Pakistan; Panama; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Spanish Provinces of Africa; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Somali Republic; Rhodesia; Socialist Republic of Roumania; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Republic of Rwanda; Republic of Senegal; Sierra Leone; Republic of the Sudan; Republic of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; United Republic of Tanzania; Republic of the Chad; Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible; Thailand; Togolese Republic; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Republic of Venezuela; Republic of Zambia;

United Nations and Specialized Agencies

International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.)
Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.)

International Telecommunication Union: Mr. Gerald C. GROSS, Secretary-General

Secretary of the Conference: Mr. Clifford STEAD

1. Draft Resolution of the African Group concerning the policy of apartheid of the Government of South Africa (Document No. 110)

After the opening of the meeting, the Secretary-General announced that the Delegation of Iraq had sent him a telegram informing him that it had authorized the United Arab Republic to vote for it by proxy should a vote be taken on the draft resolution contained in Document No. 110.

The Chairman, in view of the vote taken at the Sixth Plenary Meeting, invited the Conference to consider Document No. 110, and gave the floor to the Delegate of the Republic of South Africa.

(A certain number of delegations left the room).

The Delegate of South Africa made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman, it is not my intention to take part in this political debate which has been going on for days. Right at the beginning you yourself, as well as the Secretary-General and a number of delegates, said that the motion was a political one and not proper to this Conference.

" In your wisdom you nevertheless permitted a full discussion lasting for days. On Friday, the question of competence was put to the vote. The Conference indicated that it was not competent to consider the draft resolution of the United Arab Republic as contained in Document No. 110 on the agenda for that day. You communicated your decision to the Conference and brought the matter to finality, as clearly reflected in Document No. 136.

" Yesterday, you permitted the whole issue to be re-opened and offered numerous opportunities to certain delegates to misconstrue and confuse the whole issue. To quote a single instance: one intelligent and experienced delegate informed you that he did not know how to complete his voting paper; several others informed you that they did not understand what they voted on. At one moment you were praised for your fairness and in the next breath made out to be partial and unfair.

" This morning, I expected you to finally reiterate your decision of Friday and proceed with the next item on the agenda, instead of which you unfortunately re-opened the whole issue with the result of a re-vote after further political speeches.

" The Conference now has two different decisions: one on Friday that the Conference is not competent and the other this morning that it is.

" I must strongly protest about the procedure followed. To me, or at least to the South African Delegation, which has been a Member of this Union for some 75 years and which has met all its obligations at all times, it is a very difficult position to find ourselves in, and I want to reiterate that I strongly protest at this matter being proceeded with.

" I should be glad if after the vote you would extend me the courtesy of saying a few words."

(The delegations which had left the room returned).

The Delegate of Panama stated that his sole desire was to co-operate in achieving the aims of the Conference. He congratulated the Delegate of the United States for having had the courage at a crucial moment to put forward a proposal designed to get the Conference out of its difficulties. By a regular vote, the majority of the countries represented had decided that the Plenipotentiary Conference was competent to deal with the draft resolution submitted by the African countries. That fact might reassure the political conscience of the delegates to the Conference. Nevertheless, though his Delegation still approved - as it had previously approved - the reasons which had prompted a certain number of countries to submit the draft resolution contained in Document No. 110, it did not consider that the terms of the draft were quite satisfactory. Even though it did reflect the concern of the majority of delegates who had spoken during the morning, it would nevertheless be most regrettable, if by making no distinction between the people and Government of the Republic of South Africa, the Conference were to condemn the country as such and therefore the South African people itself. This being so, he concluded, it ~~was~~ absolutely necessary to try and find a solution which would satisfy both the moral and the legal conscience of the Assembly.

The Delegates of Kenya and the United Arab Republic requested that a vote be taken immediately on the draft resolution (Document No. 110).

The Delegate of Argentina made the following statement:

"At the beginning of this discussion the Argentine Delegation made its attitude quite clear.

" We said that there was no provision, either in the letter or the spirit, of the International Telecommunication Convention, which made it possible to exclude a Member country from the Conference.

" The Argentine Delegation therefore considers that to take a vote on Document No. 110, which in its view was illegal, would be tantamount to allowing a deliberate violation of the Convention, or to taking part in such a violation, and according the present Conference powers which had not been entrusted to it.

" For that reason my Delegation expressly declares that it will not take part in the vote on Document No. 110."

The Delegate of Canada made the following statement:

"I wish to explain the position of my Delegation on this motion. The motion concerns two questions: the first is the South African policy of apartheid; the second is the expulsion of South Africa from this Conference.

" On the first question, there is no doubt as to Canada's position. The Honourable Paul Martin, our Secretary of State for External Affairs, when addressing the Special Political Committee of the United Nations described the policies of apartheid as 'abhorrent, oppressive and an affront to human dignity'. We find it difficult to conceive of any other feeling on the matter. We therefore find it both tragic and ironic that the very nation which has driven a wedge by its vicious policies through its own people, should have managed to go so far in doing the same in this Assembly. Surely we are of one voice and one mind concerning the heart of the matter - our common cause against the despicable practice of apartheid. Can we not build on this solidarity? Must we dispute with one another over a matter which should unite us? We are witnessing a classic case of evil begetting evil - and not only the evil of dissension and discord, but the evil of illegality itself.

" This takes me to the second question we are now about to consider, the expulsion of South Africa from this Conference, an illegal act. My Delegation must vote against this motion in spite of our strong views on racism of any form and in any quarter, because the motion purports to contravene an international treaty to which Canada is a party. The I.T.U. Convention of 1959, which is of course a treaty which all our governments have undertaken to uphold, provides in Article 2.1.1 'that every member of the Union shall be entitled to participate in conferences of the Union'. No matter how we may feel about apartheid, my country cannot repudiate a clear treaty commitment as is demanded by this motion. If others are prepared to do so, including many who speak often of the sanctity of treaties, we cannot take this course. Unless and until the Convention is amended to permit such action, the expulsion from a conference of a member of the Union is illegal.

" That, Mr. Chairman, is why we must vote against this motion."

The Delegate of Brazil made the following statement:

"When, at the beginning of this Conference, we were dealing with the problem of the African countries, we stated our attitude clearly and honestly. We did so with the authority of a country whose past history is proof of its belief in equality and fraternity for its sons. Our declaration was quite unambiguous.

" We have a profound respect for the rights and sentiments of the African countries and we have the right to have our position in defence of the supreme law of the Union respected.

" If we had not been convinced that the expulsion of a Member would not find legal support at the present time and might constitute the exception which will lead us to weaken the Convention - the instrument which gives us equal rights as Members and enables us to defend our rights - if we had not been convinced, I repeat, of this legal necessity, we would have followed our African brothers in accordance with our heartfelt sentiments.

" We believe that violating our Convention is not the only way of protesting against this terrible violation of human rights and universal brotherhood. We should seek a legal formula to fit the occasion, without transforming this cry of anguish into a pretext for upsetting the legal system of our Union, and find some way of punishing those who violate the rights of man without ourselves breaking the law.

" We are here for the main purpose of reviewing and amending the Convention and the Regulations and if we do that together we have the right to demand that the basic texts we adopt are also respected in the future.

" We have found in the statements of some delegations a premeditated attempt to confuse the issue and to decide unilaterally whether we are going to vote for or against racial segregation.

" We want to know by what right some have doubted our motives and the sincerity of our earlier statements. What have they done in the past in the struggle against racial discrimination, that they should attack our declarations? Whom are they trying to confound with their statements? Is it by chance that we have doubted their statements in support of the cause of the African countries?

" If we are here to carry out a mission, we must do so in a spirit of mutual respect, because we are not going to find the solutions we seek by violating our Constitution. True to these principles, the Delegation of Brazil will not take part in a vote which will create a situation that we consider to be illegal and a breach of the Convention. For it contains no article whereby a Member of the Union can be expelled."

The Delegate of Senegal moved the closure of the debate.

The Chairman announced that he would give the floor to two speakers who opposed the motion of closure.

The Delegate of Ireland took the view that all delegations which so wished should be able to speak before the closure. His Delegation had already made it clear at a previous meeting what its attitude to the policy of apartheid was. At that time he had already said that it would be illegal to exclude South Africa from I.T.U. meetings. His Delegation would therefore vote against the proposal to exclude that country, considering that adoption of the draft resolution would be equivalent to a violation of the Convention.

The Delegate of the Netherlands supported the previous speaker.

The Delegate of Colombia, having requested the floor on a point of order, cited No. 597, which in his view concerned the application of the Rules of Procedure annexed to the Convention. Colombia knew nothing of racial discrimination and condemned it. Nevertheless his Delegation considered that a vote on a proposal to exclude a country Member from the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference was illegal and contrary to the Convention. His Delegation would therefore abstain from voting on Document No. 110.

The motion of closure was put to the vote by raising of hands.
The result of the vote was as follows:

for	:	58
against	:	23
abstentions	:	7

The Chairman declared the discussion closed and announced a vote on Document No. 110.

The Delegate of Italy, on behalf of the countries belonging to the European Conference on Posts and Telecommunications, requested a secret ballot and was supported by more than five delegations.

The Delegate of Nicaragua raised a point of order on the voting procedure and stated that, like Argentina, Brazil and Colombia, his country would not take part in the voting because there was no provision in the International Telecommunication Convention for the exclusion of any country, Member of the Union, for any reason whatever.

The Delegate of Mexico requested to be allowed to make a statement at the appropriate time, on his country's position with regard to the vote. The Chairman stated that, under No. 627 of the Rules of Procedure, he would

give the floor to delegations wishing to explain their vote, after the voting had taken place.

The Delegate of Belgium requested the floor and was invited by the Chairman to make his statement after the vote.

The vote by secret ballot concerned the adoption of the draft resolution by the African Group concerning the policy of apartheid of the Government of South Africa (Document No. 110).

The Delegates of Colombia, Mali and Yugoslavia were appointed tellers.

The result of the vote was as follows:

for	:	59
against	:	27
abstentions	:	7
invalid (blank papers):		2
delegations not participating	:	15
absent	:	11

The draft resolution contained in Document No. 110 was adopted by 59 votes to 27 with 7 abstentions.

The Chairman announced that, according to the decision just taken by the Conference in Plenary Meeting, the representatives of the Republic of South Africa could no longer take part in the discussion. He proposed suspending the meeting for half an hour.

(When the meeting resumed, the Delegation of the Republic of South Africa was no longer present).

The Chairman then gave the floor to the delegates who wished to explain their votes.

The Delegate of Belgium stated that his Government reserved its position as to the legality of the voting which had just taken place and as to its possible consequences.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that the fact of his Delegation's having taken part in the vote must not be interpreted as implying that it regarded as receivable the motion on which the Conference had taken a decision.

The Delegate of Australia said that the same applied to his Delegation. He associated himself with the Chairman's statement on the question of legality at the beginning of the discussion.

In accordance with the provisions of No. 627 of the Convention, the Delegate of the Netherlands explained that the participation of his Delegation in the vote must not be taken to imply recognition of the admissibility of the draft resolution which was contrary to the treaty (International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva 1959) to which the Netherlands had subscribed. No. 13 of the Convention stipulated that "all Members shall be entitled to participate in conferences of the Union ...". For that reason his country, regardless of its attitude to the South African policy of apartheid, could not accept the request contained in the African motion.

The Delegate of Luxembourg associated himself entirely with the opinion of the Belgian Delegation as to the legality of the vote.

The Delegate of Mexico recalled that he had wished to explain his Government's position before the vote, but that he had been requested to do so afterwards. He wished to repeat clearly that Mexico's attitude to Document No. 110 was the same as that expressed at the Fourth Plenary Session, i.e. full understanding for the feelings of the African countries, but also unbounded respect for the law as reflected in the Convention which governs us.

His Delegation would therefore have preferred instead of a vote on the substance of Document No. 110, the adoption by the Conference of a resolution containing the two elements mentioned. Since a vote had been decided upon, his Delegation had had no alternative but to refrain from participating.

The Delegate of Nicaragua referred to an article in the September 1965 number of the "Telecommunication Journal", listing previous I.T.U. plenipotentiary conferences and their positive contributions. In so doing, he recalled the Conferences at Paris, 1865, Vienna, 1868, Rome in 1871-1872, St. Petersburg in 1875, Madrid in 1932, Atlantic City in 1947, Buenos Aires in 1952 and Geneva in 1959. There had thus been eight stages of development in the hundred years of the Union's existence. The Conference now being held in Montreux was the ninth stage. He wondered what that Conference would do. Perhaps it would establish a procedure making it possible to exclude a Member country on clearly defined conditions but for the moment there was no such provision in the Convention. For that reason, out of respect for the law as it stood, the Delegation of Nicaragua had taken no part in the vote on the draft resolution in Document No. 110.

The Delegate of Japan explained that his Delegation had abstained from voting because, though opposing the policy of apartheid, it did not consider the Plenipotentiary Conference to be competent to deal with the question raised by the United Arab Republic.

The Delegate of the United States made the following statement:

"The United States refused to participate in this vote because it was on a proposition in direct violation of the Convention which all governments here represented have signed and ratified. This is tantamount to repudiation of the Convention, and the United States will have no part in any proposal designed to achieve that end. The United States considers, furthermore, that the action just taken has no validity under the Convention".

The Delegate of Venezuela, like the Delegate of Mexico, would have preferred to express his opinion before the vote, but in the circumstances was only able to do so now. He stated that his country condemned any policy of discrimination and that it would defend the principle of human equality and respect for the human person.

As regarded the vote which had just taken place, he declared that as the Convention did not provide for the possibility of excluding a Member from a Union Conference, his Delegation, in the desire to conform to the existing texts, had not taken part in the ballot but had adopted the same attitude as the other Latin American countries.

The Delegate of Guatemala explained that the fact that his Delegation had abstained from voting did not mean that it accepted South Africa's policy of apartheid. Freedom and equality among men had been officially recognized rights in Guatemala for 144 years. His Delegation had not taken part in the voting, however, since there was no provision in the Convention for excluding a Member from any Union Conference.

The Delegate of Switzerland stated that the fact that his Delegation had taken part in the vote in no way signified recognition of its legality.

The Delegate of Austria considered the motion submitted to be illegal in character and he therefore associated himself with the statement made by the previous speaker.

The Delegate of Panama explained that his Delegation had taken part in the vote in order to remain faithful to its standards and to honour an undertaking into which it had entered. Panama had abstained from voting, because it thought that the draft resolution submitted did not contribute to the maintenance of the harmony required for the successful conduct of the Conference's business.

The Delegate of New Zealand stated that he reserved his Government's position as to the legality of the vote which had just taken place.

The Delegate of Sweden made the following statement:

"Sweden has taken part in the vote on the draft resolution concerning the apartheid policy of the South African Government contained in Document No. 110.

" For the record I should like to state that the position of Sweden is based on the following considerations:

"1. The Convention of the International Telecommunication Union does not contain any article on the exclusion of any Member of the organization.

"2. My country has always adhered to the principle of universality and is already for this reason opposed to the exclusion of any Member country.

"3. We strongly feel that political issues do not belong to this forum, the primary task of which is telecommunication matters. Political issues of this nature should be dealt with in the United Nations organs in New York only and not in any specialized agency."

The Delegate of Malta said that the fact of his Delegation's having taken part in the vote in no way meant that it recognized it as legal. On the other hand, it did not mean either that it approved in the slightest of the apartheid policy practised in South Africa.

The Chairman said that, the list of speakers being exhausted, he would close the debate on that point.

2. Draft resolution submitted by the African Group concerning the Territories under Portuguese Administration (Document No. 111)

The Chairman read out the following note received from the Portuguese Delegation:

"The Delegation of Portugal to the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Conference and, with reference to Document No. 111 of 15 September 1965, has the honour to inform him that it does not consider the Conference competent to deal with the substance of the draft resolution contained in that document.

" The competence of the Plenipotentiary Conference is defined in Article 6 of the International Telecommunication Convention, signed at Geneva on 21 December 1959, while the purpose of the International Telecommunication Union is stated in Article 4 of the same Convention. According to these specific provisions, the Plenipotentiary Conference is not competent to deal with general political problems or those of an exclusively political kind, such as the problem referred to in the draft resolution contained in Document No. 111."

He (the Chairman) recalled that a long discussion had already taken place on Document No. 111 at the Sixth Plenary Meeting.

As no delegation asked for the floor, he asked the Conference whether it wished to vote on the document in question.

The Delegate of Guinea pointed out that, as Document No. 111 was on the meeting's agenda and no speaker had had anything to say on the subject, it only remained for the Conference to carry by acclamation the draft resolution contained in the document.

The Delegate of Italy drew attention to the note signed by 18 delegations requesting that the Conference decide all political questions by secret ballot. A secret vote was therefore taken, with the Delegates of Brazil, Sudan and Poland acting as tellers, at the Chairman's request.

The result of the vote was as follows:

for	:	61
against	:	35
abstentions	:	14
absent	:	10
invalid papers	:	0

The draft resolution contained in Document No. 111 was adopted by 61 votes to 35, with 14 abstentions.

The Chairman gave the floor to the delegates wishing to explain their vote.

The Delegate of Sweden made the following declaration:

"Having abstained in the vote on the draft resolution contained in Document No. 111, I wish to make it quite clear for the record that this does not mean that my country approves of the situation in the African territories under Portuguese administration. The Swedish position on this issue is wellknown. My Delegation abstained because we strongly feel that a political issue of this nature should not be discussed at all in this forum; the primary task of which is telecommunication matters. Political issues of this nature should be dealt with in the United Nations organs in New York and not in any specialized agency".

The Delegate of Brazil made the following declaration:

"The Brazilian Delegation wishes it to be recorded in the minutes of this meeting that it enters a reservation with regard to its Government's attitude on the legality of the vote just taken".

The Delegate of Portugal recalled that his Delegation, in a note handed to the Chairman, had already questioned the competence of the Conference to deal with the problem covered by Document No. 111. Despite the adoption of the draft resolution contained in that document, the Portuguese Delegation continued to regard the vote which had taken place on it as illegal. It reaffirmed that the Plenipotentiary Conference was not competent to handle political problems and vigorously protested against the procedure which had been followed.

The Delegate of Nicaragua explained that his Delegation had opposed the draft resolution contained in Document No. 111 for the reasons just stated by the Delegate of Portugal who, before the vote, had given the Chairman a note explaining why he considered the Conference incompetent in the matter.

The Delegate of Malta said he had been greatly touched by the reference during the debate to the fact that that day, 21 September, was Malta's National Day. He had been happy to receive the Assembly's congratulations on the first anniversary of his country's independence, and, on behalf of his Government, he thanked all those who had wished a happy and prosperous future to the State of Malta, which was one of the youngest and smallest independent states in the world. He was convinced that, thanks to the goodwill and understanding that had been shown it, Malta would be able to overcome any difficulties it might encounter on its path.

The Delegate of Brazil expressed his pleasure at the happy coincidence of the Union's Centenary Year with that in which the independent State of Malta was taking part for the first time in the work of a plenipotentiary conference. He felt that it was a good augury and asked the Assembly to stand and express by its applause its sincere congratulations to the new State.

The Conference rose and applauded.

The Delegate of Guinea said that, the two draft resolutions contained in Documents Nos. 110 and 111 having been adopted, he wished, on behalf of the African delegations, to thank all the delegations which, by their vote and their support, had helped the African countries to defend their just cause. By their action, linked with the determination of the African countries to triumph in their struggle for equity, those delegations had helped to give profound significance to the problem brought before them. He thanked in particular the Delegations of Latin America, the true position of whom he had come to understand that day.

He expressed his gratitude to the Chairman for his conduct of the debates and reassured him of the African countries' absolute trust in him.

The meeting rose at 6.45 p.m.

Secretary of the Conference:
Clifford STEAD

Secretary-General:
Gerald C. GROSS

Chairman:
G.A. WETTSTEIN

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 159-E

29 September 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

EIGHTH PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 22 September 1965, at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. G.A. WETTSTEIN (Swiss Confederation)

Subject discussed :

Document No.

Possible admission of international organizations
to the Conference

66

71 .

98

104



The following countries were represented :

Afghanistan; Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of Burma; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Federal Republic of Cameroon; Canada; Central African Republic; Ceylon; Chile; China; Vatican City State; Republic of Colombia; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville); Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Republic of the Ivory Coast; Cuba; Denmark; Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Gabon Republic; Greece; Guatemala; Republic of Guinea; Republic of Upper Volta; Hungarian People's Republic; Republic of India; Republic of Indonesia; Iran; Republic of Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; State of Israel; Italy; Jamaica; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kenya; State of Kuwait; Lebanon; Republic of Liberia; Principality of Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Malaysia; Malawi; Malagasy Republic; Republic of Mali; Kingdom of Morocco; Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Mexico; Monaco; Mongolian People's Republic; Nicaragua; Republic of the Niger; Nigeria (Federal Republic of); Norway; New Zealand; Uganda; Pakistan; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Spanish Provinces of Africa; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Somali Republic; Rhodesia; Socialist Republic of Roumania; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Republic of Rwanda; Republic of Senegal; Sierra Leone; Republic of the Sudan; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; United Republic of Tanzania; Republic of the Chad; Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible; Thailand; Togolese Republic; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Republic of Venezuela; Republic of Zambia.

United Nations and Specialized Agencies

Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.)

International Telecommunication Union : Mr. Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Secretary of the Conference : Mr. Clifford STEAD

Possible admission of international organizations to the Conference
(Documents Nos. 66, 71, 98 and 104)

The Chairman drew the attention of the Conference to applications from four international organizations for permission to attend the Conference as observers. It would be noted that, while under No. 504 of the Convention, the inviting Government might invite such specialized agencies in relationship with the United Nations as granted the Union reciprocal representation at their conferences to send observers to take part in Plenipotentiary Conferences in an advisory capacity, that provision did not apply to the four organizations in question.

He suggested that the applications submitted in Documents Nos. 66, 71, 98 and 104 should be considered separately in chronological order.

The Secretary-General observed that the application of the International Radio and Television Organization (O.I.R.T.) contained in Document No. 66 had been submitted to the recent session of the Administrative Council, which had discussed the request at some length. He had tried to summarize that discussion in the introductory part of the document; the Delegate of Australia, who was the Chairman of the Administrative Council, was present to give any further explanations that might seem necessary. In any case, the Administrative Council had decided that it was not in a position to make any suggestion to the Conference on the matter and had transmitted the application to the Conference for action.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia observed that, during the hundred years of its existence, the I.T.U. had benefited greatly from the participation of many international organizations in its work. Accordingly, it would only be fitting for the Union, in its Jubilee year, to make a friendly gesture towards those organizations, in token of its appreciation of their work and collaboration, by agreeing to admit their representatives to the Plenipotentiary Conference as observers. A positive decision on that question seemed highly important for the future co-operation of the I.T.U. with all the organizations which had worked with it. It would therefore be wise to invite all organizations which so wished to attend the Conference as observers.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic agreed that international organizations wishing to attend the Conference as observers should be admitted. In that connection he drew attention to Article 43 of the Convention, which specifically encouraged Members and Associate Members to make special agreements on telecommunication matters which did not concern Members and Associate Members in general. From the purely practical point of view, the work of the Conference might be furthered by allowing representatives of groups of countries to express views which might otherwise be put forward by several delegates. In any event, there could be no harm in admitting observers; he therefore supported the view that any international organization which so desired should be allowed to attend the Conference.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany pointed out that, in discussing the request of the O.I.R.T., the Administrative Council had found itself unable to formulate a positive suggestion for submission to the Conference because the Convention did not provide for the participation in the Conference of observers from any international organizations other than the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The Conference had been convened under and was governed by the 1959 Convention, and numbers 504, 507, 508 and 509 specified that only delegations and observers of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should be admitted to Plenipotentiary Conferences. Moreover, the O.I.R.T., which had its headquarters at Prague, dealt exclusively with radio broadcasting and television and could therefore not be regarded as an inter-governmental organization covering the general tasks of the I.T.U. A decision to admit all organizations which wished to attend the Conference would contribute nothing to the work of those organizations or to that of the Union; and if the O.I.R.T. were admitted, it would be difficult to refuse the same status to many other organizations which had not applied for permission to attend.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia said he could see nothing against complying with the request of various organizations to participate as observers in the deliberations of the Committees of the Conference. The application of the O.I.R.T. had not been rejected by the Administrative Council; the Council had, in fact, decided to refer the final decision to the Conference itself. He could not agree with the previous speaker that the participation of the organizations in question would in no way benefit either them or the Union itself: observers of the specialized agencies were welcomed by the Union because their presence elicited constructive exchanges of views which were of advantage to both sides, and that applied equally to international organizations concerned with telecommunications. Furthermore, it was highly desirable for the Union, in its Centenary year, to admit observers from all organizations which wished to give evidence of their co-operation and support. The Conference should therefore allow all four organizations to send observers.

The Delegate of the United States of America drew the attention of the Conference to the provisions of the General Regulations in numbers 507, 508 and 509, which specify unambiguously the three classes of groups who may be admitted to Plenipotentiary Conferences. He noted that the list is exhaustive, not illustrative. Moreover, numbers 516 to 521, listing those who should be admitted to administrative conferences, placed the intention of the authors of the Convention with regard to admission beyond any possible doubt. The O.I.R.T. did not fall into any of the three categories concerned, and its request should be rejected in application of the Convention and the General Regulations.

At the previous meeting, he had drawn attention to the concern felt by his Delegation and Government and others represented at the Conference at the flagrant violation of the unequivocal terms of the Convention that had been perpetrated from the outset of the Conference. That kind of violation put the very basis of the Union in question; he had warned that a breach of any provision of the Convention was a breach of a solemn international treaty, of a solemn international obligation taken upon itself by every Government

represented at the Conference. He had also wished to warn delegations of the dangers that such repudiation of obligations represented for international order. The Conference had no sooner voted for disregarding one provision of the Convention than delegations were urging the Assembly to disregard yet another. An immediate end should be put to that erosion of the Convention, for every delegation owed its government the duty of preventing violations of that international instrument.

The Delegate of Poland observed that, during the hundred years of the Union's existence, a number of telecommunication organizations, some regional and others dealing with specific aspects of the subject, had come into being. Those organizations had greatly promoted the extension of telecommunications throughout the world, and the Union, as the oldest telecommunication organization, should not reject the applications it had received in its Jubilee year. The presence of observers from the organizations which had applied for admission could certainly accelerate the solution of certain problems confronting the Conference. The legalistic arguments advanced against the admission of the applicant organizations were unfounded, for the Conference was fully competent to make the friendly gesture of admitting those organizations to attend the meetings to be held in its Centenary year.

The Delegate of Guinea pointed out that two of the organizations seeking admission to the Conference as observers were African and that the underlying motive of those applications was easily explained. It could not be further from the intentions of the African countries concerned to violate the Convention or to lay it open to the danger of erosion; the African organizations were merely anxious to participate in the celebration of the Centenary of the Union. It would seem to be only normal and fair to enable telecommunication organizations to express their views on such an auspicious occasion and to thank Members of the Union and other organizations for their co-operation. Moreover, it was well known to one and all that the organizations concerned had made a valuable contribution to the attainment of the purposes set out in the Convention. It was evident from the discussions on the possible admission of the Press that most delegations were in favour of such admission: accordingly, there was all the more reason not to deny international organizations which had co-operated with the Union, permission to manifest their intention to continue that co-operation in the second century of the Union's existence.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with the Delegate of the United States that the Convention contained no provision for the admission to Plenipotentiary Conferences of any international organizations except the United Nations itself and the specialized agencies. It was, of course, open to the Conference to alter the provisions of the Convention although in his view that would be the wrong course to pursue. There could be no doubt, however, that for the time being the provisions of the 1959 Convention should govern the Conference's deliberations. He therefore urged delegations to ponder carefully any action contrary to the Convention, which was binding on their governments.

The Delegate of Indonesia associated his Delegation with the views expressed by the speakers who had supported the admission of the applicant organizations. Differences of opinion were likely to arise in respect of any issue, but his Delegation considered that any action by the Conference was legal, provided that the problem at issue was settled in accordance with the rules.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics observed that the Convention contained no provision which precluded the Conference from taking a positive decision on the applications of the four international organizations concerned. The very fact that the Administrative Council had referred the question to the Conference offered proof of the Council's view that the Conference was competent to take such a decision. The Conference must not bind itself by purely formalistic considerations; it should not hesitate to take any decisions liable to further the attainment of its goals. During the momentous Centenary year of the Union, it was only natural for international organizations with similar aims and for the Press, to take great interest in the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Some of the organizations which had applied for permission to attend the Conference as observers had already made valuable contributions to the development of telecommunication techniques and had worked in close collaboration with the permanent organs of the Union. He had therefore been most surprised by the statements of the Delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States and the United Kingdom, who had seen fit to single out the O.I.R.T. from the other applicants; those Delegates should bear in mind Resolution No. 222 of the Administrative Council under which the O.I.R.T. was one of the organizations which co-operated with the I.T.U. That organization had a membership of 23 Asian, African and Western and Eastern European countries and worked in close collaboration with the Union and with other international organizations. The admission of observers from those organizations could in no way hamper the work of the Conference, but would serve to demonstrate the Union's goodwill to all organizations concerned with telecommunications.

The Delegate of Bulgaria also supported the applications of the four organizations for admission to the Conference as observers, noting that they had close ties with the I.T.U. and that their activities had always promoted the development and improvement of international telecommunications. In his opinion, No. 504 of the Convention could be interpreted to cover such admission.

The Delegate of Morocco observed that the existence of regional telecommunication organizations and of international organizations concerned with certain branches of telecommunications could not be ignored. In view of the close collaboration between such organizations and the Union, it was the duty of the Conference not to refuse them admission. From the legal point of view, he did not consider that the admission of observers would

constitute any violation of the Convention. Numbers 507, 508 and 509 constituted an obligation to admit delegations and observers of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to Plenipotentiary Conferences; apart from that obligation, while the Convention contained no authorisation to invite other observers, there was no prohibition against such invitation. If, however, that interpretation was still unacceptable to some delegations, he would propose, in accordance with Article 8 of the Convention, the addition of the following provision after No. 565:

RULE 2 bis

"The Conference shall examine and decide on requests from international or regional organizations for permission to attend its meetings as observers."

The Delegate of Mali agreed that international telecommunication organizations which were co-operating with the Union should be admitted as observers to the Conference, for such a decision would be a step towards the attainment of the purposes of the Union. He pointed out that, at the Fifteenth Congress of the Universal Postal Union, some delegations had expressed concern at the absence of representatives of the I.T.U., and the question of reciprocal representation had been raised. In his Delegation's opinion, the two Unions should collaborate as closely as possible without, of course, causing any duplication of activity. Any restriction of co-operation, such as refusing admission to observers, served to diminish the means at the Union's disposal for attaining its purposes.

The Secretary-General said he wished to clarify a point raised by the Delegate of Mali. The observer of the U.P.U. had stated at the opening meeting of the Conference that his organization maintained the closest possible collaboration with the I.T.U. The Union had not sent representatives to the Vienna Congress of the U.P.U. because the agenda of that Congress contained no item urgently requiring its participation. However, he wished to assure the Conference that the I.T.U. maintained the closest possible collaboration with all specialized agencies and with the United Nations.

The Delegate of Hungary said he did not share the view of some delegations that the very foundations of the Union would be threatened by failure to adhere exactly to the letter of the Convention. On the contrary, he considered that it would be perfectly legitimate under the Convention itself to comply with the requests for admission which were before the Conference. The Convention unequivocally stated in No. 195 that, in case

of inconsistency between a provision of the Convention and a provision of the Regulations, the Convention should prevail. Accordingly, the Regulations cited by opponents of the admission of observers could not prevail over No. 18 of the Convention, which stated the first purpose of the Union to be that of maintaining and extending international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds. The many advantages of admitting observers had been described by a number of earlier speakers, but the motives for rejecting the applications had not been made clear; since the presence of the observers would certainly further the work of the Conference, those motives could only be political. Rather than rejecting those applications, the Conference should express its gratification at the fact that the organizations concerned wanted to attend its meetings. His Delegation would therefore propose that the admission of all four applicants should be approved by acclamation.

The Delegate of Denmark made the following statement:

"My Delegation is in agreement with the Delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States of America and the United Kingdom that it would be in conflict with the Convention and undesirable to open the door for other observers than those mentioned in the Convention in force.

"Yesterday we took a decision in conflict with the Convention - we should not do so to-day. There is a Danish saying that "once is never, twice is ever". If we act in conflict with the Convention again to-day, the Danish Delegation can see no useful purpose in discussing a new Convention or charter. Such a Convention may not, after the experience we have had here, be ratified by several countries.

"But in addition we find strong reasons of a practical nature against opening the door. We can see no purpose in admitting regional organizations from Europe or Africa as the countries of those organizations are already represented here. What would be the purpose of asking these delegates to wear two or more hats? Representatives may be very well included in the national delegations if so desired.

"The main task of this Conference is to determine the general policy of our Union with regard to the relationship between I.T.U. Members. Relations with parties outside the Union on telecommunication matters take place in the administrative conferences and in the C.C.I.s where the observers in question may well be admitted as observers or even as active participants. It would not serve the interests of our Union to have observers at a different level taking part in discussions on general policy.

" If we open the door for observers outside the United Nations family, we cannot very well close it to a great number of other organizations. The size of the Conference would be greatly increased and the cost to the Union and its Members would certainly go up. Few countries would be able to invite a conference of increased dimensions, and none of the smaller countries would be able to do so.

" Reference has been made to the Centenary of the I.T.U. as a special reason for admitting observers. But I assume that it would not be possible after this year to close the door again. As a matter of courtesy, it might be possible for the Swiss Government - not the I.T.U. - to invite the organizations in question to be present at the celebration in Berne, if such a proposal were acceptable to your Government, Mr. Chairman".

The Delegate of France then made the following statement:

"Without referring again to the various provisions of the Convention already mentioned, the French Delegation would like to point out that of the list of international organizations given in Administrative Council Resolution No. 222, certain organizations in fact represent the users of telecommunications, clients of Administrations, or group together particular services; for example, the International Chamber of Commerce (I.C.C.), the International Conference of High-tension networks (C.I.G.R.E.), the International Federation of Newspaper Editors (F.I.E.J.), etc. and all the radio and television organizations such as the International Radio and Television Organization (O.I.R.T.), the Inter-American Broadcasting Association (I.B.A.), and the European Broadcasting Union (E.B.U.). In any event we consider that these organizations should not be admitted as observers at our Conference, but if the Conference does consider it possible to admit as observers representatives of certain other organizations, it should be careful to ensure that these organizations have a geographical cohesion and common technical interests."

The Chairman of the Administrative Council, in reply to a question by the Delegate of France, said that the general view of the Council had been that the matter was beyond the framework of the Convention. No vote had been taken, however, and, as stated in Document No. 66, "the Council felt that it was not in a position to make a suggestion to the Conference on the matter". It had therefore instructed the Secretary-General simply to put forward any such requests he might receive to the Conference.

He added that concern had been expressed at the large number of organizations mentioned in Council Resolution No. 222 which could already attend conferences and meetings of the Union. The matter was referred to the Conference (Part VI of the Report by the Administrative Council) for instructions on action to be taken in future.

The Delegate of Belgium associated himself with the views of the Delegates of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark. Referring to the legal point raised by the Delegate of Morocco, he said that although the Conference was authorized to make additional provisions, under Article 8, that applied only to the Rules of Procedure in the General Regulations annexed to the Convention (Chapter 9) and not to any other part of the Regulations. The scope of Chapters 1 and 2 could not be extended and paragraphs 507 to 509 were clearly of a limiting nature.

The Delegate of Poland, also referring to the legal aspects, agreed with previous speakers who had maintained that the Convention did not forbid the admission of additional organizations to the Conference. His Delegation considered that the Conference was competent to adopt such a decision, and he added that other Specialized Agencies, for example, the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization, had invited a large number of organizations to attend their meetings and had benefited from their presence. Such organizations were not merely invited to attend celebrations but attended the regular proceedings.

He did not think that the Union should close its doors to observers wishing to be present at its meetings on such a solemn occasion as its Centenary. He appealed to the Delegations of the United States of America and the United Kingdom, whose traditional hospitality was well-known, not to regard the question of admission only from the legal point of view, but to approach the Centenary year as they would their own national holidays. The organizations concerned should be admitted by unanimous agreement.

The Delegate of Guatemala reaffirmed that the admission of any other organisations than those specifically listed would obviously involve an amendment to the Convention. In his opinion, the I.T.U.'s Centenary celebrations were insufficient reason for contradicting the provisions of the Convention; on the contrary, the I.T.U. owed its long existence to the strict adherence by its Members to the regulations. He suggested that the proposed amendment should be forwarded to Committee 9 which was responsible for examining the text of the Convention and General Regulations.

The Delegate of Jamaica, while prepared to support the request contained in Document No. 66, thought it could not be complied with by making an addition to the Convention. His Delegation felt a growing uneasiness as the discussions developed. There came a time in the history of many countries when the public conscience and world opinion were so outraged that people took the law into their own hands, regardless of the outcome. That had happened in countries which were at present bastions of freedom and democracy. Such was the position when delegations had voted on the exclusion of South Africa from the Conference.

He appreciated the good sense of the arguments put forward by the Delegate of Guinea and even his appeal to sentiment, but not their legal justification. His country was a fervent defender of the rule of law and his Delegation could not sit idly by and see the Conference asked to act illegally on grounds of goodwill, cooperation or centenary celebrations. There were many organizations in the world performing useful work in the field of telecommunications; they should be admitted as observers, by all means, if they wished to come, but it should be done in a proper manner.

The Delegate of Brazil also expressed concern at the situation in which the Conference found itself due to confusion and misunderstanding. The Plenipotentiary Conference met to discuss the 800 proposals for amending, improving and bringing up to date the provisions of the Union's Convention. It should be devoting its time to removing the possibility of misinterpretation which had caused so much difficulty in the past and substituting a text which was clear and precise. The most satisfactory way of marking the Centenary would be a continuing respect of the laws by which the Union was governed, and thereby ensuring a feeling of security and protection.

The Delegate of Sweden made the following statement:

"In the opinion of the Swedish Delegation, the decision taken yesterday constitutes a violation of the Convention. A decision in the same direction today will lead, and has already led, several delegations to reflect upon the value and validity of a new Convention. If, by a majority vote, an Article of the Convention and of the General Regulations annexed thereto can be put out of force, how can a delegation recommend its Government to ratify a new Convention? I have asked myself this serious question on several occasions yesterday, last night, and today. I repeat: How can a delegation recommend to its Government the ratification of a new Convention if any of its provisions can be cancelled by a vote?"

The Delegate of the Philippines moved the closure of the general debate.

The Delegate of Nicaragua supported the suggestion of the Delegate of Guatemala that the matter be dealt with by the competent Committee.

The Delegate of Guinea, reserving the right to explain his position at a later stage, asked the Chairman whether it were possible, as an exception, to admit the organizations concerned to the meetings of the present Conference, while awaiting the modification of the Convention.

The Delegate of Colombia opposed the closure of the debate, pointing out that although the discussion had been very lengthy it had led to no conclusion.

The Chairman put to the vote the motion for closure of the debate; by 47 votes to 17, with 20 abstentions, that motion was approved.

The Delegate of Morocco recalled that he had asked that the Conference should avail itself of the provisions in No. 77 of the Convention to include an Article 2 b) in Chapter 9 - not Chapter 2, as had been understood by the Delegate of Belgium. He was of the opinion that, generally speaking, matters concerning the General Regulations should be raised in Plenary meetings rather than referred to Committee 9.

The Delegate of Guinea seconded the proposal made by the Delegate of Morocco.

The Delegate of the United States, on a point of order, said that the suggestion made by the Delegate of Czechoslovakia had been submitted first and therefore should receive priority.

The Chairman asked for all proposals to be handed in in writing for consideration at the following meeting.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

Secretary of the Conference:

Clifford STEAD

Secretary-General:

Gerald C. GROSS

Chairman:

G.A. WETTSTEIN

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 160-E

24 September 1965

Original: English

COMMITTEE 8

AGENDA

OF THE

SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(Technical Co-operation)

Tuesday, 28 September 1965 - Room C

1. Continuation of the examination of the Administrative Council Report (see Annex I)
2. Other documents to be examined by the Committee (see Annex II)
3. Miscellaneous

L. BARAJAS GUTIERREZ
Chairman of Committee 8

Annexes: 2



A N N E X I

QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED BY COMMITTEE 8

1. Report by the Administrative Council

<u>Part I</u>	Section 6	Technical Assistance in the I.T.U.	p. 17
<u>Part II</u>	Section 2.5.1.3	Technical Co-operation, Special Accounts, Budget	p. 55
	Section 2.5.1.4	Budget of Technical Co-operation projects	p. 56
	Section 2.6	Action by the Council in the field of technical co-operation	p. 63
<u>Part III</u>	Section 1.6	Creation of the Technical Co-operation Department	p. 76
	Section 2.4.7	Special assistance to Administrations by the I.F.R.B.	p. 83
	Section 3.5	Technical Co-operation in the C.C.I.R.	p. 92
	Section 4.3.8	Questions of interest to the developing countries in the C.C.I.T.T.	p. 99
	Section 5	Standing Committee on Technical Assistance	p.102
<u>Part IV</u>		Activities in the field of Technical Co-operation	p.105
<u>Questions brought to the attention of the Conference</u>	Section 4.1	Evaluation of Technical Assistance	p.137
	Section 4.2	Seminars	p.138
	Section 4.3	Implementation of the recommendations of the Panel of Experts	p.138
<u>Annex 7</u>	Technical Co-operation Special Account Budget for 1966		p.193
<u>Annex 16</u>	Action taken by the Administrative Council on Resolutions Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva 1959		p.229

<u>Annex 17</u>	ITU/EPTA - Programme: 1959 to 1964	p.237
<u>Annex 18</u>	Distribution of Projects under E.P.T.A.	p.239
<u>Annex 19</u> <u>& 20</u>	Number of experts under E.P.T.A. from 1959 to 1964	p.241 & 243
<u>Annex 21</u>	Graphs on experts under E.P.T.A.	p.245
<u>Annex 22</u>	Fellowships awarded from 1959 to 1964	p.247
<u>Annex 23</u>	Fellowship situation from 1959 to 1964	p.249
<u>Annex 24</u>	Agreement between the United Nations Special Fund and I.T.U.	p.251
<u>Annex 25</u>	Projects approved by the United Nations Special Fund (S.F.) from 1960 to 1964	p.257
<u>Annex 26</u>	Distribution of S.F. projects	p.259
<u>Annex 27</u>	Graph of Cost of S.F. projects	p.261
<u>Annex 28</u> <u>& 29</u>	Experts provided under the S.F. programme	p.263

A N N E X I I

OTHER DOCUMENTS TO BE EXAMINED BY THE COMMITTEE

Document No.

63	ARS/63(2)	Establishment of an International Tele-communication Studies Institute
	ARS/63(9)	Establishment of I.T.U.'s own programme of Technical Assistance and increased budget
76	MLA/76(1)	Establishment of I.T.U.'s own programme of Technical Assistance and increased budget
95	Mexico	I.T.U. Regular Programme of Technical Assistance
	MLA/76(2)	Creation of regional offices
87	CLM/87(2)*)	Creation of regional offices
121	Mexico	Regional offices

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 161-E
24 September, 1965
Original: French

PLENARY MEETING

AGENDA

FOR THE

TENTH PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 29 September 1965, at 3 p.m.

	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Minutes of the First Plenary Meeting	144
2. Minutes of the Second Plenary Meeting	148
3. Minutes of the Third Plenary Meeting	151
4. Possible admission of international organizations to the Conference	66 71 98 104 149 (Rev.) 152
5. Submission of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference	-
6. Hours of work	-
7. Other business	-

G.A. WETTSTEIN
Chairman of the Conference



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 162-E

4 October 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

NINTH PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 22 September 1965, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. G.A. WETTSTEIN (Swiss Confederation)

Subjects discussed:

Document No.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Announcement by the Secretary-General | - |
| 2. Possible admission of international organizations to the Conference (continued) | 66
71
98
104
149 |
| 3. Possible admission of the press | - |
| 4. Miscellaneous | - |



The following countries were represented:

Afghanistan; Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of Burma; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Federal Republic of Cameroon; Canada; Central African Republic; Ceylon; Chile; China; Vatican City State; Republic of Colombia; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville); Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Republic of the Ivory Coast; Cuba; Republic of Dahomey; Denmark; Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Gabon Republic; Ghana; Greece; Guatemala; Republic of Guinea; Republic of Upper Volta; Hungarian People's Republic; Republic of India; Republic of Indonesia; Iran; Republic of Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; State of Israel; Italy; Jamaica; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kenya; State of Kuwait; Lebanon; Republic of Liberia; Principality of Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Malaysia; Malawi; Malagasy Republic; Republic of Mali; Malta; Kingdom of Morocco; Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Mexico; Mongolian People's Republic; Nicaragua; Republic of the Niger; Federal Republic of Nigeria; Norway; New Zealand; Uganda; Pakistan; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Spanish Provinces of Africa; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Somali Republic; Rhodesia; Socialist Republic of Roumania; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Republic of Rwanda; Republic of Senegal; Sierra Leone; Republic of the Sudan; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; United Republic of Tanzania; Republic of the Chad; Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible; Thailand; Togolese Republic; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Oriental Republic of Uruguay; Republic of Venezuela; Republic of Zambia.

United Nations Specialized Agencies

Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.)

International Telecommunication Union: Mr. Gerald C. GROSS,
Secretary-General

Secretary of the Conference: Mr. Clifford STEAD

1. Announcement by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General announced that he had received a message from U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, concerning a passage which appeared in his Annual Report to the General Assembly published in New York on 21 September on the occasion of the opening of its new session. The text of the telegram that had been received that morning (22 September) read as follows :

N° 018

Télégramme d'arrivée

(Signature)

Reçu de *Reims* le *22/9* à *0942*

Pau

~~pour~~-m. gross

etat priorite

unations
geneva

2958 spinelli please pass following message most urgently to gross montreux message begins reference your enquiry following passage appears in the introduction to my annual report to the general assembly published today following a statement emphasizing significance of the cooperative action of united nations family in economic=

pag 2

social and cultural fields in building peace quote it is the feeling of the executive heads // of all the organizations that a precondition for the continued success of economic social and cultural cooperation on an international plane is the preservation to the greatest possible extent of the essentially technical character=

pag 3

of such action. i have previously had occasion to observe that it would be a matter for regret on the part of the entire international community if important meetings ~~dealt~~ dealing with these questions and depending for their success on the vital element of international cooperation were to fail to=

pag 4

yield solid results because of the introduction of highly contentious political issues into the discussions and deliberations. the admitted difficulty of drawing a clear line between what is political and what is not must not be allowed to distract the member states from their specific duty to respect the=

pag 5/36=

charter, the conventions and the constitutional procedures of the agency concerned and from their general obligation to safeguard, in the common interest, the future of international order itself unquote message ends=

u thant+

The Secretary-General went on to explain the reference to his enquiry; he had made an enquiry by telephone to the United Nations Secretary-General to find out if his message to the General Assembly would contain anything beyond what had been discussed at the last meeting of Heads of Specialized Agencies. The message he had just read out was the reply to that enquiry.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked the Secretary-General what authorisation he had had for making his enquiry to U Thant and what were the implications of the message sent in reply.

The Secretary-General replied that his enquiry was the result of a series of discussions that had been taking place over the past year between the United Nations Secretary-General and the Heads of all the Specialized Agencies; meetings were being held periodically in order to plan common policies to be followed by the Specialized Agencies within the framework of the United Nations. He had wished to know exactly what the United Nations Secretary-General was going to print in his Annual Report to the General Assembly on the opening day of the new session; the reply from U Thant was a textual copy of what had been printed in his Report, which was published as a public document that could be read by anyone in the whole world who was interested.

The Delegate of Guinea asked the Secretary-General if the text of the telegram could be published not as an official document, but as a news item in "The Morning Electron" which seemed more appropriate as it was a personal message to him.

The Secretary-General agreed to publish the telegram in "The Morning Electron" but, as it was not a personal message but an official telegram addressed to him in his capacity as Secretary-General of the I.T.U., he had already made arrangements for it to be distributed as an official document.

The Delegate of Ghana asked for clarification: presumably the Secretary-General was merely informing the Assembly of the message received from the United Nations Secretary-General since it could not possibly have any bearing on decisions already taken by the Conference.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed with the opinions already expressed by other delegates. It was not necessary to publish a private message as an official document of the Conference, especially since the Conference was not going to discuss it. Official documentation should deal exclusively with subjects which had to be discussed by the Conference and which required action.

The Delegate of Cuba also shared the opinion expressed by the Delegate of Guinea to publish the message only in "The Morning Electron". He would go further and suggest that the "Electron" should contain the rest

of U Thant's statement calling for the universality of the United Nations and the admission of the People's Republic of China, which could be read on page 6 of the "Journal de Montreux" of 22 September, distributed free to all delegations.

The Secretary-General, replying to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. explained that the message was not a personal one, but had been addressed to him in his official capacity by the Chairman of the United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination.

The Chairman observed that a proposal had been made by the Delegate of Guinea and supported by the Delegate of Cuba to publish the message of U Thant in "The Morning Electron".

The Secretary-General saw no objection to the proposal since the telegram would in any case have to appear in the minutes of the current Plenary meeting.

There being no objections, it was agreed that the message, which would be recorded in the minutes of the meeting, was also to be published in "The Morning Electron".

2. Possible admission of international organizations to the Conference (contd.)
(Documents Nos. 66, 71, 98, 104, 149)

The Delegate of Morocco announced that, in order to facilitate the work of the Conference, his Delegation had decided, after consultation with other delegations, to withdraw its proposal.

The Chairman said that, in addition to the proposal from the Czechoslovak Delegation which had just been distributed as Document No. 149, a proposal had been submitted in Spanish by the Delegation of Guatemala. Pending its translation into the other working languages, he proposed to limit the discussion to the Czechoslovak proposal.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia asked for a slight correction to be made in the third line of the title of the draft Resolution submitted by his Delegation, namely to replace the words "the 34" by the words "a number of", as there had not been sufficient time between the eighth and ninth Plenary Meetings to consult all the African delegations involved.

The Delegate of Guatemala objected that, since his proposal related to exactly the same subject as the Czechoslovak draft resolution, the Chairman should allow the Meeting to take cognizance of it. He then read out the following statement (subsequently distributed as Document No. 152) :

"The Delegation of Guatemala, on considering Item 3 of the Agenda for the Third Plenary Meeting, entitled "Possible Admission of International Organizations to the Conference", finds :

" That the subject is not dealt with in the International Telecommunication Convention or in its General Regulations; and

" That to admit the said international organizations (in connection with Documents Nos. 66, 71, 98 and 104) would therefore constitute not only a violation of the Convention and General Regulations but also, as stated by the Delegation of Morocco in its proposal, the adoption of an amendment to the said Convention and General Regulations. The Delegation of Guatemala accordingly proposes :

" That the matter be referred to the Convention and General Regulations Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference for examination, in order that the said Committee may, in due course, together with the other amendments to be made to the Convention and General Regulations, propose to the Conference the changes which it considers it expedient to make in order to reach an appropriate decision in this matter."

The Chairman said that the Assembly had now heard the proposal tabled by the Delegate of Guatemala and declared the discussion open on Document No. 149.

The Delegate of Liberia asked for clarification. When the Chairman had said that he would limit the present discussion to the Czechoslovak draft Resolution, what had he meant when he had closed the debate at the end of the eighth Plenary Meeting that morning?

The Chairman explained that the discussion at the eighth Plenary Meeting had been on the general aspects of admitting observers to the Conference and he had declared closed that part of the debate. There was now a definite proposal before the Meeting in the shape of a draft Resolution.

The Delegate of Guatemala raised a point of order, saying that both proposals should be discussed at the same time.

The Chairman ruled that, as the Czechoslovak proposal had been submitted first, the discussion should begin with that one, since clearly the Conference could not discuss both proposals simultaneously.

The Delegate of the United States said that, during the morning debate, the Chairman had said that Documents Nos. 66, 71, 98 and 104 would be dealt with one at a time. A discussion had begun on Document No. 66 followed by a general debate on all four documents. Since each application was different, they should each be given separate consideration, as the Chairman had ruled at the preceding meeting.

The Chairman said that the document before the Meeting was the Czechoslovak draft Resolution proposing that all four international organizations concerned be invited to attend the Conference as observers. The Conference could amend the draft Resolution if it so desired.

The Delegate of Colombia said that a question of procedure was involved. Celebration of the Centenary to which he had referred at the morning meeting was one thing and admission of observers to the Conference

(a substantive matter for which there was no provision in the 1959 Geneva Convention) was quite another. His Delegation supported the proposal of Guatemala to regulate the procedure and considered that it must be dealt with before Document No. 149, which contained a draft Resolution that was contrary to the General Regulations. He proposed postponement of discussion on the applications until the proposal of Guatemala had been submitted to the Conference as an official document.

The Chairman said that Colombia had raised a point of order, namely to postpone the debate on Item 3 of the Agenda. In accordance with number 604 of the Rules of Procedure, the floor would be given to one speaker supporting and two opposing the motion, after which a vote would be taken.

The Delegate of Ethiopia said that his Delegation did not consider that the matter had received sufficient consideration either in regard to its substance or the procedure to be followed. The general aspect had been discussed but that was all. The time of the Conference could be best employed by giving objective consideration to the various elements of the problem. There were two main aspects requiring agreement by the Conference, namely : 1) whether it was desirable to allow such international organizations to attend the Plenary Conference; and 2) what machinery should be used (once agreement had been obtained) to regulate their participation in the Plenary Conference. If agreement could be obtained on those two points, the Conference could first examine whether there were any appropriate provisions for such action in the existing Convention; if that were not the case, then it could set up the appropriate administrative machinery to admit those international organizations. Instead of continuing the discussion which seemed to be leading nowhere, his Delegation was in favour of postponing it in accordance with Rule 13, paragraph 6, of the Rules of Procedure (number 604), as had been moved by the Colombian Delegation.

The Delegate of the Belorussian S.S.R., speaking against the motion, expressed surprise at the attitude shown by some delegations, notably the United States Delegation which, at the previous meeting, had asked for the Czechoslovak draft Resolution to be examined. Clearly something had happened during the lunch-break. At earlier meetings too, some delegations had tried to prolong discussion needlessly; it was now quite clear that a decision should be taken on Document No. 149 which represented the wishes of the majority, as everyone had agreed at the end of the morning meeting. Some delegations were now trying to side-track the Conference by submitting vague proposals that had not been properly introduced. He therefore proposed to continue discussion on the Czechoslovak proposal which was perfectly clear and well supported.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia urged the meeting to cut short its discussion and vote on the Czechoslovak proposal which had already been sufficiently discussed at the Eighth Plenary Meeting. As Chairman of

Committee 9, he appealed to the delegates to expedite their work, since only 27 working days now remained to examine the many complex problems that were before the Conference.

The Delegate of the United States asked the Chairman to allow him to speak once more in order to correct something that had been said by the previous speakers. Before adjournment of the preceding meeting he had, in fact, agreed that the Czechoslovak proposal (which then related to Document No. 66) should have priority in the afternoon discussion, but the proposal now before the meeting was not the same one. During the lunch interval the character of the proposal had entirely changed.

The Chairman called for a vote on the motion of order to postpone discussion on Document No. 149 until the next Plenary Meeting.

To count a vote by show of hands being a difficult matter, it was accordingly decided to hold a roll-call vote. A vote was taken by roll-call, the names of the Member States being called in the French alphabetical order.

The result of the vote was as follows :

In favour :

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Vatican, Colombia, Korea, Costa Rica, Denmark, Spain, United States of America, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Guatemala, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, New Zealand, Uganda, Paraguay, Netherlands, Philippines, Portugal, Spanish Provinces in Africa, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, Federal Republic of Germany, Rhodesia, United Kingdom, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, United States Territories, Overseas Territories (United Kingdom), Turkey, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against :

Algeria, Bielorussia, Burma, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo (Leopoldville), Congo (Brazzaville), Ivory Coast, Cuba, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Upper Volta, Hungarian People's Republic, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Mongolia, Niger, Pakistan, Poland, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Ukraine, Roumania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining :

Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, French Overseas Territories, Iran, Israel, Malaysia, Malawi, Somalia, Thailand, Tunisia.

The motion of order was therefore carried by 52 votes to 45, with 10 abstentions.

The Delegate of Morocco explained that his Delegation had voted against adjournment of the discussion because such adjournment was contrary to the Rules of Procedure and in fact impossible because of the motion for closure of debate which had been carried by a vote that morning.

The Delegate of Tunisia made the following statement:

"This morning, when you opened the discussion on Documents Nos. 66, 71, 98 and 104, you said that we should discuss them in the order of their publication.

" The general debate was subsequently closed, on the understanding that the oral proposal made by the Delegate of Morocco would be circulated by this afternoon.

" At the opening of this afternoon's meeting, however, we found before us a resolution which was not discussed this morning. Some delegations then asked that the debate be adjourned so that additional information could be supplied.

" In view of this somewhat confused situation, Tunisia preferred to abstain from voting."

3. Possible admission of the Press (discussion continued)

The Chairman pointed out that the item had already been discussed by the Heads of Delegations and he hoped that a rapid decision would be reached.

The Delegate of Brazil said that his Delegation had always defended a legalistic view but the admission of the Press to the Conference should not be confused with the participation of observers. The admission of observers was an entirely different matter.

The purpose of the Press was to provide information; there was no reason to doubt the quality and honesty of the information they would provide. There was certainly no need for corroboration from the provisions of the Convention as to the participation of the Press in international events such as the present Conference. In any case, there was no provision that the Press should not take part in Union conferences. They should not forget the universal concept of the free flow of information. The Union had nothing to hide. Delegates at the Conference were representatives of their Governments and the latter were representatives of the people, who had the right to be informed of the work carried out by the Conference. However, discussion on the admission of the Press should not be based on a matter of rights but should rather be in the form of a wish that the Press attend the Conference in order that the people of the world should be fully informed.

The Delegate of the Philippines felt that the Union and the public Press should maintain a close working relationship for their mutual benefit. The mission of the Press was to gather information of interest to the public and there was no doubt that the Plenipotentiary Conference was of great interest to them. The I.T.U., as an international organization, could not keep its proceedings secret, and could only benefit from favourable publicity in the Press. For those reasons he suggested that: 1) the Press should be invited to attend Plenary meetings when there were no confidential matters on the agenda; 2) Press releases be issued by the Secretariat to highlight publishable aspects of the Conference proceedings in the Committees and in the Plenary meetings in sufficient detail; and 3) certain officials of the Secretariat and Conference staff be authorized to give Press conferences twice a week so that journalists might ask questions on any doubtful points, thus ensuring that the information published was clear and correct. In that way, the Press would be able to carry out its task efficiently and the I.T.U. would benefit from favourable publicity.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics favoured the admission of the Press. The Union had nothing to hide and Press representatives should be given the opportunity of publishing correct information on the work of the Conference. He therefore supported the proposal to admit the Press to the Conference.

The Delegate of Nigeria made the following statement:

"Nigeria has no strong objection on the Press attending the meetings of the Conference, but it is important to point out the following problems which we consider are bound to arise: 1) the tendency for members to play to the gallery for publicity; and 2) some of the views expressed during the meetings might be misrepresented by the Press, and this will necessitate the issuing of statements to refute them, thus increasing the work of the already hard-pressed Secretariat.

" In order to strike a compromise to the opposing views on this topic and also to avoid the above-mentioned problems, we feel that the issuing of regular communiqués to the Press and the holding of regular Press conferences should be satisfactory."

The Delegate of Sweden, supported by the Delegate of Ireland, recalled that the Press was a customer of Telecommunication Administrations and referred to the decision taken at the 1958 Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference in Geneva not to admit the Press. In his view, the Press should not be admitted, generally speaking, to Plenary meetings of the Conference. If they were invited to meetings where no confidential matters were to be discussed, as had been suggested by the Delegate of the Philippines, it would be difficult later to ask them to leave the meeting room if such

matters arose. Frequent Press releases should be handed over to the Press by the competent authorities of the Conference, occasional Press conferences being held if necessary.

The Delegate of Venezuela supported the admission of the Press, in accordance with the democratic principles of his Government and the right of free information. The I.T.U. was an international organization and hence the work of the Conference was of interest to the world as a whole. If the Conference felt that a subject should be discussed in private, it was perfectly free to do so.

The Delegate of Ghana had supported the admission of the Press to Conference meetings to ensure that the public was correctly informed. However, certain safeguards were necessary in view of the technical nature of the subjects to be dealt with to ensure that the information published was accurate. He therefore suggested that any Press representative found guilty of deliberately misinforming the public should be denied the right to attend any further meetings of the Conference. Furthermore, the Press should be requested to clear their articles adequately with the Secretariat. He was sure the Press would find it convenient to work in close liaison with the Conference Secretariat.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom supported the admission of the Press to Plenary meetings of the Conference, except in cases - which he thought would probably be rare - where the Chairman found it necessary to convene closed meetings.

The Delegate of Guinea said that while in the beginning he had been convinced that the Press should be admitted to the meetings of the Conference, he now had some misgivings in view of the repeated references that had been made to the legal aspects of admitting observers. He was of the opinion that members of the Press had so far attended practically all the Plenary discussions and it would be difficult to ask them at that juncture to leave. The best solution, in his opinion, was to leave it to the Chairman, in whom they all had full confidence, to decide at the opening of each Plenary meeting whether or not the Press might remain.

The Delegate of Guatemala agreed with the views which had been expressed by the Delegates of Brazil and Venezuela that it was the right of the Press to be admitted. The fact that the Press should be allowed to attend was quite a different matter from accepting observers at the Conference.

The Delegate of Spain was of the opinion that a vote of confidence should be given in the Chairman's judgement in the matter of admitting the Press to Conference meetings. The Chairman should also be given authority to decide what information the Press might publish.

The Delegate of Iran also supported the admission of the Press to Plenary meetings of the Conference except for those dealing with confidential matters.

The Chairman said that a majority of speakers appeared to favour the admission of the Press to Plenary meetings, with the reservation that the Conference would hold private meetings when necessary, and the Press releases would be published regularly, in accordance with Rule 25, No. 663, of the General Regulations.

He then put the proposal to the vote, and by 84 in favour and 5 against, with 7 abstentions, it was decided to admit the Press to Plenary meetings of the Conference on the conditions outlined by the Chairman.

The Delegate of Cuba, explaining his vote, said that while he had always favoured the admission of the Press, he had abstained in the vote because of the emphasis laid on the legalistic aspects of the matter earlier in the meeting; a final decision should be taken to ensure uniform treatment of all such cases in the future.

4. Miscellaneous

The Chairman said that it was proposed to send the following telegram to Mr. A. Mikoyan, President of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. :

"Mr. President,

" The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union has asked me to transmit to you its most sincere thanks for your telegram of 13 September 1965.

" As you have pointed out, this Conference coincides with a historic date in the life of the I.T.U. and we all hope that it will make a valuable contribution in the sphere of telecommunications.

" I would add, on behalf of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, that it is an honour for this country that such an important Conference is being held here.

WETTSTEIN
Chairman of the Conference"

It was so agreed.

The Chairman made the following statement :

"We have now completed the agenda of the opening meetings of the Plenary Assembly. During our debates many delegates congratulated me in their statements on my election to the chair of the Conference and expressed their good wishes for the success of our work; I should like to take this opportunity to thank them wholeheartedly for doing so.

" I have also had the pleasure of hearing many words of praise concerning the preparations for and the organization of the Conference. Thanks have been addressed both to the Swiss P.T.T. and to my Government. I am most grateful to you for these words also, and I have transmitted your expressions of feeling to the Swiss Government.

" I was particularly touched by the fact that some delegates expressed their condolences in connection with the disaster which took place at Mattmark and in which many workers from different countries lost their lives. I have also transmitted these expressions of sympathy to my Government.

" Before closing this meeting, allow me, Gentlemen, to assure you that I shall continue to do everything in my power to direct our debates as objectively as possible, on the basis of the Convention and the General Regulations. I appeal to all delegates to cooperate in ensuring that the time remaining to us is used to the best advantage. I thank you for your support."

The Delegate of Guinea suggested that in accordance with the tradition they had started the previous day, delegations might wish to rise in celebration of the anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Mali.

The meeting stood to applaud.

The Delegate of Mali expressed his thanks to the Delegate of Guinea and to all delegates present for their congratulations.

The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.

Secretary of the Conference:

Clifford STEAD

Secretary-General:

Gerald C. GROSS

Chairman:

G.A. WETTSTEIN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 163-E

24 September 1965

Original: French

COMMITTEE 6

AGENDA

OF THE

SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

(I.T.U. Finance Committee)

Monday, 27 September 1965 at 9.30 a.m. - Room C

1. Summary Record of the First Meeting of the Committee Document No. 135
2. Contributions in arrears Council Report, paragraphs 2.5.4.1 to 2.5.4.4 pages 61 to 63 paragraphs 3.3 and 3.4 page 136 Document No. 85
3. Audit of Union accounts Council Report, paragraph 2.5.3 pages 60 and 61 paragraph 3.5 pages 136 and 137 Document No. 78
4. Other business

Mr. BEN ABDELLAH

Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 164-E

24 September 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Since publishing Documents Nos. 89, 112, 122, 126, 132, 146, and 153, I have been informed that Afghanistan, Japan, the People's Republic of Poland and the Swiss Confederation are candidates for election to the Council.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 165-E

24 September 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

AGENDA

OF THE

SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(Organization of the Union)

Monday, 27 September 1965 at 9.30 a.m. - Room A

Document No.

1. Proposals relating to Article 9
of the Convention

DT/1 (page 9/1
through 9/117/01)

2. Proposals relating to Article 5
of the Convention

DT/1 (page 5/1
through 5/31/10)
DT/3

3. Miscellaneous

Clyde James GRIFFITHS
Chairman



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 166-E
27 September 1965
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

PROXY VOTE

According to a telegram dated 27 September from Saigon, the Republic of Viet-Nam has, under the provisions of No. 538 of the Convention, given powers to the Delegation of Thailand to vote on its behalf.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 167-E

27 September 1965

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

As a certain number of delegations have, in their intervention in the course of the Plenary Meeting of 15 September 1965, referred to the question of participation by the North Korean Regime in the work of the I.T.U., the Delegation of the Republic of Korea finds itself compelled to make the following statement:

The Korean Delegation refused to get involved in the political debate on this subject, which obviously falls out of the purview of the Conference, because the Delegation most earnestly wished that this very important Plenipotentiary Conference marking the centenary anniversary of the I.T.U. will be a great success, and also because the Delegation was of the opinion that the prolongation of such political debate brings about only a reverse effect upon the smooth proceeding of the Conference which deals with telecommunication matters.

However, the Korean Delegation feels obliged to make its position clearly known to all participants in the Conference, with the sole intention of getting the matter straight.

The Government of the Republic of Korea which my Delegation has the honour to represent in this august assembly is the only legally constituted government of Korea, recognized as such by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Therefore, it has the uncontestable right to represent and speak for all of the Korean people, whether they live or not in the northern provinces of Korea, under the yoke of the communist tyranny.

The Communist régime in the northern part is nothing but a puppet régime imposed upon the Korean people against their will by force. It maintains its precarious hold by suppression of people at home and by subversion against the Republic of Korea. This régime was furthermore labelled as aggressor by the United Nations, following its unwarranted aggression against the Republic of Korea. It still and always defies the authority and competence of the United Nations. This is an utterly discredited régime which has no claim whatsoever to represent any part of Korea.



A long record of Korean history demonstrates the unity of Korea. There has always been only one Korea. Culturally, historically and politically, there has always existed the unity of Korea. There have never been two Koreas. The unity of Korea has never been put into question, in spite of her artificial territorial separation resulting from the refusal by a handful of north Korean communist dictators to abide by the democratic principles. The puppet regime which survives in the northern part of Korea only with support from certain foreign powers is the only obstacle to the realization of the long-cherished objective of the Korean unification. This only one Korea is rightfully, lawfully and legitimately represented by the Republic of Korea. Therefore, the participation by the North Korean regime in the work of the I.T.U. is out of the question, under whatever pretext the argument may be presented to that end.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 168-E

27 September 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEES 4 AND 9

Note by the Secretary-General

Pursuant to requests received from several delegations, the attached document, published originally in the February 1965 issue of the Telecommunication Journal, is circulated for information.

Gerald C. Gross
Secretary-General



PREAMBLE

Source*

While fully recognizing the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunication, the plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Governments, with the object of facilitating relations and co-operation between the peoples by means of efficient telecommunication services, have agreed upon the following Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union.

ITU 1

The International Telecommunication Union is constituted by the countries and groups of territories which are its Members.

ITU 2
(amended)

CHAPTER I

Purposes

ARTICLE 1

Purposes of the Union

1. The purposes of the Union are:

- (a) to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds; ITU 18
- (b) 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; ITU 19
- (c) to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends. ITU 20

2. To this end, the Union shall in particular:

- (a) effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency assignments in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries; ITU 21
- (b) co-ordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum; ITU 22
- (c) foster collaboration among its Members with a view to the establishment of rates at levels as low as possible consistent with an efficient service and taking into account the necessity for maintaining independent financial administration of telecommunication on a sound basis; ITU 23
- (d) foster the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in new or developing countries by every means at its disposal and to this end to furnish appropriate technical assistance and other authorized measures including its participation in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations; ITU 24
(amended)
- (e) promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the co-operation of telecommunication service; ITU 25
- (f) undertake studies, formulate regulations, recommendations and opinions, and collect and publish information concerning telecommunication matters for the benefit of all Members. ITU 26
(amended)

* Note: "UN" followed by a number means Charter of the United Nations, Art....
"ITU" followed by a number means the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva 1959), paragraph....
"WHO" followed by a number means the Constitution of the World Health Organization, Basic Documents 14th edition, Art....
"WMO" followed by a number means the Convention of the World Meteorological Organization, Regulations etc., (WMO No. 15 B.D.1) Art....
"FAO" followed by a number means the Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization, Basic Texts, vol. I, (12th edition, 1964).

CHAPTER II

The Members

ARTICLE 2

Membership

1. A Member of the Union, shall be:

ITU 4
(amended)

(a) any country or group of territories listed in Annex 1 of the Constitution; or

(new)

(b) any country or group of territories which became a Member of the Union under any Convention not denounced which antedates this Constitution; or

ITU 5
(amended)

(c) any country which becomes a Member of the United Nations and which becomes a party to this Constitution consonant with the requirements contained in Article 15 of this Constitution; or

ITU 6
(amended)

(d) any sovereign country which applies for Membership in the Union and which, after having secured approval of such application by two-thirds of the Members of the Union, becomes a party to this Constitution consonant with satisfying the requirements contained in Article 15 of this Constitution.

ITU 12
(amended)

2. For purposes of paragraph 1 (d) an application for Membership may be submitted to any session of the Telecommunication Conference convened under the provisions of Article 6 of this Constitution. The Telecommunication Conference shall adopt appropriate procedures for referring such applications to Members of the Union. If, between sessions of the Telecommunication Conference, an application for Membership is made by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the country of the Headquarters of the Union, the Secretary-General shall consult the Members of the Union; a Member shall be deemed to have abstained from acting upon the application if it has not replied within four months after its decision has been requested.

ARTICLE 3

Rights of Members

ITU 13
(amended)

1. All Members shall be entitled to participate in Telecommunication Conferences, conferences and Technical Commissions of the Union.

ITU 14
(amended)

2. Each Member shall have one vote when participating at Telecommunication Conferences, conferences and meetings of the Commissions of the Union and, if a member of the Council, at all sessions of the Council.

ITU 15

3. Each Member shall also have one vote in all consultations carried out by correspondence.

WHO Art. 7

4. If a Member fails to meet its financial obligations to the Union or in other exceptional circumstances, the Telecommunication Conference may, on such conditions as it thinks proper, suspend the voting privileges and services to which a Member is entitled. The Telecommunication Conference shall have the authority to restore such voting privileges and services.

ARTICLE 4

Headquarters of the Union and Regional Offices

ITU 17
(amended)

The Headquarters of the Union shall be at Geneva with such Regional Offices as may be appropriate.

CHAPTER III

The Organs

ARTICLE 5

Structure of the Union

The work of the Union shall be carried out by the following Organs:

ITU 27-33
(amended)

1. The World Telecommunication Conference (herein called the Telecommunication Conference).
2. The Executive Council (herein called the Council).
3. Technical Commissions.
4. The Secretariat.

ARTICLE 6

The World Telecommunication Conference

1. The Telecommunication Conference, which is the supreme organ of the Union, shall be composed of delegates representing Members.

FAO Art. III. 6

2. The Telecommunication Conference shall normally meet every two years at a date and place decided on by the preceding Conference.

ITU 44

3. (1) The date and place of the next Telecommunication Conference or either one of these, may be changed:

ITU 45-48

- (a) when at least twenty Members of the Union have individually proposed a change to the Secretary-General; or
- (b) on a proposal of the Council.

(2) In either case a new date or place or both shall be determined with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union.

4. The Telecommunication Conference shall adopt General Regulations containing general provisions for its sessions including rules of procedure.

WHO Art. 17

5. (1) Decisions of the Telecommunication Conference on important questions shall be made by a two-third majority of the Members present and voting. Amendments to this Constitution, the adoption of the Regulations and the application of Article 3, paragraph 4, shall be considered to be important questions.

WHO Art. 19
Art. 60

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) above, Regulations or amendments to Regulations submitted by Technical Commissions in accordance with their terms of reference shall be accepted without further debate by the Telecommunication Conference unless it is decided by a two-third majority of the Members present and voting that the question of changing all or any part of them be debated.

(new)

(3) Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-third majority, shall be made by a majority of the Members present and voting.

WHO Art. 60

(4) A majority of the Members represented at the session shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business at plenary meetings of the Telecommunication Conference.

WHO Rules of
Procedure for
WHO Rule 53

6. The functions of the Telecommunication Conference shall be:

- (a) to determine the general policies for fulfilling the purposes of the Union prescribed in Article I of this Constitution;

ITU 34

WHO Art. 18(b)	(b) to name the Members of the Union entitled to designate a person to serve on the Council;
WHO Art. 18(c)	(c) to appoint the Secretary-General and fix the date of his taking office;
ITU 40	
ITU 35 (amended)	(d) to consider the report by the Council on its activities and those of the Union since the last Telecommunication Conference and to take such action in regard thereto as the Telecommunication Conference may decide;
WHO Art. 18(f)	(e) to supervise the financial policies of the Union and to review and approve the budget;
	(f) to revise the Constitution if it considers this necessary, subject to the provisions of Article 22;
WMO Art. 7(g)	(g) to establish Technical Commissions, in accordance with the provisions of Article 8, to define their terms of reference, draw up their rules of procedure, co-ordinate their activities, agree to their programme of meetings and consider their recommendations;
(new)	(h) to adopt Administrative and Telecommunication Regulations covering telecommunication practices and procedures, in accordance with the recommendations of Technical Commissions and the provisions of paragraph 5 above;
(new)	(i) to approve the programme of the technical work of the Union, between Telecommunication Conferences, submitted by the Secretary-General;
ITU 42	(j) to conclude or revise, if necessary, agreements between the Union and other international organizations, examine any provisional agreements with such organizations concluded, on behalf of the Union, by the Council, and take such measures in connection therewith as it deems appropriate;
ITU 43	(k) deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary.

ARTICLE 7

Executive Council

A. Organization and working arrangements

ITU 78 (amended)	1. The Council shall be composed of twenty-five Members of the Union elected by the Telecommunication Conference with due regard to the need for equitable representation of all parts of the world.
(new)	2. These Members shall be elected for four years and may be re-elected. If for any reason the Council election does not take place on the expiration of this period, the Council shall remain in office until such elections are held.
ITU 79 (amended)	3. If during the period between Council elections a seat becomes vacant on the Council, it shall pass by right to the Member of the Union from the same region as the Member whose seat is vacated, which had obtained at the previous election the largest number of votes among those not elected.
ITU 80	4. Each of the Members of the Council shall appoint to serve on the Council a person qualified in the field of telecommunication services and so far as possible shall endeavour to avoid replacing that representative during the term of office of the Council.
ITU 81	5. Each Member of the Council shall have one vote.
ITU 82	6. The Council shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure.
ITU 83	7. The Council shall elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman at the beginning of each annual session. They shall serve until the opening of the next annual session and shall be eligible for re-election. The Vice-Chairman shall serve as Chairman in the absence of the latter.

8. (1) The Council shall hold an annual session normally at the Headquarters of the Union. **ITU 84**
(amended)

(2) Between ordinary sessions, it may be convened by its Chairman at the request of the majority of its Members. **ITU 86**
(amended)

9. (1) In the interval between Telecommunication Conferences, the Council shall act on behalf of the Conference within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter. **ITU 89**

(2) The Council shall act only in formal session. **ITU 90**

B. Duties

10. (1) The Council shall be responsible for taking all steps to facilitate the implementation by the Members of the provisions of the Constitution, of the Regulations, of the decisions of the Telecommunication Conference and, where appropriate, of the decisions of Technical Commissions. **ITU 93**
(amended)

(2) It shall ensure the efficient co-ordination of the work of the Union. **ITU 94**

11. In particular the Council shall:

(a) in the interval between Telecommunication Conferences, be responsible for effecting the co-ordination with all international organizations and, to this end, conclude, on behalf of the Union, provisional agreements with the international organizations and with the United Nations in application of the Agreement contained in Annex ... to the Constitution; these provisional agreements shall be submitted to the next Telecommunication Conference; **ITU 97**

(b) supervise the administrative and technical functions of the Union; **ITU 101**
(amended)
(c) consider and submit to the Telecommunication Conference the biennial budget estimates of the Union prepared by the Secretary-General, together with any recommendations the Council may deem advisable; **Along the lines of WHO Art. 55 (c/f ITU 102)**

(d) arrange for the annual audit of the accounts of the Union prepared by the Secretary-General and approve them for submission to the next Telecommunication Conference; **ITU 103**

(e) prepare the agenda for sessions of the Telecommunication Conference; **WHO Art. 28(f)**

(f) offer to the Telecommunication Conference any recommendations deemed useful; **ITU 110**

(g) receive the recommendations and reports of the Technical Commissions, transmit them to the Telecommunication Conference and, when the Conference is not in session, to the Members for information together with comments and recommendations of the Council; **Along the lines of WHO Art. 14 (c/f ITU 111)**

(h) arrange for the convening of special meetings of the Technical Commissions in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 6; **ITU 109**
(amended)

(i) perform the other functions prescribed for it in this Constitution, and within the framework of the Constitution and the Regulations, any functions deemed necessary for the proper administration of the Union; **ITU 114**

(j) take the necessary steps, with the agreement of the majority of Members of the Union, provisionally to resolve questions which are not covered by the Constitution or the Regulations and cannot await the next Telecommunication Conference or meeting of the competent Technical Commissions for settlement; **ITU 115**
(amended)

(k) submit a report on its activities and those of the Union for consideration by the Telecommunication Conference. **ITU 116**

ARTICLE 8

Technical Commissions

- Generally follows
WHO Art. 19
1. Commissions consisting of technical experts may be established by the Telecommunication Conference:
- (a) to revise those parts of the Regulations, provided for in Article 10, with which they are respectively concerned;
 - (b) to study technical and operating questions relating specifically to radiocommunications and to issue recommendations on them;
 - (c) to study technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telegraphy and telephony and to issue recommendations on them;
 - (d) to study the general plan for the development of the international network;
 - (e) to study any subject within the purposes of the Union with special regional applications; and
 - (f) to study any other subject within the purposes of the Union, and to make recommendations to the Council and Telecommunication Conference.
- ITU 178**
2. In the performance of their duties, Technical Commissions shall pay due attention to the study of questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunication in new or developing countries in both the regional and international fields.
- ITU 179**
3. At the request of the countries concerned, the relevant Technical Commissions may also study and offer advice concerning their national telecommunication problems.
- (new)
4. Technical Commissions set up to make the studies mentioned in subparagraphs 1. (b) and 1. (c) above, shall be known as Consultative Commissions.
- ITU 182**
5. Members of the Union have the right to be represented on Technical Commissions.
- ITU 183**
(amended)
6. The Telecommunication Conference shall designate those Technical Commissions in the work of which any recognized private operating agency may participate, with the approval of the Member which has recognized it.
- ITU 62-64**
67-69
(amended)
7. (1) Normally the terms of reference and the programme of meetings of the Technical Commissions shall be established by the Conference in accordance with the terms of Article 6, paragraph 6 (g). Exceptionally however, as a matter of urgency, in the interval between two Telecommunication Conferences a special meeting of a Technical Commission may be called, or a special Technical Commission may be set up on a provisional basis:
- (a) when at least twenty Members, or in the case of a Commission called to consider a regional problem, one quarter of the Members of that region, have individually made known to the Secretary-General the desire that such a special meeting should be called or a special Commission should be set up and should meet to consider an agenda proposed by them; or
 - (b) on a proposal of the Council.
- ITU 70**
(amended)
- (2) The place and date of the meetings shall be determined with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union, or of the region, as the case may be.
- ITU 66**
(amended)
- (3) Special sessions of Technical Commissions or special Technical Commissions shall be convened to consider only the matters included in their agenda. Their decisions must in all circumstances be in conformity with the terms of the Constitution and Regulations.

8. (1) The date and place of a session of a Technical Commission may be changed: **ITU 71-76**

- (a) when at least twenty Members, or in the case of a Commission called to consider a regional problem, one quarter of the Members of that region, have individually proposed a change to the Secretary-General; or

(b) on a proposal of the Council.

(2) In each case a new date or place, or both, shall be determined with a concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union or of the region concerned as the case may be.

9. The next Telecommunication Conference after its formation shall decide whether a special Technical Commission set up under the provisions of paragraph 7 shall continue to function on a permanent basis. **(new)**

10. For the organization of their work and the conduct of their discussions, Technical Commissions shall apply the rules of procedure for Technical Commissions approved by the Telecommunication Conference. Each Commission may, however, adopt such additional provisions subject to the General Regulations, as it may consider indispensable for the constitution and functioning of any sub-commissions or study group depending upon it, provided that these are in conformity with the provisions and principles of the Constitution and the Regulations. **ITU 77 (amended)**

ARTICLE 9

Secretariat

1. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Union may require. **UN Art. 97**

2. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the Telecommunication Conference under the conditions fixed by it. **ITU 40 (amended)**

3. If the post of Secretary-General falls vacant, the most senior official in the highest grade shall discharge the duties *ad interim* until a new Secretary-General is approved by the Telecommunication Conference. **ITU 121 (amended)**

4. The Secretary-General shall be *ex officio* Secretary of the Telecommunication Conference, the Council, of all commissions and committees of the Union and of conferences convened by it. He may delegate these functions. He may also, when so requested, provide the secretariat of other telecommunication meetings on a contractual basis. **WHO Art. 32 ITU 88, 129 (amended)**

5. The Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Conference and, between meetings of the Telecommunication Conference, to the Council, for all duties entrusted to the Secretariat. **ITU 120 (amended)**

6. The Secretary-General shall prepare and submit to the Council the budget estimates of the Union on a biennial basis for forwarding to the Telecommunication Conference. He shall also prepare a financial operating report and accounts to be submitted annually to the Council and recapitulative accounts immediately preceding each Telecommunication Conference these accounts, after audit and approval by the Council, shall be circulated to the Members and submitted to the next Conference for consideration and final approval. **WHO Art. 34 (amended) ITU 143 144 (amended)**

7. The Secretary-General shall direct the Secretariat and shall appoint its staff in accordance with the directives of the Telecommunication Conference with conditions of service which shall conform as far as possible with those of the United Nations Organization. **ITU 100, 118, 123 (amended) WHO Art. 36**

ITU 152

8. 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 must be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

ITU 150
(amended)

9. (1) In the performance of their duties, the Secretary-General and the staff of the Union, shall neither seek nor accept instructions from any government or from any other authority outside the Union. They shall refrain from acting in any way which is incompatible with their status as international officials.

ITU 151

(2) Each Member shall respect the exclusively international character of the duties of the Secretary-General and of the staff of the Union, and refrain from trying to influence them in the performance of their work.

(new)

(3) Neither the Secretary-General nor any staff member of the Union shall participate in any manner or have any financial interest whatsoever in any branch of telecommunication, apart from the work of the Union. However, the term "financial interest" is not to be construed as applying to the continuation of retirement benefits accruing in respect of previous employment or service.

CHAPTER IV

Regulations

ARTICLE 10

ITU 193
(amended)

1. Subject to the provisions of the present Constitution, the Telecommunication Conference shall have the authority to adopt the following sets * of Administrative and Telecommunication Regulations which shall be binding on all Members:

Administrative Regulations:

General Regulations
Financial Regulations
Staff Regulations

Telecommunication Regulations:

Telegraph Regulations
Telephone Regulations
Radio Regulations
Additional Radio Regulations.

ITU 195

2. In the case of inconsistency between a provision of this Constitution and the Regulations, the Constitution shall prevail.

ITU 194
(amended)
see WHO
Arts. 19,
20 and 22

3. After due notice has been given by the Secretary-General of their adoption by the Telecommunication Conference, Regulations adopted pursuant to paragraph 1 above shall come into force for all Members. In respect of Telecommunication Regulations however, Members may notify the Secretary-General of rejection or reservation within the period stated in the notice. The Secretary-General shall inform Members promptly of such notices of rejection or reservations. Within three months of the receipt of a notice of rejection or reservation by any Member, other Members may notify the Secretary-General of any consequential reservation on their part and he will circulate this information.

* Note: The final list of Regulations is subject to the decision of the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

4. Members becoming parties to this Constitution under the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 1 (b), (c) or (d) shall also accept the Administrative Regulations. They may at the time of notifying their acceptance of the Constitution also notify any reservations on the Telecommunication Regulations. (new)

5. In the case of a reservation by a Member on one or more provisions of a set of Telecommunication Regulations, no other Member shall be obliged to observe that provision or those provisions in its relations with that particular Member. Radio Regulations

CHAPTER V

Finances of the Union

ARTICLE 11

1. The Secretary-General shall prepare and submit to the Council, the budget estimates of the Union on a biennial basis. The Council shall consider and submit to the Telecommunication Conference such budget estimates, together with any recommendations the Council may deem advisable. WHO Art. 55

2. The expenses of the Union shall comprise the costs of its Organs as defined in Article 5 and shall be apportioned among the Members in accordance with a class of contribution and the Financial Regulations approved by the Telecommunication Conference. (new)

CHAPTER VI

Relations with the United Nations and with international organizations

ARTICLE 12

Relations with the United Nations

1. The relationship between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union is defined in the Agreement, the text of which appears in Annex... of this Constitution. ITU 254

2. In accordance with the provisions of Article XVI of the above-mentioned Agreement, the telecommunication operating services of the United Nations shall be entitled to the rights and bound by the obligations of this Constitution and of the Telecommunication Regulations annexed thereto. Accordingly, they shall be entitled to attend all conferences of the Union, in a consultative capacity. ITU 255 (amended)

ARTICLE 13

Relations with international organizations

In furtherance of complete international co-ordination on matters affecting telecommunications, the Union will co-operate with international organizations having related interests and activities. ITU 256

CHAPTER VII

Application of the Constitution and Regulations

ARTICLE 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 2, this Constitution shall remain open to all countries for signature or acceptance. WHO Art. 78

ARTICLE 15

WHO Art. 79

1. Countries may become parties to this Constitution by:
 - (a) signature without reservation as to approval;
 - (b) signature subject to approval followed by acceptance; or
 - (c) acceptance.

ITU 237
(amended)

2. The instruments of acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary-General by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the government of the country of the Headquarters of the Union. The Secretary-General shall notify the Members of each deposit of an instrument of acceptance and shall forward to each of them a certified copy of the instrument.

ITU 237
(amended)

3. After the entry into force of this Constitution in accordance with Article 41, each instrument of acceptance shall become effective on the date of its deposit with the Secretary-General.

ITU 235

4. If one or more of the signatory governments do not approve the Constitution, it shall not thereby be less valid for the governments which have approved it.

ARTICLE 16

Application of the Constitution to countries or territories for whose foreign relations Members of the Union are responsible

ITU 238

1. Members of the Union may declare at any time that their approval or acceptance of this Constitution applies to all or a group or a single one of the countries or territories for whose foreign relations they are responsible.

ITU 239

2. A declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the Union. The Secretary-General shall notify the Members of each such declaration.

ITU 240

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not be deemed to be obligatory in respect of any country, territory or group of territories listed in Annex ... of this Constitution.

ARTICLE 17

Application of the Constitution to Trust Territories of the United Nations

ITU 241

- The United Nations shall have the right to accept this Constitution on behalf of any territory or group of territories placed under its administration in accordance with a trusteeship agreement as provided for in Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 18

Execution of the Constitution and Regulations

ITU 242

1. The Members are bound to abide by the provisions of this Constitution and the Telecommunication Regulations in all telecommunication offices and stations established or operated by them which engage in international services or which are capable of causing harmful interference to radio services of other countries, except in regard to services exempted from these obligations in accordance with the provisions of Article 40 of this Constitution.

ITU 243

2. They are also bound, in addition, to take the necessary steps to impose the observance of the provisions of this Constitution and of the Telecommunication Regulations upon private operating agencies authorized by them to establish and operate telecommunication and which engage in international services or which operate stations capable of causing harmful interference to the radio service of other countries.

ARTICLE 19

Withdrawal from the Union

1. Each Member which has approved or accepted this Constitution shall have the right to withdraw from the Union by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the Union by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the government of the country of the Headquarters of the Union. The Secretary-General shall advise the other Members thereof.

ITU 244
(amended)

2. Such notice shall take effect at the expiration of a period of one year from the day of its receipt by the Secretary-General.

ITU 245
(amended)

ARTICLE 20

Denunciation of the Constitution on behalf of countries or territories for whose foreign relations Members of the Union are responsible

1. The application of the provisions of this Constitution to a country, territory or group of territories in accordance with Article 16 may be terminated at any time.

ITU 246
(amended)

2. The declaration of denunciation contemplated in the above paragraph shall be notified and shall take effect in conformity with the conditions set out in Article 19.

ITU 247
(amended)

ARTICLE 21

Settlement of differences

1. Members may settle their differences on questions relating to the application of this Constitution or of the Telecommunication Regulations contemplated in Article 10, through diplomatic channels, or according to procedures established by bilateral or multilateral treaties concluded between them for the settlement of international disputes, or by any other method mutually agreed upon.

ITU 252

2. If none of these methods of settlement is adopted, any Member party to a dispute may submit the dispute to arbitration in accordance with the procedure defined in Annex...

ITU 253

ARTICLE 22

Amendments to the Constitution

Texts of proposed amendments to this Constitution shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to Members at least six months in advance of their consideration by the Telecommunication Conference. Amendments shall come into force for all Members when adopted by a two-third vote of the Telecommunication Conference and accepted by two-thirds of the Members.

WHO Art. 73

CHAPTER VIII

Miscellaneous provisions

ARTICLE 23

Relations with non-contracting States

1. Each Member reserves to itself and to the recognized private operating agencies the right to fix the conditions under which it admits telecommunications exchanged with a State which is not a Member of the Union.

ITU 250

2. If a telecommunication originating in the territory of such a non-contracting State is accepted by a Member, it must be transmitted and, in so far as it follows the telecommunication channels of a Member, the obligatory

ITU 251

provisions of the Constitution and Telecommunication Regulations and the usual charges shall apply to it.

ARTICLE 24

Other international agreements

- ITU 279 1. Members reserve for themselves, for the private operating agencies recognized by them and for other agencies duly authorized to do so, the right to make special agreements on telecommunication matters which do not concern Members in general. Such agreements, however, shall not be in conflict with the terms of this Constitution or of the Telecommunication Regulations.
- ITU 280 2. Members reserve the right to convene regional conferences to conclude regional agreements and to form regional organizations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis. However, such agreements must not be in conflict with this Constitution.
- (new) 3. In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members under the present Constitution and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Constitution shall prevail.

ARTICLE 25

Legal capacity, privileges and immunities

- WHO
Art. 67(a) 1. The International Telecommunication Union shall consist of the countries and groups of territories which are its Members. In its separate capacity, the Union shall enjoy in the territory of each Member, such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.
- WHO
Art. 67(b) 2. Representatives of the Members of the Union and officials of the Union shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Union.
- (new) 3. The Telecommunication Conference may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article or may propose conventions to the Members of the Union for this purpose.

ARTICLE 26

Definitions

- In this Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires,
- ITU 293 (a) the terms which are defined in Annex . . . of this Constitution shall have the meanings therein assigned to them;
- ITU 294 (b) other terms which are defined in the Regulations referred to in Article 10 shall have meanings therein assigned to them.

CHAPTER IX

General provisions relating to telecommunications

ARTICLE 27

The right of the public to use the international telecommunication service

- ITU 257 Members recognize the right of the public to correspond by means of the international service of public correspondence. The services, the charges, and the safeguards shall be the same for all users in each category of correspondence without any priority or preference.

ARTICLE 28

Stoppage of telecommunications

1. Members reserve the right to stop the transmission of any private telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to their laws, to public order or to decency, provided that they immediately notify the office of origin of the stoppage of any such telegram or any part thereof, except when such notification may appear dangerous to the security of the State. ITU 258

2. Members also reserve the right to cut off any private telephone or telegraph communication which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to their laws, to public order or to decency. ITU 259

ARTICLE 29

Suspension of services

Each Member reserves the right to suspend the international telecommunication service for an indefinite time, either generally or only for certain relations or for certain kinds of correspondence, whether outgoing, incoming or in transit, provided that it immediately notifies such action to each of the other Members through the medium of the Secretariat. ITU 260

ARTICLE 30

Responsibility

Members accept no responsibility towards users of the international telecommunication services, particularly as regards claims for damages. ITU 261

ARTICLE 31

Secrecy of telecommunications

1. Members agree to take all possible measures, compatible with the system of telecommunication used, with a view to ensuring the secrecy of international correspondence. ITU 262

2. Nevertheless, they reserve the right to communicate such correspondence to the competent authorities in order to ensure the application of their internal laws or the execution of international conventions to which they are parties. ITU 263

ARTICLE 32

Establishment, operation, and protection of telecommunication installations and channels

1. Members shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure the establishment, under the best technical conditions, of the channels and installations necessary to carry on the rapid and uninterrupted exchange of international telecommunications. ITU 264

2. So far as possible, these channels and installations must be operated by the best methods and procedures developed as a result of practical operating experience, maintained in proper operating condition and kept abreast of scientific and technical progress. ITU 265

3. Members shall safeguard these channels and installations within their jurisdiction. ITU 266

4. Unless other conditions are laid down by special arrangements, each Member shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure maintenance of those sections of international telecommunication circuits within its control. ITU 267

ARTICLE 33

Notification of infringements

ITU 268

In order to facilitate the application of the provisions of Article 18 of this Constitution, Members undertake to inform one another of infringements of the provisions of this Constitution and of the Telecommunication Regulations.

ARTICLE 34

Charges and free services

ITU 269

The provisions regarding charges for telecommunications and the various cases in which free services are accorded are set forth in the Telecommunication Regulations.

ARTICLE 35

Priority of telecommunications concerning the safety of life

ITU 270

The international telecommunication services must accord absolute priority to telecommunications concerning safety of life at sea, on land, in the aerospace, and to epidemiological telecommunications of exceptional urgency of the World Health Organization.

ARTICLE 36

Priority of government telegrams and telephone calls

ITU 271

Subject to the provisions of Article 35 of this Constitution, government telegrams shall enjoy priority over other telegrams when priority is requested for them by the sender. Government telephone calls may also be accorded priority, upon specific request, and to the extent practicable, over other telephone calls.

ARTICLE 37

Secret language

ITU 272

1. Government telegrams and service telegrams may be expressed in secret language in all relations.

ITU 273

2. Private telegrams in secret language may be admitted between all countries with the exception of those which have previously notified, through the medium of the Secretariat, that they do not admit this language for those categories of correspondence.

ITU 274

3. Members which do not admit private telegrams in secret language originating in or destined for their own territory must let them pass in transit, except in the case of suspension of service provided for in Article 29 of this Constitution.

ARTICLE 38

Rendering and settlement of accounts

ITU 275

1. Administrations of Members and recognized private operating agencies which operate international telecommunication services, shall come to an agreement with regard to the amount of their credits and debits.

ITU 276

2. The statements of accounts in respect to debits and credits referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Telecommunication Regulations, unless special arrangements have been concluded between the parties concerned.

3. The settlement of international accounts shall be regarded as current transactions and shall be effected in accordance with the current international obligations of the countries concerned, in those cases where their governments have concluded arrangements on this subject. Where no such arrangements have been concluded, and in the absence of special agreements made under Article 24 of this Constitution, these settlements shall be effected in accordance with the Telecommunication Regulations. ITU 277

ARTICLE 39

Monetary unit

The monetary unit used in the composition of the tariffs of the international telecommunication services and in the establishment of the international accounts shall be the gold franc of 100 centimes, of a weight of 10/31 of a gramme and of a fineness of 0.900. ITU 278

ARTICLE 40

Installations for national defence services

1. Members retain their entire freedom with regard to military radio installations of their army, naval and air forces. ITU 290

2. Nevertheless, these installations must, so far as possible, observe statutory provisions relative to giving assistance in case of distress and to the measures to be taken to prevent harmful interference, and the provisions of the Telecommunication Regulations concerning the types of emission and the frequencies to be used, according to the nature of the service performed by such installations. ITU 291

3. Moreover, when these installations take part in the service of public correspondence or other services governed by the Telecommunication Regulations they must, in general, comply with the regulatory provisions for the conduct of such services. ITU 292

CHAPTER X

Final Provisions

ARTICLE 41

Effective date of the Constitution

The present Constitution shall enter into force on nineteen hundred and sixty... between countries, territories or groups of territories, which have approved it or in respect of which instruments of acceptance have been deposited before that date. It shall abrogate and replace, in relation between the Contracting Governments, the International Telecommunication Convention of Geneva, 1959. The Administrative Regulations annexed to that Convention shall remain valid until the time of entry into force of new Regulations in substitution or part substitution thereof adopted by the Conference. ITU 248, 249, 295 (amended)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the Constitution in each of the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, in a single copy, in which in case of dispute, the French text shall be authentic, and which shall remain deposited in the archives of the International Telecommunication Union, which shall forward a copy to each of the signatory countries.

Done at.....

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 169-E

27 September 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

AGENDA

OF THE

THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(Convention and General Regulations)

Tuesday, 28 September 1965 at 9.30 a.m. in Room A

The agenda for the second meeting contained in Document No. 130 will be continued.

Konstantin ČOMIĆ

Chairman



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 170-E

27 September 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 6

Note by the Secretariat

POSSIBLE CREATION OF AN INTERNAL AUDITING SYSTEM FOR I.T.U. ACCOUNTS

Further to a request made at the Second Meeting of the Finance Committee of the present Conference, the report prepared in 1962 by the external auditors of I.T.U. accounts concerning the creation of an internal auditing service is hereby submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux 1965).

Annex : 1



A N N E X

Eidgenössische Finanzkontrolle
Contrôle fédéral des finances

Berne, 18 December 1962

Nr. 952.7.1

Mr. Gerald C. Gross
Secretary-General
International Telecommunication
Union
Place des Nations
G e n e v a

Subject : Creation of an internal audit system of Union accounts

Dear Sir,

Referring to paragraph 1.2 of Resolution No. 16 adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959), and to the information given to the members of the Administrative Council on 22 May 1962, at the first meeting of Committee 4 (Audit of Accounts) - see in this connection Documents No. 2851/CA17 of 29 May 1962, final paragraph on page 4 and first paragraph on page 5, the corrigendum to Document No. 2851/CA17 of 4 June 1962 and Document No. 2892/CA17 of 6 August 1962, paragraph 1, page 3 - I have the honour to enclose a report on the internal audit of Union accounts. I conclude by proposing the creation of a post of internal auditor of accounts.

I hope that you will be able to agree to my proposal, as at one time you proposed the creation of a system of internal audit of Union accounts. In that case I would ask you to be good enough to send this report to the Administrative Council for examination at its 18th session in 1963.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) POCHON
Head of Section,
Federal Audit Department.

INTERNAL AUDIT OF I.T.U. ACCOUNTS

Report and observations on the system of internal audit of Union
accounts submitted by the external auditors

1. Introduction

By its Resolution No. 16 relative to the audits of Union accounts, the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959) instructed the Administrative Council, among other things :

"to make any requisite improvements in the Union's internal audit system, particularly in the light of any comments the external auditors may make. Such improvements shall not, however, entail any increase in the staff of the Finance Section in the Union's General Secretariat".

After having studied the present system for the internal audit of Union accounts and sought improvements likely to make for better efficiency, we have established the present report which contains a brief description of the present system and recalls the aims of internal audit. This report also contains a survey of the reasons for which, in our opinion, a change in the present system is desirable; finally it contains various proposals, in particular a proposal to create a new post for a person responsible for internal audit.

2. The present system governing the organisation of financial control and administration of Union finances

Articles 1, 10, 12, 26, paragraph 3 and article 39 of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations, the texts of which are given in Annex I hereto, contain provisions relative to the organisation of financial control and administration of the finances of the Union, to implementation of the budget, to supervision of commitments to expenditure, and to external audit of accounts.

The Secretary-General, making use of his prerogatives, has issued various service orders regulating financial control on particular points, i.e. :

Service Order OS-UIT 1061/Pu, dated 26 February 1959, on the placing of contracts for supplies and works;

Service order OS-UIT 1062/Fi, dated 26 February 1959, on the control of commitments to expenditure.

Moreover, both practice and experience have led to a system of control which has not been codified in written form, except in certain cases by internal service notes of the Finance Division.

The financial organisation is centralised in the Finance Division under the responsibility of the Secretary-General. It comprises the following chief functions :

- a) the recording in accounts of all financial operations of the Union, including those relating to Technical Cooperation and to the S.S. and B. Funds;
- b) management of cash resources;
- c) preparation of budgets and control of all budgetary transactions.

The system is both flexible and economical. It avoids the duplication of certain work and it is certainly suited to an organisation whose staff is not very numerous and whose budget is small.

The actual audit of accounts is carried out in accordance with Article 39 of the Financial Regulations by the Federal Audit Department of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, according to principles applicable to the external audit of U.N. accounts.

3. Purpose of internal audit of accounts

The internal audit of accounts in the strictest sense of the term is an instrument of management at the disposal of the Secretary-General. The person responsible for the internal audit checks the execution of all financial and accounting operations of the Union and makes a report containing his observations.

In general, a well-organised internal unit of accounts becomes an auxiliary of the external audit and the external auditors who take note of the internal audit work take it into account when they carry out their mandate.

4. Is it desirable to alter the present system and to create an internal audit system?

If it is proposed to alter a system which we have described under point 2 as being both flexible and economical, it is for the following reasons :

- a) concentration of tasks in the Finance Division and increase in the work of this Division can hamper the thorough examination of the problems they are called upon to settle;

- b) approval of expenditure by the Secretary-General must largely be based on his confidence in the subordinate department (Finance Division) which submits the vouchers to him. However, the essential feature of that department's work consists in preparation and dealing with the accounting vouchers, the number and value of which are constantly increasing;
- c) the external auditors of Union accounts note that the absence of an independent internal audit by the finance and accounting services obliges them to make arithmetical and accounting checks, whereas if these could be reduced in number, the checking of documentation would be facilitated;
- d) the creation of a post for an internal auditor would make it easier to define the duties and responsibilities of the officials responsible for administering the financial and accounting affairs of the Union.

These are the principal reasons why we think that the creation of an internal auditing system is desirable.

5. Proposal

Among the possible solutions we are choosing the one which would result in someone being made responsible for the internal audit of accounts. Such a person would be responsible for checking the entire financial administration of the Union and in particular :

- a) checking all income and expenditure;
- b) checking the use of Union funds;
- c) when necessary, carrying out special tasks which the Secretary-General might entrust to him within the framework of the administrative organisation of the Union.

The procedure advocated would necessitate a minor amendment to the Financial Regulations and, in particular, the inclusion of an article concerning the "Internal audit of the accounts of the Union".

Annex 2 to this document gives a brief description of the duties to be entrusted to an internal auditor.

6. Conclusion

In this report we have tried to define our idea of the internal system which we consider it would be desirable for the I.T.U. to adopt. On the other hand, it does not seem possible to improve the present system by a simple change in staffing arrangements. Consequently a new post should be created.

Nevertheless, we cannot assert outright that the creation of an internal audit service would mean a saving on certain expenditure. It is certain that any form of audit has not only a measurable and calculable effect in the immediate future but also a preventive character, the actual scope of which it is very difficult to assess. If the possibility arose of entrusting the internal auditor with special tasks in the sphere of administrative organisation, it is not unlikely that this new post would "pay its way".

External Auditor

(Signed) Charles POCHON
Head of Section,
Federal Audit Department

Annexes : 2

Annex 1

Article 1

Organization of Financial Control and
Administration of the Finances of the Union

1. The Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Plenipotentiary Conference, and in the intervals between meetings of the Plenipotentiary Conference, to the Administrative Council for the administration of the finances of the Union (Convention, Article 10, No. 120).
2. In order to permit the Secretary-General to carry out his responsibilities in financial matters; the financial services shall be centralized in the General Secretariat and shall be so organized as to ensure:
 - a) the keeping of very clear and very full accounts for all the financial operations of the Union;
 - b) the supervision of all budgetary operations and in particular commitments to expenditure;
 - c) the application of all the provisions of the present Regulations;
 - d) the administration of the Pension Funds in accordance with the regulations and agreements in force.
3. Apart from the delegation of the Secretary-General's financial authority; according to the procedure described in Article 10, the following organs may assist the Secretary-General in carrying out his financial responsibilities:
 - a) the Coordination Committee;
 - b) the Finance Control Committee;
 - c) the Contracts Committee.
4. The membership of the Finance Control Committee shall be prescribed by the Administrative Council. Its function is to advise the Secretary-General on any question he may put before it.
5. The Coordination Committee, whose composition is mentioned in No. 122 of the Convention, shall be consulted by the Secretary-General on general financial questions which may concern or interest the permanent organs of the I.T.U.

6. The Contracts Committee, the membership of which is prescribed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Coordination Committee, shall examine proposals for contracts to be passed by the Union the amount of which exceeds a limit set by the Secretary-General; it shall recommend how the proposed requirements shall be satisfied, bearing in mind economy, quality and the best interests of the Union. The terms of reference of the Contracts Committee and the relevant procedures to be followed for the conclusion of contracts for the Union shall be established by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Coordination Committee.

Article 10

Implementation of budget - Duties of the Secretary-General

1. The Secretary-General shall be responsible for implementation of the budget of the Union.
2. To this end, the Secretary-General shall take such action as he may judge appropriate. In particular, he may delegate some of his financial authority, and appoint:
 - a) officials authorized to incur commitments to expenditure on behalf of the Union within the limits of the credits in the budget and subject to budgetary supervision;
 - b) officials authorized to sanction payments on behalf of the Union.

In each case, the Secretary-General shall decide how much of his authority shall be so delegated.

3. In all operations relative to the implementation of the budget, the Secretary-General or, where appropriate, his delegate, shall ensure that credits are not exceeded and that they are rationally used in a spirit of the strictest economy.

Article 12

Supervision of commitments to expenditure

1. The Secretary-General shall take all necessary action for the supervision of all budgetary operations and, in particular, the amount of expenditure for which commitments are incurred with respect to the authorized budget credits so as to show at any time the balance of the credits still available for each budget item.

2. No expenditure can be incurred without the signed approval of the Secretary-General or of an official duly authorized by him for this purpose.
3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of the present Article, this signed approval shall not be given unless the requisite credit is available.
4. The Secretary-General, after consultation with the Finance Control Committee and the Coordination Committee, shall be authorized, in exceptional cases, to incur expenses not provided for in the budget when the relevant study or work must be undertaken in the interests of the Union, on the firm understanding that the total expenditure of Sections 1 to 6 mentioned in Article 6 shall not in any case exceed the total credits authorized in the budget by the Administrative Council.
5. In the cases mentioned in paragraph 4 above, the Secretary-General shall submit a report to the next session of the Administrative Council justifying his recourse to this exceptional procedure.

Article 26

Keeping of accounts

-
3. The Secretary-General shall institute an internal control in accordance with the recommendations of the external auditors of the Union for the permanent supervision of all transactions and for checking the correctness of entries in the accounts.

Article 39

External audit of the Union's accounts

1. The Government of the Swiss Confederation shall audit the accounts of the Union in accordance with the agreement concluded with the Federal Political Department.
2. The audit shall be done at the headquarters of the Union once a quarter, or more often, should the Secretary General or the Federal Audit Department see fit. It shall be performed in accordance with the principles governing the audit of United Nations accounts (see Annex 3 hereinafter). It shall extend to the special accounts kept for such purposes as Technical Assistance and for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds.

3. The annual accounts shall be submitted to the auditors mentioned in paragraph 1 above not later than 31 March following the end of the financial year.

4. All accounting documents and supporting vouchers shall be made freely available to the inspector in charge of the audit.

5. The accounts, together with the auditors' reports, shall be submitted for approval to the Administrative Council.

Annex 2

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DUTIES TO BE ENTRUSTED
TO THE INTERNAL AUDITOR OF UNION ACCOUNTS

(This text could provide the basis for the new article
of the Financial Regulations relating to the
internal audit of accounts)

1. The Internal Auditor of Accounts is responsible for auditing the entire financial management of the Union in accordance with the general instructions given to him in a service order issued by the Secretary-General. In particular, he must audit and initial all vouchers for Union income and expenditure.
2. The Internal Auditor shall refuse to initial any expenditure or income which infringes the provisions of the Convention or the Regulations or which conflicts with the rules of economic administration. In this case, he shall request the competent authorities to prepare a file showing all material in support of the issue in dispute.
3. Should the supporting documents appear inadequate to permit him to initial a financial operation, the Internal Auditor shall inform the Director of the Administrative Department in writing of the case in question and shall submit the relevant file. A copy of this report shall automatically be sent to the External Auditors of Accounts for their information and any further action.
4. The Internal Auditor shall audit the cash in hand and cash reserves several times a year, without prior notice, and the inventories at least once a year. He shall draw up a report on each of these audits.
5. The Internal Auditor of Accounts shall collaborate with the External Auditors.
6. The Internal Auditor shall report his comments on the administrative organisation and working methods of the Union and shall submit proposals with a view to improving efficiency in the I.T.U.



Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965)

Document No. 171 (Rev.)-E

Not available

Pas disponible

No disponible

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 171-E

27 September 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 6

Note by the General Secretariat

REQUEST BY THE REPUBLIC OF MALI TO BE INCLUDED IN A LOWER
CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION FOR DEFRAYING UNION EXPENSES

Article 15, numbers 202 and 203 of the International Telecommunication
Convention, Geneva, 1959

I have the honour to forward to the Plenipotentiary Conference the
attached letter, which I have received from the Head of the Delegation of the
Republic of Mali to the present Conference.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex : 1



A N N E X

Montreux, 27 September 1965

The Head of the Delegation of the
Republic of Mali
MONTREUX

to

The Secretary-General of the
International Telecommunication
Union
MONTREUX

I have the honour to inform you that my country would like to be included in the $\frac{1}{2}$ -unit class of contribution for defraying Union expenses.

The class of contribution chosen by the Republic of Mali when it acceded to the Convention does not in fact correspond to its economic situation.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) B. DIALL

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 172-E

27 September 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Since publishing Documents Nos. 89, 112, 122, 126, 132, 146, 153 and 164, I have been informed that Canada, the United States of America, the Kingdom of Morocco, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Thailand are candidates for election to the Council.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 173-E (Corr.1)

4 October 1965

Original: English/French

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Chairman: Mr. Konstantin ČOMIĆ (Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. J. WILSON (Canada)
Mr. T. PERRY (Netherlands)

Friday, 24 September 1965, at 9.30 a.m.

The corrections annexed hereto, which were accepted at the Fourth Meeting of Committee 9 on Thursday, 30 September 1965, should be made to Document No. 173.

Rapporteurs:

Yves LASSAY

Victor HAFNER

Jose A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman:

Konstantin ČOMIĆ



A N N E X

On page 2, amend the record of the statement of the Delegate of Japan as follows:

Delete all after the first sentence and insert:

"Then, introducing the Japanese proposals contained in Document No. 19, he pointed out that the Convention had to be revised at every Plenipotentiary Conference and that this system involved various difficulties and problems. It created legal contradictions and complications which gave rise to many technical and practical inconveniences both for the I.T.U. and the Members.

" Further, since, at present, the U.N. and all the other Specialized Agencies had a Charter or Constitution and as the centenary of the I.T.U. was now being celebrated, he thought that it was high time to consider the matter of the establishment of a charter for the I.T.U.

" He presented the general suggestion that this charter should contain only fundamental provisions, such as the purposes, principles, organization and functions of the Union, the fundamental rights and obligations of the Members, etc., and that provisions of minor importance or merely of a procedural nature be included in the General Regulations or Rules of Procedure. He considered, however, that the matter required the most careful and prudent examination. Bearing this in mind, he proposed that the present Conference should instruct the Administrative Council to take the necessary steps to ensure that the matter be studied by a panel of legal experts provided by the Members with a view to the adoption of a charter at the next Plenipotentiary Conference."

On pages 3 and 4, amend the record of the statement by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. as follows:

Page 3, first paragraph

Delete the sentence "The U.P.U. followed the same procedure."

Page 4, second and third paragraphs

Replace the sentences "He recommended amendments to the existing Convention, such that it would not require repeated ratification." and "Also, Regulations should be special Rules of Procedure and should not require ratification." by the following statement:

"He made some suggestions which would simplify the procedure of ratification of the Convention."

On page 5, amend the record of the statement by the Delegate of Yugoslavia to read as follows:

"The Delegate of the F.S.R. of Yugoslavia suggested an approach of the problem from two angles:

- 1) Substance: what form would the future instrument of the I.T.U. take?
- 2) Method: what was the best way of determining that form?"

The rest of the statement unchanged.

On page 6, amend the record of the statement by the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, second paragraph, to read as follows:

"He referred to Article 14 of the Convention and suggested that, if any changes were made, care should be taken to ensure that the status of the regulations was not impaired. Although he agreed with a Charter type of Convention he doubted if the present Plenipotentiary Conference could undertake the work."

Delete the next paragraph, "He also agreed without changes."

On page 7, amend the fourth paragraph of the record of the statement by the Delegate of Bulgaria to read as follows:

"He supported the proposals for a study by experts of the question whether or not it was advisable to replace the existing Convention by a Charter. Nevertheless, he reserved the right to speak again after seeing the draft resolution to be submitted by Yugoslavia."

On page 7, amend the record of the statement by the Delegate of Morocco to read as follows:

"The Delegate of Morocco considered that the Japanese proposal had a sound basis of logic and said he was willing to support it.

" One of the arguments advanced in favour of the adoption of a Charter was that such an instrument would contain only provisions which were not subject to amendment; did that mean that the Charter should not contain certain fundamental provisions solely because they were subject to amendment?

" In actual fact, as the Delegate of France had pointed out, it mattered little whether the instrument was called a Charter, a Convention or anything else; the important point was to avoid the temptation of altering the instrument, for instance, by requiring a two-thirds majority.

" It had been said that the I.T.U. Convention was not practical: having attended the U.P.U. Congress, he felt obliged to point out that the I.T.U. Convention had been referred to several times as a model of clarity and accuracy.

" One of the arguments put forward had been that of the difficulties of ratification. Of course, a permanent Charter would facilitate ratification, but it should be borne in mind that ratification would be required for every amendment, and that that led to the danger of being left, after some years, with an instrument of which a part would be ratified by some Members and not by others.

" He congratulated Yugoslavia on its constructive proposal, but supported the Italian proposal, which requested the Committee to decide now on the advisability of a change."

On page 7, amend the record of the statement by the Delegate of Canada to read as follows:

"The Delegate of Canada proposed the amendment into two parts: one which because of the need for stability would seldom need change and the other which would be changed in keeping with the trends of the times.

" Future Congresses, as Canada would like to call them, would then be able to carry out their efforts to keep the work of the I.T.U. abreast of current requirements.

" In Document No. 58 Canada submitted methods of revising the present Convention into two volumes."

On page 8, amend the same record, second paragraph, first line, as follows:

Delete "On the proposed" and insert "If a". Insert after "experts" the words "is proposed".

On page 8, amend the record of the statement by the Delegate of the Federal German Republic to read as follows:

"The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said he was in favour of the idea of a Charter accompanied by General Regulations, but doubted whether the current Plenipotentiary Conference was able to carry out the task. He recommended the Committee to adopt the proposals submitted by France and Japan and to follow the basic ideas of the Yugoslav draft resolution, namely, to set up a group of experts. As the Delegate of the United Kingdom had suggested, the Conference might indicate to the experts the difficulties to which ratification might give rise."

On page 8, amend the record of the statement by the Delegate of Pakistan to read as follows:

"The Delegate of Pakistan referred to the Chairman's requests on comments on the draft resolution by Yugoslavia. He stated that three opinions should be considered as follows:

- 1) Proposal by Italy.
- 2) Yugoslav proposal.
- 3) The suggestion to consider the revision of existing provisions first and to then examine if any fundamental revision was called for.

" He referred to misgivings which had arisen on the method of composition of the group suggested in the Yugoslav proposal. He supported the proposal by the U.S.S.R. and requested an examination of all proposals with a view to modifying the existing provisions of the Convention first. It had been argued that by making the Convention in two parts ratification procedure would be simplified. That also did not appear to be a very strong reason, since the other part relating to regulations etc. would in any case have to pass through the government machinery. There was thus hardly any simplification in that respect.

" He did not consider any radical revision necessary but, should that be the majority opinion, he would in that event suggest reference of the whole case to the Administrative Council who should be asked to examine the basic principle also, and should submit their report for the next Plenipotentiary Conference."

On page 9, amend the record of the statement by the U.P.U. Observer to read as follows:

"The U.P.U. Observer explained the preliminary work prior to the Vienna Congress in 1964. He stated that the general revision of the Convention had been entrusted to the Executive and Liaison Committee and that all interested Member countries had been invited to participate. After a preliminary study, a draft of four Acts had been submitted for the consideration of Members. On receipt of their comments, a final draft had been produced and submitted to the Vienna Congress of 1964.

" References to the I.T.U. at the U.P.U. Congress of 1964 had related mainly to the legal structure of the General Regulations and to the fact that the U.P.U. did not use the system of administrative conferences. In view of the similarity of the problems of the two organizations, he offered to communicate the experience of the U.P.U. to the I.T.U. as regards the proposed Charter."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 173-E

27 September 1965

Original: English

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Chairman: Mr. Konstantin ČOMIĆ (Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. J. WILSON (Canada)

Mr. T. PERRY (Netherlands)

Friday 24th September 1965, at 9.30 a.m.

The meeting was opened at 9.30 a.m. by Mr. Konstantin Čomić (Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia). He wished delegates success in the work of the Committee. He also introduced to the Committee Sr. Don José A. Valladares Timoneda of Cuba and Mr. V.A. Haffner of Nigeria as rapporteurs for the Spanish and English languages respectively.

He referred delegates to Document No. 130 and proposed that the agenda contained in it should be used for the second meeting of the Committee.

The Delegate of the United States of America referred to item 1 on the agenda also to U.S.A. proposal No. 43 in DT/1 and stated that he would introduce the proposal at the appropriate time.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of the United States of America and requested further comments on the agenda. There was general agreement on the agenda.

Relating to item 1 on the agenda "General proposals relating to the Convention", the Chairman stated that he placed this item first on the agenda as it should precede the revision of the Convention. He therefore requested delegates who had submitted proposals contained in Document No. 61 (Rev.), or any other documents, to introduce their proposals.



The Delegate of Japan congratulated the Chairman and wished him success in his work on the Committee. He referred to the past history of the I.T.U. He also remarked that the Convention had to be revised at every Plenipotentiary Conference. This procedure presents many difficulties since all Members had to accede to a new Convention before it becomes binding. He recommended speedy ratification of the Convention.

He stated that the United Nations Organization and its other Specialized Agencies have special Charters, except the I.T.U.

Referring to Document No. 19 of Japan, he suggested an I.T.U. Charter, and that by this method, easy ratification of the Convention will be possible.

The Charter should contain Fundamental Provisions, Actions and Obligations of Members.

All Procedural Matters should come under General Regulations. He therefore proposed that the Plenipotentiary Conference should direct the Administrative Council to make arrangements for the adoption of an I.T.U. Charter at its next Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of Japan for his proposal.

The Delegate of Thailand stated that the Japanese proposal, if adopted, will give the I.T.U. a charter with a legal background and as a result, the I.T.U. will be stronger and more secure. No future ratification of the Charter will be required after it has been ratified once. All provisions which require future changes will form part of the Regulations.

He suggested the adoption of a resolution on the Japanese proposal so that the Administrative Council may submit a report at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Argentine agreed with the Japanese proposal. He stated that in Document No. 91 submitted by Argentine, paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the proposals are in agreement with the Japanese proposal.

The Delegate of Australia supported the Japanese proposal. He recommended a separate Charter and General Regulations and suggested that experts be requested to study the work between this Conference and the next.

The Delegate of Pakistan stated that two issues are involved:

1. Decision on basic principles on what particular form or shape the Convention should take,

2. having decided on the basic principles, the Committee should proceed to method of drafting and mechanism to be adopted.

On his examination of point (1) he took note of the problems referred to in the Japanese proposal. In assessing the proposal he referred to the desirability for a change of the present I.T.U. Convention. Comparing the United Nations Charter article by article with the I.T.U. Convention he saw very little difference between the two.

Whilst the U.N. Charter dealt with Purposes and Principles, the I.T.U. Convention dealt with Composition of the Union.

He wondered if the wisdom of 100 years of the I.T.U. as reflected in its Convention should now be doubted. He suggested a redraft of the first part of the I.T.U. Convention to be in line with the U.N. Charter. The Convention would then be in two parts:

- a) Charter and Constitution,
- b) General Provisions.

The Charter and Constitution will not in future be subject to repeated ratification, but the General Provisions will require some form of ratification as and when revised. He agreed with the Japanese proposal to request the Administrative Council to submit a draft Charter and Regulations for discussions at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of U.S.S.R. stated that the Japanese proposals posed many serious questions. He recalled that the present I.T.U. Convention was a result of the 1948 Plenipotentiary Conference in Atlantic City when the Convention and Regulations were drawn up separately. The U.P.U. followed the same procedure. At the subsequent Plenipotentiary Conferences in 1952 and 1959 some improvements were made on the present Convention and Regulations.

He agreed with the Delegate of Pakistan that, subject to amendments and improvements on the lines of the proposals already submitted for this Conference, the existing Convention should be satisfactory.

He wanted to know the reason for any radical changes in the present I.T.U. Convention, and called attention of delegates to the difficulties which may be encountered in interpreting any provisions in the Convention.

He advised that the I.T.U. should not copy younger organizations. The rules, principles and methods of operation of the I.T.U. are different from those of other organizations, and as such the special characteristics of the I.T.U. should be preserved.

He stated that the I.T.U. Convention should be different from the Charter of political organizations.

He recommended amendments to the existing Convention, such that it would not require repeated ratification.

Also, Regulations should be special Rules of Procedure and should not require ratification.

He stated that there is no sufficient basis for substantial or radical changes in the present convention. He proposed the examination of all existing proposals for improving the Convention, and advised that no decision should be taken yet to change the present methods until an amended text of the present Convention is available.

The Delegate of Nigeria agreed with the Japanese proposal. He suggested that the Convention should not be subject to continuous changes. A body of experts should be set up to do the work between this Conference and the next Plenipotentiary Conference. Their report and recommendations should be distributed for discussion at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Argentine after listening to various speakers suggested that the method of preparing a new Charter for the Union should be by tabling a resolution, requesting the Administrative Council to prepare a draft for a basic charter to be submitted for comments one year before the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

With the present stage of evolution, jurisprudence and humanitarian principles are involved; experts should therefore be employed to do the work in order to ensure that there is no distortion in the production of the work.

The Delegate of the Philippines felt that the present I.T.U. Convention is unsatisfactory. He remarked that in Document No. 61(Rev.) there are 12 pages of proposals on the amendment and revision of the present I.T.U. Convention. Such was the case at the last Plenipotentiary Conference.

He stated that the Japanese proposals presented a difference between law and constitution.

He described the present I.T.U. Convention as a law. He stated that if the I.T.U. has a constitution, it will be necessary for Members to think hard before changing it. The general feeling of Members was that at the Plenipotentiary Conference the Convention must be changed. He suggested that Committee 9 could devote its time to something more useful.

The Delegate of the United States of America stated that he examined the Japanese proposal, but his approach to the matter was in a different way, similar to the U.S.S.R. proposal.

He therefore suggested an amendment of the present Convention in such a way that all provisions which are subject to changes are transferred to the regulations.

The I.T.U. Constitution will therefore not require amendment at frequent intervals. He referred to U.S.A. proposals in Documents Nos. 43 and 44. Separate Constitution and Regulations are proposed.

The Delegate of Thailand drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that the present Convention is dated back to 1959 and as such it could not be referred to as the "old" Convention.

He recommended a Charter in replacement of the existing Convention which, he stated, "dies" after every Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of France referred to the Japanese proposal and stated that it was an attractive one whereby the Convention will be separated into Charter and Regulations. He stated that if the I.T.U. adopts a Charter, it would require two-thirds of its Members to modify it. He stated that in order to determine the provisions in such documents, agreement should be reached on those provisions which would form part of the Charter or Regulations.

He referred to the U.P.U. Charter which took three years to draft. He recommended a group of experts for the work of drafting an I.T.U. Charter, and suggested that the work can start a year from now, about the same time when the Administrative Council will be in session.

He asked the Committee to decide whether it wished to retain the present set-up or whether it agreed to the drafting of a separate Charter and Regulations.

He requested the Committee to accept a principle to enable it to continue with its work on the lines of opinions already presented.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia suggested an approach of the problem from two angles :

- 1) Substance - what is the future of the I.T.U. going to be?
- 2) Method - what is the best way to reach the goal?

He referred to documents already submitted and the discussions which had been going on. He suggested a draft resolution for the setting up of experts to study the work and submit a report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

He read out the draft resolution, and the Chairman requested him to submit it as a separate conference document for discussion.

The Delegate of Italy agreed with the distribution of the draft resolution and suggested that agreement must be reached on the principle to adopt.

The Delegate of France recognized the improvement on his proposal as given by Yugoslavia. He stated that the Yugoslavian draft resolution provides for a report to be studied by the Administrative Council before it finally agrees whether or not a study should be carried out on the draft Charter and Regulations.

The Chairman thanked all previous speakers, and in his summing up he requested that the draft resolution by Yugoslavia should be circulated. If members of the Committee agreed, discussions would continue on the draft resolution.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that he was in sympathy with the objectives of those delegates who submitted proposals to change the I.T.U. Convention.

He referred to Article 4 of the Convention and suggested that, if any changes are made, care should be taken to ensure that the status of the regulations is not impaired. He agreed with a Charter type of Convention and doubted if the present Plenipotentiary Conference could undertake the work.

He also agreed with the U.S.S.R. proposal and suggested that an evaluation should be made of those changes which are proposed under the new Charter-type Convention, which can endure for many years without changes.

He stated that the work would take a long time like the U.P.U. Charter. In producing a draft I.T.U. Charter, he recommended giving the work to experts or the Administrative Council as proposed by Japan.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic felt no harm in requesting the Administrative Council to study the question of the I.T.U. Charter between now and the next Plenipotentiary Conference. He urged the Committee to start the work now by looking at all the proposals submitted on the subject.

The Delegate of Bulgaria considered that the present Convention conforms with the ways of the Union since at present every Convention needs ratification.

He stated that the present method of revision and ratification is in compliance with changes in technological progress. We are now in the Cosmic era and the next Plenipotentiary Conference will need to take this into account.

He noted however that for every revision and ratification of the Convention, the I.T.U. loses its personality and existence even for a short period.

He supported the proposals for the study by experts in drafting a Charter and Regulations. He reserved however the right to speak again after seeing the draft resolution by Yugoslavia.

The Delegate of Morocco supported the Japanese proposals. After hearing arguments against continuous revision of the Convention, he requested to know whether a rigid form of Charter whose provisions are not subject to amendments will be adopted.

He supported the type of Charter proposed by France, which can only be revised by a two-thirds majority.

He referred to the U.P.U. Charter which even had to borrow a leaf from the present I.T.U. Convention. He pointed out the difficulties of having a Charter with legislative texts which in future may not be approved by all countries. Such a Charter might also result in reservations being made by many countries as to its ratification.

He congratulated the constructive proposal of Yugoslavia, but supported the Italian proposal which requested the Committee to decide now on the advisability of a change.

The Delegate of Canada proposed two part amendments as follows:

- a) Those parts which will provide the need for stability, and
- b) Those parts like matters of finances of the Union.

Future Congresses, as Canada would like to call it, would then be able to carry out its work.

In Document No. 58 Canada submitted methods of revising the present Convention into two volumes.

He suggested that the present Plenipotentiary Conference can make the changes which are considered necessary.

On the proposed working group of experts, he stated that guidance should be given by this Conference so as to avoid the fate which has befallen a similar working group in the past.

The Delegate of China sympathised with the purpose for which the Japanese proposal was submitted. He supported the drafting of a Constitution or Charter but warned that the problem requires serious consideration and that such a Constitution or Charter may be difficult to change in future.

He requested to know the method of selection of the experts. He suggested that the forthcoming Administrative Council should examine all the problems and then decide whether a resolution is necessary. He agreed with the proposal by Italy.

The Delegate of the Federal German Republic considered it a good thing to have a Charter and sets of Regulations, but doubted if the present Plenipotentiary Conference can do the work. He recommended that the proposals by France, Japan and Yugoslavia be adopted, and that an expert group be set up to do the work. Advice can be given to the experts as proposed by the U.S.A. on the difficulties of ratification of the Charter.

The Delegate of Pakistan referred to the Chairman's requests on comments on the draft resolution by Yugoslavia. He stated that three opinions should be considered as follows:

- 1) Proposal by Italy.
- 2) Whether or not to have a Charter or Convention.
- 3) Proposals by Yugoslavia, on the examination of the whole problem.

He referred to misgivings which had arisen on the method of work of the Conference. He supported the proposal by the U.S.S.R. and requested an examination of all proposals with a view to modifying the existing provisions of the Convention.

The Delegate of Sudan agreed on separation of the Convention into Constitution and Regulations. He supported the proposals by France and Yugoslavia.

The Chairman thanked all the previous speakers for their useful contributions and then gave the floor in turn to Delegates of U.P.U., Belgium, India and Ghana.

The Delegate of the U.P.U. explained the preliminary work prior to the Vienna Congress in 1964. He stated that a Liaison Committee was set up and all interested Members were invited to participate. A 3-year study was made, and a draft of four Acts was then submitted for the consideration of Members. On receipt of their comments, a final draft was produced and submitted to the Vienna Congress of 1964.

He stated that although the I.T.U. had its own Regulations, the U.P.U. also had optional agreements. Since he considered that there is similarity between the work of the U.P.U. and I.T.U. he offered to communicate the experience of the U.P.U. to the I.T.U. as regards the proposed Charter.

The Delegate of Belgium stated that he had already submitted proposals to amend the Convention into a Charter type. It was however difficult to reach a decision at this Conference.

He stated that the question of principle should be decided and then the work should be handed to experts.

The Delegate of India had no objection in principle to an I.T.U. Charter. He agreed with the proposal of Yugoslavia. He suggested that the basic points in the present Convention should be retained in any new Charter. He supported the U.S.S.R. and recommended the examination of all proposals received.

The Delegate of Italy on a point of order stated that he was not opposed to the Convention in its present form if that was the wish of the Conference.

He suggested however that the Administrative Council should be asked to set up the group of experts on the lines proposed by Yugoslavia.

The Delegate of Ghana agreed that the Committee should commence to study all the proposals received. He proposed a flexible Constitution in order to avoid future controversies on legality or illegality.

The Chairman in closing stated that 31 speakers had expressed their views on the different aspects of the subject, particularly on the principle and method to be adopted. He then requested that proposals be discussed at the next meeting of the Committee.

The Delegate of Italy suggested that the Committee should decide whether or not a Charter is required. If the answer is "no", then the Committee should proceed with the revision of the present Convention. If the answer is "yes", then the proposal of Yugoslavia should be examined.

The Chairman stated that if the Committee agreed with the suggestion put forward by the Delegate of Italy, then the next Committee 9 meeting on Tuesday 28 September will discuss item 1 of the existing agenda.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. affirmed that the proposal put forward by Yugoslavia was not connected with changing the Convention into a Charter.

The Chairman requested clarification from the Delegate of Yugoslavia.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia replied that his proposal did not prejudice any of the issues involved.

The Chairman apologised for the misunderstanding and stated that:

- 1) If the Committee decides on a preliminary study, then the proposal of Yugoslavia is not applicable;
- 2) If the Committee feels that experts should be set up immediately, then the proposal of Yugoslavia can be discussed.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thanked the Chairman for making the points clearer, and added that if the revisions which will be made do not necessitate the setting up of an expert group, then the proposal of Yugoslavia will be inapplicable.

The Chairman in closing the meeting thanked all the delegates for their contributions. He announced the next meeting of Committee 9 for Tuesday 28 September 1965. He also stated that in view of the volume of work which the Committee has in hand, a decision will be made next Wednesday whether or not to have night sittings.

The meeting closed at 1.00 p.m.

Rapporteurs

Yves LASSAY

Victor HATTNER

Jose A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman

Konstantin ČOMIĆ

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 174-E

28 September 1965

Original: English

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD

SECOND MEETING - COMMITTEE 5

(PERSONNEL QUESTIONS)

Friday, 24 September 1965 at 9.35 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. W.A. WOLVERSON (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. S. HOUDEK (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic)
H.E. Ambassador Vicente Albano PACIS (Republic of the Philippines)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Summary record of the first meeting | Doc. No. 133. |
| 2. Report by the Management Board of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds | Council Report
paragraph 2.4.5 page 38
Doc. No. 75 |
| 3. Classification of posts | Council Report
paragraph 7.1 page 18,
paragraph 2.4.1.1 page 34,
paragraph 2.1 page 134 |
| 4. Geographical Distribution
(discussion to be resumed at the next meeting) | Council Report
paragraph 7.1 page 18,
paragraph 2.4.4 page 34
Doc. No. 64 - URS/64(11), page 9 |

The Chairman welcomed the delegates to the Second Meeting of the Committee. He thanked the Leader of the Delegation of Spain for providing a Spanish-speaking rapporteur, Mr. Miguel Jabala González, to the Committee.

1. Summary Record of the First Meeting. (Document No. 133)

This was approved without comment.



2. Report by the Management Board of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds (Document No. 75)

2.1. The Chairman pointed out two errors in the English translation of the Report.

Page 4, paragraph 4.1 should read: "The Members of the Pension Fund ...".

Page 7, paragraph 13.2, second sub-paragraph, should read: "... of the former Pension Fund and of ...".

2.2. In reply to a question concerning paragraph 13.2, from the Delegate of the United States of America, Mr. P. Mathon (Pensions Secretary) said that the Actuary in his 1963 Report recommended the immediate consideration of small additional payments in order to maintain the actuarial balance of the I.T.U. S.S. and B. Funds. The Management Board had agreed to postpone such consideration until after the 1966 valuation. It might then be necessary to provide in the region of 25,000 Swiss frs. per annum.

The Chairman suggested that the Committee should note the Report but draw attention of Committee 6 and the Plenary Meeting to paragraphs 13.2 and 13.3 so that provision could be made in the budgets for 1966 and the following years for payment of about 25,000 Swiss frs. per annum to the I.T.U. S.S. and B. Funds.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that in his opinion this was a matter of secondary importance which could be settled by the 1966 Session of the Administrative Council. The Chairman agreed that the Committee's Report should recommend that the Secretary-General be instructed to bring this matter to the notice of the Administrative Council as and when required.

The Report was noted.

3. Classification of Posts

3.1. The Chairman said that this question had been considered at every meeting of the Administrative Council since 1959 and that much had been done by the Council in the matter.

3.2. The Delegate of Sweden asked the Secretary to explain the guiding principles behind the Administrative Council's decision - to convert 36 short-term contracts into fixed-term contracts - mentioned in Section 7.1. (page 18) of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Secretary (Mr. Bardoux) explained that there were three types of contracts in the I.T.U. Normally personnel requirements were covered by permanent contracts but there were some posts which were necessary for only a few years and these were covered by fixed-term contracts. Then there were short-term contracts which were used for very temporary tasks of short duration, e.g. during conferences. However, it sometimes proved necessary for short-term employment to become more permanent and then contracts were authorized by the Council for a fixed-term of from 1-5 years or on a permanent basis.

Dr. M. Joachim, Chairman of the Staff Association, said that there were quite a large number of staff who had been working in the I.T.U. for several years on short-term contracts which had been renewed annually. These staff did not benefit from promotion or from the social protections enjoyed by permanent staff: they could not count their short-term service for pension purposes. The Staff Association hoped that the Conference would instruct the Administrative Council to reserve short-term contracts for posts which were truly temporary.

3.3. The Chairman said that the problem before the Committee was to consider the problem of post gradings, taking into account the grading standards in force in the U.N. Common System, as provided in Staff Regulation 2.1. Much work was being done on grading under United Nations auspices. For example the Standing Committee of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (C.C.A.Q.) had appointed two members of the United States Civil Service Commission to report on posts common to all the organizations in the United Nations family.

The Delegate of the Cameroon suggested that the other Specialized Agencies and the Director-General of G.A.T.T. should be asked to provide information on their standards for the grading of staff. The Secretary said that the matter had been under study for some time at the inter-organization level. The International Civil Service Advisory Board (I.C.S.A.B.) laid down basic principles which were used by C.C.A.Q. in its study of grading standards. There were, however, different categories of posts in every Specialized Agency and the C.C.A.Q. decided to consider first the posts common to all Specialized Agencies such as those in Languages, Administrative, Financial, Legal and Information Departments. The two experts appointed by C.C.A.Q. would report in the Spring of 1966.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that following the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference the task of re-grading posts was conducted through the Personnel Re-classification Committee and that their decisions gave rise to almost 190 appeals, out of a total staff of under 250. He felt that the I.T.U. could not do much more about grading standards until there were basic standards for posts common throughout the specialized agencies. Dr. M. Joachim said that the Association welcomed the proposal made by the Council (paragraph 2.1, page 134 of the Report) to establish grading standards for all I.T.U. posts.

However, if the Union waited for the C.C.A.Q. to publish its standards, it is very probable that it would find, at that time, that the standards applied to only a small part of the I.T.U.'s staff. The Conference should therefore instruct the Council to study in 1966 grading standards for posts peculiar to the I.T.U.

The Delegate of the Cameroon considered that while some I.T.U. posts could not be found in other organizations, those posts could however be compared with specialist posts in I.L.O. and W.H.O., although this may not be possible if a post was concerned with purely experimental work.

The Delegate of China suggested that the Committee should recommend that the new Administrative Council should set up an ad hoc Committee, or a panel of experts, to consider grading with particular regard to technical staff. The panel of experts would then be able to compare the C.C.A.Q. findings with their own.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that much has been done on re-classification of posts since the I.T.U. entered the United Nations Common System. Some individuals had benefited considerably. It would be wrong and dangerous not to follow Common System standards. The cart must not be put before the horse. He considered that the task of the Committee was limited: to report on the implementation of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference decisions and to recommend that the Administrative Council continued to study the question of grading standards in the light of developments within the Common System. He saw no need for a panel of experts.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic said that the matter was not one which could be dealt with either by the Personnel Committee or the Conference. He thought that the Administrative Council should continue to deal with the matter which was of a specialized nature. The Council should be authorized to re-classify posts within the Union's budget where this was clearly justified under Common System gradings.

The Delegate of India advised that matters should wait for the report of the C.C.A.Q. and that then, as the oldest international organization, the I.T.U. should fix standards which would reflect the U.N. Common System and be an example to the other specialized agencies.

The Delegate of Pakistan said that the major part of the Union's expenditure was on personnel and, therefore, whatever system of grading the I.T.U. adopted, there were two points which must be borne in mind:

- a) productive standards of work for various posts;
- b) qualifications of personnel for various posts.

The Delegate of Australia said that the I.T.U. must keep the developments in the United Nations Common System in mind when deciding on grading standards. He felt that the Administrative Council should be instructed to continue consideration of the question.

The Delegate of Brazil agreed with the Delegate of Australia.

3.4. The Chairman, summing up, said that it seemed to be generally accepted that as the I.T.U. was now part of the United Nations Common System it must follow the United Nations (I.C.S.A.B. and C.C.A.Q.). It could not proceed independently. Changes in the structure of the Union which may be decided by the Conference would also have to be taken into account. Furthermore he agreed that grading of posts was a difficult and specialist task which could not be undertaken either by the Committee or the Conference itself. He proposed, for the consideration of the Committee, that a draft Resolution be appended to the Summary Record of the meeting, instructing the Administrative Council to continue study of the question, either by itself, or with outside help. This draft could then be considered at the next meeting of the Committee.

The Delegates of Australia, Sweden and China agreed with the Chairman's proposal.

Mr. Rouvière, Director, C.C.I.T.T., asked whether, in view of the proposed resolution, the Administrative Council would still be able to make certain necessary re-gradings.

The Chairman, in reply to a question from the Delegate of India, said that the draft resolution he had proposed would also cover paragraph 2.1, page 134 of the Report. He assured Mr. Rouvière that the Administrative Council would still be able to make any necessary changes in gradings, so long as they were justifiable and in conformity with the U.N. Common System.

The Delegate of China suggested that if outside experts were brought in by the Administrative Council, there should be no charge on the Union but that the work should be covered by voluntary assistance from administrations.

The Chairman thought that this question should be left to the discretion of the Administrative Council.

It was agreed that a draft resolution should be appended to the Summary Report of the meeting. It appears at the Annex.

4. Geographical Distribution

4.1. The Chairman summarized the progress made in geographical distribution since the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference. During the period the number of nationalities represented had increased from 28 to 37.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics pointed out that although the number of countries represented in I.T.U. Headquarters had increased, there was still inequality in the representation of regions. It was for this reason that his country had submitted a proposal on geographical distribution. He felt that each region should be represented in the elected posts of the Union. He also pointed out that there was a mistake in the "Reasons" given for proposal URS/64(11), it should read: "of the high appointed officials". The U.S.S.R. proposal did not mean that one region could not be represented by more than one official.

4.2. The Chairman questioned whether Committee 5 should deal with elected officials or whether it should be left to Committee 9 or the Plenary Meeting.

It was agreed that Committee 5 should consider geographical distribution in relation to appointed officials only.

The Delegate of Pakistan said that consideration must also be given to the representation of the regions in each grade.

4.3. The Delegate of Cameroon asked that, although the Committee had agreed not to deal with elected officials, it should be recorded in the summary record of the meeting that it would be desirable to have equal representation of the regions in the elected posts of the Union. He then asked the Secretary to explain what was meant by "provided their administrations supported the extra cost involved", in the second paragraph of page 38.

The Secretary explained that normally officials in the G5 to G7 grades were recruited locally. However, in order to improve geographical distribution, the Administrative Council decided that if administrations wished to be represented in these general service category posts they should pay the difference in cost between local and international recruitment; this did not apply to salary but to travel, removal, schooling with associated travel, home leave etc.

4.4. The Delegate of Sweden asked the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to clarify proposal URS/64(11); were they proposing "equal" or "equitable" geographical representation for appointed officials?

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that their proposal was aimed at securing equal geographical distribution in grades P5 and above.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. said that his Administration had two reservations on proposal URS/64(11) :

- a) it could be read as derogating from No. 152 of the present Convention, which stressed that the paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff was the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity;
- b) geographical distribution should be subject to all "other qualifications being equal". The point was already covered in sub-paragraph 1.2 of Resolution No. 9 of the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Australia said that the present staff of the Union must be given adequate promotion prospects and that he felt that the existing provisions were adequate.

The Delegate of France said that he favoured as wide an international recruitment as possible, but that the present staff of the Union were well qualified, and should have first opportunity of the higher posts; they would otherwise become frustrated.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics felt that their proposal did not contradict No. 152 which would remain just as it was; neither did they think that it would impede the advancement of officials of the Union. His basic principle was that each region should have someone in the higher posts of the Union: in this context he was not talking of the lower grades.

4.5. The Delegate of the United Arab Republic asked the Secretary to describe how an official was appointed, and whether the appointment was made bearing in mind geographical distribution.

The Secretary explained that, in accordance with the provisions laid down by the Council in the Staff Regulations, applications for posts of grades P2 and above were considered by the Coordination Committee which drew up a list of qualified candidates and then reduced their list, taking geographical distribution into account. The short list was then submitted to the Director of the organ concerned for him to make the final choice bearing in mind which regions or countries were insufficiently represented.

In reply to a question from the Delegate of India the Secretary said that the matter was complicated by the fact that the Union received few applications from qualified candidates in regions or countries which were not or were insufficiently represented.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics asked the Secretary to provide a document stating how posts in grades P5 and D1 were filled.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic said that for any post there should be a minimum job description and then from all the qualified candidates the one from the least represented region should be appointed.

The Delegate of Poland supported the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Chairman suggested that discussion of this item should be adjourned to the next meeting and this was agreed.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

Rapporteur:

J.M. TURNER

Chairman:

W.A. WOLVERSON

Annex: 1

A N N E X

DRAFT RESOLUTION

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

noting and approving

the action taken by the Administrative Council since the Plenipotentiary Conference of Geneva 1959, as regards the re-grading of posts within the I.T.U.;

considering

that the classification of I.T.U. posts must be based on grading standards established in conformity with those in force in the United Nations Common System;

instructs the Administrative Council

in the light of developments within the U.N. Common System to take steps, without incurring unreasonable expense, in order to ensure that such grading standards are established and applied for I.T.U. posts.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 175-E

28 September 1965

Original: English

COMMITTEE 5

AGENDA

OF THE

THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5

(PERSONNEL QUESTIONS)

Friday, 1 October 1965 at 3 p.m.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Summary record of the second meeting | Document No. 174 |
| 2. Geographical distribution | Council Report, paragraph 7.1,
page 18
" " paragraph 2.4.4,
page 37
Document No. 64 (Rev.) -
URS/64(11),
page 9
Document No. DT/9 |
| 3. Assimilation of conditions of employment in I.T.U. to those of the U.N. Common System | Council Report, paragraph 2.4.1,
page 34
paragraph
2.4.1.5,
pages 35 and 36
paragraph 2.3
pages 134
and 135 |
| 4. Miscellaneous | |

W.A. WOLVERSON
Chairman of Committee 5



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 176-E(Rev.)

28 September 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

AGENDA

OF THE

FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Thursday, 30 September 1965 at 3.00 p.m. in Room A

	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Summary record of the Second Meeting	173
2. General proposals relating to the Convention	61(Rev.2) pages 21 & 22
3. Proposals relating to the Preamble of the Convention	DT/1 DT/5
4. Proposals relating to Articles 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Convention	177 186

Konstantin COMIC
Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 177-E

28 September 1965

Original: Spanish

COMMITTEE 9

GUATEMALA - PANAMA - PARAGUAY

DRAFT AMENDMENT TO THE "DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY
THE DELEGATION OF THE FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
CONCERNING THE POSSIBLE PREPARATION OF A CHARTER TO REPLACE
THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION"

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

having decided on the usefulness of preparing a Charter of the International Telecommunication Union to replace the International Telecommunication Convention, and

considering that there is not enough time for the present Conference to draw up such a Charter-Constitution

resolves:

1. to set up a Group of Experts with instructions to prepare a Constitutional Charter for the International Telecommunication Union, taking account of the documents submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, the discussions held during the said Conference, and the experience acquired in other international organizations;
2. that the Group of Experts shall be composed of persons appointed by each of the undermentioned countries;
3. that the Group of Experts shall present their draft in a report to be published at least one year before the next Plenipotentiary Conference;
4. the said Group of Experts shall begin its work within the first year from the end of the present Plenipotentiary Conference;

instructs the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative steps for the Group of Experts to be able to complete their work.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 178-E

28 September 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The attached memorandum was presented to the Chairman of the Conference at the time of some of the rather controversial discussions in the Plenary Sessions of last week, and was in process of preparation under normal procedures.

I have now received an urgent communication from the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. requesting top priority in the circulation of the document and furnishing me with stencils in three languages as of 18.45 hours this evening, 28 September.

Accordingly, in view of its apparent urgency, it is distributed herewith.

It was prepared by the I.F.R.B. for the Conference and is circulated for information, at the request of the Chairman of the I.F.R.B.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex : 1

I.F.R.B.
Geneva
1965

Document No. 761-E

8 September, 1965

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD

THE INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF THE USE OF
THE RADIO SPECTRUM

Memorandum by the International Frequency Registration Board
to the Plenipotentiary Conference

I.F.R.B.
Geneva
1965

THE INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF THE USE OF
THE RADIO SPECTRUM

	<u>Table of Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.	Introduction	1
2.	The origin, structure and duties of the International Frequency Registration Board	1
	2.1 Origin of the Board	1
	2.2 Structure of the Board	2
	2.3 Duties of the Board	2
3.	The present situation in the high frequency bands	3
4.	The procedures of the Board	5
5.	Current and future radio frequency problems	7
6.	Cost of International Regulation of the use of the Radio Spectrum	9

THE INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF THE USE OF THE RADIO SPECTRUM

1. Introduction

The International Frequency Registration Board believes that the following information relating to the origin, structure and duties of the Board, the present situation in respect of the use of the frequency spectrum, current and future radio frequency problems, and the cost incidental to the international coordination of frequency assignment questions, may be useful to the Conference when considering the question of the body in the Union's Headquarters responsible for frequency matters.

2. The origin, structure and duties of the International Frequency Registration Board

2.1 Origin of the Board

When the first post-war Administrative Radio Conference was held in Atlantic City in 1947, the state of telecommunications using the radio frequency spectrum was in complete disorder. The countries engaged in the second world war had taken into use, in their national interests, any frequencies which they required for military communications; and not only had the interests of former users of the frequencies been ignored but the Table of Frequency Allocations, established by the Cairo Conference in 1938, had been almost completely disregarded. Hence, for example, many countries whose installations had been destroyed during the war had been unable to find suitable frequencies for the re-establishment of their vital radio services; the safety of air transport was endangered because essential ground-air communications could not be established; and broadcasting services were, in many cases, subject to intolerable interference. The Atlantic City Conference decided that drastic action to correct the situation was necessary, and agreed that the arrangements under which an Administration could take a frequency into use by unilateral action could no longer be tolerated. Among other remedial measures, the Conference established the International Frequency Registration Board to coordinate the future use of the radio spectrum.

./...

2.2 Structure of the Board

The I.T.U. Convention full recognizes the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunications. The Atlantic City Conference in establishing the I.F.R.B., recognized, however, that it could not function effectively unless the Administrations were prepared to accept the decisions and recommendations of the Board, and were thus prepared to concede a certain degree of their sovereignty in radio frequency matters. The Conference therefore decided that the composition of the Board should be based on an equitable distribution of members between the various I.T.U. Regions, thus enabling the Board to possess, as a collective body through its individual members, an intimate knowledge of radio operations and radio problems in the various parts of the world. Only in this way, in the view of the Conference, and with each member completely divorced from any influence by, or allegiance to, his former Administration, could a fully international body be established in which no particular country or no particular part of the world could exercise undue influence on the Board's decisions, and which would therefore command the confidence of all Administrations. The concept of a fully international Board, with the members elected by a world-wide conference solely on the bases of technical and administrative competence and an equitable distribution of the members throughout the world, was endorsed by the Plenipotentiary Conference of Atlantic City (1947), by the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires (1952), and by the Plenipotentiary Conference and Radio Conference of Geneva (1959). In the I.T.U. Convention, it is prescribed that the members of the Board shall serve, not as representatives of their respective countries, but as custodians of an international public trust.

2.3 Duties of the Board

The basic duties of the I.F.R.B. prescribed by the Atlantic City Conference can be summarized as follows :

- (a) to maintain a master international frequency register intended to serve as a constantly up-to-date and accurate record of the use of the radio frequencies throughout the world;
- (b) to establish reciprocal rights (including the right of radio services to international protection) and duties (which had to be assumed by various countries) in the use of any specific frequency for any particular purpose; and

./...

- (c) by impartial advice to Administrations, to secure the orderly and most effective use of the radio spectrum.

These basic duties were expanded by subsequent Radio Conferences. For example :

- (a) the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1951) gave to the I.F.R.B. the task of coordinating the bringing into force of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations, since efforts by the Provisional Frequency Board and other Conferences to prepare world-wide frequency assignment plans for some classes of service, including the fixed and broadcasting services in the high frequency bands, had failed;
- (b) the Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1959) directed the Board, inter alia, to render assistance to Administrations in the field of radio spectrum utilization, in particular to those in need of special assistance, to coordinate broadcasting high frequency usage, and to undertake the technical planning of Radio Conferences with a view to reducing their duration; and
- (c) the "Space" Radiocommunications Conference (Geneva, 1963) extended the mandate of the Board in the higher frequency portions of the spectrum by giving it the duty of ensuring the avoidance of mutual harmful interference between Space and Terrestrial services.

3. The present situation in the high frequency bands

3.1 The bringing into use of the portion of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations below 27.5 Mc/s (which involved the transfer, by Administrations of about 45,000 stations into the appropriate frequency bands) appears to have been substantially completed, since the Master Register now only includes assignments to stations which are operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations, or have been notified as operating under the express condition that no harmful interference is caused to services operating in full conformity with the Radio Regulations. However, it is clear from reports of harmful interference, and from special monitoring programmes organized by the Board to determine the actual occupancy of portions of the spectrum, that a great many stations although not notified to the Board, possibly through the non-availability of suitable in-band frequencies, continue to operate in frequency bands which are not appropriate to the class of service concerned and are capable of causing harmful interference to stations operating in conformity with the Frequency Allocation Table.

3.2 Moreover, it has become quite clear, from the application of the "enquiry procedure" prescribed in Nos. 516 and 620 of the Radio Regulations, that the Master Register still does not reflect the actual usage of the spectrum and contains many assignments which are inactive or are not operating in accordance with their notified technical characteristics. The "cleaning-up" of the Master Register is necessarily a very slow process, because of the reluctance of Administrations to cancel assignments, or modify the characteristics of assignments, which have long-standing dates: but this process must be pursued if the Master Register is to be fully useful to the Administrations and if notices of assignments, often from new and developing countries, which could, in practice, operate satisfactorily without causing harmful interference to other circuits, are not to be rejected on the basis of inaccurate information in the Register. Any attempt to "freeze" the Master Register with its present contents would merely result in perpetuating a situation in which countries which had the resources to expand their radiocommunication services at an early date would continue to enjoy the right to use a disproportionately large percentage of the high frequency radio spectrum.

3.3 Analysis of the notices of frequency assignments received by the I.F.R.B. shows that out of a total of about 4000 notices per month, an average of about 950 notices per month still relate to new high-frequency assignments or to changes of the basic technical characteristics of existing high-frequency assignments, thus demonstrating that activities of Administrations in the use of high frequencies continue to be maintained at a high level. It should be noted in this connection that, in many countries which have highly developed telecommunication networks, the use of high frequencies for commercial circuits represents less than one-quarter of the total use of these frequencies, the remainder being used for broadcasting, maritime and aeronautical communications and for needs such as those of police services, etc.; these latter activities have considerably increased since the Board was created. Moreover, for countries which are still developing their telecommunications, the use of high frequencies still provides an economic and rapid means of establishing independent long and medium distance circuits; here again, the utilization of such frequencies continues to increase, particularly with the growing needs of new and developing countries for international and internal communications. Hence, despite the growth in submarine cable communications and despite the tendency of using

./...

higher frequencies for the establishment of multi-channel radio relay systems (and despite the prospective introduction of satellite telecommunications which will shortly enable the establishment of large groups of long-distance circuits), the congestion in the high frequency bands remains one of the main problems of the Union. The question was deemed to be so acute by the Administrative Radio Conference of 1959, that it decided to set up a Panel of Experts to examine the problem. This Panel, which met in 1961 and 1963, has formulated technical recommendations which, for the moment, are not rules; but the I.F.R.B. is making all possible efforts to persuade Administrations to follow these recommendations in the general interest of the efficient use of the radio spectrum and hence of the Union itself.

4. The Procedures of the Board

4.1 In discharging the duties prescribed by the Convention and the Radio Regulations, the procedures of the Board have been built up over the years, as a result of the experience gained by the Board in the treatment of frequency assignment questions and the knowledge and experience of the individual members of the radio operations in the various parts of the world. The rules to be followed by the I.F.R.B. in the treatment of frequency assignment notices are specified in Articles 9, 9A and 10 of the Radio Regulations. These Articles, on first sight, seem very detailed; however, on more careful scrutiny it soon appears that they only prescribe the relationship between Administrations and the I.F.R.B. in the various possible circumstances which occur when the Board receives and examines frequency assignment notices. The criteria which the Board has to use in the examination of the notices, particularly with respect to the probability of harmful interference, are not specified in the Radio Regulations, and it is the Board's duty to ensure that the approximately 1000 notices it receives weekly are dealt with not only in a uniform manner, but also on the basis of sound radio techniques. To this end the Board has had to establish its own technical standards based on the documentation of the C.C.I.R. and other available technical material; and these standards, which contain many hundreds of pages of material and curves, are kept constantly under review and are brought up-to-date by the Board according to development of the radio art. In addition, as a guide to ensuring uniformity of treatment of all frequency notices by the Board and its Specialized Secretariat, and to take account of a number of special considerations relating to the operation of various types of service, the I.F.R.B. has also had to prepare "Rules of Procedure" in which the way of dealing with notices is described. These Rules of

Procedure contain some three hundred pages and they also are kept constantly under review and are revised from time to time. It is in circumstances such as the preparation of practical technical standards and the Rules of Procedure that members of the Board, as such, must use their judgement and their collective experience.

4.2 While the development, by the Board, of the current Technical Standards and current Rules of Procedure has made it possible for the I.F.R.B.'s Specialized Secretariat to deal in a straightforward manner with the preparation of the data for the received notices, intervention of the individual Board members is required in respect of the application of the provisions of the Radio Regulations, and the Board itself has to deal with this latter application. This is why recommendations for "findings", the bases of which are worked out by the Specialized Secretariat, are the responsibility of individual members of the Board; after discussion of these recommendations, every "finding", prior to its promulgation to Administrations and publication, has to be adopted by the Board as a collective body on the basis of at least a two-thirds majority. A copy of all documents of the Board is required by the Radio Regulations to be available for public inspection at the Office of the Board.

4.3 The Board now has the assistance of an electronic computer. This computer, as a result of the development of suitable "programs", now performs the bulk of the routine calculations involved in the technical examination of frequency assignments; but specialized clerical staff are still required to process the material to feed the computer and competent engineers are required to decide on the technical data to be taken into consideration and to interpret the results which the computer furnishes. In addition, the methods of operation and use of the computer require the intervention of members of the I.F.R.B., and the programs for the technical calculations made by the computer require constant revision and extension. The computer is now being used to enable the Board to undertake work which was not previously possible by the available staff alone, such as the technical checking of frequency assignment plans prepared by Conferences. It should be applied, when the development of further programs proceeds, to even more complicated studies of frequency planning and frequency utilization than can be undertaken at present. The cost of the computer has been more than offset by economies in staff of the I.F.R.B. Secretariat.

./...

4.4 Among the other activities of the I.F.R.B., important aspects are : the organization of international monitoring programmes, the summarization and publication of the data received from Administrations, and the analysis and the use of this information to determine actual frequency usage; the actual assistance that is provided to Radio Conferences; the special assistance provided to the Administrations, particularly relating to the better use of the radio frequency spectrum and the selection of frequencies for specific circuits; special studies of frequency usage and how the use of frequencies by stations can be rationalised in order to reduce interference and, at the same time, result in more satisfactory services; and the holding of Seminars, and discussion groups, as opportunity offers.

4.5 Fuller information in regard to the main activities of the Board since 1959 can be found in Section 2 of Part III of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

5. Current and future radio frequency problems

5.1 Advice in regard to the choice of frequencies is perhaps the most far-reaching and valuable service that an international telecommunications organization can offer to its Member Administrations. In this connection, one of the most pressing problems still facing the Union is the finding of satisfactory frequencies for the radio services, and particularly high-frequencies for long and medium distance circuits, of new and developing countries. Solution of this problem involves, inter alia, the cancellation by all Administrations of frequencies in the Master Register which are no longer in use, and some degrees of redistribution of frequencies among the various countries of the world. A future Radio Conference may wish to consider whether greater authority in this direction, than that possessed at present by the I.F.R.B., should be given.

5.2 Other problems involve the establishment of new frequency allotment or frequency assignment plans for the different classes of radio service, to meet present-day needs. In this connection, the Second Session of the Extraordinary Administrative Aeronautical Conference will establish, in 1966, a new frequency allotment plan for the Aeronautical Mobile R Service; and a Conference is foreseen, possibly in 1967, to prepare revised allotment plans for the Maritime Mobile telephone service. In addition, existing frequency assignment

./...



plans or agreements relating to broadcasting and television services require to be revised, or new ones established, in many areas of the world, in order better to meet current needs, as has been done, for example, by the European and African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conferences. Thorough advance technical planning for such Conferences, such as has been undertaken by the I.F.R.B. in the case of similar Conferences in the past, can contribute largely to the success of such Conferences, and can materially shorten their duration and substantially reduce their cost to the Administrations. Previous Conferences of these kinds entrusted the implementation of their Final Agreements to the I.F.R.B.

5.3 The development of Space communications, to date, has presented few interference problems but it seems almost inevitable that with the likely rapid development of such communications, including the possibility of direct broadcasting from satellites, many problems will arise if harmful interference between Space and Terrestrial services, which share the same frequency bands, is to be avoided. The I.F.R.B. has already been entrusted with the duty of ensuring that such harmful interference will not occur and some extension of the Board's present authority may well have to be given in the interests of securing the universal use of interference-free Space communications.

5.4 The problem of harmful interference between radio services continues to exist and, with increasing congestion of the spectrum, may well get worse. The investigation of such cases, and the recommendation of remedial measures, by an impartial body, is frequently a pre-requisite to a solution of the problem, but a complete solution, in some cases, would involve a greater degree of authority than the Board at present possesses.

5.5 Having regard to the foregoing problems, it is the view of the Board that it is necessary for the Union to have a competent international frequency authority, capable of dealing with the frequency problems of the whole world, of giving impartial advice to all Administrations, and of maintaining the necessary machinery to regulate frequency usage. This authority should have a sufficiently wide mandate to ensure that radiocommunications are not only carried out in an orderly manner, but will improve with time.

./...

6. Cost of International Regulation of the use of the radio spectrum

6.1 The present expenditure incurred in achieving international coordination of the use of radio frequencies is dependent on the volume and type of the work which the I.F.R.B. carries out. The number of frequency assignments in the Master Register is approximately 300,000 with over 600,000 lines of information and 4,000 frequency assignment notices are received by the I.F.R.B. each month. Besides this, the I.F.R.B. prepares some documentation for the General Secretariat as well as the data processing and technical calculations required for the Board's work. The Board produces, as part of its overall duties, documents which are sold to Administrations and to other subscribers. The sale of documents prepared by the I.F.R.B. represents more than 40% of the publications budget of the Union, amounting to 2,000,000 Swiss francs per annum.

6.2 It is natural that the increasing responsibilities given to the Board necessitated an increase in the number of staff, and the staff of the I.F.R.B. now represents about 40% of the total staff of the Union. The annual cost of this staff, together with the salaries of the Board members and other expenses related to the Board's operations, is about 30% of the total expenditures of the Union. The latter expenditure, comprising the cost of the Union Headquarters, Conferences and meetings of the International Consultative Committees, amounts to about 20 million Swiss francs per year. This sum does not include the cost to Administrations of their representation at Conferences and meetings.

6.3 While the expenditure incurred at Union Headquarters in the international regulation of the use of the radio spectrum may be considered to be relatively high in comparison with the other expenses of the Union, this cost is very small in relation to the value of the radiocommunication services of the world. For example, the cost of high-frequency radio equipment in the Aeronautical Mobile Service alone has been estimated to exceed 2000 million Swiss francs. Hence, in relation :

- (a) to the enormous sum - amounting to many thousands of millions of Swiss francs - already invested throughout the world in the various types of radiocommunication services and the likely further vast expenditure within the next few years in space radio-communications, and
- (b) to the value in terms of commercial income, safety of transport and of human life, education and other social services, of these radiocommunications to the Administrations and Operating Agencies concerned,

the cost of endeavouring to secure satisfactory interference-free operation of the radio services of the world through the medium of a centralized coordinating authority, is almost trivial. It would be no use for Administrations to buy costly radio equipments only to find that they cannot produce satisfactory communications, or earn revenue, because of lack of interference-free radio frequencies.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 179-E

28 September 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

AGENDA

OF THE

NINTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION)

Wednesday, 29 September 1965, at 9.30 a.m.

Document No.

1. Article 5 of the Convention

DT/1 (page 5/1)
through 5/31/10)
DT/3

2. Miscellaneous

Clyde James GRIFFITHS
Chairman

13
V/E

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 180-E

29 September 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 8

AGENDA
OF THE
THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8
(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Thursday, 30 September 1965

3 p.m. Room C

1. Examination of the Report by the Administrative Council (continued)
(see Annex I to Document No. 160). End of examination after
point 2.6 on page 63.
2. Evaluation of technical assistance projects (Document No. DT/11)
3. Other documents for examination by the Committee (see Annex II to
Document No. 160)
4. Other business

L. BARAJAS GUTIÉRREZ
Chairman of Committee 8



COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION)

Chairman: Mr. Clyde James GRIFFITHS (Commonwealth of Australia)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. M. BACZKO (People's Republic of Poland)
Mr. I. N'DIAYE (Republic of Senegal)

Thursday, 23 September 1965 at 9.30 a.m.

The Chairman expressed his sincere congratulations to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on the occasion of its national day. The meeting rose in honour of that country.

The Delegate of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia sincerely thanked the members of the Committee.

The Chairman drew attention to the draft agenda contained in Document No. 117, and asked whether it was approved.

The Delegate of Trinidad and Tobago agreed that the question of Article 9 of the Convention should be considered first. He proposed that they should then examine the provisions governing the I.F.R.B. (Article 12 of the Convention), and lastly Article 5 (Structure of the Union).

The Delegate of Mexico also suggested that Article 12 (I.F.R.B.) should be examined before Article 5 (Structure). He had made several proposals which were not contained in Document No. DT/3, and wished an addendum to be made.

The Delegate of France proposed that Article 9 (Administrative Council) be considered first, and then the question of reorganizing the structure of the Union, beginning with the I.F.R.B. Article 5 would be discussed last.

The Delegate of Poland was in favour of examining first Article 9 and then the question of reorganizing the structure of the Union.



The Delegate of Pakistan suggested the following sequence: Administrative Council; structure of the Union; I.F.R.B. The Committee should limit itself to matters of principle, leaving the details to the General Secretariat, which had supplied organization charts relating to the reorganization of the Union in Document No. DT/3. The diagrams were excellent, and he proposed that the I.T.U. should proceed in the same way as regards the details of I.F.R.B. organization.

At the current meeting the Committee should keep to a discussion of general principles.

The Chairman said that the Delegate of Pakistan was clearly thinking of Document No. DT/3. It therefore seemed advisable to examine Article 9 first of all and then Article 5.

The Committee adopted the agenda as contained in Document No. 117.

The Chairman of the I.F.R.B., referring to the discussions which would shortly take place on the organ in Union Headquarters which would be responsible for frequency questions, informed the Committee that a memorandum contained in I.F.R.B. Document No. 761, had been prepared by the Board for the information of the Conference. He had sent in the memorandum some days previously for publication as a Conference document.

The Chairman introduced and welcomed Mr. Martin Vasquez (Spain), Rapporteur for the Spanish language. He then proceeded to Article 9.

The Delegate of Trinidad and Tobago stressed that only the principles concerning the composition of the Administrative Council should be discussed at that moment.

The Delegate of Thailand, referring to the Summary Record of the First Meeting (Document No. 140), wished a correction to be made on Page 3, at the end of the second paragraph. Letter b) would become: b) "The system of rotation of seats". Thus the Committee should now study:

- a) the number of seats,
- b) the system of rotation of seats.

The Chairman agreed.

The Delegate of Sweden proposed a general discussion of Article 9. The proposal S/31(5) in Document No. 31 was almost identical with that made by Sweden in Geneva in 1959. The Administrative Council would consist of 19 members, elected by the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference. The number of members re-eligible at the end of an administrative period, however, would not exceed nine.

That system had the following advantages: it ensured more general participation of Union Members in the work of the Administrative Council, and was conducive to swift and efficient work, while decreasing expenditure. According to No. 14 of the Convention, each Member was entitled to one vote at all conferences of the Union. The Administrative Council would therefore be elected on a very democratic basis.

Sweden was not a candidate for a seat on the Council and could therefore speak independently. There were clearly two ways of ensuring the access of new countries to the Council:

- a) by increasing the number of seats,
- b) by setting up a system of rotation.

Proposal (5) in Document No. 31 appeared to be a reasonable one.

The Delegate of Pakistan recalled that the question of the Administrative Council had been discussed for the first time at Atlantic City. The first proposal had been for a Council of 5 members, and the membership had finally been 18. During subsequent conferences that number had been increased to 25.

In 1965 they had reached the stage of the end of exploitation of man by man. New forces were emerging on the international plane and that being so, any move to reduce the number of members of the I.T.U. Administrative Council seemed out of the question. There was a general tendency towards an increase in the number of responsible persons in supervisory and executive organs. That was particularly evident in the U.N. Security Council.

Permanent membership, for the nine members who were re-eligible, would be based, according to the Swedish proposal, on the number of contributory units. Such a system was unacceptable since it was based on the economic power of countries.

With the rotation system, there would be no great hope for the other ten countries. There were 128 Members of the I.T.U. Any country in the 119 taking part in the rotation system, by blocks of ten, could not be re-elected for 60 years, so that there would be several Members which would have no part in the efficient conduct of the I.T.U.

Any sound basis of distribution must be regional. It would take account of the area of each of the 5 regions in the world, their population, and the volume of outgoing telecommunications.

Pakistan proposed the following distribution:

Region A	6 members
" B	6 members
" C	3 members
" D	7 members
" E	7 members
Total	29 members

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that the Committee should first take a decision on the number of seats and their geographical distribution. It could then take up the matter of how to carry out election.

The Committee agreed to decide first how many seats there should be on the Administrative Council and their geographical distribution, and then to define the election procedure.

The Delegate of Trinidad and Tobago, quoting Document No. 89, said that candidacies had been presented in accordance with the invitation in that document.

There were at present 22 candidacies, whereas the Council had 25 members.

The Chairman explained that other candidacies would be put forward during the Conference.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that his country would be a candidate. On the basis of No. 78 of the Convention, he considered that due regard must be paid to equitable representation of all parts of the world when the Council was being constituted. The United States was therefore in favour of larger African representation, and proposed the following distribution of seats:

Region A	6 members
" B	6 members
" C	3 members
" D	7 members
" E	6 members
Total	28 members

The Delegate of Cameroon wondered what criteria the Conference would follow in determining the total number of seats on the Council.

The Chairman remarked that it was for the Conference to select its own criteria.

The Delegate of Pakistan said he wished to correct a statement he had made earlier. He now understood from the Delegate of Sweden that the Swedish proposals for the rotation of Members of the Administrative Council provided for the election of candidates to fill the permanent seats and made no reference to the amount countries paid to the Union's funds.

The Delegate of Cameroon continuing his earlier statement, said that the Committee would have to decide on a criterion for determining the number of seats on the Council. Geographical distribution was satisfactory to all Members and his country's proposals in Document No. 11 set out the arguments.

The Delegate of Roumania also thought that the only valid criterion was the number of countries in each region, but that criterion should not be applied rigidly. He thanked the Delegate of Sweden for his proposals but felt that as rotation was a complicated procedure, it would have to be looked at at a later stage when the structure of the Council had been settled.

The Delegate of Denmark then made the following statement:

"We have trusted the decisions of the Council in the past and are prepared to do so in the future. And for that reason we, like Sweden, have no desire to have a seat in the Council.

" Our proposal is nearly equivalent to the proposals of Finland, Norway and Sweden. But we do not specify the voting procedure. We would like to hear the views of other regions before making up our mind on these questions of detail.

" There are several possibilities. You may stipulate a qualified majority for re-election, or you may have regional voting for election combined with universal voting for re-election or vice-versa. You could have permanent members - but I would personally be against such a discrimination.

" But all these questions could best be considered in a smaller group with representatives from the various regions.

" Our main philosophy is that the number of members should be reduced and we should introduce some form for rotation.

" I shall try to explain our reasons.

" By decreasing the number of members you will:

- " 1. Increase efficiency - the Council will work more as a board and less as a conference with its well-known time-wasting procedure.
- " 2. Decrease cost considerably - partly by the lower number of members and partly by the greater efficiency.
- " 3. Decrease the load on the personnel of the administrations of the I.T.U. Members by perhaps 1/3. It is difficult to have top men away for 5 or 6 weeks every year I can assure you.
- " 4. The figure 19 is not a magic number but it gives as far as possible the same percentage distribution between the various regions as the African proposal. The tolerance is not more than $\pm \frac{1}{2}\%$.

" By rotation you will:

- " 1. Do away with the present feeling that I.T.U. Members in effect are divided in two different categories - countries represented in the Council and countries that will never be elected even in 100 years.
- " To do away with this discrimination will give a broader group of countries an interest in I.T.U. business and thereby give the Council a wider basis for its work.
- " 2. The members of the Council elected for a limited period will feel to a higher degree that they are representatives of a region and not just of their own country.
- " To sum up Mr. Chairman: Rotation will give at least the same desirable effects as a greater number of members at a lower cost."

The Delegate of Belgium made the following statement:

"The Belgian Delegation is not in favour of too large an increase in the size of the Administrative Council, since in its view, this would only hamper the efficient conduct of the Council's business and would appreciably increase the cost of Council sessions. Nevertheless, facts being facts, the very appreciable growth of the number of countries in the African Region since the 1959 Conference must be taken into account. For that reason he supported the proposal of Tunisia and of many other African countries to raise the number of Council members to 28, on the understanding that the three additional seats would go to the African Region.

" As regards the question of rotation, this could be discussed in committee and if the principle were approved, the procedure for applying it could be discussed by a working party which would report to the Committee."

The Delegates of Argentina, Ireland, France and Holland all spoke in favour of a Council of 28 seats, the distribution being Region A six seats; B six; C three; D seven; and E six.

The Delegate of Sweden then intervened to explain that his country was not proposing that there should be two categories of Council members - permanent and rotating members. Their proposals envisaged that all members of the Council would come up for re-election.

The Delegate of Thailand suggested that as there were proposals ranging from 18 to 31 seats a vote should be taken on whether the Committee was in favour of increasing, decreasing or maintaining the status quo in the number of Council seats. Thailand was in favour of increasing the African representation from 4 to 7, or possibly 8. He felt there should also be an increase of one seat in Region E and his Delegation favoured a Council of 30 members, the distribution being Region A six; B six; C three; D eight; and E seven.

The Delegate of Korea also proposed a Council of 30 members, the distribution being the same as that proposed by Thailand. He also asked that a correction should be made in Document No. 69, containing his country's proposed amendment to Document No. 78. The last sentence should read "not more than 14 members shall be elected for two successive terms of office".

The Delegates of Indonesia and Mexico spoke in favour of Pakistan's proposal for a Council of 29 members.

The Delegates of Norway and Afghanistan spoke in favour of the Scandinavian countries' proposals for a Council of 19 members.

The Delegate of Afghanistan made the following statement :

"In the opinion of our Delegation, it would be better to look at the question of the number of the seats from the particular point of view in this meeting. In fact this Plenipotentiary Conference decides all the important matters for the Union, that is, what has to be done in the further period till the next Plenipotentiary Conference. The Administrative Council on behalf, or in the absence of this Plenipotentiary Conference carries out its work as a supervisory body periodically at its sessions. The Council is believed to have a limited amount of work in hand, and it may be the fact that the lesser the number of the seats on the Administrative Council the better and quicker the work could be done. Besides it would also be economical for the budget of the Union. It is the feeling of our Delegation that we associate ourselves with other speakers, mainly with the distinguished Delegates from Denmark and Sweden, in proposing that the number of the seats be 19, and that within this number, an equitable distribution be made for all the regions on the basis of rotation only."

The Delegate of Malaysia also supported the African request for three additional seats and said that the representation of the Asian region should be equal to others. He suggested a Council of 29 seats; three of the four additional seats going to Region D and one to Region E.

The Delegate of China was in favour of a Council of 30 seats.

The Delegate of Mali felt that some account should be taken of the view expressed at the 1959 (Geneva) Conference, that the Administrative Council should not be a general assembly; he suggested that the Council should not be increased to more than 28 seats.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom considered that a Council of 28 seats would be a balance between the arguments for reducing the Council and those for increasing the number of seats. A Council of 29 seats, three additional seats going to Africa and one to Asia would, however, be the most his Delegation could support. He noted that the African countries had stated that they would ask for more seats for Region D if there was an increase in the representation in any of the other regions and thought it would be helpful to the Committee to know if, in the event of Region E getting an additional seat, they would ask for additional seats for their own Region.

The Delegate of Guinea then intervened in the discussions to ask the Chairman whether, as it was 12.30 p.m., the Committee could adjourn until 16 hours to enable the African group to have a meeting.

There were no objections. The Chairman announced that the Committee would adjourn and reassemble at 4 p.m.

Rapporteurs :

F.H. HOWARTH

A. TRITTEL

J.M. VAZQUEZ

Chairman:

Clyde James GRIFFITHS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Addendum to
Document No. 182-E
7 October 1965
Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION)

The following statement made by the Delegate of Afghanistan should be included in the Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting of Committee 4 :

"The Delegate of Afghanistan, made the following statement :

" 'After the break for lunch some delegates from the Asian countries got together and we discussed the formulating of the size of the Administrative Council. Since we are having a long debate on the number of the seats of the Administrative Council since morning, it seems that the majority stands for the increase of the seats in the Council. On behalf of all the countries in the Region E, that is Asia and Australia, I propose that the number of the seats to be increased to 29, that is 3 more seats for Africa and one for Asia.' "

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4
(ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION)

Chairman : Mr. Clyde James GRIFFITHS (Commonwealth of Australia)

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. Henryk BACZKO (People's Republic of Poland)
Mr. Ibrahim N'DIAYE (Republic of Senegal)

Thursday, 23 September 1965 at 4 p.m.

The Chairman, opening the meeting, read out the list of delegates still to speak on the number of seats to be recommended for the Administrative Council of the I.T.U.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany was in favour of a Council of 28 members.

The Delegate of the Cameroon was most concerned about preserving a balanced budget. Nevertheless the question of costs was quite distinct from that of the number of seats. The Council might have a balanced or an unbalanced budget, whether there were 19 seats or 30.

For the regional allocation of the seats, four main criteria had been advanced :

- 1) The number of inhabitants of each region of the world
- 2) The volume of outgoing telecommunications in each region
- 3) The total contributory shares to the expenses of the Union
- 4) The number of countries in each region.



On the basis of the number of inhabitants, the countries in regions C and E should have more seats on the Administrative Council. If the criterion were to be the number of outgoing telecommunications, Africa would not be entitled to 7 seats, and the same applied if the contributory shares were taken as the criterion. Equitable distribution could only be ensured by taking the number of countries as the criterion. He proposed that the Council should have 31 members but would not object to a figure of 28 provided that distribution was based on the number of countries in each region of the world.

The Delegate of Ceylon asked for an equitable distribution. Twenty-nine seats seemed appropriate, provided that Regions D and E each had 7 members.

The Delegate of Spain suggested that the Council should have 28 members, the three new seats going to Africa. He reserved his position as to the method of election.

The Delegate of Canada said that his country's proposal was contained in Document No. 58. He was in favour of a Council of 27 members. If Africa were given more than six seats, fresh claims would be made from other parts of the world. His country agree to a membership of 30 if necessary, but if the Committee was in favour of having more than 30 members he would revert to his country's original proposal.

The Delegate of Brazil said that generally speaking the Committee appeared to be in favour of increasing the number of seats. The criteria to be adopted were conditioned by the actual tasks of the Council and by past experience. Over the past 20 years the membership of the Administrative Council had constantly been going up to allow for the increase in the number of countries in the Union. In 1959 Africa had 16 Members, 3 of which were on the Council. In 1965 there were 38 countries on the African continent which were Members of the I.T.U. and they should be represented by 7 Council members.

He proposed a maximum of 28 members for the Council, not more than 7 of them to be African.

The Delegate of the Cameroon wished to rectify a statement made by the Delegate of Brazil. In 1959 Africa had 15 members in the I.T.U. and 4 of those were on the Council. In 1965, with 38 members, that continent could claim 9 members on the Council at least.

The Delegate of Australia considered that in the present situation it would not be in the interests of the Union to reduce the size of the Council. There should be adequate international and geographical recognition of the various regions. The cost of increasing the Council by three or four Members would be relatively small. With a representative Council, Committee 9 could propose holding Plenipotentiary Conferences with greater intervals than five years, thus offsetting the extra expenditure of the Council. A 29 Member Council would mean three extra seats for Africa and one for Asia/Australasia. The possibility of 7 representatives from Asia/Australasia had arrived late in the proceedings of the 1959 conference. Since then the number of countries has increased and this week two more joined the U.N. and should shortly join the Union.

The Delegate of Colombia thought that the new Council would have more important tasks to perform than hitherto. That would naturally entail additional expenditure. If the Plenipotentiary Conference were to meet less frequently however, it would in the long run result in economies and the I.T.U. would gain in efficiency. It was sufficient to think of the heavy task that would devolve on the Council in the matter of technical assistance and cooperation for instance, in order to decide in favour of a Council of 28 members. If the Committee was inclined towards a larger number of seats, Colombia would then venture to make its position clear.

The Delegate of Cuba had no objection to a Council of 28 or 29 members. It would however oppose the award of ten seats to Africa, on a mathematical basis. The question of the expenses of the Council was a negligible factor. They only represented a tiny part of the Union budget. The present conference should have been held in Geneva, and that would have enabled considerable economies to be made. His delegation reserved the right to return to the two questions of permanent members, and of non-re-eligible members.

The Delegate of Iran shared the views of the Delegate of Australia. The I.T.U. ought to extend technical cooperation. He was in favour of a Council of 29 members, with 3 extra seats going to Africa and 1 to the Asia/Australasia region.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic said that his country had proposed a Council of 28 members, but he had no objection to 29 or 30, if it were to Africa's benefit. Distribution should be based on the number of countries in each region. The question of Council expenses was a negligible one. With a Council of 28 members, the increase in expenditure would be some 0.1%.

There should be no permanent members of the Council. On the other hand, rotation should be further considered. His delegation proposed a vote on an increase in the number of seats from 25 to 28.

The Delegate of India thought there was no alternative but to increase the number of seats and supported the proposal to increase the African Region from four to seven seats. The number of countries in Region E had also increased - Singapore and the Maldives Islands had joined the U.N. and would soon be joining the Union - and Region E should, therefore, have one additional seat, making a Council of 29 seats. The Delegate of Japan agreed.

The Delegate of Israel then moved the closure of the debate to vote on the proposals of the African countries. This was opposed by the Delegate of Guinea and the Delegate of Central Africa and Israel withdrew the motion.

The Delegate of the United States of America supported the increase to 29 seats - three additional seats to Region D and one additional seat to Region E.

The Delegate of Venezuela was in favour of an increase to 28 seats, the three additional seats going to Region D.

The Delegate of Mali said his Delegation supported an extra seat for Region E, but as he had mentioned during the morning session, his Delegation reserved the right to claim more than three seats for Africa if the number of seats in any other Region was increased.

The Delegate of Guinea said his Delegation had been convinced by the arguments of the Asian countries and would support one additional seat for their Region. This would increase the number of seats on the Council to 29. He suggested the Committee should go one step further and increase the Council to thirty seats, giving one additional seat for Region E and four additional seats for Region D. The Delegate of Morocco supported this.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that an increase to 29 seats would be the only solution which would satisfy all Member countries.

The Chairman in summing up the debate, said that no favourable criterion had been found for assessing the correct number of Council seats and the Committee had had to fall back on the experience of the past 20 years. There were proposals before the Committee for an increase in the Administrative Council to 28, 29, 30 and 31 seats but there seemed to be an overwhelming majority in favour of an increase to 28 or 29 seats. He suggested the Committee should first vote on an increase to 28 then, if this was not accepted, vote on an increase to 29 seats.

The Delegate of Ghana thought that proposals for 30 seats should be voted on first whilst the Delegate of Pakistan considered that the proposals for a Council of 29 members should first be put to the vote.

The Delegate of Colombia felt that the proposal to increase the Council to 28 seats to give three additional seats to African Region was justified. If however the Council was to be increased to more than 28 seats, the number of seats in all Regions should be reconsidered and he suggested three additional seats for Africa and one for each of the other Regions, making a total of 32 seats.

The Delegates of the U.A.R. and the Cameroon spoke in favour of increasing the Council to 30 seats.

The Delegate of Brazil then intervened to say that the Chairman had proposed a procedure for voting between a Council of 28 seats or 29 seats. If a vote was not taken on these two proposals he thought the Committee should vote on all the proposals put forward.

The Chairman said that since he had summed up the proposals for an increase to 28 seats had been amended to 30 seats and the Committee now had proposals for 28, 29, 30 and 32 seats. He suggested that the Committee should make proposals for taking a vote in accordance with No. 636 of the Convention. The Delegate of the U.S.A. considered that No. 636 did not apply to proposals for amending the constitution of the Union.

The Chairman said that he was aware of the difficulties, but the Committee accepted that there should be an increase in the number of seats and he suggested as an alternative that the Committee should first vote on the third amendment, i.e. the proposal for 32 seats, then vote on the proposals for 30 and 29 seats.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought it would be in order for the Chairman to say which proposal appeared to have the most support and that this proposal could be voted on, thus needing only one vote. This was supported by the Delegate of Bielorussia.

The Chairman then read out a list of delegates who wished to speak and appealed to the Committee to complete the discussion as soon as possible.

In discussion which followed the Delegates of Pakistan and the Philippines supported the proposal that voting should first be taken on an increase to 29 seats. This was opposed by the Delegates of Ghana and Cameroon and Dahomey, who thought that a vote should first be taken on an increase to 30 seats.

The Delegate of Mali then intervened to say that as the question of which proposal should be voted on first had been discussed at great length, the Committee could perhaps adjourn to enable Members to consult among themselves. The Chairman put this proposal to the meeting.

There were no objections, and the meeting ended at 6.15 p.m.

Rapporteurs :

T.F.H. HOWARTH
A. TRITTEN
J.M. VAZQUEZ

Chairman :

Clyde James GRIFFITHS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 183-E

29 September 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Since publishing Documents Nos. 89, 112, 122, 126, 132, 146, 153, 164 and 172, I have been informed that China and Iran are candidates for election to the Council.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 184-E

29 September 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

AGENDA

OF THE

TENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION)

Thursday, 30 September 1965 at 9.30 a.m. - Room A

Document No.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Summary Record of the 3rd Meeting | 181 |
| 2. Summary Record of the 4th Meeting | 182 |
| 3. Article 5 of the Convention | DT/1 (page 5/1
through 5/31/10) |
| 4. Miscellaneous | |

Clyde James GRIFFITHS
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 185-E(Corr.1)

4 October 1965

Original : partly English,
French and Spanish

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Tuesday, 28 September at 9.30 a.m.

The corrections annexed hereto which were accepted at the Fifth Meeting of Committee 9 on Friday, 1 October, should be made to Document No. 185.

Rapporteurs :

Y. LASSAY

V.A. HAFFNER

José A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman :

Konstantin ČOMIC



A N N E X

On page 2, amend the record of the statement of the Delegate of Pakistan to read as follows :

"The Delegate of Pakistan had no objection against the Yugoslav resolution. He however thought it preferable to study the proposals for amendment first and then to consider the possible recasting of the existing Convention."

On page 3, amend the record of the statement of the Delegate of the United Kingdom to read as follows :

"The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought the Committee should first decide the question of principle. If it first examined the draft Yugoslav resolution, certain difficulties would arise as regards the terms of reference to be assigned to the group of experts."

On page 7, amend the record of the statement by the same Delegation to read as follows :

"The Delegate of the United Kingdom raised a point of order, considering that the Committee could not vote on the Yugoslav resolution since this was in conflict with the decision the Committee had just taken on the question of principle."

On page 9, amend the record of the statement by the same Delegation to read as follows :

"The Delegate of the United Kingdom proposed that the Yugoslav Delegation prepare a new draft resolution taking into account all that had been decided in the course of the morning and the proposals in favour of associating the Administrative Council with the work of preparing a Charter-type constitution."

On page 10, amend the record of the statement by the Delegate of Cuba to read as follows :

"The Delegate of Cuba raised a point of order. There were three proposals that should be put to the vote in order; only the first had been put to the vote and many delegates had stated that they were uncertain about what had been put to the vote and of the results of the vote. If the two remaining proposals were not put to the vote, and the outcome of the first vote was accepted, it would be up to the Plenipotentiary Conference to draft the new Charter and General Regulations."

The following typographical error should also be corrected :

On page 7, third paragraph, the voting figures should read :

"51 votes to 30, with 9 abstentions".

Rapporteurs :

Y. LASSAY

V.A. HAFFNER

José A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman :

Konstantin CCMIC

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Chairman : Mr. Konstantin COMIC (Yugoslavia)

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. J. WILSON (Canada)
Mr. T. PERRY (Netherlands)

Tuesday, 28 September 1965

The Chairman opened the Meeting at 9.30 a.m. and wished all delegates a fruitful morning's work. The agenda for it, given in Document No. 169, was merely a continuation of the discussion at the Second Meeting on the items set out in Document No. 130.

He summarized the discussions of the Committee at the previous meeting and stated that 35 delegates had been down on the list to speak on the principle of adopting a Charter or retaining the existing Convention. The list of speakers being exhausted, he proposed that a decision be taken on:

- 1) the proposal by the Italian Delegation;
- 2) the Yugoslav resolution, if the occasion arose.

He then gave the floor to delegates.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. recalled the statements previously made by several delegations and observed that the Committee had first of all to discuss the proposals submitted by countries, Members of the Union, for the improvement of the existing Convention. The Committee would then have at its disposal the information required to take a decision on the Italian proposal.

The Chairman asked the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. to make a specific proposal to facilitate the Committee's discussions.



The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. explained that consideration of the Convention, as a whole, with a view to its transformation into a Charter should be deferred until the Committee had studied all the proposals for amending the existing Convention.

The Chairman asked the Committee whether the proposal by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was supported in accordance with the provisions of No. 589 of the Convention.

The Delegate of Canada, referring to the debate at the previous meeting, noted a tendency in favour of a Charter. He would like the Yugoslav resolution to be considered. Such a procedure would not, in the general opinion, depart too much from that proposal by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of the Argentine supported the draft resolution submitted by Yugoslavia and recommended a vote on that resolution.

The Delegate of Pakistan had no objection to make concerning the Yugoslav resolution. He recalled, however, that on the previous day, the Committee 4, after discussing the question of deleting No. 90 of the Convention, had decided to retain it. In the light of that fact, he thought it preferable to study the proposals for amendment first and then to consider the possible recasting of the existing Convention.

The Delegate of Indonesia supported the view of the Delegate of Canada.

The Delegate of the Ukraine shared the viewpoint of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of the Philippines was afraid that the discussions were merely a repetition of those at the Second Meeting. He proposed that a decision be taken on the Italian proposal, and in the event of agreement on it, that the Committee then proceed to study the Yugoslav resolution. He pointed out, however, that it took nearly ten years to draw up a Constitution and that it was therefore essential to revise the existing Convention, since thereby they would lay the foundation for future work.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said the Committee must proceed with caution. Quoting the example of the preparation of the Charter of the Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.), he said he thought it would be a mistake, during the present Conference, to enter into any commitment in favour of having a Charter, and that the Committee should:

- 1) examine all the proposals submitted;
- 2) set up a working party to study the new texts; and then
- 3) consult all Administrations.

In his view, the best proposal was that made by the Yugoslav Delegation and he would vote in favour of it.

He added that, in view of the experience it had acquired during the preparation of the Charter of the Universal Postal Union, his country was prepared to take part in the work of the Committee of Experts.

The Delegate of the United States recalled that it had been decided to examine the Italian proposal on the adoption of a Charter. A distinction must be drawn between the form of the instrument and its content. For the moment the Committee was concerned only with its form. He asked for a vote on the Italian proposal.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the Italian proposal and said that if the result of its discussions was positive, the Committee could then examine the Yugoslav draft, which corresponded well with the aim of establishing a Charter.

The Delegate of France drew a distinction, with regard to the adoption of a Charter, between :

- 1) the principle, and
- 2) the procedure.

The Committee could either envisage a solution forthwith, which would facilitate their work, or defer its consideration till later. In the latter case however, the Committee would have the matter hanging over it throughout its discussions.

His Delegation considered that, as also proposed by Italy, the question of principle should be settled. On the question of procedure, the document submitted by the Yugoslav Delegation was a constructive contribution.

The Delegate of Algeria pointed out that the Italian and Yugoslav proposals were not complementary, and proposed a vote on the resolution submitted by the Yugoslav Delegation.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought the Committee should first decide the question of principle. If not, it should examine the draft Yugoslav resolution which, however, presented certain difficulties as regards the terms of reference to be assigned to the group of experts.

The Delegate of Australia thought that a certain amount of confusion arose from the use of the word "Charter". The problem was whether to have a permanent Constitution or a Convention which would be revised at every Plenipotentiary Conference. The need for a permanent Constitution was clear from the facts that :

- 1) the I.T.U. was the only United Nations specialized agency which did not have one;

- 2) the 1959 Convention had not yet been ratified by all Members.

He thought that the preparation of that permanent instrument should not be the task of the present Conference but that the Conference could take the decision of principle and should take a vote. In the event of agreement on the principle of a permanent Convention, he would propose that a Working Party be set up.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that : 1) the existing Convention had proved its effectiveness; 2) the Committee had not the basic data to enable it to decide whether a new Charter would be superior to the Convention. It did not therefore appear necessary to take an immediate decision.

Nevertheless, since the majority seemed to be in favour of the Yugoslav resolution, he was prepared to support that proposal in order to speed up the Committee's work.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. considered that the Committee ought first to study all the proposals made and then deal with the question of principle: Charter or Convention.

The Delegate of Brazil stated that the Committee must decide on the lines along which it was to work: Either to retain the present Convention or to adopt the principle of a Charter. In the latter case, it would then be possible to examine the Yugoslav proposal.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic thought that the Committee was not in a position to choose, at that time, between a Charter or a Convention and it should first consider the proposals submitted. He supported the U.S.S.R. proposal.

The Delegate of Japan supported all the delegations in favour of the Italian proposal and shared the view of the Australian Delegate on the setting up of a Working Party.

The Delegate of Canada, to expedite the discussion, said that he favoured a permanent Constitution and the setting-up of a group of experts. He hoped that the Indonesian Delegation could accept his viewpoint.

The Delegate of Indonesia replied that the opinion of the Delegate of Canada corresponded with his own, but had been modified. He confirmed his support of the Yugoslav decision which reflected his point of view.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia remarked that the Committee was discussing both the substance of the problem and the method, though those were two distinct questions. He did not think that the Committee was yet

in a position to take such a serious decision as that of adopting the principle of a Charter, and proposed that a Working Party be set up to study the proposals of the other delegations, since there could be no question of giving it strict terms of reference.

The Delegate of China considered that his Delegation was perfectly well able to take a decision of principle and that there was no need to delegate the power of decision to a group of experts. He supported the Japanese and Italian proposals.

The Delegate of Ethiopia said that the proposals submitted to the Committee could be summed up as follows :

- 1) amending the Convention,
- 2) replacement of the Convention by a Charter.

He did not think the advantages of those two proposals had been sufficiently well brought out, and he supported the Yugoslav resolution.

The Delegate of Cuba noted: 1) that it was a difficult matter to accept a permanent Constitution which must also remain democratic in character; 2) that the Working Party or Group of Experts which would study the question might very well not be in favour of adopting a Charter.

He was in favour of first examining the amendments proposed and then the Yugoslav resolution, and also of setting up a Working Party.

The Delegate of Colombia observed that the move towards adopting a more durable instrument than the present Convention was not new. He considered that a Charter would be more useful for the future of the Union.

He proposed the closure of the debate and that a vote be taken on the Italian proposal and a Working Party set up.

The Delegate of Pakistan, though he had spoken in favour of examining the proposals for amendment, considered, after the question raised by the Delegate of Algeria, that the Yugoslav proposal might obtain the support of a majority. He associated himself with that proposal, on condition that it be amended, since he considered that the Administrative Council, rather than a group of experts, was competent to study the most appropriate form for the constitutional acts of the I.T.U.

The Chairman noted that the Delegate of Colombia had moved the closure of the debate in accordance with the provisions of number 605 of the General Regulations.

The Delegate of Colombia recalled that once closure of the debate had been moved only two delegates opposed to a closure were entitled to speak.

The Delegates of Cameroon and Cuba opposed the closure of the debate.

The Chairman stated that the motion of closure was rejected.

The Delegate of Bulgaria, having been given the floor, the Delegate of Colombia raised a point of order, stating that two speakers could oppose the motion of closure which must be put to the vote. Delegates could express their opinions afterwards.

Following a statement by the Chairman, the Delegate of Colombia recalled the provisions of No. 605 of the General Regulations.

The Chairman put the motion of closure to the vote.

The motion for closure of the debate was carried by 51 votes to 24, with 8 abstentions.

The Chairman summarized the position and presented three proposals:

- 1) that the Committee decide whether a permanent Convention should be drawn up;
- 2) that it should not settle the question and entrust it to a group of experts for study (Yugoslav resolution);
- 3) that it leave the problem in abeyance, continue its work and take the matter up again at the end of the Conference.

The Chairman asked the Committee whether it agreed to vote on point 1).

The Delegate of Guinea suggested that, to avoid confusion, delegates in favour of changing the Convention into a Charter should raise their cards.

The Chairman asked the Committee if it agreed to the proposal made by Guinea.

The Delegate of the Philippines raised a point of order stating that the proposal was not clear. The Committee should vote on the Italian proposal.

The Delegate of Guinea replied that his Delegation had made no proposal to change the Convention into a Charter and that it was simply a matter of clarifying the question for the purpose of a vote.

The Delegate of Cameroon opposed the point of order. He thought that those countries which had made the proposals in question should furnish explanations.

The Chairman recalled that the motion to close the debate had been carried. He put to the vote the proposal to transform the Convention into a Charter.

The proposal was adopted by 51 votes to 40, with 9 abstentions.

The Chairman concluded that Committee 9 had declared in favour of replacing the Convention by a Charter.

The Delegate of Cameroon raised a point of order and asked on what proposal the Committee had voted.

The Delegate of Colombia stated that it was not necessary to vote on the question of principle since it would not be possible to draw up a Charter during the Conference. He proposed that a working party of Committee 9 study the proposals and submit a proposal for the procedure to be followed.

The Delegate of Morocco stated that the debate had been closed on a motion of Colombia and that they should vote on the other points.

The Delegate of Guinea recalled that he was on the list of speakers who had asked for the floor before Colombia submitted a motion of closure. He supported the statement of the Delegate of Morocco.

The Chairman asked the Committee if it agreed to take a vote.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom raised a point of order, considering that the Committee was not agreed on point 2 and that his Delegation was therefore unable to vote.

The Delegates of Ghana and Cameroon supported the Chairman's proposal.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia stated that he was in favour of abstention since it was premature to take a decision either for or against the Charter.

The Delegate of the Philippines said that his Delegation thought the motion of closure referred exclusively to the first proposal outlined by the Chairman. He added that the Yugoslav resolution was very complex and that the Committee did not have all the information required for discussing that important question.

The Delegate of China supported the statement by the Delegates of the Philippines and of the United Kingdom, since the Committee ran the risk of voting on a question, namely, the setting up of a group of experts, which had not been discussed.

The Delegate of Morocco submitted a motion of order. His Delegation had voted on the closure of the debate and had accepted the majority point of view. However, if the United Kingdom Delegation considered the vote proposed to be ambiguous, the alternatives must be more clearly stated. They were:

- 1) whether the Plenipotentiary Conference should proceed or not to draw up a Charter;
- 2) whether study of the problem should be entrusted to a group of experts or the Administrative Council;
- 3) whether amendments could be made to the Yugoslav resolution in a Plenary Meeting.

The Chairman informed the speaker that:

- 1) at the moment the Committee was deciding the question of method;
- 2) the text of the Charter could not be prepared by the Conference;
- 3) the Yugoslav resolution could be amended in a Plenary Meeting.

He asked the Committee whether it accepted the principle of the resolution submitted by Yugoslavia or whether it had other proposals to make.

The Delegate of Guinea considered the two questions to be connected. The principle of the Charter having been accepted by the first vote, he thought that on the second question, according to the proposals by the Moroccan and Pakistan Delegations, it was possible to envisage either setting up a group of experts, or referring study of the matter to the Administrative Council. He asked whether the Committee was prepared to accept the Yugoslav resolution as a basic principle.

The Delegate of France recognized the difficulty of advancing the discussion. Since the principle of a Charter had been accepted, the following questions arose as regards the group of experts:

- 1) when would the group of experts begin its work?
- 2) how would it be constituted?

- 3) on what basis would it work? (That is, what majority would be required for amendments to the text of the Charter?)

He concluded that it was desirable to take the Yugoslav draft resolution as a basis.

The Delegate of the Philippines remarked that the second proposal was complicated and suggested that the text of the Yugoslav resolution and the amendments to it be distributed before the vote.

The Delegate of Ethiopia stated that he had abstained during the second vote since the proposal made seemed to him to be different from the Italian and Yugoslav proposals. However, since the result of the vote was in favour of a Charter, he shared the viewpoint of the United Kingdom Delegation. He added that a different proposal from the Yugoslav one should be drafted in connection with point 2.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. raised a point of order and asked for clarification of the situation.

The Chairman informed the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. that, as a result of the vote on the first proposal, various delegations had raised points of order regarding the second proposal. He had therefore given the floor to speakers in order to try to reach a consensus of the meeting.

The Delegate of Morocco suggested that the Committee should restrict the debate, otherwise the question of principle would be brought up again.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following points:

- 1) if delegations had not clearly understood on what they were voting, the vote was not valid;
- 2) in accordance with the provisions of No. 626 of the General Regulations: "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 Delegate of the United Kingdom proposed that the Yugoslav Delegation prepare a new draft resolution taking into account all that had been accepted in the course of the morning and the proposals in favour of study of the Charter by the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Cuba raised a point of order, stating that the result of the voting was confused and that, in any case, the new Charter must be drafted by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Chairman proposed that the meeting be adjourned.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

Y. LASSAY

V.A. HAFFNER

José A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman:

Konstantin ČOMIĆ

COMMITTEE 9

DRAFT RESOLUTION

SUBMITTED BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, CANADA, CHINA
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, JAPAN,
UGANDA, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, THAILAND

CONCERNING THE ELABORATION OF A PERMANENT CONSTITUTION
OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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

having decided that there should be a Constitution of a permanent character for the International Telecommunication Union,

resolves

1. to instruct the Administrative Council to set up as soon as possible a group of not more than eleven individuals who are experts with the following terms of reference :
to prepare a draft Constitution and General Regulations for the International Telecommunication Union in the light of the decisions taken by, and the discussions which took place at, the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference, the Constitution and the experience of other specialized agencies of the United Nations, and the comments and suggestions submitted by Member countries.

2. that the draft Constitution and General Regulations prepared by the group of experts shall be submitted to the Administrative Council in time to be circulated to Member countries at least one year before the opening of the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

authorizes the Administrative Council to meet travel and per diem costs of the group of experts from the general budget of the International Telecommunication Union.

instructs the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General to make the necessary administrative arrangements to enable the group of experts to carry out its work, and to invite Member countries to submit to the group of experts, through the Secretary-General, comments and suggestions in regard to the draft Constitution and General Regulations.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Corrigendum to
Document No. 187-E
4 October 1965
Original : English

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 2nd MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

Page 2. In the intervention of the Delegate of the United States, delete all after "Plenipotentiary Conference" and replace by "should adopt a resolution along the lines of Resolution No. 19 of the 1959 Conference."

Page 6. Add the following sentence at the end of the third full paragraph: "Other delegates, while also agreeing to the creation of the post of internal auditor, considered that the incumbent of the post should be under the authority of the Secretary-General and should not be directly responsible to the Administrative Council."



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 187-E
30 September 1965
Original: French

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6
(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

Chairman: Mr. Mohammed BEN ABDELLAH (Kingdom of Morocco)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. J. PRESSLER (Federal Republic of Germany)
Mr. Ahmed ZAIDAN (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)

Monday, 27 September at 9.30 a.m.

The meeting was called to order at 9.30 a.m. by Mr. Ben Abdellah, the Chairman.

He began by pointing out that a member of the Delegation of Colombia had been appointed rapporteur for the Spanish language for Committee 6 but that he was absent.

He then submitted the agenda of the second meeting (Document No. 163) to the Committee for approval. The agenda was adopted without comments and the Committee went on to study it item by item.

Item 1 - Summary record of the first meeting

The summary record of the first meeting (Document No. 135) called for no comment by the Committee and was accordingly approved.

Item 2 - Contributions in arrears

This item on the agenda referred to Section 2.5.4 (page 61) of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965.



The Chairman said that he thought it best to deal separately with the various items in the Report that might appear on the agendas of the various meetings, with the possibility of a subsequent overall examination of the Report.

At the Chairman's invitation, Mr. R. Chatelain, Head of the Finance Division in the General Secretariat of the Union, presented the various items dealt with in Section 2.5.4 of the Report by the Administrative Council.

In spite of the efforts made and the action taken by both the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General to persuade debtors to settle their accounts in arrears, a number of Member countries still owed considerable sums to the Union. The interest they had to pay increased their debts.

Document No. 85, mentioned on the agenda, was a statement of the accounts in arrears of the chief debtors as at 31 August 1965. The document described the action taken in an attempt to recover the sums owed and showed the results obtained, country by country.

Some of those results were insignificant and the Committee might perhaps submit a recommendation to the Plenary Meeting with a view to intensifying efforts towards settlement of arrears.

The Delegate of the United States was in favour of such a step and thought that the Plenipotentiary Conference, like the 1959 Conference, should adopt a resolution such as that appearing on page 1 of Document No. 85.

The Chairman was in agreement but wondered whether, in view of the ineffectiveness of the methods employed as regards certain countries, it would not be better to consider taking different action.

The Delegate of the Cameroon did not believe in pressure but thought it better to study the case of each debtor country in the light of its financial resources so as to help it, if necessary, by proposing a suitable method of payment, and even exempting it from interest. The Chairman recalled the rules of the Convention, which were very comprehensive, concerning each country's choice of its class of contribution towards defraying Union expenses.

In reply to questions by the Delegate of China, who would have liked a comparison between the 1959 arrears and the present ones, and the Delegate of Switzerland, who wanted to know how much the Union had lost on account of the arrears, Mr. Chatelain explained that:

- a) arrears in 1959 amounted to 1,670,148 Swiss francs and in 1965 to 3,714,735 Swiss francs. However, the two figures were not comparable in view of the amount of the contributions and it could be considered that the position had improved since 1959;
- b) the Union did not actually suffer a loss since, by virtue of an agreement, the Swiss Government could lend it money at 4%, whereas interest on debts was fixed at 6%. Thus there would be a loss only if the payment of interest was suppressed. Moreover, thanks to the existing system of contributions paid in advance, the Union, at the beginning of each year, had considerable sums available which gave some yield in short-term investment.

There followed a long exchange of views, during which most of the delegates stressed the danger of suppressing interest on overdue payments and rejected that solution. It should also be borne in mind that, at the present time, most Members of the Union paid up regularly and 80% of contributions had been paid for 1964 and 1965. The problem was: how to get the arrears of a small number of countries settled?

Some delegates thought that the international prestige of the Plenipotentiary Conference should be thrown into the scales: the Conference, through its Chairman, should send letters to the debtor countries asking them to pay off their debts as soon as possible. The Delegates of the United Arab Republic and India were the chief spokesmen.

Other delegates thought that the prestige of the Conference and its Chairman should not be involved, but considered - especially the Delegates of China and Switzerland - that the Secretary-General, instructed by the Chairman of the Conference, should approach the countries concerned during the Conference to remind the defaulters of their obligations. A copy showing the action taken would be forwarded to the delegates of those countries at the Conference.

The Delegate of the Cameroon, recalling the plan proposed by Bolivia and approved by the Administrative Council for spreading out the settlement of the debt of that country over a period of 10 years, said that such a possibility should be proposed to the countries concerned together with a time-scale of payments.

Thus, two proposals were before the Committee:

- 1) the proposal by the Delegates of China and of Switzerland that the Secretary-General, under instructions from the Chairman of the Conference, should approach the debtor countries during the Conference;

- 2) the proposal submitted by the Delegates of the United Arab Republic and of India that the Chairman ~~of the~~ Conference should himself approach the defaulting countries.

Results of the vote:

The first proposal was adopted by 20 votes to 9, with 5 abstentions.

Accordingly, the Chairman asked:

- the Delegates of China and Switzerland to draw up a draft recommendation to the Plenary meeting in time for the next meeting;
- the Delegates of the United States and the Cameroon to draw up, for the Plenipotentiary Conference, a draft resolution similar to that adopted in 1959, but amended in accordance with the suggestion of the Delegate of the Cameroon, i.e. with the offer of a possibility of spreading out settlement of the debt over a given period.

The Committee then went on to examine paragraphs 2.5.4.2, 2.5.4.3 and 2.5.4.4 of the item "Contributions in arrears" on pages 62 and 63 of the Report by the Administrative Council.

Mr. Chatelain explained the three items in question:

- the problem of queried contributions in arrears in abeyance in 1959 had been finally settled since that date, the principal of the contributions having been fully paid in and the interest having been offset by a corresponding withdrawal from the I.T.U. Reserve Fund;
- the accounts for contributions in abeyance on account of events in the second world war had been entirely liquidated in accordance with Resolution No. 21 of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference;
- in spite of all the action taken, it had not been possible to obtain payment of the arrears of the Republic of San Marino which had ceased to be a Member of the Union on 31 December 1948.

At the Chairman's proposal, the Committee consequently decided to submit recommendations to the Plenary Meeting with a view to:

- taking note of the liquidation of the contributions in arrears mentioned under 2.5.4.2 and 2.5.4.3;
- proposing that the debt of the Republic of San Marino should be written off and removed from the accounts of the Union.

Item 3 - Auditing of Union accounts

This item referred to:

- the Report by the Administrative Council, pages 60 and 61;
- the Recommendation by the Administrative Council, pages 136 and 137;
- Document No. 78.

Mr. Chatelain presented the reference texts and described the background of the auditing procedures of the Union which had led:

- to Resolution No. 16 of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference asking for a more extensive external audit of the Union's accounts and improvements in the internal audit system, without any increase in the staff of the Union;
- to Document No. 78 which contained an opinion by the Swiss Federal Political Department on the auditing of the Union's accounts.

He pointed out that the Administrative Council had considered that, should an internal auditor be appointed, he should come under the authority of the Council.

In reply to questions from the Delegates of the United Arab Republic and the Cameroon, he gave further explanations of the machinery of the internal audit carried out by the finance services of the General Secretariat.

In the light of these explanations, the Chairman said that, contrary to the rules in force in administrations, the control of expenditure and auditing were combined; the auditing of Union accounts raised two problems:

- should the present system of internal auditing be kept or should a more efficient system be introduced?

- should, in accordance with the opinion expressed in Document No. 78, a system of internationalized external auditing be introduced, such as that in force in other organizations in the family of the United Nations?

The delegates unanimously acknowledged the care, competence and accuracy of the Federal Finance Control in the external auditing of the accounts and extended their cordial thanks to the Swiss Government for the generous aid it had thus given the Union. A recommendation on those lines would be submitted to the Plenary Meeting.

At the request of the Delegate of Tunisia, who had noted that the Chairman of Committee 4 of the Administrative Council was also Vice-Chairman of the present Committee, Mr. Pressler explained why the Administrative Council had been led to defer the creation of a post of internal auditor.

Some of the delegates agreed with the Federal Control that an effective internal audit should be established and thought that the Union could bear the burden resulting from the creation of an extra post. They considered that the auditor should not come under the authority of the Secretary-General.

For the guidance of the Committee, the Delegate of Switzerland proposed to invite the Federal Controller to the next meeting, where he would express his views on the problem of internal auditing. He therefore asked that the same question be put on the agenda of the following meeting.

He took advantage of the opportunity to congratulate Mr. Chatelain and his collaborators on their competence and professional conscientiousness which they had displayed in the Finance Division of the Union.

At the Chairman's proposal, it was decided that the question of the auditing of accounts would be put on the agenda of the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

Y. BOZEC
Miss J.M. BLEACH

Chairman:

N. BEN ABDELLAH

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 188-E

30 September 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 4

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL

At the request of Committee 4 (Organization of the Union) the attached statement which was made by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. during the course of the ninth meeting, is issued.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex : 1



A N N E X

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE C.C.I.T.T.
AT THE 9TH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

Mr. Chairman,

Delegates,

I, of course, have no pretensions to submit my own plans for the re-organization of the services of the I.T.U., nor even to pass judgment on the various proposals for re-organization which are now before the Conference. I should like, more modestly, to take advantage of my long experience as Director of the C.C.I.T.T. and member of the Co-ordination Committee to make a few remarks on the various kinds of organization possible, leaving to the Conference the task of drawing therefrom such conclusions as it may think fit; and I shall dwell particularly on some aspects of the internal workings of the secretariats of the I.T.U. which are perhaps not sufficiently well-known. My statement will naturally be restricted to the relations between the General Secretariat and the Secretariats of the C.C.I.'s. My colleague and friend, Mr. Hayes, Director ad interim of the C.C.I.R., has authorised me to speak on his behalf also, since he fully shares my ideas on the subject.

Two extreme solutions may be considered for the organization of the secretariats of the I.T.U., as is clearly shown by the statements which have just been made before this Committee: either an entirely centralized organization, with one Head only, who would be the sole elected official and would exercise full authority, both technical and administrative, over the chiefs of organs or departments, all of whom would be appointed by him; or a federal organization as at present, in which the Secretary-General is responsible for the general policy of the Union, directs the individual services of the General Secretariat and also the administrative services common to all organs; in this organization, the technical organs are headed by elected officials who enjoy full technical autonomy and, under the supervision of the Secretary-General, can take certain administrative steps on their own. Between these two extreme solutions, of course, as several delegates have not failed to point out, it is not difficult to imagine a whole gamut of intermediate solutions.

I shall speak first of all about entirely centralized organizations, recalling incidentally, that such an organization was rejected at the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference by a considerable majority, though it is natural enough that some development should have taken place in the minds of some delegations. An entirely centralized organization may appear in theory to

be the most rational from the point of view of efficiency and economy, and I willingly admit that an organization of this type is generally in force in national administrations or private organizations. It should not be forgotten, however, that the work of the International Telecommunication Union is very varied and complex in nature. To exercise unquestioned authority, both technical and administrative, throughout the various branches of the I.T.U., the Secretary-General would have to possess a number of qualities which it is not easy to find together in the same person. It may be felt that the success or failure of an organization of such a kind depends perhaps too greatly on the personality of the Secretary-General. It is to be feared, in any case, that it may be much more difficult to select the Secretary-General through the medium of the Plenipotentiary Conference than it is under the provisions of the present Convention.

The Directors of the C.C.I.s, as I was glad to hear many previous speakers say, must enjoy indisputable authority in their relations with the Rapporteurs of Study Groups and even with the Heads of Telecommunication Administrations. That authority, it seems to me, would be strengthened if the officials concerned were appointed by election, which would also favour the geographical distribution rightly recommended by many delegations.

I have also noted with satisfaction that in many proposals presented to the Plenipotentiary Conference the principle of electing the Directors of the C.C.I.s, in one way or another, has been maintained. Various solutions have been presented, however, as regards the hierarchy of relations which should exist between the Secretary-General and the Directors of the C.C.I.s.

We may ask ourselves if it is possible to place elected Directors in a position of complete subordination to the Secretary-General. That would appear to be a solution which might give rise to a state of anarchy. What authority could the Secretary-General have over officials whom he does not himself appoint, and who, besides, would be responsible not to him but to the assemblies who elected them?

A certain number of proposals, therefore, make provision for leaving complete technical autonomy to the Directors of the C.C.I.s, but place them under the administrative authority of the Secretary-General. This is actually the present position, but we must still explain clearly what we mean by administrative authority.

If a C.C.I. Director is to be given responsibility for the technical success of his meetings, he must be left some initiative as to the administrative and financial resources to be employed in organizing such meetings, within the limits, of course, of the Regulations and of the expenditure authorized by the Administrative Council. Clearly the appropriate

administrative measures should be the province of the General Secretariat, though the latter in my opinion, should restrict itself to advising the Director as to the legitimacy of action proposed by him, and to carrying it out in practice, without discussing whether it is expedient or otherwise. Failing that, the Director would be prevented from properly carrying out the technical tasks assigned to him.

It seems to me indispensable, therefore, to avoid any misunderstanding, to make it clear now, that the functions of the Specialized Secretariats of the Consultative Committees are at present essentially technical. I was particularly glad of the correction made in this connection by the Head of the Swedish delegation, since I had read in his original proposal, with some surprise, that the C.C.I. Secretariat carried out purely administrative tasks. In actual fact, the only administrative tasks at present assigned to the C.C.I. Secretariat consist in maintaining liaison with the competent services of the General Secretariat, in order to use the administrative resources required for the success of the meetings.

Some countries, while agreeing to maintain the Specialized Secretariats of the C.C.I.s, consider that their functions should be reduced, and that the common services of the General Secretariat should be strengthened. I think that the maximum effort was made in that direction when the I.T.U. services were regrouped in the present building.

Those of you, Gentlemen, who took part in the Administrative Council deliberations in 1961 will remember that the Council had before it a proposal by organizational experts for much greater centralization. The Administrative Council, however, had the wisdom to reject the majority of the proposed measures, considering that they would have disorganized the C.C.I. Secretariats without producing any appreciable economy in exchange.

Centralization is judicious only if it is kept within reasonable limits and whenever an official can be used in a full-time specialized job, it is preferable to leave him in such a job rather than to make him a member of a common service. The latter solution removes any direct contact between the executant and the service for which his work is intended and amounts to a weakening of responsibilities and a loss of efficiency which are not offset by any reduction in expenses.

These considerations bring me to wonder whether the existing organization is as blameworthy as it might, at first sight, appear. Incidentally, as regards the Consultative Committees the only subject which I am competent to deal with before you, Gentlemen, the organization, since its installation at Atlantic City, does not seem to have given such bad results; I think that it has, at least, given proof of a degree of fitness.

Of course, the present organization has obvious defects. It allows of no truly effective coordination between the activities of the various organs and may set up clashes between the responsibilities of the

Secretary-General and the other heads of organs, echoes of which sometimes regrettably reach as far as the Administrative Council of the Union. But, in my view, these defects could be smoothed away by some minor adjustments, while preserving the federal nature of the organization. All that would have to be done would be to remove the present uncertainty in the Convention and the General Regulations as regards the respective responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the other heads of organs and to give the Coordination Committee the means of carrying out its duties to the full.

On the first point, I would refer to my previous statements; there should be an unambiguous definition of the part to be played by the Secretary-General in the management of the administrative and financial services of the Union, stressing the fact that the Secretary-General, while leaving the requisite degree of initiative to the other heads of organs, should make sure that the regulations and the decisions of the Administrative Council are rigorously applied. It should also be stipulated that action concerning the general policy of the Union falls solely within the province of the Secretary-General and should be carried out by the other heads of organs.

As for the Coordination Committee, the best thing would seem to be to extend its powers but to define them more accurately. At present, it is a purely advisory body of doubtful utility; it should, in my view, become a steering committee whose decisions would be of an executory nature. Composed of the various heads of organs and under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General, it should meet at regular intervals to deal with administrative, and even technical problems requiring coordinated action by the various organs. If clashes of responsibility still occurred, they could thus be solved, the indispensable coordination among the various organs could be effectively guaranteed and the task of the Administrative Council would thereby be greatly simplified.

It is clear that the main aim of the Member countries which have submitted various reorganization plans has been to increase the efficiency of our services and to reduce expenditure, which is undeniably increasing in alarming proportions. I personally think that such an aim is not at all incompatible with the retention of a federal organization and, if you will allow me to refer to the special case of the C.C.I.T.T., I think that this opinion is backed up by the fact that the meetings of this Committee are among the least expensive of the International Telecommunication Union, while nobody could deny the results achieved.

To get more out of the existing organization, it would seem to be enough for the heads of organs to be determined to make economies and to show this determination in concrete form. That is why I feel that the judicious choice of these officials is perhaps more important for the future of the Union than a random search for a new type of organization.

I have finished, Gentlemen, and I apologize for having taken up so much time. I have not forgotten that the considerable expense involved in each minute of Plenipotentiary Conference meetings has been referred to several times here, but I hope that I have not misused my allotted time, if the few remarks I have submitted without drawing any conclusion may be offset by helping you to achieve economies in the future working of the International Telecommunication Union. I am, of course, at the disposal of any delegate who would like to ask me questions.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 189-E

30 September 1965

Original: French

COMMITTEE 6

Note by the Secretary-General

REQUEST BY THE REPUBLIC OF UPPER VOLTA TO BE INCLUDED IN
A LOWER CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION FOR DEFRAYING UNION EXPENSES

Article 15, numbers 202 and 203 of the International Telecommunication
Convention, Geneva, 1959

I have the honour to forward to the Plenipotentiary Conference
the attached letter which I have received from the Head of the Delegation
of the Republic of Upper Volta.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex: 1



A N N E X

Montreux, 30 September 1965

The Head of the Delegation of the
Republic of Upper Volta to the
Plenipotentiary Conference

M o n t r e u x

to

The Secretary-General
of the International
Telecommunication Union

M o n t r e u x

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Republic of Upper Volta would like to be included in the $\frac{1}{2}$ -unit class of contribution for defraying Union expenses.

Under the Geneva Convention, 1959, the Republic of Upper Volta had chosen the 1-unit class of contribution (see Article 15, numbers 202 and 203), which no longer corresponds to its present economic situation.

Yours faithfully,

A. Mignet KAMBIRE

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 190-E
30 September 1965
Original : French/
English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4 (ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION)

Chairman : Mr. Clyde James GRIFFITHS (Australia)

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. H. BACZKO (Poland)
Mr. I. N'DIAYE ((Senegal))

Friday, 24 September, 1965 at 3 p. m.

The Chairman asked whether there were any amendments to be made to the agenda (Document No. 154).

The Committee adopted Document No. 154

The Chairman announced that, according to a letter dated 23 September, addressed to the Chairman of the Conference, Iran had been given a mandate by Indonesia to vote on its behalf. Then he turned to Item 1 of the agenda: "Approval of the Summary Record of the first meeting". The Delegate of Thailand had already requested that on page 3 of Document No. 140 the text of b) should read "the system of rotation of seats". This request would be taken into account.

The Delegate of Sweden requested the following corrections :

- On page 2 of Document No. 140 : "4 proposals for a 19 member Council"
- On page 3 of Document No. 140 in the first line "Scandinavian" should be changed to "Nordic". The eighth line to the end of the sentence should be corrected to read as follows : "not serve more than one period of say five years or two periods of, say, three years each."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom requested the following correction :

- On page 3 of Document No. 140 : "a) the number of seats and their regional distribution".



The Summary Record of the First Meeting was approved, subject to the above corrections.

Item 2 - Approval of the Summary Record of the Second Meeting (Document No. 141).

The Summary Record of the Second Meeting was approved

Item 3 - Proposals relating to Article 9 of the Convention (DT/1, pages 9/1 - 9/117/01).

The Delegate of Guinea varied his proposal to increase the number of seats on the Administrative Council to 28. They now proposed 30, to take into account the following distribution of seats by regions :

Region A - 6 seats

Region B - 6 seats

Region C - 3 seats

Region D - 8 seats

Region E - 7 seats

Total 30 seats

There were, in fact, three proposals :

- 1 proposal for 29 seats
- 1 proposal for 30 seats
- 1 proposal for 32 seats

As the last did not seem to have much support, the Delegation of Guinea proposed that a vote should be taken on the numbers 29 and 30.

The Delegates of the United Arab Republic, the U.S.S.R., the Niger and Yugoslavia supported the proposal to vote on the number of 30.

The Delegate of the United States of America proposed that a simultaneous vote should be taken on the two proposals of 29 and 30.

The Delegate of Cyprus requested a document showing the countries of each Region and the candidacies for membership of the Council.

The Chairman pointed out that there is no official list, since countries are free to choose the region in which they wish to be included.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the Delegation of the United States as regards the voting procedure. A simultaneous vote on 29 and 30 should be taken.

The Delegate of Pakistan remarked that during the previous meeting no agreement had been reached on the number of 29. To-day the two numbers of 29 and 30 should be taken into consideration. Pakistan was not opposed to the number of 30.

The Chairman summarized the discussion. More than 90 speakers had taken the floor on the subject of the composition of the Council. All aspects had been considered. He proposed that a vote should be taken on the number of 29, with the following distribution :

Region A = 6 seats

Region B = 6 seats

Region C = 3 seats

Region D = 7 seats

Region E = 7 seats

Total 29 seats

The Delegate of Guinea proposed that a vote should be taken on the number which was farthest removed from the present situation, i.e., on the number of 30 seats.

The Delegate of the Central African Republic supported the Delegation of Guinea.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic also requested a vote on 30, in view of the provisions of No. 630 of the General Regulations.

The Chairman pointed out that he had taken No. 630 into account. It was a question of voting in the order in which the proposals had been submitted.

The Delegate of the Sudan considered that, in equity, Africa could claim at least 9 seats. Eight were requested, and the Delegation of the Sudan proposed that a vote should be taken on the number of 30.

The Delegation of Ghana noted that there was a change in the situation. Represented by Pakistan, Asia supported Africa as to the number of 30 seats. From that moment it was clear that the principal proposal was for 30 seats.

The Delegate of Poland, referring to No. 636 of the General Regulations, proposed that a vote should first be taken on the number of 30 seats.

The Chairman pointed out that it was a question of proposals and not amendments. Consequently, No. 636 of the General Regulations was not applicable.

The Delegate of Morocco noted that during the last meeting the Chairman had referred to amending the proposals. To-day he was proposing that a vote should be taken on the number of 29. Was there a new factor ?

The Chairman recalled that proposals had been made for a Council of 28, 29, 30, or 31 members.

The Delegate of Israel considered that, in fact, following the statement by the Delegation of Pakistan, the Committee had only one proposal before it - that for 30 members.

The Delegate of the Central African Republic proposed that a vote should be taken on the number of 30.

The Delegate of Pakistan considered that he had in no way a mandate to speak in the name of Asia. He represented his own country and confirmed that he was not opposed to the number of 30 seats.

The Delegate of Mali felt that two numbers remained : 29 and 30. A vote should be taken on that which was furthest removed from the present situation.

The Delegate of Ghana asked if the Delegations would have a choice between 29 and 30, in the vote proposed by the Chairman.

The Chairman said that there would be no choice. The Committee would be called upon to say whether it intended to increase the number of the seats of the Council from 25 to 29, with the following distribution :

A	=	6
B	=	6
C	=	3
D	=	7
E	=	7

The Delegate of Ghana asked what would happen to the proposal for 30 seats.

The Chairman said that this point would be considered afterwards.

The Delegate of the Argentine requested a secret vote.

The Chairman noted that some 5 countries supported the proposal of the Delegation of the Argentine. The vote would therefore be secret.

The Delegate of Morocco asked on which document the Committee was going to vote.

The Chairman replied that there were 4 proposals for 29 Council members from Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and a fourth country.

The Delegate of Morocco believed that there was a written proposal for 28 members, amended to 30 members, which had been supported.

The Chairman said that numerous proposals had been submitted, covering from 19 to 32 members. Taking into account the whole discussion, he proposed that a vote should be taken on the number of 29.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. confirmed that there remained two proposals : one for 29 and one for 30. In which order should the vote be taken ? A procedural vote on the order should be taken by a show of hands.

The Chairman stressed the difficulty in coming to an agreement, which was why he had decided to vote on the number of 29.

The Delegate of Guinea requested the Chairman to clearly define the subject and the method of the vote.

The Chairman stated that the vote would be on the following point :

Do you agree to increase the number of seats in the Council from 25 to 29, with the following distribution :

A	=	6
B	=	6
C	=	3
D	=	7
E	=	7

Those who accept the increase with the distribution mentioned should vote "yes".

Those who do not accept the increase with the distribution mentioned should vote "no".

The Delegate of Nigeria asked whether the proposal for 30 seats would be examined in any case.

The Chairman stated that if the increase to 29 seats was approved, there would be no other votes.

The Delegate of Mali regretted that the Chairman refused to consider the proposal of 30 seats.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic asked what would happen if the proposal for 29 seats was rejected.

The Chairman confirmed that if the vote was affirmative there would be no more votes.

The Delegate of Bielorussia stressed the fact that the proposal for 30 seats was supported by numerous countries. It was necessary, therefore, to start by voting on the number of 30, which was the farthest removed from the present situation, in conformity with the provisions of the Regulations.

The Delegate of Guinea concurred in the proposal of the United States of America to vote simultaneously on 29 and 30.

The Delegate of Morocco referred to No. 630 of the Regulations. Which was the first proposal submitted to the Conference ?

The Delegate of Mexico supported a secret vote simultaneously on 29 and 30.

The Delegate of Poland, in application of No. 595 of the Regulations, requested a procedural vote.

The Delegate of Cuba asked what would happen if the proposal for 29 seats was rejected. On the other hand, what would happen if, in the event of a simultaneous vote on the numbers of 29 and 30, there were a tie? Would we maintain the status quo ?

The Delegate of Cuba proposed that a vote should be taken on the number of 30. If this proposal were rejected, the Council would automatically have 29 members.

The Chairman stated that if the proposal for 29 seats was rejected, the Committee would pronounce on the number of 30.

The Delegate of Poland, in application of No. 595, requested that the debate be closed.

The Chairman asked if there were two speakers opposed to the closure.

The Delegate of Saudi Arabia proposed that a simultaneous vote should be taken on 29 and 30.

The Delegate of Morocco raised a point of order : What was the first proposal submitted ?

The Delegate of the United States of America noted that the first proposal made during this meeting was that by the Delegation of Sweden. It related to a Council of 19 members. Pakistan had then proposed 29 members, and yesterday evening the number of 30 had been reached.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked what had happened to the Polish motion for closure of debate. No. 595 related to the Chairman's ruling on a motion of order. Would it not be used to vote simultaneously on 29 and 30 ?

The Chairman asked the Delegation of Poland if it insisted on its motion for closure of debate.

The Delegate of Poland would like to hear the opinion of other delegations.

The Delegate of Ethiopia requested a procedural vote on the order in which the votes should be taken.

The Delegate of Saudi Arabia supported the Delegation of Ethiopia.

The Delegate of the Sudan noted that the number of 30 seats is an amendment to the proposal for 28 seats. A vote should therefore be taken on this amendment.

The Delegate of Uganda quoted No. 617 of the General Regulations: In case of a tie, the proposal is rejected. In consequence, a simultaneous vote had, under the circumstances, a definite disadvantage.

The Delegate of the Central African Republic confirmed that if there were a tie for 29 and 30, one would return to a Council of 25 members, which would not be in the interest of Africa and Asia. Consequently, a procedural vote on the order of voting was necessary.

The Delegate of Cyprus requested that the debate be closed. If the proposal for a simultaneous vote led to a tie, further votes would be taken separately.

The Delegate of Guinea requested a vote by show of hands on the order of voting on 29 and 30 seats.

The Chairman suggested that the Delegations of the United States of America, Guinea, the United Kingdom and the Argentine should meet during the break to try to find a compromise solution.

The Chairman said that the special Working Group had considered the proposal that a simultaneous vote should be taken but were unable to reach agreement. They thought that such a vote would be invalid and suggested instead that a vote should be taken to decide which of the two proposals should first be voted on.

The Delegate of Cameroon supported this suggestion and proposed that a vote should be taken by a show of hands. This was agreed and the Chairman asked delegates to indicate which proposal they wished to vote on first.

The result was :

Vote first on 29 seats	42
Vote first on 30 seats	50
Abstentions	2

The Chairman said that as a result a secret vote on forming an Administrative Council of 30 seats would be voted on first. Those in favour of increasing the Council to 30 seats should vote "yes"; those against "no". The distribution of the seats would be :

Region A = 6 seats

Region B = 6 seats

Region C = 3 seats

Region D = 8 seats

Region E = 7 seats.

The Delegations of Thailand, ~~the Argentine~~ and ~~Nigeria~~ were asked to provide tellers for the vote.

106 delegations voted on this proposal and the result was :

"yes" : 50

"no" : 55

abstentions : 1

The proposal was lost.

The Chairman said that a secret vote would be taken on the remaining proposal, i.e. forming an Administrative Council of 29 seats, distributed :

Region A = 6

Region B = 6

Region C = 3

Region D = 7

Region E = 7

Those delegates in favour should vote "yes"; those against should vote "no".

The Chairman called upon the Delegations of Algeria, Canada and Pakistan to provide tellers.

The Delegate of the Argentine intervened to say that his Delegation would withdraw their proposal for a secret vote and thus enable the Committee to vote on the proposal for 29 seats by acclamation.

The Delegates of Pakistan, Ivory Coast, Syrian Arab Republic, and Cameroon spoke in favour of taking a vote by acclamation.

The Delegate of Guinea considered that the decision should be taken by the normal voting procedures.

The Chairman explained that the group which had met during the tea break had proposed that each of the proposals should be voted on. One proposal had been voted on by secret vote and it was therefore necessary for the Committee to vote on the other proposal also by secret vote.

105 delegations voted. The result was :

"yes" : 86

"no" : 17

abstentions : 1

invalid : 1

The proposal that the Administrative Council should be increased from 25 seats to 29 seats was therefore accepted.

The Chairman announced that the next meeting of the Committee would be on Monday morning 27 September.

The meeting rose at 7 p.m.

Rapporteurs

T.F.H. HOWARTH

A. TRITTEN

J.M. VAZQUEZ

Chairman

Clyde James GRIFFITHS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 191-E

30 September 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 3

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF THE WORKING PARTY OF COMMITTEE 3
(BUDGET CONTROL)

Chairman : Mr. G. SHAKIBNIA (Iran)

Wednesday, 29 September 1965 at 9.50 a.m.

The Chairman delayed the opening of the meeting until Mr. Langenberger of the Swiss Delegation could be present. Mr. Langenberger apologized for being unavoidably delayed.

The Working Party approved the Agenda, Document No. DT/7.

The first item on the agenda was the Agreement between the Swiss P.T.T. Administration and the Secretary-General of the I.T.U., Annex 1 of Document No. 74.

The Delegates of the Working Party asked a number of questions all of which were answered by Mr. Stead, Secretary of the Conference, or by Mr. Langenberger. After discussion, the Working Party noted and approved the Agreement and congratulated the Swiss P.T.T. Administration on the effectiveness and completeness of the arrangements which have been made for the Plenipotentiary Conference in accordance with the Agreement.

The second item on the agenda was the Budget and Expenses of the Conference, Document No. 74, Annex 2, and a Statement of Accounts as of 20 September 1965. Mr. Chatelain, Chief of Finance of the I.T.U., answered a number of questions regarding the budget. The Working Party then noted and approved the budget as adopted by the Administrative Council.

Mr. Chatelain then distributed a Statement of Accounts as of 20 September 1965, and explained the methods employed. A second Statement of Accounts will be prepared as of 10 October 1965, which the Working Party will examine and, if necessary, recommend adjustment of the budget to Committee 3.

Provisionally the Working Party will meet again Friday, 15 October 1965.

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 11.40 a.m.

Rapporteur :

J.P. VEATCH

Chairman :

A. SHAKIBNIA

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

TENTH PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 29 September 1965, at 3 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. G.A. WETTSTEIN (Swiss Confederation)

<u>Subjects discussed :</u>	<u>Document Nos.</u>
1. Expression of sympathy to the Government and people of the Philippines	-
2. Minutes of the First Plenary Meeting	144
3. Minutes of the Second Plenary Meeting	148
4. Minutes of the Third Plenary Meeting	151
5. Possible admission of international organizations to the Conference (continued)	66 71 98 104 149 (Rev.) 152
6. Hours of work	-
7. Submission of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference	-



The following countries were represented:

Afghanistan; Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of Burma; Bolivia; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Federal Republic of Cameroon; Canada; Central African Republic; Ceylon; Chile; China; Republic of Cyprus; Vatican City State; Republic of Colombia; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville); Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Republic of the Ivory Coast; Cuba; Republic of Dahomey; Denmark; Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Gabon Republic; Ghana; Greece; Guatemala; Republic of Guinea; Republic of Upper Volta; Hungarian People's Republic; Republic of India; Republic of Indonesia; Iran; Republic of Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; State of Israel; Italy; Jamaica; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kenya; State of Kuwait; Lebanon; Republic of Liberia; Principality of Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Malaysia; Malagasy Republic; Republic of Mali; Malta; Kingdom of Morocco; Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Mexico; Mongolian People's Republic; Nicaragua; Republic of the Niger; Federal Republic of Nigeria; Norway; New Zealand; Uganda; Pakistan; Panama; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Peru; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Spanish Provinces of Africa; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Somali Republic; Rhodesia; Socialist Republic of Roumania; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Republic of Rwanda; Republic of Senegal; Sierra Leone; Republic of the Sudan; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; United Republic of Tanzania; Republic of the Chad; Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible; Thailand; Togolese Republic; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Oriental Republic of Uruguay; Republic of Venezuela; Republic of Zambia.

United Nations and Specialized Agencies

United Nations (U.N.)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.)

Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (I.M.C.O.)

World Health Organization (W.H.O.)

International Telecommunication Union: Mr. Gerald C. GROSS, Secretary-General

Secretary of the Conference:

Mr. Clifford STEAD

1. Exoression of sympathy to the Government and People of the Philippines

The Chairman made the following statement:

"We learned with dismay in this morning's newspapers of the tragic catastrophe which has struck the Philippines in the form of an eruption of the Taal volcano.

" I am sure that the Conference will share my feelings of sympathy on this occasion of national mourning which has overtaken one of our Member States.

" We pay homage to the victims of this catastrophe and would ask the Head of the Philippine Delegation kindly to convey our sincere condolences to his Government and to the Philippine people.

" I would ask you to stand in silence for a few moments in memory of the victims."

The Conference stood in silence for a few moments.

The Delegate of the Philippines made the following statement:

"The swift and spontaneous concern and sympathy that men of good will everywhere feel whenever a member or a section of the human family suffers misfortune or disaster is conclusive proof of the basic brotherhood of all men. It is this basic brotherhood that justifies the dream for world peace and security, and it is through its promotion and intensification that the United Nations family seeks to accomplish its mission of establishing international amity and harmony, peace and prosperity.

" So it is that the International Telecommunication Union, oldest in the United Nations family, should instantly rise up to the situation of crisis and tragedy in my country and offer its condolences and best wishes for recovery and survival. For it is true, as the press services report, that a volcano that had been extinct for over half a century suddenly erupted the other day and wrought death and destruction in its vicinity. In a telephone conversation I had with Manila this noon, a thoughtful service made possible by the authorities of our Conference, I was told that three villages that had grown around the volcano's old crater were buried by the eruption just as Pompei was buried by Mt. Vesuvius. The estimate of death varies from 1,500 to 2,000, but the figure will probably not be known definitely and accurately until a survey is taken after the volcano subsides. For, like the recent tragedy at Mattmark in Switzerland, where the overhanging glacier continued to threaten rescuers for some time, the volcano continues to resume eruption.

" It will never be known why so many people had been attracted to the volcano's crater. Perhaps it was the fertility of the soil due to the lava of former eruptions. Perhaps it is the picturesqueness of the place, for a deep lake alive with fish had filled the old crater. Perhaps it is the fact that the Philippine Government itself had started to develop the place as a tourist attraction by building a small city on the shoulder of the mountain that surrounds the dry part of the crater which in turn surrounds the lake.

" I am certain, Sir, that the expression of sympathy and good wishes that has moved this Conference in one of the finest moments of its centennial Plenipotentiary Conference will be deeply appreciated by the Filipino people, particularly by our President, His Excellency Dr. Diosdado Macapagal, and will go a long way in assuaging the horror of our tragedy and mitigating the grief of the bereaved. May I request, Sir, since the I.T.U. is symbolic of excellent communication, that our Secretary-General reinforce my delegation's report of this memorable moment in the Conference by sending a cable report directly to the President of the Philippines."

The Chairman said he would certainly comply with that suggestion*).

2. Minutes of the First Plenary Meeting (Document No. 144)

The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. made the following statement:

"Although the Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B. and I participated in the first, second and third meetings of the Plenary Assembly, our names do not appear under the heading "International Telecommunication Union" among those of the high officials of the Union. As Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B., one of the four permanent organs listed in Article 5 of the Convention, we represent this Board at the Plenipotentiary Conference in an advisory capacity, under No. 506 of the General Regulations annexed to the Convention.

" Since our names also do not appear in any of the provisional lists of participants which have been circulated, Mr. Ziozkowski and I wish to add that we have offices (Rooms 609/610) on the sixth floor of the Montreux-Palace Hotel, where we are prepared, with the help of the relevant documents, to consult with delegates on all questions of common interest to their Administrations and to the I.F.R.B., including any question which might arise in connection with the application of the provisions of the Radio Regulations, especially those of Article 9, 9 A and 10, relating to the processing of notices concerning frequency assignments.

" I shall hand my written statement to the reporters, so that it may be included in the minutes of this meeting."

*) For text of telegram, see Annex.

The Chairman said that, in deciding on the contents of the attendance list, he had referred to the records of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959) and had found that only the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary-General had been mentioned in those records. He had therefore thought it advisable to follow the precedent of the 1959 Conference.

The Secretary-General confirmed that the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., as well as all other elected officials of the permanent organs, had been omitted from the list of participants in the records of the 1959 Conference. Moreover, in view of the discussion on the status of observers that had taken place in the Conference, he considered the Chairman's decision to be eminently proper.

The Delegate of Italy asked for the text of his statement on page 23 to be replaced by the following:

"The Delegate of Italy, speaking on behalf of the delegations of countries members of the European Conference on Posts and Telecommunications, the secretariat of which was currently provided by Italy, and on behalf of his own Government, congratulated the Chairman on his election and wished the Conference every success."

The Delegate of Nigeria recalled that his delegation had sent in a written notification to the effect that his country was henceforth to be referred to as "The Federal Republic of Nigeria" and no longer as "The Federation of Nigeria".

The Secretary-General assured him that due account would be taken of the notification.

The minutes of the first Plenary meeting, thus amended, were approved.

3. Minutes of the Second Plenary Meeting (Document No. 148)

The minutes of the second Plenary meeting were approved unchanged.

4. Minutes of the Third Plenary Meeting (Document No. 151)

The minutes of the third Plenary meeting were approved unchanged.

5. Possible admission of international organizations to the Conference
(Documents Nos. 66, 71, 98, 104, 149(Rev.), 152)

The Chairman recalled the requests of four international organizations for permission to attend the Conference as observers (Documents Nos. 66,

71, 98 and 104) and to proposals on the subject submitted by the Delegation of Czechoslovakia (Document No. 149(Rev.)), supported by a number of other delegations, and by the Delegation of Guatemala (Document No. 152).

The Secretary-General said that, before proceeding with its agenda, the Conference might find it useful to note that, under Nos. 538 and 539 of the Convention, the Delegation of the United Arab Republic held a proxy for the Delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Delegation of the Swiss Confederation held a proxy for that of Liechtenstein, the Delegation of Thailand held a proxy for the Delegation of the Republic of Viet-Nam and the Delegation of Zambia held a proxy for that of Malawi.

The Chairman observed that the Conference had already held a lengthy discussion on the item. To summarize the situation, neither the Convention nor the General Regulations contained any provision for the admission of organizations other than those referred to in No. 504. During the debate, the question had been raised as to whether it might not be opportune to invite organizations other than those mentioned in the Convention to join in the celebrations of the Centenary of the Union but not to participate in the Plenipotentiary Conference at Montreux. He added that the Swiss Government would invite only those international organizations to the celebrations which were actually participating in the Montreux Conference.

He reminded the meeting that the general debate on the item had been closed and invited comments on the Czechoslovak proposal (Document No. 149(Rev.)).

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said he wished to exercise his right of reply to a remark made by the Delegate of the United States at the Ninth Plenary meeting, to the effect that the draft resolution submitted by the Czechoslovak Delegation did not correspond to the oral statement made by the Delegate of Czechoslovakia at the Eighth Plenary meeting. The Czechoslovak Delegation had submitted its draft in the light of two considerations: in the first place, it had unequivocally proposed in its oral statement that all four of the organizations which had expressed the wish to attend the Conference as observers should be invited to do so; secondly, a number of delegations which had subsequently taken the floor had also urged extending an invitation to all four organizations, and the Czechoslovak draft resolution therefore reflected the view of a considerable number of delegations.

With regard to the Guatemalan proposal, while it was true that the Convention did not provide for the admission of organizations other than the United Nations and the specialized agencies, it was clear from various provisions of that instrument that co-operation between the Union and international organizations concerned with telecommunications was not only desirable, but was explicitly recommended. Articles 4 and 29 made it obvious that the rules for admission were not restrictive. Adoption of the Czechoslovak resolution would have the advantage of giving rise to an immediate decision and also of avoiding any discrimination between organizations whose purposes and activities were basically the same. He therefore proposed that a vote should be taken by secret ballot on Document No. 149(Rev.) as it had been submitted.

The Secretary-General made the following statement:

"After the decision made at the last plenary session held last Wednesday, 22 September, your Conference has now decided to admit the Press to the press gallery at all meetings except in those cases where the Chairman announces at the beginning of the meeting that that particular meeting for some particular reason will not be open to the Press; consequently that important issue has been resolved.

" It will be appreciated if Press representatives will remain in the press gallery rather than come on the floor, since the floor of the Conference is already crowded enough as it is with the considerable number of delegates we have here.

" Before we act on the next item, it would probably be useful to define exactly what we mean by observers, and for this purpose I shall read to you directly from item No. 306 of the present Convention, as follows:

306 Observer: a person sent by:

- the United Nations in accordance with Article 28 of the Convention;
- one of the international organizations invited or admitted in accordance with the provisions of the General Regulations to participate in the work of a conference;
- the government of a Member or Associate Member of the Union participating in a non-voting capacity in a special conference of a regional character held under the terms of Article 7 of the Convention.

" In addition there are other pertinent paragraphs in the Convention which I call to your attention in order that everyone may be entirely clear as to what we are doing. They are paragraphs 507, 508 and 509, reading as follows:

- 507 7. The following shall be admitted to plenipotentiary conferences:
- a) delegations as defined in No. 307 of Annex 3 to the Convention;
 - 508 b) observers of the United Nations;
 - 509 c) observers of the specialized agencies in conformity with No. 504."

He had felt it his duty to specify the language used in the Convention so that all those present should have clearly in their minds the definition of the word "observer" for the particular purposes of the Conference.

The Delegate of Algeria drew attention to the fact that the Philippine motion for closure of the general debate had been carried by 47 votes to 27, with 20 abstentions, at the Ninth Plenary Meeting. He therefore proposed that a vote be taken forthwith on the Czechoslovak draft resolution, which was supported by a number of delegations.

The Delegate of Kenya supported the Algerian proposal.

The Delegate of Guatemala made the following statement:

"Allow me to make a brief reference to the draft resolution submitted by the Czechoslovak Delegation proposing that the international organizations mentioned in Documents Nos. 66, 71, 98 and 104 be invited to attend the present Conference as observers.

" Many colleagues spoke at the last meeting, some - usually those directly interested - in favour, and others - those having no interest in the organizations concerned - against, on the ground that there was no legal basis for inviting them. Those in favour of the draft resolution held that as there was no provision to the contrary and since it was the I.T.U. Centenary Year, it would be praiseworthy and desirable to invite the organizations in question. On the other hand, those of us who opposed the proposal maintained that the Convention and the Regulations were quite explicit on the matter and that, by mentioning the international organizations which could attend conferences as observers, they limited the list to the organizations specified.

" My delegation, which zealously observes the Acts which govern the I.T.U., noted the following three facts during the discussion of the Czechoslovak draft resolution, namely:

"a) that the speakers in favour of the proposal did not invoke any provision of the Convention or the Regulations to support submission of the draft resolution for the approval of the Conference but confined themselves to taking as the banner of their cause the celebration of the I.T.U. Centenary. I seemed to detect in the Plenary Assembly a group which, actuated by somewhat propagandist motives and by sentimentality, ignored the question whether the proposal was legal or not. One delegation even went so far as to assert that the Conference should not allow itself to be tied down by formal considerations; and that it should not hesitate to take any decision likely to facilitate the attainment of its aims. In my opinion, this assertion is not only prejudicial but even a threat to the very life of the Union, as I shall explain further on;

"b) however, those of us who spoke against the proposal based our opposition to the immediate invitation of the aforementioned international organizations on legal arguments, pointing out the difficulties which might arise if the draft resolution for their admission as observers at the present Conference were adopted;

"c) the third aspect noted by my delegation is that the organizations referred to in Documents Nos. 66, 71, 98 and 104 do actually exist and therefore function; and, what is more, the I.T.U. has co-operated with them to a certain extent.

" My delegation was therefore faced by three fundamental facts:

"1. the proposal to admit the international organizations mentioned in the draft resolution, based on a sentimentality which was not unalloyed with propagandist intentions and was devoid of legal foundation, jeopardizes the legal security of the I.T.U.;

"2. as a consequence of the first point, acceptance of participation by the organizations concerned would constitute an amendment of (i.e. an addendum to) the Convention and Regulations of the Union;

"3. since the organizations mentioned in Documents Nos. 66, 71, 98 and 104 do nonetheless exist and function, the delegation of my country did not feel it should ignore the judgement it had formed and, basing itself on Article 4 of the Convention, wished to make use of its right to have a minute and thorough study of the constitution, organization, aims, etc. of the organizations concerned conducted by the appropriate committee of the present Conference. What then were the aims of the Guatemalan Delegation in formulating its proposal?

" The answer is very simple: it wishes the rule of law to be maintained, because this is the only authority to which small countries,

such as Guatemala, may have recourse to support their claims and, as an ardent defender of legal principles, I would not like to see the Union - in the near or distant future - suffering from the anarchy caused by the unlimited and disorderly power of the Plenipotentiary Conference which, as such, could at any time decide to ignore the Convention and the Regulations. It was with this preservation of legality in mind that my delegation refrained from voting on the exclusion of South Africa from this Conference, for injustice cannot be remedied by an illegal act. And it was to consolidate the Union's non-political and technical aims and its legal principles that my delegation abstained from the vote on the resolution condemning Portugal, for the colonialism still suffered by my country through the occupation of Belize or British Honduras by a power from another continent has nothing to do with the aims of the Union. It was because the presence of the Press at the deliberations of the Conference is not illegal that Guatemala voted in favour of its presence during the discussion, since public opinion must be informed of the manner in which the work of the I.T.U. proceeds during the debates at its plenary meetings. It was due to the high value it places on the rule of law in the Union that my delegation protested energetically - but with all due respect - against the manner in which the Chairman of the Conference practically ignored the Guatemalan proposal, for such action could deflect the discussions from the documents to be studied. And, finally, it was to ensure that the natural right to freedom be preserved intact, guaranteed by an inflexible legal system, that my delegation spoke and voted against the proposal in Committee 4 to keep the present system for the election of members of the Administrative Council which, to tell the truth, does not - as it stands in the Convention - guarantee the principle of rotation for the posts of Councillor.

" Gentlemen, you have all received the Guatemalan proposal made in Document No. 152, which sums up our reasons and clearly shows that the case before us must be properly studied by the Committee on the Convention and General Regulations, so that this Plenipotentiary Conference may make appropriate provision in due course. And since my delegation considers the Czechoslovak proposal to be prejudicial, it asks the honourable delegates to reject it and to support the Guatemalan proposal which indicates the legal path to be followed: i.e. to mention in the Acts of the Union those international organizations which are properly organized and prepared for invitation as observers to the plenipotentiary conferences of the I.T.U., if the Conference so decides. For we must bear in mind, for the good of the Union, that this Conference is not a platform for politics and proselytism and that this Conference must not become a melting pot for illegal acts. No, this Conference is the forum where the Member countries of the Union meet on an equal footing to discuss through the medium of their delegates and within a framework of justice and law, technical telecommunication problems for which solutions at the national level are urgently required and international regulation is essential."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. observed that the general debate had been closed at the preceding meeting and that the Delegates of Czechoslovakia, Algeria and Kenya had again proposed that a vote should be taken without delay. The Conference should observe the provisions of the Convention which governed the order of closure of debate. With regard to the Guatemalan statement, he was sure all delegates had been most interested to learn that the Delegation of Guatemala opposed the invitation of international organizations for the same reasons as those which had prompted it to come to the defence of South Africa.

The Delegate of Ireland said that in his view the motion for closure had related to the general debate on the requests referred to in Documents Nos. 66, 71, 98 and 104 and that Document No. 149(Rev.), which had been circulated after closure of the debate, was therefore still before the Conference.

The issue before the meeting had some highly important implications. At the preceding meeting, many delegates had pointed out that the Convention did not confer on the Conference any power to admit observers as proposed; the Chairman himself had drawn attention to that fact, and Ireland supported his ruling, as well as the eloquent statement of the Delegate of Denmark on the question of legality. The Convention, which was the treaty binding on all the governments represented at the Conference, gave no authority for the admission of these observers, for the General Regulations clearly stated who was to be admitted, and the applicant organizations did not fall into those categories. The very wording used by the advocates of admission showed the weakness of their arguments: thus, the Delegate of Poland had appealed to the Conference not to use "legalistic arguments" and not to approach the question solely from the legal point of view, and the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had also urged the avoidance of purely "formalistic considerations".

Even if the matter under consideration had been that of amending the Convention to allow for the admission of observers to future conferences, Ireland would have opposed any such proposal. The question was not merely one of conferring some kind of prestige on the organizations concerned; the word "observer" was obviously misleading, for the participation of the organizations was bound to be more than simply honorary, and in that connection the analogy with the admission of the Press was quite false. Moreover, his Delegation did not see why the organizations in question wished to attend the Conference as observers, since they were adequately represented by delegations attending the Conference and no one would question the right of delegations belonging to certain regions to make statements on behalf of other countries of those regions; indeed, a number of such collective statements had already been made. Accordingly, the organizations seemed to have nothing to gain by admission except for a very doubtful measure of prestige.

If the four applicant organizations were admitted on the ground that invitations should be extended to them on the occasion of the Centenary year of the Union, that would undoubtedly open the door to all other organizations wishing to send observers. Delegations should bear in mind that they were plenipotentiary representatives of governments concerned with the advancement and improvement of telecommunication facilities. If observers from organizations other than those mentioned in the Convention were once admitted, many other bodies which were more concerned with their own advantage than with the public good would come knocking at the door and would in time gain admission.

Ireland's past experience imbued it with sympathy and fellow-feeling for the weaker nations of the world. Although not all the countries advocating invitation were weak from the military and economic point of view, most of them were; he respectfully urged those nations, in their own interest as well as from the point of view of principle, to take a stand on the maintenance of the rule of law. Moral and practical considerations and self-interest all combined in pointing to the advisability for the smaller nations to uphold the law. Ireland urged all delegations having no ambitions in the Union beyond the common good of telecommunication users to stand resolutely by the Convention which was their greatest safeguard and to reject the draft resolution contained in Document No. 149(Rev.).

The Chairman confirmed the interpretation of the procedural situation given by the Delegate of Ireland.

The Delegate of Sweden made the following statement :

"As I have taken part in three previous Plenipotentiary Conferences of the I.T.U., I believe that against the background of my recollections I could and should inform the delegations here present of my views on the situation concerning the admission of certain international organizations as observers to our Conference.

" In my opinion, no Plenipotentiary Conference since the Second World War has had any intention whatsoever of admitting as observers to a conference on this level any organizations other than those listed in numbers 507, 508 and 509 of the Convention.

" I would appeal to all those delegates who have taken part in previous Plenipotentiary Conferences to confirm my recollection of the facts, and I also appeal to the new delegates to respect the intentions of previous Conferences.

" In the opinion of the Swedish Delegation, derogation from the letter and spirit of the Convention would constitute a serious step in the wrong direction and would create misgivings among many delegations here present.

" The Swedish Delegation is in full agreement with what the distinguished Delegate of Ireland has just said."

The Chairman proposed the closure of the discussion on all the documents before the meeting, in accordance with the second sentence of number 567.

The Delegate of the Netherlands, on a point of order, observed that the real issue was clearly not that of inviting certain organizations, but that of the competence of the Conference to deal with the question. The Netherlands Delegation wholeheartedly supported the statements made by the Chairman on that point. Under number 611 of the General Regulations, any questions of competence that might arise should be settled before a vote was taken on the substance of the matter under discussion; since the question of competence had undoubtedly arisen, his Delegation wished to introduce the following motion, to avoid all confusion: "The Plenipotentiary Conference of Montreux (1965) considers that the action proposed in Document No. 149(Rev.) is outside its competence."

The Delegate of Sweden supported the Netherlands motion and proposed that the vote on it should be taken by secret ballot.

Over five delegations supported that proposal.

The Chairman invited the meeting to vote on the Netherlands motion. Those in favour of the motion should vote "yes" and those against it should vote "no".

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. recalling the Secretary-General's statement earlier in the debate that another country held a proxy for South Viet-Nam, asked whether that procedure was strictly in conformity with the Convention.

The Secretary-General repeated the statement on proxies that he had made earlier in the meeting and drew attention to Document No. 166, which referred to a telegram dated 27 September from Saigon whereby the Republic of Viet-Nam had given powers to the Delegation of Thailand to vote on its behalf.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the Secretary-General's explanation was not entirely satisfactory. All the other countries which had given powers to other delegations to vote on their behalf had sent delegations to earlier meetings and had presented their credentials, but no delegation from South Viet-Nam had so far participated in the Conference. Accordingly, the proxy given to Thailand seemed not to be in order.

The Secretary-General read out number 538 of the General Regulations and Document No. 166.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. drew attention to number 529 of the General Regulations, under which delegations to Plenipotentiary Conferences "shall be accredited by instruments signed by the Head of State or by the Head of the Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs". In view of the special situation of South Viet-Nam, it would be advisable to ascertain who had signed the credentials.

The Secretary-General said he could take steps to find out the signature on the original telegram referred to in Document No. 166.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that, under number 532 of the General Regulations, powers sent by telegram were not acceptable.

The Chairman suggested that the Chairman of the Credentials Committee might be able to shed light on the situation.

The Chairman of the Credentials Committee said that the Working Party of Committee 2 was examining the credentials already received and had dealt with about half of some ninety credentials. It had not yet examined the credentials of the Republic of Viet-Nam. He wished to take that opportunity of urging all delegations which had not yet submitted their credentials to do so as soon as possible.

The Secretary-General drew the attention of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. to the fact that, although actual credentials sent by telegram were not acceptable, number 538 of the General Regulations contained no prohibition against accrediting the delegation of another Member by telegram. The applicable provision in the case at issue was number 538, not 539 or 532.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. observed that, in accordance with the Secretary-General's interpretation of the situation, a private citizen of any country could send a telegram transferring his country's powers to another delegation. In his opinion, such transfer of powers should be signed by one of the persons listed in number 529.

The Chairman said that the title of the signatory was not in fact shown on the telegram from the Administration of the Republic of Viet-Nam; it was not therefore in accordance with the rules for submission of credentials. The Delegate of Thailand had intimated that he would not, therefore, insist on exercising the right to vote for the Republic of Viet-Nam until the situation was clarified.

The Delegate of Thailand said he would leave the matter in the Chairman's hands. If the Chairman considered that the delegation of powers was not yet in order, his Delegation would accept that.

The Chairman announced that accordingly the Republic of Viet-Nam would not take part in the vote.

To avoid any misunderstanding, he requested the Secretary-General to repeat the motion before the meeting:

"The Plenipotentiary Conference of Montreux (1965) considers that the action proposed in Document No. 149(Rev.) is outside its competence."

A vote was taken by secret ballot on that motion, the Delegates of Cuba, Austria and the Hungarian People's Republic acting as tellers at the request of the Chairman.

The result of the vote was as follows:

For	: 70
Against	: 38
Abstentions	: 1
Invalid paper	: 1
Absent	: 10

The motion put forward by the Delegate of the Netherlands that the Conference was not competent to take action on Document No. 149(Rev.) was therefore approved and the requests contained in Documents Nos. 66, 71, 98, 104, 149(Rev.) and 152 were rejected.

The Delegate of Guatemala said that in view of the fact that the Plenipotentiary Conference had decided that it was not competent to deal with the proposal put forward by the Czechoslovak Delegation in Document No. 149(Rev.), the Delegation of Guatemala would not maintain its proposal set forth in Document No. 152 which he therefore withdrew.

In reply to the remarks made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., he had no desire to start a dispute but would be glad if the distinguished Delegate of the U.S.S.R. would throw his memory back to the debates which had taken place on the expulsion of South Africa. If his memory was not clear on the subject, then perhaps he might consult the minutes of the meeting at which the subject had been discussed, and refrain from making unfounded accusations. The Delegation of Guatemala had not expected such an attitude on the part of the U.S.S.R. Delegation; on the contrary, it would have expected the U.S.S.R. to have the same high moral approach to the statement by Guatemala as they had had to that of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of Guinea raised a question which was of much importance to his country. He had heard the word "demagogic" over the French channel of the interpretation system. Had the Delegate of Guatemala referred to certain delegations as "demagogic"? Secondly, was the Delegate of Guatemala speaking in his own name, or on behalf of a group of countries? He reserved the right to revert to the subject after an answer had been given to his questions.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., explaining his vote, said that the U.S.S.R. Delegation considered that the international organizations so requesting should be admitted as observers to the Conference with a view to extending international collaboration in telecommunications in accordance

with the purposes of the Union as defined in the Convention. He regretted that the Conference had decided that it was unnecessary to discuss the matter and that they were not competent to admit those observers. However, he accepted the majority decision.

With regard to the remarks made by the Delegate of Guatemala, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. could not help making a connection between the arguments he had put forward during the discussion on the exclusion of South Africa and those he had set forth on the admission of international organizations as observers. He had not considered it necessary to refer to the inadmissible accusations by the Delegate of Guatemala that certain delegations were "demagogic". He wished, however, to associate himself fully with the request made by the Delegate of Guinea for an explanation on the subject.

The Delegate of Guatemala, replying to the questions raised, said that he had not referred to any specific delegation as "demagogic" and that he had not been speaking on behalf of any group.

The Delegate of Guinea said that he had heard the word "demagogic" used. However, he would accept the Delegate of Guatemala's statement that he had made no such accusation, but issued a solemn warning that it would be quite inadmissible in such an august assembly as the Plenipotentiary Conference for some delegations to use unacceptable terms to describe others. He reserved the right, should such errors be made in the future, to remind their authors of the role of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

6. Hours of work

The Chairman referring to the meeting times which had been approved at the First Plenary meeting, said that the Chairmen of the various Committees had proposed to Committee 1 that meetings should henceforth start at 9 instead of at 9.30 a.m., and either continue after 6.30 p.m. or that night meetings be held. Requests had also been received for meetings to be held on Saturday mornings. He suggested that it be left to Committee 1 to work out the programme of work for the following weeks, holding meetings beyond the hours of work previously approved if necessary. In that connection, he had invited the Vice-Chairmen of the Committees also to attend the meeting of Committee 1 planned for the following day.

It was so agreed.

7. Submission of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference

The Chairman began by congratulating and thanking the Chairmen and Members of the Administrative Council since 1959 for the important work done. The study of the Council's Report before the meeting would enable the Conference fully to evaluate what had been accomplished.

The Delegate of Australia, Chairman of the Administrative Council, made the following statement :

"On behalf of the Administrative Council I present to you the Report on the activities of the Council and of the Union during the period 1960 to 1965. You will note from the table of contents that the Report is divided into six parts, the first of which is a general summary of the progress in the field of telecommunications, the work of the Administrative Council and the permanent organs of the Union, Conferences and meetings, and some problems facing the Union. The subsequent five parts deal in greater detail with the matters raised in Part I.

" Part II refers to the activities of the Council and Members will be aware of these activities from the reports which are prepared and distributed to Members following each annual meeting. Annex 3 to the Report summarizes in a convenient and concise form the various matters dealt with by the Council since 1959 and the form of presentation highlights the questions of continuing importance. It also explains the important part that conferences and meetings, staff and technical cooperation, play in the Council deliberations.

" Part III describes the activities of the General Secretariat, the I.F.R.B., the C.C.I.R. and the C.C.I.T.T., and to assist in a better understanding of these activities a summary is given in each case of the duties and function of each permanent organ. In Annexes 8, 9, 12 and 15 are set out the organizational structure of these organs.

" During the six years since the last Plenipotentiary Conference in Geneva, in 1959, there have been major advances in telecommunication techniques which involve special problems for the permanent organs. These include the finding of universally accepted solutions to space communications and its problems, of frequency allocation and time delay, long-distance submarine telephone cables and the international switching and signalling system for both telephony and telegraphy, data transmission and television. A very satisfactory feature of this period has been the considerable increase in the number of participants from a wider range of countries in

the work of the C.C.I.'s and the I.F.R.B. and the progress in the organization and work of the Plan Committees. With rapid extension of the international network and the development of space communications, the Plan Committees have a vital role to play in the establishment of a modern and integrated network throughout the world. For the first time the Rome Plan Committee meeting in 1963 produced a traffic plan which has been invaluable to all Members.

" Part IV: emphasis is given to the technical assistance projects performed under the United Nations Fund in the provision of experts and the installation of training centres. The Council has given considerable attention in its meetings to this question and also to the role of the Plan Committee meetings, often held on a regional basis, in establishing a forum where questions of interest to developing countries are discussed and the appropriate liaison developed with Study Groups and Working Parties of the C.C.I.s and with the I.F.R.B. The 1964 Plenary Meeting of the C.C.I.T.T. established five special working groups to undertake studies of importance to developing countries. Annexes 17 to 29 set out details of various technical assistance projects and illustrate the appreciable increase in activities which has taken place since 1959, and also demonstrates the amount of attention which has been given by Council to the subject of technical cooperation and the development of ways and means of extending the fields in which assistance can be given.

" Part V deals with conferences and meetings of the Union. Four regional conferences were held to consider broadcasting matters, two panels of experts were set up to study the structure of the Radio Regulations and congestion in band 4 to 27.5 Mc/s and two Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conferences were held, one dealing with the activities of frequency bands for space and one for a revised allotment plan for aeronautical mobile radio services. In addition to these meetings there were held two Plenary meetings of the C.C.I.T.T., in 1960 and 1964, one Plenary meeting of the C.C.I.R. in 1963 and a meeting of the World Plan Committee in Rome in 1963, as well as a number of regional Plan Committee meetings. Such meetings form an essential part of the work of the Union.

" Part VI is of particular importance, as it deals with those matters which in the opinion of the Council require consideration by this Conference. Attention is drawn briefly to some of the matters which have been raised there :

- " 1) Invitation for meetings outside Geneva. The Conference has to weigh the additional expenditure involved against the advantages of holding meetings in various regions of the world. The Council has agreed to certain meetings being held outside Geneva in 1966.
- " 2) Determining the limits of conference expenditures for the period until the next Plenipotentiary Conference, at the same time ensuring the effective performance of the expanding Union activities.
- " 3) Purchase of the existing I.T.U. building and its extension to provide for additional staff and medium-size Conference facilities.
- " 4) To assist the Members, a tentative budget has been prepared for 1966 and the Conference will be required to review this in due course.
- " 5) Assimilation of Union conditions of service into the U.N. Common Conditions of Service. The 1959 Conference paid much attention to this question and this Conference may desire to consider the progress that has been made."

The Chairman said that parts of the Report would be dealt with in various Committees while others would be handled by the Plenary meeting.

At the suggestion of the Delegate of Guinea, it was agreed to postpone the general discussion on the Report by the Administrative Council to the following Plenary meeting.

The meeting rose at 6.25 p.m.

Secretary of the Conference:
Clifford STEAD

Secretary-General:
Gerald C. GROSS

Chairman:
G.A. WETTSTEIN

Annex: 1

A N N E X

TELEGRAM

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

4636/64 PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION
UNION NOW MEETING IN MONTREUX HAS LEARNED WITH DISLAY OF THE TRAGIC
CATASTROPHE WHICH HAS STRUCK YOUR COUNTRY STOP CONFERENCE HAS REQUESTED
ME TO CONVEY ITS PROFOUND CONDOLENCE TO YOUR GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE =
WETTSTEIN CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE +

30.9.65



REPORT
BY THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
TO THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MONTREUX 1965



PUBLISHED BY
THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION, GENEVA

REPORT
BY THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
TO THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MONTREUX 1965



Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
PREFACE	1
PART I - OUTLINE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL AND OF THOSE OF THE UNION DURING THE PERIOD 1960 - 1965 AND OF PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNION	7
1. <u>Progress achieved in telecommunication technique and in the development of telecommunication services and networks throughout the world during the last five years</u>	7
2. <u>Activities of the Administrative Council</u>	9
3. <u>Conferences and meetings</u>	10
3.1 Special Regional Conference, Geneva, 1960	10
3.2 European VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, Stockholm, 1961	11
3.3 Panel of Experts to study measures to reduce congestion in the bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s - Geneva, 1961 and 1963	11
3.4 Meeting of the Working Group to study the structure of Radio Conferences and Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1962	11
3.5 African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, Geneva, 1963	12
3.6 Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to allocate frequency bands for Space Radiocommunication purposes, Geneva, 1963	12
3.7 Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the preparation of a revised allotment plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service - 1st Session, Geneva, 1964	12
3.8 African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference (Geneva, 1964)	12
4. <u>Activities of the International Frequency Registration Board, the International Radio Consultative Committee and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee.</u>	13
4.1 The International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.)	13
4.2 The International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.)	14
4.3 The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.)	15
5. <u>Activities of the General Secretariat</u>	16

	<u>Page</u>
6. <u>Technical Cooperation</u>	17
6.1 General Secretariat	17
6.2 Technical organs	17
6.3 General.	18
7. <u>Problems relating to the administration of the Union</u>	18
7.1 Staff matters	18
7.2 The I.T.U. building	18
7.3 The finances of the Union	19
7.3.1 General	19
7.3.2 Budget of the Union	20
7.3.3 Union expenditure and income	21
7.3.4 Limits on Union expenditure	21
 PART II - THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL.	 23
1. <u>General</u>	25
1.1 Introduction	25
1.2 Procedure for the election of the Council	25
1.3 Composition of the Council	26
1.4 Sessions of the Council	27
1.5 Constitution of Committees and Working Groups	28
2. <u>Activities of the Council</u>	28
2.1 Action in relation to conferences and meetings	28
2.2 Reports to the Economic and Social Council and to Administrations	29
2.3 Relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other international organizations	29
2.3.1 General	29
2.3.2 Relations with the United Nations	30
a) International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	31
b) United Nations Development Decade	32
c) International Cooperation Year	32
d) Application of Science and Technology to Economic Development	32

	<u>Page</u>
2.3.3 Relations with the Specialized Agencies	32
2.3.4 Relations with other International Organizations	33
2.4 Action on Staff Matters	34
2.4.1 Assimilation of conditions of employment in I.T.U. to those of the U.N. Common System	34
2.4.1.1 Classification of posts in Common System grades and classification of staff in their new grades	34
2.4.1.2 New Staff Regulations and Rules	34
2.4.1.3 Affiliation of I.T.U. Staff to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and new Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	35
2.4.1.4 Insurance System for the members of the I.F.R.B. . .	35
2.4.1.5 Appeal to the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization	35
2.4.2 Developments in Common System conditions of employment	36
2.4.2.1 Evolution of salaries	36
2.4.2.2 Evolution of pensionable salaries	36
2.4.2.3 Evolution of allowances	37
2.4.3 Staff Assessment Plan	37
2.4.4 Geographical distribution of Union staff	37
2.4.5 The I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	38
2.4.6 Cost-of-living allowances for retired staff	38
2.4.7 Changes in directing staff	39
2.4.8 Numbers and classification of posts	39
2.4.9 Provisional Staff Regulations and Staff Rules for elected officials.	40
2.4.10 Staff Rules governing conference and other short-term service staff.	40
2.4.11 Administration of Technical Assistance projects	41
2.5 Activities relating to budgetary and financial questions	41
2.5.1 Budgets of the Union	42

	<u>Page</u>
2.5.1.1 Budget of the Union	43
2.5.1.2 Supplementary Publications Budget	55
2.5.1.3 Technical Cooperation Special Accounts Budget . . .	55
2.5.1.4 Technical Cooperation Projects	56
2.5.2 I.T.U. Capital	57
2.5.3 Audit of accounts	60
2.5.4 Contributions in arrears	61
2.5.4.1 Accounts in arrears	61
2.5.4.2 Queried contributions in arrears	62
2.5.4.3 Miscellaneous contributions in abeyance because of events in the Second World War	62
2.5.4.4 Amounts owed by the Republic of San Marino	62
2.6 Action by the Council in the field of technical co-operation . . .	63
2.7 Action relating to the I.T.U. Building	65
2.8 Other action by the Council	67
2.8.1 Proposed complete redraft of the International Telecommunication Convention	67
2.8.2 Expert inquiry into the working of the Union's secretariats	67
2.8.3 Centenary of the Union	68
2.8.4 Study of measures to be taken to reduce congestion in the 4-27.5 Mc/s band	68
2.8.5 Study of the structure of radio conferences and the Radio Regulations	68
2.8.6 Use of electronic calculating machines by the Union	69
 PART III - ACTIVITIES OF THE PERMANENT ORGANS	 71
1. <u>The General Secretariat</u>	73
1.1 Duties and organization	73
1.2 Administrative Department	73
1.3 Department of internal affairs	74

	<u>Page</u>
1.4 Department of External Relations	75
1.5 Technical Cooperation Department	76
1.6 Department of Conferences and General Services	76
2. <u>The International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.)</u>	80
2.1 Duties and functions	80
2.2 Working methods	80
2.3 Specialized Secretariat	80
2.4 Activities of the I.F.R.B. since 1959	81
2.4.1 Compilation and maintenance of the Master International Frequency Register.	81
2.4.2 Technical examination of frequency assignment notices	82
2.4.3 Schedules of high frequency broadcasting transmissions . . .	82
2.4.4 International monitoring.	82
2.4.5 Assistance to Conferences	83
2.4.6 Special Studies	83
2.4.7 Special assistance to Administrations	83
2.4.8 Technical Standards and Rules of Procedure	83
2.4.9 Use of electronic computer.	84
2.4.10 Correspondence with Administrations	84
2.4.11 Periodic Publications	84
2.5 Staff of the I.F.R.B. Specialized Secretariat	86
2.6 I.F.R.B. credits and operating expenses	86
3. <u>The International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.)</u>	87
3.1 The work of the C.C.I.R.	87
3.2 Composition of the C.C.I.R.	88
3.3 Meetings	88
3.3.1 Plenary Assembly	88
3.3.2 Interim Study Group meetings	88
3.3.3 Other meetings	89

	<u>Page</u>
3.4 Technical activities of the C.C.I.R.	89
3.4.1 Technical characteristics of Radio Equipment	89
3.4.2 Fixed and mobile services (excluding radio-relay systems). .	89
3.4.3 Propagation	89
3.4.4 Space communications and radio-relay links	90
3.4.5 Broadcasting	90
3.4.6 Television and the C.M.T.T.	91
3.4.7 Standard frequencies and time-signal emissions	91
3.4.8 International monitoring	92
3.4.9 Vocabulary	92
3.5 Technical cooperation	92
3.6 C.C.I.R. Publications	93
3.7 Growth of C.C.I.R. activities	93
3.7.1 Working of the Specialized Secretariat of the C.C.I.R. . . .	94
3.7.2 Operating expenses of the C.C.I.R.	95
4. <u>The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee</u> <u>(C.C.I.T.T.)</u>	95
4.1 Introduction	95
4.2 Functioning of Study Groups	96
4.2.1 Structure	96
4.2.2 Working methods	97
4.3 Matters studied and achievements	97
4.3.1 Transmission	97
4.3.2 Telephone operation and switching	98
4.3.3 Telegraph operation	98
4.3.4 Telegraph technique	98
4.3.5 Data transmission	98
4.3.6 Protection	98
4.3.7 Network development plan	98
4.3.8 Questions of interest to the developing countries	99

	<u>Page</u>
4.4 Publication of printed volumes	99
4.5 Growth of C.C.I.T.T. activity	100
4.6 Working of the Specialized Secretariat of the C.C.I.T.T.	101
4.6.1 Organization	101
4.6.2 Staff	101
4.6.3 Operating expenses	101
5. <u>Coordination between the permanent organs of the Union</u>	102
 PART IV - ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION	 105
1. <u>General</u>	107
1.1 Introduction	107
1.2 Assistance given to countries	107
1.3 Booklet on Technical Assistance Programmes	107
2. <u>The Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E.P.T.A.)</u>	107
2.1 Developments in the Programme.	108
2.2 Assistance provided through the E.P.T.A.	108
2.3 Experts.	109
2.4 Fellowships	109
2.5 Provision of Equipment	109
2.6 Annual review by Council	110
3. <u>Funds-in-Trust (F.I.T.)</u>	110
3.1 Background	110
3.2 Features of the programme	110
3.3 Funds-in-Trust Assistance provided through the programme	110
4. <u>Operational and Executive Personnel OPEX</u>	111
4.1 Features of the Programme.	111
4.2 Assistance provided through the OPEX programme	111
4.3 Future of the Programme	112

	<u>Page</u>
5. <u>United Nations Special Fund (U.N.S.F.)</u>	112
5.1 Features of the programme	112
5.2 Assistance provided through the Special Fund	113
5.3 Annual Review by Council	113
5.4 Need for Establishment of Training Standards	113
6. <u>Technical Assistance in Kind</u>	113
6.1 Measures taken to supplement U.N. technical co-operation programmes . .	113
6.2 Features of the Programme	114
7. <u>Special assistance to the Democratic Republic of Congo</u>	114
7.1 Background	114
7.2 Special Features of the Assistance	115
7.3 Financing of the aid	115
7.4 Future of the programme	115
8. <u>Administrative and operational costs</u>	115
9. <u>Budgetary and staffing considerations</u>	116
10. <u>Relations with United Nations Organs dealing with Technical Assistance Programmes</u>	116
10.1 Technical Assistance Board and Technical Assistance Committee	116
10.2 Special Fund	116
10.3 Resident Representatives	117
11. <u>The future of U.N. Technical Assistance Programmes</u>	117
11.1 Merger of E.P.T.A. and S.F.	117
11.2 Growth of Programmes.	117
11.3 Increase in I.T.U.'s part	117
 PART V - CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS	 119
1. <u>Special Regional Conference, Geneva, 1960</u>	121
2. <u>European VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, Stockholm, 1961</u>	121
3. <u>Panel of Experts to study measures to reduce congestion in the bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s - Geneva, 1961 and 1963</u>	122

	<u>Page</u>
4. <u>Meeting of the Working Group to study the structure of Radio Conferences and Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1962</u>	124
5. <u>African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, Geneva, 1963</u>	125
6. <u>Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to allocate frequency bands for Space Radiocommunications purposes, Geneva, 1963</u>	126
7. <u>Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the preparation of a revised Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service - 1st Session, Geneva, 1964</u>	127
8. <u>The African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference, Geneva, 1964</u>	128
 PART VI - QUESTIONS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE	 131
1. <u>Conferences and meetings</u>	133
1.1 The Second Session of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the preparation of a revised Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service	133
1.2 Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to deal with matters relating to the Maritime Mobile Service	133
1.3 Invitations to hold conferences or C.C.I. Plenary Assemblies and Study Group or Working Party meetings outside Geneva	133
1.4 Conduct of the work of Study Groups of the C.C.I.'s	134
1.5 Regional Plan meetings	134
2. <u>Staff matters</u>	134
2.1 Developments in the conditions of service of the Common System Classification of posts	134
2.2 Manning table posts	134
2.3 Implementation of decisions of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference on assimilation to the United Nations Common System	134
3. <u>Budgetary and financial questions</u>	135
3.1 Limits on Union expenditure	135
3.2 Budget for 1966	136
3.3 Accounts in arrears	136
3.4 Amounts owed by the Republic of San Marino	136

	<u>Page</u>
3.5 Possible establishment of an internal system of auditing Union accounts	136
3.6 Prerogatives of Plenary Assemblies as regards the financial needs of the C.C.I.s	137
3.7 Contributions of recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations to the expenses of conferences and meetings	137
4. <u>Technical Cooperation</u>	137
4.1 Evaluation of technical assistance	137
4.2 Seminars	138
4.3 Economic assistance to new and developing countries for the implementation of the recommendations of the Panel of Experts on measures to relieve congestion in the bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s . .	138
5. <u>I.T.U. Building.</u>	138
ANNEXES	141
<u>Annex 1</u>	
Membership of the Union	143
<u>Annex 2</u>	
Persons who have served on the Council from 1960 to 1965	147
<u>Annex 3</u>	
Matters dealt with by the Administrative Council since the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference (1959)	153
<u>Annex 4</u>	
Salary scales at present in force	159
<u>Annex 5</u>	
Summary of income and expenditure for the years 1959-1965	161
<u>Annex 6</u>	
Analysis of recurrent expenditure above the limit	169
<u>Annex 7</u>	
Budgets for the International Telecommunication Union for 1966	171
<u>Annex 8</u>	
Organization of the work of the General Secretariat.	203

Annex 9

Organization of the work of the I.F.R.B. specialized Secretariat	205
--	-----

Annex 10

Terms of reference of the C.C.I.R. Study Groups	207
---	-----

Annex 11

Organization of the work of the C.C.I.R.	211
--	-----

Annex 12

Organization of the work of the C.C.I.R. Secretariat	213
--	-----

Annex 13

Organization of the work of the C.C.I.T.T.	215
--	-----

Annex 14

Terms of Reference of C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups	217
---	-----

Annex 15

Organization of the work of the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat	227
--	-----

Annex 16

Action taken by the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General on Resolutions 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959)	229
--	-----

Annex 17

I.T.U./E.P.T.A. - Programme : 1959 to 1964 (Actual project costs)	237
--	-----

Annex 18

Distribution of Projects under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance from 1959 to 1964 in the different countries of the world	239
---	-----

Annex 19

Number of experts provided under E.P.T.A. from 1959 to 1964, classified by country of assignment	241
---	-----

Annex 20

Number of experts provided under E.P.T.A. from 1959 to 1964, classified by their country of origin	243
---	-----

Annex 21

Graphs showing experts engaged under E.P.T.A. and expert man-months provided under E.P.T.A. during the period 1959-1964	245
---	-----

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Annex 22</u>	
Fellowships awarded under the Expanded Programme from 1959 to 1964, classified by nationality and country of study	247
<u>Annex 23</u>	
Fellowship situation from 1959 to 1964	249
<u>Annex 24</u>	
Agreement between the United Nations Special Fund and the International Telecommunication Union concerning the execution of Special Fund Projects	251
<u>Annex 25</u>	
Table of projects approved by the U.N. Special Fund during the period 1960-64, for which I.T.U. is Executing Agency	257
<u>Annex 26</u>	
Distribution of Special Fund Projects from 1959 to 1964 in the different countries of the world	259
<u>Annex 27</u>	
Graph showing development of I.T.U.'s Special Fund Programme	261
<u>Annex 28</u>	
Experts provided up to 1964 under the Special Fund, classified by country of assignment	263
<u>Annex 29</u>	
Number of experts provided up to 1964 under the Special Fund, classified by their country of origin	265

P R E F A C E

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PREFACE

Under Article 4 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959 - the basic document of the International Telecommunication Union - the purposes of the Union are :

- a) to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds;
- b) 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;
- c) to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends.

*
* *

According to Article 5 of the Convention, the organization of the Union is as follows :

1. the Plenipotentiary Conference, which is the supreme organ of the Union;
2. Administrative conferences;
3. the Administrative Council;
4. the permanent organs of the Union which are :
 - a) the General Secretariat;
 - b) the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.);
 - c) the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.);
 - d) the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.).

*
* *

The duties of the Plenipotentiary Conference are to :

- a) determine the general policies for fulfilling the purpose of the Union prescribed in Article 4 of the Convention;
- b) consider the report by the Administrative Council on its activities and those of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) establish the basis for the budget of the Union and determine a fiscal limit for the expenditure of the Union until the next Plenipotentiary Conference;
- d) fix the basic salaries, the salary scales and the system of allowances and pensions for all the officials of the Union;
- e) finally approve the accounts of the Union;
- f) elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council;

- g) elect the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General and fix dates of their taking office;
- h) revise the Convention if it considers this necessary;
- i) conclude or revise, if necessary, agreements between the Union and other international organizations, examine any provisional agreements with such organizations concluded, on behalf of the Union, by the Administrative Council, and take such measures in connection therewith as it deems appropriate;
- j) deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary.

*

* *

The report by the Administrative Council, referred to in paragraph b) above, which follows, is divided into six parts. Part I contains an outline of the activities of the Council and of those of the Union during the period 1960-1965 and of problems relating to the administration of the Union. Detailed information on the various activities will be found in :

- Part II - The Administrative Council
- Part III - Activities of the Permanent Organs
- Part IV - Activities in the field of Technical Cooperation
- Part V - Conferences and Meetings

Bearing in mind that a number of countries will be represented for the first time at a Plenipotentiary Conference, rather more background material than usual has been included.

Finally, Part VI contains a number of questions which the Administrative Council wishes to bring to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

PART I

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PART I

OUTLINE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
AND OF THOSE OF THE UNION DURING THE PERIOD 1960 - 1965
AND OF PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNION

1. PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNIQUE AND IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES AND NETWORKS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

In the field of wire transmission, coaxial land cable technique was improved in the last five years partly owing to the use of transistorized equipment while the carrier current technique employed on short-distance circuits was further developed. Among the important achievements in connection with land arteries should be mentioned the bringing into operation, in 1964, of a coaxial cable approximately 3000 km long, connecting Moscow and Berlin via the People's Republic of Poland and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. Thanks to connections with cables and radio-relay systems of other countries in Eastern and Western Europe, this cable can be used for the exchange of "Intervision" and "Eurovision" television programmes and to provide a large number of channels for the international telegraph and telephone services. The most important development, however, was undoubtedly the rapid growth in the number of coaxial submarine cables with submerged repeaters. Large capacity submarine arteries as extensions to the main land routes were thus established between Europe, Africa, North America, Asia and Oceania, and this led to a massive increase in intercontinental traffic and helped to give real unity to the world network. The International Telecommunication Union had therefore every incentive to examine all kinds of problems relating to telegraph and telephone connections, not, as in the past, at continental level, but truly on a world scale.

The first submarine telephone cables across the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean were laid shortly before the Plenipotentiary Conference in 1959. Since that Conference, the circuit capacity of those cables has been enlarged by the use of such systems as the TASI*) and many new cables have been brought into operation. Among the most important are the CANTAT (1961, 80 circuits) and the TAT3 (1963, 128 circuits) between Europe and North America, the COMPAC (1963, 128 circuits) between Australia and Canada via New Zealand and the Hawaiian Islands, the TRANSPAC (1964, 128 circuits) between Japan and the United States of America, and sections of the SEACOM cable linking Australia, the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, Hong Kong and Malaysia (capacity 80 to 160 circuits).

In the field of telephone switching and operation, the period was marked by the development of automation. Of the some 180 million telephone stations on our planet to-day, the number connected to automatic exchanges is constantly increasing and some countries, such as Switzerland and the Netherlands, recently achieved 100% automatic working. Switching equipments are being improved, while great progress is being made in semi-electronic and fully electronic switching.

In international traffic, fully automatic working is highly developed at continental level, particularly in North America and in Europe. In intercontinental relations, semi-automatic working is already widely used thanks to the submarine cables mentioned above; it is in operation in certain connections between Europe, North America, Asia and Oceania.

*) The TASI (Time Assignment Speech Interpolation) system enables a larger number of calls to be set up than the number of telephone channels available.

Fully automatic intercontinental working also is within sight : its introduction has been slightly delayed by the need to build the necessary switching equipments and by certain difficulties concerning the metering of charges. But technical progress is such that the I.T.U. is now able to carry out all its studies on the basis of world-wide automatic working.

Telex, which was introduced more recently than the telephone, is developing even more rapidly, and also has a higher degree of automation. In Europe, for example, 90% of all international telex traffic is handled by fully automatic means and this mode of operation is already practised on a number of intercontinental circuits.

Finally, another important development for telegraph and telephone technicians is the creation and rapid expansion of the data-transmission service. This service, which first was introduced in the United States of America, is now acquiring world-wide importance. The new problems which its introduction poses will certainly stimulate research in all branches of telecommunications, and their study will henceforth constitute an important feature of C.C.I.T.T. activities.

In radio, the most spectacular event was undoubtedly the advent of space communications. Space science could never have existed but for the possibility of communicating by radio over appropriate frequencies and of using new radio equipments (Masers, for example). In return, the satellite has proved to be both an instrument of radio research (topside sounding of the ionosphere) and an ideal relay for transcontinental communications which hitherto could only be made by high-frequency circuits or by cables. Since 1962, the televised pictures of Soviet cosmonauts have been directly transmitted at each launching by the European television networks. The first experimental active communication satellite TELSTAR (United States) made possible, in July 1962, the first (live) transmission of television pictures between America and Europe, an event comparable with the first radio transmission across the Atlantic at the beginning of the century. Another remarkable achievement was the transmission, by SYNCOM III, of televised pictures of the Tokyo Olympic Games in 1964. Finally, in April 1965, the launching of the first commercial telecommunication satellite, "Early Bird", introduced a stationary satellite system into the world telecommunication network.

To turn to more strictly scientific matters, the discovery of amplifiers with very low internal noise (Masers) advanced radioastronomy to a point where it has become a major instrument in exploring the outer Universe. The importance of the invention of the Maser was recognized in 1964, when the Nobel Prize was awarded to the three scientists, one American and two Soviet citizens, responsible for it. The appearance of LASERS opens the way to communications using light waves for the transmission of signals.

In sound broadcasting, the most noteworthy development is the immense strides that have been made in VHF*) frequency-modulated transmission networks. These networks provide national coverage of high quality and thus offer a partial solution to the problem of congestion in the MF*) and HF*) wavebands allotted to sound broadcasting. As regards television, new broadcasting possibilities have been afforded by the installation of appropriate UHF*) equipment. Colour television has passed from the laboratory and experimental stage to that of regular operation. In the United States, for example, there are three million colour television receivers.

In terrestrial (as opposed to space) radiocommunications between fixed stations, radio-relay systems (both line-of-sight and tropospheric-scatter) have been enormously

*) MF = frequencies between 300 and 3000 kc/s
HF = frequencies between 3 and 30 Mc/s
VHF = frequencies between 30 and 300 Mc/s
UHF = frequencies between 300 and 3000 Mc/s

expanded, partly under the stimulus of congestion in the HF bands and partly thanks to improvements in microwave technique and research in tropospheric-scatter propagation.

The use of submarine cables for commercial communications in certain parts of the world had led in recent years to the abandonment of certain long-distance HF radio circuits. Nevertheless, HF radiocommunication between fixed stations has continued to develop throughout the world, not only because it affords a relatively inexpensive means of establishing long-distance, small-capacity circuits, but also because of the relatively large use of radio-communications for non-commercial services which have continued to expand.

For these reasons, frequency spectrum utilization for long-distance land radio-communications between fixed stations has continued to be very intense, as can be seen from the notifications received and dealt with at Union headquarters. Hence, despite the considerable technical progress which has been made in the manufacture of equipment and in its characteristics, and despite the tendency to use increasingly higher frequencies, one of the preoccupations of the Union has been, and will remain, the relief of congestion in the HF area of the frequency spectrum. The question was examined in pursuance of the decisions adopted by the Administrative Radio Conference of 1959, especially in 1961 and 1963, and recommendations were drawn up. Although it is not compulsory to observe them, it appears that the Members of the Union are prepared, in the interest of all, to do so.

An important development in this connection has been the gradual application over the past few years of the single sideband technique, not only to radiocommunications between fixed stations but to those of the mobile services. This technique enables the portion of the spectrum occupied by a radio circuit to be reduced. Moreover, the increasing use, in terrestrial radiotelegraph communications between fixed stations, of automatic error-correction devices considerably improves operating conditions and reduces transmission delay.

In the field of communications of the mobile services, in which there can be no substitute for frequency utilization, the Union has been very active in recent years owing to the prodigious expansion of the air transport industry, the growth of merchant shipping (particularly as regards tankers), and the great increase in land mobile services (taxi networks, fire services, private car services, etc.).

If recent developments in radiocommunications are to be summed up in a few words, we would say that the tendency is towards more intensive use of increasingly higher frequencies, made possible by technical progress and that this progress, in turn, is stimulated by the fact that the lower frequency bands are becoming more and more saturated, although the Union is doing its best to remedy that situation.

*
* *

2. ACTIVITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

In accordance with Article 9 of the International Telecommunications Convention, Geneva, 1959, the Administrative Council acts on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference in the interval between such Conferences within the limits of the power delegated to it thereby. It is responsible for taking all steps to facilitate the implementation by Members and Associate Members of the provisions of the Convention, of the Regulations, of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and, where appropriate, of the decisions of other conferences and meetings of the Union and for ensuring the efficient coordination of the work of the Union.

The present Council, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference in 1959, comprises representatives of the following 25 Members of the Union :

Argentine Republic, Australia (Commonwealth of), Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia (Republic of), Spain, United States of America, Ethiopia, France, India (Republic of), Iran, Italy, Japan, Morocco (Kingdom of), Mexico, Philippines (Republic of), United Arab Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Switzerland (Confederation), Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

After a Constitutive Session in 1959 during the Plenipotentiary Conference, it has held six annual sessions (the 15th to the 20th) at the Headquarters of the Union.

During these sessions the Council, apart from regular examination of budgetary and administrative questions, and the preparation of an annual report to the Economic and Social Council and Members of the Union, has taken decisions on a number of important questions. Among these, mention should be made of the following :

- a) the convening of administrative conferences;
- b) measures to be taken to reduce congestion in the frequency bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s;
- c) questions relating to the assimilation of conditions of employment in I.T.U. to those of the U.N. Common System;
- d) improvements in the geographical distribution of Union staff;
- e) questions relating to the activities of the Union in the field of Technical Cooperation and to the administration of Technical Assistance projects;
- f) the choice of a computer and its use by the Union;
- g) problems in connection with the I.T.U. building;
- h) preparation for the celebration of the Centenary of the Union.

The Council is also closely following progress in the development of space radio-communications and since 1961 has prepared an annual report to the Economic and Social Council on telecommunication and the peaceful use of outer space.

*
* *

3. CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

Apart from meetings of the Plenary Assemblies and Study Groups of the International Consultative Committees, details of which will be found in sections of this report dealing with the activities of those Committees, the following conferences and meetings have been held since the last Plenipotentiary Conference in 1959 :

3.1 Special Regional Conference, Geneva, 1960

A special regional conference was held from 25 April to 14 May 1960, in Geneva. Its purpose was to draw up plans for the broadcasting service (sound broadcasting and television stations), in the frequency bands 68-73 Mc/s and 76-87.5 Mc/s in Albania, Bulgaria,

Hungary, Poland, Roumania and Czechoslovakia, with the object of ensuring that no harmful interference is caused between the Broadcasting Service and the Fixed and Mobile Services in neighbouring countries.

The Agreement which was concluded entered into force on 1 May 1961.

3.2 European VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, Stockholm, 1961

A special regional conference was held in Stockholm from 26 May to 22 June 1961. The tasks of the Conference, which was preceded by a meeting of a special preparatory group convened by the C.C.I.R. in Cannes early in 1961, were to re-examine the situation of the sound and television broadcasting service in the VHF bands, plans for which had been established in 1952, and to draw up plans for television stations in the UHF bands, which were starting to be taken into use for this purpose in Europe.

The Agreement which was concluded entered into force on 1 September 1962.

3.3 Panel of Experts to study measures to reduce congestion in the bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s - Geneva, 1961 and 1963

The Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959 provided for a Panel of Experts to be established for the purpose of devising ways and means of relieving the pressure on the radio spectrum between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s.

The first Session of the Panel was held at the Headquarters of the Union from 11 to 29 September 1961. It considered various technical and operational methods of improving the use of the bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s. and the possibilities of substituting the use of high frequency radio by other means of communication and also studied the problem of economic assistance to countries which would need such assistance to carry out a programme for relieving the pressure in the bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s.

The Panel held its second Session at the Headquarters of the Union from 4 June to 21 June 1963, and adopted a Final Report for submission to the Council and transmission to Members and Associate Members of the Union.

3.4 Meeting of the Working Group to study the structure of Radio Conferences and Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1962

During its 17th Session, the Administrative Council authorized a study of the present Radio Conference procedures with a view to shortening the duration of Radio Conferences, permitting the development of more coherent and complete regulations, and reducing the number of delegates and experts who must participate.

This study was undertaken by a Working Group comprising representatives of a number of Administrations which met at I.T.U. Headquarters from 3 to 18 October 1962. It proposed a number of measures to be taken by Administrations and the permanent organs of the Union with a view to improving the preparation for conferences. It also considered the possibility of re-arranging the Radio Regulations as a means of achieving the desired objectives and made suggestions as to how this could be done.

3.5 African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, Geneva, 1963

A special conference of countries in the African region was convened at I.T.U. Headquarters on 29 April 1963. It concluded its work on 23 May by the signature of a "Regional Agreement for the African Broadcasting Area concerning the use of Frequencies by the Broadcasting Service in the VHF and UHF bands", which entered into force on 1 October 1964.

3.6 Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to allocate frequency bands for Space Radiocommunication purposes, Geneva, 1963

Following a recommendation of the Administrative Radio Conference 1959, an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to allocate frequency bands for Space Radiocommunication purposes was convened in Geneva on 7 October 1963.

The Final Acts, in the form of a partial revision of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, were signed on 8 November 1963. The revision entered into force on 1 January 1965.

The results achieved by the Conference have far-reaching consequences in the field of research and development in space radiocommunication and, to a certain degree, in radio astronomy.

3.7 Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the preparation of a revised allotment plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service - 1st Session, Geneva, 1964

The Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, decided that at an appropriate time an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference should be convened to review Appendix 26 to the Radio Regulations. It was later decided that this conference should be held in two parts.

The first, a preparatory session, met in Geneva from 27 January to 20 February 1964 in order to establish the criteria on which to base a revision of Appendix 26 and the operational principles on which requirements for high frequencies for Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service communications should be assessed. The second session will be held in 1966.

3.8 African LF/MF*) Broadcasting Conference (Geneva, 1964)

A Preparatory Meeting of Experts met in Geneva from 20 January to 6 February 1964 and drew up technical standards for use by the African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference.

The Conference itself opened in Geneva on 12 October 1964, with a view to preparing an up-to-date frequency assignment plan for broadcasting stations in Africa. Owing to certain difficulties, however, the work of the Conference was adjourned sine die on 19 October 1964.

* LF = Low Frequencies, i.e. frequencies in the range 30-300 kc/s
MF = Medium Frequencies, i.e. frequencies in the range 300-3000 kc/s
HF = High Frequency, i.e. the frequency band 3-30 Mc/s

The Council considered this question at its 20th Session and has taken steps to enable the Conference to resume its work at a suitable date after the Plenipotentiary Conference.

*
* *
*

ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD, THE INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE AND THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

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

In the years 1960 to 1965, the Board continued to carry out its tasks as defined in the Convention and the Radio Regulations.

In 1960 the Board established, and is keeping up to date, a new Master Frequency Register containing the assignments of frequencies to the radio stations of the entire world. In this connection, the Board has been receiving from Administrations an average of 4,000 notices a month, about a thousand of which have had to undergo a full technical examination to assess the probability of harmful interference. The conclusions formulated by the Board as a result of these examinations are cited by the Administrations concerned when discussing any cases of harmful interference arising in practice and the Board has intervened whenever the discussions have failed to lead to a satisfactory result.

In cases where the Board has concluded that there was a risk of harmful interference, it has suggested, whenever possible, measures which might be taken to enable the station concerned to operate without causing harmful interference.

For HF*) broadcasting, the Board has published four times a year, a schedule compiled from information supplied by Administrations. It has also formulated, after a technical examination, recommendations for improving the schedules from the technical standpoint.

In addition, the Board has furnished special assistance to Administrations requiring help in choosing suitable frequencies for their radio services.

The Board has continued to collect, summarize and publish each month the monitoring information on radio spectrum utilization which it receives from a number of monitoring stations scattered throughout the world.

The Board has submitted to the I.T.U. Radio Conferences which have met since 1960, and in particular to those responsible for planning radio spectrum utilization, documents concerning the various technical questions on their agendas. It has taken the preparatory steps for the entry into force of the final acts of various conferences, in particular, of the European VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference (Stockholm, 1961), the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference (Geneva, 1963) and the Extraordinary Administrative Conference on Space Communications (Geneva, 1963) and is carrying out the tasks assigned to it by these conferences.

*) LF = Low Frequencies, i.e. frequencies in the range 30-300 kc/s
MF = Medium Frequencies, i.e. frequencies in the range 300-3000 kc/s
HF = High Frequency, i.e. the frequency band 3-30 Mc/s

The Board has taken part in studies of the measures to be taken to reduce congestion in the HF bands as well in those relating to possible revision of the structure of radio conferences and of the Radio Regulations. It has also found it necessary to conduct special investigations into the application of certain provisions of the Radio Regulations.

It has continued to prepare, for issue in the three working languages of the Union, a number of periodical publications (including service documents) totalling, on the average, 9,000 pages a year.

4.2 The International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.)

The C.C.I.R. held several meetings of its Study Groups in 1962, its Plenary Assembly in Geneva in 1963 and interim meetings of Study Groups I, XI and XIII and of the joint C.C.I.R./C.C.I.T.T. Committee (C.M.T.T.) in 1965, the latter in preparation for the C.C.I.R. XIth Plenary Assembly to be held in Oslo in June-July 1966.

From the technical standpoint, the most important event has, without doubt, been the establishment in 1959 of Study Group IV (Space Systems and Radioastronomy) which prepared the first international documents on standardization of the technical parameters of space communication systems. Extensive documentation on this subject was submitted by the C.C.I.R. to the Extraordinary Conference on Space Communications in 1963.

In another field closely connected with space communications, that of terrestrial radio-relay systems, the C.C.I.R. has gone more thoroughly into the standards for technical parameters so as to facilitate the distribution of the bands between radio-relay and communication-satellite systems.

The study of propagation concentrated on propagation conditions in the highest frequency bands now available to radio communications, while further work was undertaken on propagation forecasts in the HF bands. The rapid strides made of late in this field were facilitated by the introduction of electronic computer prediction methods. The C.C.I.R. is now preparing a World Atlas of ionospheric characteristics based on these prediction methods.

On the question of technical characteristics of radio equipment, the C.C.I.R. is studying new frequency tolerances for certain categories of stations and has adopted upper limits for spurious emissions on frequencies up to 960 Mc/s. At the same time, study of the most important characteristics of receivers is being pursued with a view to preparing recommendations on the characteristics of typical receivers.

In the sphere of fixed services, more thorough study has been made of radiotelegraph systems with automatic error correction and the C.C.I.R. has issued recommendations relating to the best internationally accepted solutions for the interconnection by radio of national metallic line networks with the world telecommunication network.

Among mobile service problems, mention should be made of the question of what selective calling devices should be used in the international radio telephone maritime service.

In sound broadcasting, the C.C.I.R. has concentrated on the study of stereophonic broadcasting and of compatible single side-band systems. In addition to the recording of sound programmes, study is now being made of recording of television signals on magnetic tape.

At the request of UNESCO, the C.C.I.R. has prepared specifications for low-cost sound broadcasting receivers for use in the new and developing countries. Two Recommendations, one for domestic receivers and one for mass listening, have been adopted by the C.C.I.R.

The question of international standards for colour television has been specially studied from the standpoint of the choice of system. These studies have enabled the participants to compare the advantages and the drawbacks of the various systems, and it is expected that the final decision in this matter will be taken by the XIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. in 1966.

The joint C.C.I.R./C.C.I.T.T. Committee (C.M.T.T.) has made progress in the establishment of standards for systems for the long-distance transmission of black and white television programmes. However, no standards for long-distance transmission of colour television can be defined until agreement is reached on the method or methods for encoding the colour information.

Since the problems of telecommunication nearly always involve simultaneously both metallic and radio circuits, it is clear that they should be studied by experts from the two consultative committees, that is the C.C.I.T.T. and C.C.I.R. These experts work in close association, whether through Joint Study Groups and Working Parties or within the framework of the World Plan Committee and its regional Committees.

The technical results of the C.C.I.R.'s work are contained in five volumes, each of which is devoted to a particular aspect of the Committee's activities. In addition to these five volumes there are two other publications on questions of a general nature. A report on atmospheric noise and its world distribution has been published separately. At the request of the Group of Experts which met in Geneva in 1961 and 1963, the C.C.I.R. has prepared a manual on directional antennae intended primarily for specialists in new and developing countries.

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

During the period from 1960 to 1965, the C.C.I.T.T. has held many Study Group and Working Party meetings and two Plenary Assemblies, the IIInd at New Delhi in December 1960 and the IIIrd at Geneva in June 1964. The dominant feature of this period of intensive work has been the extension of the C.C.I.T.T.'s activity throughout the world, a process fostered both by the wide participation of the various countries of the world and by the rapid development of high capacity intercontinental routes.

The main studies dealt with the introduction on a world-wide scale of automatic operation of telephone, telex and gentex services. With this end in view, the C.C.I.T.T. has prepared general transmission, routing and numbering plans; it has established standards for intercontinental signalling systems for the telephone and telex services; it has decided to have a study made of a more modern system of telephone signalling better adapted to fully automatic operation, and it has defined the operational methods for use in the intercontinental service.

In the quite new and most promising field of data transmission, the C.C.I.T.T. has embarked on the preparation of the first standards for power conditions, use of telephone and telex networks and modulation rates.

Finally, it was not unprepared for the emergence of the first communications by artificial satellites and has made a study of ways in which these circuits could be integrated in the general network, in particular with regard to propagation time delay and to circuit noise.

The network development plan has also been extended to cover the whole world : as a result of the work of the regional committees for Africa, Latin America and Asia, the World Plan Committee (Rome 1963) succeeded for the first time in assembling world-wide statistical data and in preparing forecasts for intercontinental routes.

The world-wide scope of the C.C.I.T.T.'s mission also found expression in more rapid and more effective assistance to the developing countries.

The very important results achieved by the C.C.I.T.T. during the interval between the Plenipotentiary Conferences of 1959 and 1965 are to be found in the various works it has published, such as the Red Book on the work of the IIInd Plenary Assembly, the Blue Book on the work of the IIIrd Plenary Assembly, the General Plan for the Development of the International Network, the Directives for the Protection of Telecommunication Lines, the Recommendations for the Protection of Underground Cables against Corrosion, the Manual on National Automatic Networks, the Instructions for the International Telephone Service and for the Intercontinental Telephone Service, and so on.

*
* *

5. ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The activities of the General Secretariat may be broadly divided into the following main categories :

- a) administrative and financial matters,
- b) relations with Members of the Union,
- c) relations with the United Nations and other international organizations,
- d) administration of technical assistance projects,
- e) organization of conferences and "general services", i.e. centralized translation, typing, document reproduction, messenger services, etc., serving all the permanent organs.

In order to perform its duties in as efficient a manner as possible, the General Secretariat is divided into five departments, coordination being carried out regularly at working level and through the medium of weekly meetings of the heads of departments under the Chairmanship of the Secretary-General.

Corresponding to the rise in membership of the Union and the increased activities of the Members themselves, there has been a steady increase in the activities of the General Secretariat over the last few years, particularly in the field of Technical Cooperation and due to the fact that the General Secretariat has now taken over the administration of the U.N. Technical Assistance programme so far as telecommunication is concerned.

*
* *

6. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

During the period under report, there have been greatly increased activities in Technical Cooperation. All the decisions and directives of the Plenipotentiary Conference 1959, and in particular its Resolutions Nos. 24-30 and 36, as well as Recommendation No. 2, have been carried out in full. The permanent organs have given special attention to their responsibilities to the new and developing countries, bearing in mind also the ever increasing importance of assistance for the world-wide development of telecommunication and the provision of Nos. 117, 122 and 178 of the Convention.

6.1 General Secretariat

From 1959 to 1964 assistance rendered by the Union to its participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance rose from \$325,559 a year in 1959 to \$1.2 million in 1964; correspondingly the number of countries receiving assistance rose from 22 to 60. 129 experts representing 1,781 man-months of service were provided; 369 fellowships for a total of 2,141 months of training were awarded; and training and demonstration equipment for a total of \$304,440 was provided.

Through its participation in the United Nations Special Fund, the Union became the Executing Agency for 17 projects. The total cost of these projects is \$45 million of which \$30.5 million is contributed by the respective governments and \$14.5 million by the United Nations through the Union. Sixteen of these projects are for the establishment of new or expansion of existing telecommunication training centres. The seventeenth is for preparing a 20-year national telecommunications development plan in a country. These projects involve the provision of 122 experts for a total of 4,426 man-months; 140 fellowships for a period of 1,652 man-months; and the provision of teaching and training equipment to the value of \$4 million. A special feature of this kind of assistance is that it is for the establishment in the recipient countries of permanent institutions for the long-term training of telecommunications technicians and engineers.

To supplement the aid through the U.N. sources, the Council agreed with a suggestion of the Secretary-General that he should seek "Assistance in Kind" from the more developed countries. As a result, for example, various seminars have been organized by member countries in different regions of the world with the assistance of the Secretariat; there is a continuing need for more of them. It was not possible to assess the use made of other forms of "Assistance in Kind", such as training in the manufacturing facilities of advanced countries, as developing countries were enabled to get in touch direct with the countries organizing training courses.

The foregoing Technical Cooperation activities of the Union were entirely financed by the United Nations and other programmes and consequently entailed no charge on the regular budget of the Union.

6.2 Technical organs

The two Consultative Committees have increased their assistance to the developing countries. Each Committee has organized its machinery to meet not only questions of special concern referred to them by the Plan Committees but also to provide technical advice on various aspects of communication. In particular, the C.C.I.T.T., at its 3rd Plenary Assembly established a number of autonomous working parties for the specific purpose of developing comprehensive advice on the establishment and maintenance of communication networks and individual facilities and plans. Additionally, representatives of the developing countries have been encouraged to participate in the various Study Groups and Committee deliberations because of the benefits that can be derived from such participation.

The I.F.R.B. has also organized seminars in 1963 and 1964 as a means of assisting a better appreciation of frequency planning and utilization.

6.3 General

With the growing importance that new or developing countries are attaching to telecommunications in the development of their national economies, the demands for assistance on the Union are likely to grow even more rapidly in the coming years than in the past.

*
* *

7. PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNION

7.1 Staff matters

As a result of the decisions taken in 1959, developments have taken place as regards the two main aspects of staff questions : staff numbers and conditions of employment. Both these aspects will call for decisions for the future.

Following the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference, the manning table (222 posts in 1959) was considerably increased, mainly due to the decision to take over the administration of Technical Cooperation projects and the ever-growing activities of Common Services which inter alia translate, process and distribute documents for all organs (the increase in the number of Study Group meetings has particularly significant consequences in this respect). The number of nationalities represented among the staff of the Union has increased from 28 in 1959 to 37 in 1964.

Beside 370 authorized posts in 1965 - 64 of which were on a fixed-term basis - large numbers of staff with short-term contracts renewed from year to year have to be employed. In order to regularize this situation, the Administrative Council decided to convert 36 of these latter to fixed-term contracts expiring on 31 December 1966, thus increasing the total number of authorized posts to 406. A revision of the manning table for forthcoming years is therefore necessary and should also take into account further technical progress in telecommunications entailing a growth in Secretariat activities.

Since the decision of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference to assimilate all conditions of employment to those of the United Nations Common System was implemented, the Council has followed closely the work of inter-organization consultative and coordinating bodies and applied to Union staff all decisions taken by United Nations; these relate to the evolution of salaries and allowances to keep them in line with outside emoluments as well as improvement in provisions governing pensions. Important studies are still in progress as regards a) the establishment of common grading standards which would permit a complete review of post gradings and ensure that posts carrying comparable levels of duties and responsibilities are similarly graded in all international organizations, and b) a revision of the structure of salary scales with a view to improving career prospects.

7.2 The I.T.U. building

In pursuance of Resolution No. 38 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva 1959, and with the approval of the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General negotiated with the State of Geneva a rental contract for the new headquarters building which was signed on 9 February 1962. This contract provided for the lease of the building in perpetuity to

the Union, at an annual rental fixed at 182,500 Swiss francs until 1965 and thereafter to be varied in accordance with changes of 10 points maintained for six months in the Swiss Retail Price Index (base April 1962). The base was 193.1 points and the Index stood at 208.7 in September 1964. It is estimated that it may reach 217 points by the end of 1965 which would represent an increase in the rent of about 12.5%.

The contract also provides that the Union may buy the building any time during the lease. Until the end of 1965 the purchase price is 5,000,000 Swiss francs, which may be repaid in annual instalments at an interest rate of 3 1/4%. After this date the purchase price may be varied in accordance with changes in the Price Index similar to those applied to the rent, or should there be a change in the gold equivalent of the Swiss franc. The rate of interest after 1965 will be the average rate of the Canton's public debt at the time the option to purchase is exercised.

It follows that the cost of buying the building might be increased by 625,000 Swiss francs from 1 January 1966. The present average rate of interest on the Canton's public debt is not known; the rate for the Confederation is 3 3/4%.

The move into the new building was completed in April 1962. It was not possible, however, to evacuate all the stores from the old offices owing to lack of space in the basement of the new headquarters and some rooms are still retained in the Maison des Congrès for furniture, equipment and stocks. In 1963 it was found that the office accommodation at headquarters was insufficient to house the staff at peak periods and it became necessary to install the Language and Typing Services in a building near the old offices. Since that time this annex was found to be too small and larger premises, capable of accommodating about 200 staff, have been reserved in a new office block close to I.T.U. headquarters.

7.3 The finances of the Union

7.3.1 General

The finances of the Union are governed by the provisions of Article 15 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959 and of Additional Protocol II thereto. In addition, the Financial Regulations of the Union specify the responsibilities and the procedure to be followed for the management and administration of the Union's finances.

Until 1960, that is until the end of the system established by the International Telecommunication Convention of Buenos Aires, 1952, the Union's expenditure was distributed between three budgets, corresponding to three separate accounts, namely :

- Ordinary expenditure comprising the expenses pertaining to the functioning of the Administrative Council, the General Secretariat, the International Frequency Registration Board and the two International Consultative Committees. This expenditure was met by the contributions of the Members and Associate Members of the Union;
- extraordinary expenditure comprising the costs of the Union's conferences and meetings. This was met by the participants in the meetings or conferences;
- expenditure on publications comprising the global costs of printing and distributing the Union's publications. This expenditure was met from the proceeds of sale of the publications.

The Plenipotentiary Conference of Geneva, 1959, adopted the principle of a single budget to cover the recurrent expenditure of the Union (formerly ordinary expenditure) as well as the expenditure incurred for conferences and meetings (formerly extraordinary expenditure).

In the case of the Union's publications, the principle applied in the past has been retained, namely that a Supplementary Publications Account is kept, expenditure on publications being met from the proceeds of their sale.

Finally, the administrative and operational service costs incurred through the Union's participation in Technical Cooperation activities, which are the subject of a separate budget, are offset by corresponding payments from United Nations Technical Assistance special accounts.

7.3.2 Budget of the Union

Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Convention, 1959, fixes the limits for the annual recurrent expenditure which the Administrative Council may authorize for the years 1961 to 1965. The limit was set at 11,000,000 Swiss francs for 1961, rising gradually to 12,200,000 Swiss francs for 1965.

The Administrative Council was, however, authorized to exceed these limits to take account of any increases in staff expenditure adopted by the United Nations for application to their staff employed in Geneva. The sums in excess of the limit included on this account in the budgets for the various years amounted to 725,900 Swiss francs in 1961 and increased progressively to 3,659,600 Swiss francs in 1965.

Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Convention of 1959 likewise fixes the maximum for expenditure on the Union's conferences and meetings at 13,189,000 Swiss francs for the five-year period from 1961 to 1965. The limit fixed for each year could be adjusted on certain conditions, in particular, if credits accrued from a previous year could be used.

When adopting the annual budget of the Union, the Administrative Council has always been able to keep within the limits fixed by Additional Protocol II and has not had to resort to the provisions of paragraph 2 of that Protocol authorizing it, in exceptional cases, to use credits not exceeding by a maximum of 3% the limits established.

The contributory unit of the Members and Associate Members of the Union to the Union's budget amounted to 23,296 Swiss francs in 1961 and 1962, to 28,780 Swiss francs in 1963, to 28,400 Swiss francs in 1964 and to 33,300 Swiss francs in 1965. The increase in the contributions recorded, in particular, in 1963 and in 1965 was due mainly to the heavy expenditure incurred for conferences and meetings and to the assimilation of the Union's officials to the United Nations common system of salaries and allowances.

As to 1966, since the Plenipotentiary Conference will have to settle many problems which may have financial implications, the budget prepared by the Council for 1966 must be regarded as a tentative one only. In the meantime, Members and Associate Members have been asked to pay a provisional contributory share for 1966 at the rate of 35,500 Swiss francs per unit.

7.3.3 Union expenditure and income

The annexes to this report contain detailed information and numerous tables and graphs concerning the expenditure and income of the Union for the years 1959 to 1964. It will therefore merely be observed here that, in each year, actual expenditure was less than the budget estimates approved by the Administrative Council while actual income was higher than foreseen.

The budget surpluses, attributable to savings on items of expenditure and to unforeseen income due mainly to the accession of new Members, made it possible to pay substantial sums into the Reserve Account. This Account, which also receives the annual surpluses of the Interest Account (particularly interest on overdue payments paid by debtors in arrears) enabled the Administrative Council to avoid a greater increase in Members' and Associate Members' contributions and to make additional appropriations without seeking further contributions from Union Members.

The existence of the Reserve Account and of the Publications Capital Account, moreover, made it possible to meet demands on the cash resources of the Union without having recourse to advances from the Swiss Federal Government. These two accounts thus constitute, to some extent, a Working Capital Fund.

7.3.4 Limits on Union expenditure

While the Administrative Council encountered no serious difficulty in keeping recurrent expenditure from 1961 to 1965 within the limits laid down in Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Convention, 1959, this was not true of the expenses of conferences and meetings. Although it was possible to exceed the limit fixed for recurrent expenditure to take account of increased staff expenditure, it was not possible to exceed the maximum amount of 13,189,000 Swiss francs adopted for the expenditure on conferences and meetings in order to cover the increases in salaries and allowances introduced by the United Nations.

Consequently, the credits available were insufficient to cover the costs of the programme of conferences and meetings envisaged for 1965, and the Administrative Council, after consulting the Members of the Union, had to decide that the 2nd session of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the preparation of a revised allotment plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service should be postponed until 1966.

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PART II

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PART II - THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

1. GENERAL

1.1 Introduction

In accordance with Article 9 of the International Telecommunications Convention, Geneva, 1959, the Administrative Council acts on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference in the interval between such Conferences within the limits of the power delegated to it thereby. It is responsible for taking all steps to facilitate the implementation by Members and Associate Members of the provisions of the Convention, of the Regulations, of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and, where appropriate, of the decisions of the other conferences and meetings of the Union and for ensuring the efficient coordination of the work of the Union. Its duties are listed in detail in Numbers 95 to 117 of the Convention.

The Council acts only in formal session. A session is held annually at the seat of the Union during which it may decide to hold, exceptionally, an additional session. It may also be convened between ordinary sessions by its Chairman at the request of the majority of its Members.

In order to make it possible to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council on the activities of the Union in the previous year, the annual session is always held in Spring.

1.2 Procedure for the election of the Council

Although there was a suggestion at the Plenipotentiary Conference, held in Atlantic City in 1947, that the procedure for the election of the Council should be included in the Convention, this suggestion was not retained and each Plenipotentiary Conference has adopted its own procedure. The Procedure adopted in each case was based on the need, stipulated in the Convention, "for equitable representation of all parts of the world", and in fact varied only in detail.

*
* *
*

At Atlantic City, when the Administrative Council was first constituted, it was composed of 18 Members, distributed as follows:

<u>Region A</u> :	The Americas (23 countries)	5 seats
<u>Region B</u> :	Western Europe and Africa (21 countries)	5 seats
<u>Region C</u> :	Eastern Europe and Northern Asia (11 countries)	3 seats
<u>Region D</u> :	Other countries of the world (19 countries)	5 seats

*
* *

At the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference in 1952, it was decided that the Council should again be composed of 18 Members, with a similar distribution to that adopted at Atlantic City, although the number of countries in Region B had increased to 28 and in Region D to 27.

By 1959, the membership of the Union had risen to 96 and was expected to increase further due to the forthcoming independence of a number of African countries. The Plenipotentiary Conference held in Geneva that year therefore decided that the membership of the Council should be increased to 25, distributed among 5 regions as follows:

<u>Region A</u> : The Americas (23 countries)	6 seats
<u>Region B</u> : Western Europe (21 countries)	6 seats
<u>Region C</u> : Eastern Europe and Northern Asia (10 countries)	3 seats
<u>Region D</u> : Africa (15 countries)	4 seats
<u>Region E</u> : Asia and Australasia (27 countries)	6 seats

The detailed procedure adopted by the 1959 Conference is contained in Document No. 244 of that Conference. It should be noted that, prior to the election, countries were given the opportunity of stating in which of the five regions they wished to be included, and each Member of the Union was asked to state, either directly or through its delegation to the Conference, whether it was a candidate for a seat on the new Council.

*
* *
*

As anticipated in 1959, the membership of the Union has further increased, and there are now 127 Members (see Annex 1 to this report).

It should be mentioned that in 1963, the African and Malagasy Posts and Telecommunications Union requested the Council to take urgent action, under No. 115 of the Convention, to increase the representation on the Council of African countries. The Council expressed sympathy with the request but replied that such action could only be taken by a Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.3 Composition of the Council

The composition of the Council as elected respectively by the Atlantic City, Buenos Aires and Geneva Plenipotentiary Conferences was as follows:

<u>Atlantic City</u> 1947	<u>Buenos Aires</u> 1952	<u>Geneva</u> 1959
Argentine Republic	Argentine Republic	Argentine Republic
-	-	Australia
Brazil	Brazil	Brazil
Canada	Canada	Canada
China	China	China
Colombia (Republic of)	-	Colombia (Republic of)
Egypt	Egypt 1)	United Arab Republic
-	Spain	Spain
U.S.A.	U.S.A.	U.S.A.
-	-	Ethiopia
France	France	France
-	India	India
-	-	Iran
Italy	Italy	Italy
-	-	Japan
Lebanon	-	-
-	-	Morocco (Kingdom of)

1) Egypt became United Arab Republic on 21 February 1958.

<u>Atlantic City</u> 1947	<u>Buenos Aires</u> 1952	<u>Geneva</u> 1959
-	Mexico	Mexico
Pakistan	Pakistan	-
-	-	Philippines (Rep. of the)
Poland	-	-
Portugal	-	-
-	-	Federal Republic of Germany
People's Fed. Pop. Rep. of Yugoslavia	Federal People's Rep. of Yugoslavia	Federal Socialist Rep. of Yugoslavia
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Switzerland (Confederation)	Switzerland (Confederation)	Switzerland (Confederation)
-	Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovak Soc. Rep.
-	-	Tunisia
Turkey	Turkey	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

1.4 Sessions of the Council

The present Council held a Constitutive Session during the Plenipotentiary Conference, on 14 December 1959.

The Session was opened by the Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Mr. J.D.H. van der Toorn (Netherlands). Mr. Libero Oswaldo de Miranda (Brazil) was elected Chairman of the Council and Mr. Vladimir Šenk (F.P.R. of Yugoslavia) was elected Vice-Chairman.

Subsequent sessions were held at the Headquarters of the Union as follows:

15th Session : 28 May - 2 July 1960

Chairman : Mr. Libero Oswaldo de Miranda (Brazil)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. Vladimir Šenk (F.P.R. of Yugoslavia)

16th Session : 22 April - 20 May 1961

Chairman : Mr. Vladimir Šenk (F.P.R. of Yugoslavia)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. Juan Antonio Autelli (Argentine Republic)

17th Session : 5 May - 9 June 1962

Chairman : Mr. Juan Antonio Autelli (Argentine Republic)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. Gabriel Tedros (Ethiopia)

18th Session : 23 March - 26 April 1963

Chairman : Mr. Gabriel Tedros (Ethiopia)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. Mohamed Mili (Tunisia)

19th Session : 6 April - 8 May 1964

Chairman : Mr. Mohamed Mili (Tunisia)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. C.J. Griffiths (Australia)

20th Session : 12 April - 18 May 1965

Chairman : Mr. C.J. Griffiths (Australia)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. Rudolph Rüttschi (Switzerland)

Annex 2 to this Report gives the names of persons who have served on the Council during the above sessions.

It is interesting to note that, as recommended in the Convention, Members of the Administrative Council have, to a large extent, avoided changing their representation on the Council, which has ensured an element of continuity in its work.

The matters discussed by the Council during the 15th to 20th Sessions, are listed in Annex 3 to this Report, with an indication as to the Session (or Sessions) at which each of those matters was examined.

1.5 Constitution of Committees and Working Groups

The Council continued to follow the tradition of setting up four main Committees as follows:

Committee 1 : Finance Committee
Committee 2 : Personnel and Pensions
Committee 3 : Relations with the United Nations and Technical Cooperation
Committee 4 : Audit of Accounts

At each Session, an Editorial Committee was constituted, which examined texts of draft Resolutions and Decisions prepared by Committees, prior to their submission to the Plenary Meeting.

At its 16th Session, a Working Group "Frequencies" was set up to examine in detail a number of problems and report thereon to the Plenary Meeting.

At the 17th Session, in view of the forthcoming Space Radiocommunication Conference, a Working Group "Space Questions", which also prepared the Report to E.C.O.S.O.C. on "Telecommunications and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space", was set up, together with a Working Group "Centenary", to initiate preparation for the celebration of the Centenary of the Union. Finally, a third Working Group was established to examine the possibility of convening an African Broadcasting Conference.

At its 18th Session, the Council decided that matters previously handled by the Working Group "Frequency Questions" had assumed sufficient importance to merit the creation of a Committee (Committee 5) for this purpose. This Committee continued to function during the 19th and 20th Sessions.

At the 19th Session, a further Committee (Committee 6) was constituted with the title "Resolutions and Reports", to prepare the Report by the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference and to review the Volume of Resolutions and Decisions.

2. ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL

2.1 Action in relation to conferences and meetings

One of the duties of the Council is to arrange for the convening of Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences of the Union in accordance with Articles 6 and 7 of the Convention.

Since the date and place for a Plenipotentiary Conference are normally decided on by the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference, the action by the Council is usually limited to ensuring that adequate preparation is made for the Conference.

The Council, however, has the possibility of proposing when ordinary administrative conferences should be held. Bearing in mind the considerable expense of such conferences, it avoids doing so until the revision of the Regulations concerned becomes essential. The Council can also propose that an extraordinary or special administrative conference be convened when it would be in the interests of Members of the Union.

When it has been decided to convene a conference, the Council takes steps to ensure that it is organized not only efficiently but economically and allocates credits only for a duration which it considers strictly necessary. After the conference, it examines reports on the work carried out by the Conference, and, in particular, a report by the Budget Control Committee of the Conference itself, to ensure that any errors are not repeated.

The Council recognizes that conferences are expensive and time-consuming and therefore fully supported a proposal made during its 17th Session that a Group of Experts meet to study new procedures and practices which would shorten their duration. It is considered that the recommendations of the Group, particularly with respect to preparation for conferences by the permanent organs of the Union, have led to a marked improvement. Further details on this matter will be

Further details on this matter will be found in Part V of this Report.

2.2 Reports to the Economic and Social Council and to Administrations

One of the duties of the Secretary-General is to prepare an annual report on the activities of the Union which, after approval by the Administrative Council, is transmitted to all Members and Associate Members. Furthermore, under the Agreement between the United Nations and the Union, the Union is called upon to submit to the United Nations an annual report on its activities.

While originally these two annual reports were prepared separately, it had become the practice for a single report to be submitted, after approval by the Council, to both Members and Associate Members and to the United Nations, where it is examined by the Economic and Social Council.

During its 16th Session, the Council realized that ECOSOC was perhaps not quite so interested as the Members of the Union in detailed technical and administrative information, and it was therefore decided to draw up the Annual Report in two parts, the first designed chiefly for ECOSOC, containing a summary of the purpose and organization of the Union, a general view of its activities during the previous year, and information on staff questions, finance and the relations of the Union with the United Nations and other International Organizations. The second part, for the further information of specialists within administrations, contains information on Members and Associate Members of the Union and details of its activities and of those of the permanent organs.

This new presentation has received favourable comment from ECOSOC and would appear to be satisfactory also to Members and Associate Members of the Union.

2.3 Relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other international organizations

2.3.1 General

The cooperation with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the other international organizations is always an important feature of the work of the

Administrative Council and at each of its sessions a Special Committee is set up to deal with this matter. The relations with the United Nations and other organizations have been progressively codified with the passage of time and thus, broadly speaking, in recent years the Special Committee has been able to confine itself to a limited number of problems raised by the cooperation with other organizations and to devote attention more particularly to technical cooperation matters and cognate questions concerning the activities of the Union which are described in Part III of this Report.

2.3.2 Relations with the United Nations

Collaboration with the United Nations is effected by reciprocal representation at conferences and meetings, by exchange of correspondence and documentation and by personal contacts between responsible officers of the two organizations. The relations so maintained have been progressively developed with ever-increasing effectiveness and good understanding and with concentration on matters of essential interest to both organizations. In the matter of representation at conferences and meetings, a definite pattern has emerged whereby, in particular, the United Nations are regularly represented at sessions of the Administrative Council of the Union and the Union is represented at certain meetings of the General Assembly, at those meetings of the summer session of the Economic and Social Council, held in Geneva, at which the annual reports of the specialized agencies are reviewed and at meetings of a series of inter-agency bodies which are held regularly:

- The Administrative Committee on Coordination (A.C.C.) where, twice a year, the heads of the various specialized agencies meet under the Chairmanship of the Secretary General of the United Nations to discuss problems of common interest, to coordinate when necessary their programmes and to approve a report submitted at the summer session of ECOSOC.
- The Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, composed of the deputies of the agencies' heads and which meets generally a few days before A.C.C. in order to prepare thoroughly the sessions of the latter which thus are shortened to one day or two.
- The Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (C.C.A.Q.), a subsidiary body of A.C.C., composed of representatives of the various agencies and which deals with problems of personnel and finance of interest to all agencies. C.C.A.Q. reports to A.C.C. It works frequently through working groups created on an ad hoc basis to deal with specific questions requiring detailed studies.
- The Consultative Committee on Public Information (C.C.P.I.) another subsidiary of A.C.C. which meets once or twice a year.
- The Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A.C.A.B.Q.) created by the U.N. General Assembly and which reviews each year the administrative budgets of all the specialized agencies for reporting to the General Assembly.
- The International Civil Service Advisory Board (I.C.S.A.B.) also created by the General Assembly to study on a regular basis the main aspects of the International Civil Service.
- The Technical Assistance Board (T.A.B.) and the Governing Council of the Special Fund which are referred to in some detail in the part of this Report dealing with Technical Cooperation.

Other meetings are attended as occasion demands and particularly where questions of interest to the Union are discussed. This is the case, for instance, in connection with meetings of the U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its two

Sub-Committees which are referred to later. In any case, this pattern of collaboration with the United Nations which has developed in the light of experience is considered to be satisfactory on both sides.

The United Nations has appreciated that, in its regular activities, the Union has no "programmes" in the restricted sense in which the term is used to describe projects such as community development, eradication of malaria and development of arid zones, which are pursued individually or jointly by certain other specialized agencies. The recognition by the United Nations of a distinction between, on the one hand, specialized agencies such as the Union which are interested in public utility services operated by Member Governments and, on the other hand, specialized agencies which themselves perform works for human betterment of the type cited above, has had the result of clarifying the position of the Union in the efforts of the Economic and Social Council to achieve concentration and coordination of activities in the economic, social and human rights fields.

The participation of the Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and in the Special Fund, details on which will be found in Part IV of this Report, has resulted in an ever-increasing collaboration with the United Nations in this field.

It is to be noted that, over the last five years, cooperation with the United Nations has been extended to the regional economic commissions of that organization. In this connection, working arrangements called "Memoranda of Understanding" have been negotiated with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and with the Economic Commission for Africa. The possibility of negotiating an agreement with the Economic Commission for Latin America was also studied, but it was finally agreed that there was no need for a general agreement of this nature, it being understood that, when necessary, ad hoc working arrangements would be made.

The usual matters of coordination dealt with regularly under the aegis of the United Nations are discussed principally in the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), in the Administrative Committee on Coordination (A.C.C.) and its Sub-Committees and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A.C.A.B.Q.) a body which reports directly to the General Assembly. The I.T.U. of course supplies regularly to all these organs the appropriate documentation regarding its activities and its administration. The main document prepared each year for this purpose is the Annual Report on the I.T.U.'s activities which is one of the standing items on the agenda of the Administrative Council which considers thoroughly the document and approves it before it is sent to the United Nations.

Apart from these questions of coordination which are now dealt with as a matter of routine, the relations with the United Nations have, over the last few years, called for I.T.U. cooperation in a number of very important activities among which the following, which have placed an additional burden on the Administrative Council and the Headquarters of the Union, are worth mentioning:

(a) International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

In view of the prominent role that telecommunications play in space applications of all kinds, the I.T.U. appears to be among the organizations most interested in the peaceful uses of outer space. Therefore, in answer to Resolution No.1721(XVI) adopted on this matter by the General Assembly in December 1961, the Administrative Council, at its 1962 session, approved a report on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

which was referred to the appropriate organs of the United Nations. In view of the continued interest shown by the General Assembly in its Resolution No. 1802(XVII), other reports dealing with further I.T.U. activities in this field were approved by the Administrative Council at its 1963, 1964 and 1965 sessions and submitted to the United Nations. They were all exceptionally well received by the organs concerned which, apart from the General Assembly and ECOSOC, include the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its two Sub-Committees (one for scientific and technical matters and the other for legal matters).

(b) United Nations Development Decade

The decade 1961-1970 has been called the "United Nations Development Decade", a period during which all Members and organizations of the United Nations family have been requested to make special efforts for increasing the rate of economic development. The I.T.U. is of course associated with these efforts although, apart from its action under the technical cooperation programmes, it does not, like most of the other organizations, set up special programmes of its own but only accentuates its traditional activities in the spirit of the Development Decade. Thus, the special efforts it has been making in recent years to regulate and coordinate the use of radio frequencies and to plan telecommunication networks are excellent examples of the general activities which tend to the same results as the U.N. Development Decade.

(c) International Cooperation Year

The United Nations have declared 1965, which marks their twentieth anniversary and the middle of the Development Decade, the International Cooperation Year. It happens that 1965 is also the year of the I.T.U. Centenary and it has already been recognized that the celebrations which will mark this event will be among the main features of the International Cooperation Year. In this connection, the I.T.U. has therefore had to establish close contacts with the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

(d) Application of Science and Technology to Economic Development

The application of science and technology to economic development has been among the main concerns of the United Nations during recent years. The I.T.U. had of course to show a special interest in the matter and it participated very actively in the preparation, in the working and in the follow-up of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less-developed Areas, held in Geneva in February 1963. Now, the I.T.U. is called upon to cooperate with a new body set up by the United Nations, the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology, and to participate in the coordinating activities of an A.C.C. Sub-Committee on Science and Technology. The new machinery is still at the stage of organization and the Administrative Council will not fail to follow the matter and give the necessary instructions to the Secretary-General.

2.3.3 Relations with the Specialized Agencies

Relations with the United Nations are dealt with separately in Article 28 of the Convention. Otherwise the Convention itself, in Article 29, deals with international organizations as a whole without separate reference to the specialized agencies in relation with the United Nations. However, the distinctive position of the specialized agencies is recognized in the General Regulations, which gives them more favourable conditions of

participation in conferences of the Union. The situation is now that the specialized agencies are invited to the conferences of the Union while the other international organizations have to ask for participation if they so wish. Practically, the specialized agencies which continue to have regular contacts with the I.T.U. are those having a direct interest, either in specialized telecommunication techniques like the International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.), the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (I.M.C.O.), the World Meteorological Organization (W.M.O.), and the Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, or in the use which is made of telecommunications like the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) from the point of view of mass communication or of the free flow of information.

Cooperation with I.C.A.O. bears mainly on questions of radio frequency assignment and on questions of overall networks planning, either on a regional or on a world-wide basis. This is achieved by reciprocal representation at the appropriate conferences or meetings of both organizations.

The same applies to W.M.O. whose interest in specialized networks and equipments for meteorological telecommunication is well known.

Relations with I.M.C.O. bear on problems of coordination in the field of search and rescue (in which I.C.A.O. also is interested) and operating procedures in the radio maritime service.

UNESCO is represented in most of the I.T.U. conferences in view of its interest in the use of telecommunications for various purposes, in particular for broadcasting, including television and in the transmission of oceanographic data.

Finally, it is to be noted that, since 1960, the Union has been cooperating very usefully with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D.) in connection with studies intended to lead to the financing of telecommunication plans. The role of the I.T.U. is essentially one of technical adviser as will be seen from the details which are given in this respect in the section of this report dealing with technical cooperation.

2.3.4 Relations with other International Organizations

The Economic and Social Council has a system for the classification of non-governmental organizations which it recognizes and this classification is observed by many other specialized agencies. The Union has not adopted such a codified procedure and the international organizations contemplated in Article 29 of the Convention may include, apart from the specialized agencies, organizations like the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Chamber of Commerce or the International Astronautical Federation.

The fairly broad arrangements for collaboration between the Union and such international organizations have proved satisfactory in practice. They permit in particular, subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Regulations, regular participation in the work of the International Consultative Committees or occasional participation in the work of a particular conference, as circumstances require. International organizations which have been exempted from defraying a share of the conferences or meetings expenses of the Union, under Article 15, para.10(2), of the Convention are listed in Resolution No. 222 (amended) of the Administrative Council.

Particular examples of relations with "other" international organizations are regularly recorded in the Annual Reports of the Union and hardly call for detailed repetition here. However, it is worth mentioning the following which have been particularly interested in cooperation with the I.T.U. during the last five years:

- the European Broadcasting Union (E.B.U.),
- the International Broadcasting and Television Organization (O.I.R.T.),
- the International Radio-Maritime Committee (C.I.R.M.),
- the International Criminal Police Organization (I.C.P.O.),
- the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions (I.C.S.U.),
- the Council of Europe,
- the Danube Commission,
- the International Radio Scientific Union (U.R.S.I.),
- the International Astronautical Federation (I.A.F.).

It is to be noted that the telecommunication matters in which these organizations are interested are mainly ones of standardization and of radio frequency usage.

2.4 Action on Staff Matters

2.4.1 Assimilation of conditions of employment in I.T.U. to those of the U.N. Common System

This was the most important decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference as regards staff matters. It is contained in Resolution No. 7 and is reflected in other resolutions as well as in Protocol II (paragraph 3) and the Convention itself (Article 9, numbers 100 and 104 to 108). At each of its sessions since the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council dealt with questions arising from this decision.

2.4.1.1 Classification of posts in Common System grades and classification of staff in their new grades

At its 15th session, the Council reviewed and approved the provisional decisions on classification taken by the Secretary General and instructed him to proceed, with the collaboration of a Personnel Reclassification Review Board, to a study of individual cases of regrading which might be submitted by the heads of the permanent organs and possibly by the staff representatives. The Council considered that the proposals submitted to its 16th session were not justified when viewed in the perspective of the Common System and decided that the process of assimilation should be considered as closed.

At each of its sessions, the Council considered questions of gradings with a view to eliminating possible grading inequalities and made some adjustments. A number of upgrading ^{5. 1000} ~~were~~ authorized at the 19th session, up to grade P.3 only, in the case of posts which could easily be compared with similar posts in other organizations or posts the level of duties and responsibilities of which had been clearly increased. It has not however proved possible to carry out a complete review, in the absence of Common Grading Standards which a Standing Committee of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions was - and still is - in the process of establishing.

2.4.1.2 New Staff Regulations and Rules

At its 15th session the Council adopted the Staff Regulations and approved the Staff Rules which the Secretary-General had been instructed to re-draft and put provisionally into force by the Plenipotentiary Conference. It further instructed the Secretary-General to follow as far as practicable the rules in force in the Common System when amplifying or amending the I.T.U. rules. Since then, the Council

was called upon to adopt new or amended regulations in accordance with the evolution of Common System provisions and to approve measures taken by the Secretary-General as regards staff rules. Briefly, the Staff Regulations and Rules now in force for I.T.U. appointed staff follow closely corresponding United Nations provisions; furthermore, the Council has instructed the Secretary-General to be guided by the United Nations practice in case of doubt as regards the interpretation or application of these texts. (Staff Regulations for elected officials and Staff Rules for short term staff, both of which were also affected by the decision on assimilation are dealt with under Sections 2.4.9 and 2.4.10 below).

2.4.1.3 Affiliation of I.T.U. Staff to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and new Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds

The Agreement with the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the affiliation to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund having been signed and the necessary funds transferred from the Union's Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, the Council adopted new Regulations for the S.S. and B. Funds. These permit the implementation of the transfer scheme with the guarantees provided therein. The Council also laid down the principles to be followed as regards the investment of the residual assets of the Funds.

2.4.1.4 Insurance System for the members of the I.F.R.B.

By Resolution No. 3, the Plenipotentiary Conference requested the Council to consider proposals to be prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the I.F.R.B. as regards the insurance system of its members, taking into account the decision to affiliate Union staff to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. Briefly, the Council resolved that newly-elected members would be affiliated to the United Nations Fund, while re-elected members would be given the option between retaining their former insurance system, the Union's contributions being equal to those which would be payable had they been affiliated, or entering the United Nations Fund in respect of future service.

2.4.1.5 Appeal to the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization

An I.T.U. official appealed to the I.L.O. Tribunal against the decision to modify three of his conditions of employment (pension system - benefits payable in case of termination for suppression of post - family allowances) alleging that he had "acquired rights" to these. The judgment was in favour of the appellant on the first two points. It also purported to make the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General responsible for the impugned decisions taken by the Union. These had clearly and in a detailed manner however been taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference itself when it laid down how the personnel of the Union should be assimilated into the United Nations Common System. At its 20th session, the Council therefore decided to recommend that the Plenipotentiary Conference confirm that this was the case and that its instructions had been

faithfully executed. Since the judgment was pronounced, two beneficiaries of pensions appealed to the Tribunal on similar grounds; their appeals having been rejected as time-barred, the decisions of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference may not be challenged by any other official.

2.4.2 Developments in Common System conditions of employment

2.4.2.1 Evolution of salaries

As regards the professional and senior counsellor categories, Common System salary scales are revised on the basis of recommendations by the International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB) when movements in salaries paid by national administrations or private firms justify such a revision. At its 17th session and with effect from 1 January 1962, the Council approved new base salary scales following decisions taken by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its XVth session. Scales at present in force appear at Annex 4.

In accordance with the provisions of Resolution No. 2 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the approval of the majority of the Members of the Union was sought and obtained in order to introduce similar adjustments in the salaries of elected officials (telegram No. 28 of 18 May 1962). New salaries were introduced with effect from 1 January 1962. The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to review present rates in the light of up-to-date information on rates in force in other organizations.

Salary scales applicable to staff in the general service category are adjusted in accordance with variations in the best prevailing local rates. In accordance with the provisions of No. 105 of the Convention, the Council approved such adjustments as and when they were introduced in the Common System. Following decisions taken by the United Nations and agencies applying the Common System, the Council authorised the Secretary-General in 1963 to adjust the scales as and when adjustments are put into force by the United Nations for the staff of the European Office in accordance with a system based on movements of the official index of salaries paid in Switzerland.

Similarly the Council has approved adjustments to the salaries paid to staff engaged for conferences and other short term periods as and when such adjustments were introduced by the United Nations and specialized agencies.

2.4.2.2 Evolution of pensionable salaries

Article 9, No. 108 of the Convention provides that the Council adjusts pension contributions payable to the United Nations Fund in accordance with decisions of the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Board. Following such a decision, the Council approved an increase in contributions with effect from 1 April 1961 resulting from an increase in pensionable salaries (net salaries remaining unchanged). The reason for the decision of the Pension Board was that, when on active service, international officials do not pay income tax or are reimbursed whatever tax some have to pay, while once retired, they do. A prejudice was therefore suffered if pensions and contributions were calculated on the basis of the net salary. Taking into account the United Nations Staff Assessment Plan (see below), which provides for gross salary scales, it was decided as an interim measure to give a new definition

to the pensionable salary which became the net salary plus half the difference between that and the corresponding U.N. gross salary. (In the case of staff in the Professional and higher categories, the pensionable salary may also include a percentage based on the weighted average of post adjustments at the main U.N. and agencies locations throughout the world (5% in 1961, cancelled in 1962 as a result of the salary increases, and again 5% in 1965)).

As of 1 March 1965, following a decision by the U.N. General Assembly based on a recommendation of the Joint Staff Pension Board, the pensionable salary became the full U.N. gross salary.

2.4.2.3 Evolution of allowances

In accordance with the provisions of Article 9, numbers 106 and 107 of the Convention, the Council adopted several resolutions by which it approved the application to I.T.U. staff of changes brought about in the United Nations Common System as regards the post adjustment and allowances systems. These were reflected in amendments to the Staff Regulations and Rules which were circulated to all Administrations. Whenever post adjustments or General Service salaries were increased, parallel adjustments were granted in the form of cost of living allowances to staff members who had elected to remain in the Provident Fund and thus retain the salary scales in force in 1959.

2.4.3 Staff Assessment Plan

As indicated above, the United Nations operate a Staff Assessment Plan under which salaries are expressed in gross figures. Following the wish of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ - a committee of United Nations composed of Government representatives), most organizations have now decided to apply the plan, although several which, like I.T.U., have little or no tax reimbursement problems for the time being, have not created a Tax Equalization Fund and, in order not to complicate accounting, continue to establish their budgets on the basis of the net salary figures. At its 20th session, the Council decided to introduce the Staff Assessment Plan following the decision of the United Nations to assess pensions and contributions on the basis of the full-gross salary; budgets will nevertheless continue to be established on the basis of net salary figures.

2.4.4 Geographical distribution of Union staff

By its Resolution No. 9, the Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the Administrative Council "to keep this matter under review in order that the objectives of a wider and more representative geographical distribution be achieved". The Council has taken a number of steps to this end and considered the progress achieved at each of its sessions.

At its 16th session, the Council instructed the Secretary-General to urge countries from regions of the world which were not represented or were insufficiently represented to put forward suitably qualified candidates, as well as to give more information on conditions of employment in the I.T.U. and conditions of living in Geneva in circular letters announcing vacancies. At its 18th session, the Council invited its Chairman

to write to Council Members with few or no nationals on the staff to encourage their submission of applications for vacant posts. It also instructed the Secretary-General to take steps to encourage and facilitate the submission of applications by issuing advance notices of likely staff vacancies and to allow as much time as practicable for the submission of applications.

Furthermore, the Council decided that, for an experimental period of two years beginning 1 May 1963, non-local candidates could be appointed to fixed-term non-technical posts in grades G5, G6 and G7, provided their administrations supported the extra cost involved. (There was no occasion to apply these provisions.)

Finally, the Council decided at its 19th session to authorize a relaxation of the language requirements it had set in a resolution dealing with advertisement of vacancies.

In 1959, when the membership of the Union was 96 countries, 22 of these (or 22.9% of the membership) were represented on the staff for a total of 105 officials in grades regarded as subject to the requirements of geographical distribution.

In 1961, there were 30 nationalities (or 25.8% of the membership) for 141 posts.

In 1963, there were 36 nationalities (or 29% of the membership) for 145 posts.

On 31 December 1964, there were 37 nationalities (or 29.8% of the membership) for 147 posts.

2.4.5 The I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds

The Union is responsible for the steady achievement of the purposes for which the Funds were intended and the Council examined each year a report of their management. It adopted resolutions by which it adjusted the actuarial bases and rates of interest of the Funds.

The Management Board of the S.S. and B. Funds has requested the Council to transmit to the Conference a report on its execution of the task entrusted it by Resolution No.7 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva 1959.

2.4.6 Cost-of-living allowances for retired staff

By Resolution No. 10, the Plenipotentiary Conference had instructed the Council to keep this matter under review and "as regards further adjustments of these cost-of-living allowances to be guided in general by practice in the United Nations".

It was difficult to apply mutatis mutandis decisions taken by the United Nations in this respect since former I.T.U. staff had different salary scales and had retired under a different pension scheme. At its 16th and 18th sessions, following United Nations decisions and on a provisional basis, the Council nevertheless granted allowances to I.T.U. staff whose pensions were based on the 1927, 1949 and 1958 scales. At its 20th session, the Council was informed that the United Nations General Assembly had decided to re-assess the benefits paid by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund on the basis of gross salaries. The Council decided that benefits paid by the Union Staff

Superannuation and Benevolent Funds would be re-calculated on the same basis and the corresponding allowances would be granted. The position of I.T.U. pensioners is thus at present aligned on that of pensioners under the United Nations Common System.

2.4.7 Changes in directing staff

C.C.I.R. - It was with deep regret that the Council learnt of the death of Dr. Ernst Metzler, Director of the C.C.I.R. on 20 June 1963.

In accordance with the provisions of Resolution No. 4 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council had decided that the mandate of the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. would expire at the end of the Xth Plenary Assembly. It had however agreed to offer re-employment to Mr. L.W. Hayes as Adviser to the Director until 31 December 1963. Upon Dr. Metzler's death, and pending the decision of the next session of the Council, the Secretary-General asked Mr. Hayes to undertake the duties of Director of the C.C.I.R. - that is to say to work as Acting Director. At its 19th session, the Council resolved "to approve the action taken by the Secretary-General, under No. 124 of the Convention, in prolonging the existing Special Service Agreements of Mr. L.W. Hayes and designating him Acting Director C.C.I.R. until the provisions of No. 113 of the Convention could be applied". The Council further decided to designate Mr. Hayes as interim Director of the C.C.I.R. until the end of the XIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. and fixed his remuneration.

I.F.R.B. - The eleven members of the I.F.R.B. elected at the 1959 Administrative Radio Conference took office as provided in Protocol IV, paragraph 2. Of these, the new members: Mr. S. Hase, Mr. N. Krasnosselski and Mr. M.N. Mirza took office on 1 October 1960, while Mr. J. Ziołkowski took office on 8 January 1961.

Mr. N. Krasnosselski resigned with effect from 31 August 1964. He was replaced by Mr. Ivan Petrov as from 8 January 1965.

2.4.8 Numbers and classification of posts.

The following table indicates the evolution of the manning table from 1960 to 1965. The increase from 1959 (222 posts) to the present strength is essentially due to the following factors: the increase in the activities and volume of work of the different permanent organs; the number of temporary posts authorized by the Plenipotentiary Conference for the I.F.R.B. to enable the Board to accomplish new and additional tasks entrusted to it by the 1959 Radio Conference (this number has been reduced each year since 1962 through the introduction of the electronic computer and is now 20 units (i.e. about 15% less than then); the ever-increasing volume of work entrusted to the Common Services which, although part of the General Secretariat, in fact serve all organs (for instance, the considerable increase in the number of Study Group meetings - particularly of the C.C.I.T.T. - has necessitated an increase in the numbers of staff who process and circulate documents); the assumption by the Union of the responsibility of administering Technical Assistance experts and the very sharp rise in the number of projects (it must however be pointed out that the corresponding staff expenditure is not charged against Union Funds).

Manning table posts

The total of manning table posts since 1959 varied as follows:

1959 - 222	1962 - 352	1964 - 374
1960 - 273	1963 - 350	1965 - 370
1961 - 344		

These posts have been filled mainly by permanent staff in order to ensure as much stability to the staff and continuity in the work of the secretariats as possible. However some posts were filled on a "fixed-term" basis and furthermore some fixed-term contracts were granted although no posts were created when it was foreseen that employment would last sufficiently long to make this form of contract preferable.

On 1 March 1965, the total number of staff holding permanent and fixed-term contracts was 373, divided as follows:

Elected officials	14
Permanent contracts	271
Fixed-term contracts	88
TOTAL	373

Finally, while creating only a few new posts, the Council authorized the credits necessary to employ the required short-term reinforcements (some staff had short-term contracts which were renewed from year to year for several years). At its 20th session and in order to regularize this situation, the Administrative Council authorized the conversion of 366 the latter ~~contracts~~ to fixed term for 1966. The manning table in the 1966 budget therefore includes 306 permanent and 100 fixed-term posts. The Council will need to review the manning table as regards the transformation of fixed-term into permanent posts once the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference are known.

The following figures relate to the employment of short-term staff for conferences and meetings as well as reinforcements which varied as follows since 1960:

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Contracts	419	272	539	764	640
Working days	23,336	22,152	33,593	44,628	39,123

At its 19th session, the Council adopted a Resolution (No. 532) intended not to prejudice any decisions the Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to take to reorganize the structure of Union Headquarters. In accordance with this resolution, no vacant posts can be filled except on a short-term, or in the case of general service staff on a fixed-term basis, in the period up to the end of the Plenipotentiary Conference. At the first session after the Conference, the Council will "examine the Union's staff requirements and take the necessary steps to ensure that appointments may be made without delay, in the light of the general decisions taken by that Conference concerning the organization and finances of the Union".

2.4.9 Provisional Staff Regulations and Staff Rules for elected officials

The Regulations and Rules which the Council was instructed to prepare were applied with provisional effect in accordance with the provisions of Resolution No. 1 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and are submitted for the approval of the Conference in a separate document.

2.4.10 Staff Rules governing conference and other short-term service staff

In conformity with Common System practice such rules are agreed upon by all organizations. At its 15th session, the Council instructed the Secretary-General to draw up rules similar to those applied in the European Office of the United Nations.

It approved them at its 16th session and instructed the Secretary-General "when provisionally amplifying or amending these Rules to follow as far as practicable those in force in the U.N. Common System and to report annually on such amplifications or amendments".

2.4.11 Administration of Technical Assistance projects

In accordance with the provisions of Resolution No. 27 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council reviewed at each of its sessions the work performed in the General Secretariat as regards the administration of Technical Assistance experts, which was gradually taken over from the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration. As the number of experts increased from 27 in 1960 to over 100 in 1965, the recruitment of extra staff was authorized as and when required by the Council both for the Technical Cooperative Department and for the Personnel and the Finance Divisions.

2.5 Activities relating to budgetary and financial questions

The finances of the Union are governed in a general manner by the provisions of Article 15 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959), the Protocols, Resolutions and General Regulations annexed thereto, and by the decisions adopted by the Administrative Council by virtue of these provisions. The I.T.U. Financial Regulations, established and approved by the Administrative Council, define responsibilities and the procedure to be followed for the management of Union finances.

At every session, the Administrative Council devoted a large proportion of its time to budgetary and financial questions, the chief of which were:

(a) Examination and approval of the Union budgets

Until 1961, the Council used to approve the annual budgets at its session preceding the year concerned and would then examine and approve a revised budget at its next session. This practice has been abandoned since 1962 and the system of revised budgets dropped. However, owing to frequent changes in the United Nations common system of salaries and allowances (such as the introduction of new salary scales, and changes in the post adjustment rate) decided upon by the United Nations, the Administrative Council has found it necessary to authorize additional credits each year.

(b) Auditing and approval of the annual accounts.

(c) Accounts in arrears.

(d) Amendments to the Financial Regulations of the I.T.U.

The Council considered that the Financial Regulations (especially Article 11 thereof) left too much scope for transferring credits from one item to another under the heading of staff expenditure. The possibility of making transfers was restricted by the sub-division of sections into different sub-heads.

In addition, the Council amended Article 18 of the Financial Regulations so that the expenses of all I.T.U. missions - with the exception of those concerning Technical Cooperation - would be charged under one and the same sub-head. This new procedure makes it easier to control mission expenses as a whole.

Paragraphs 2.5.1 to 2.5.4, and Annexes 5, 6 and 7 to the present Report, give more detailed information about the budgetary and financial questions summarized above.

2.5.1 Budgets of the Union

Before more detailed information is given about the Union budgets for each year, it should be mentioned that important changes have been made in the structure of the budget since 1959. Under the system established by the Buenos Aires International Telecommunication Convention of 1952 (Article 13), the budget of the Union was divided into three parts, i.e.:

1. The budget for ordinary expenses, which comprised expenses pertaining to the meetings of the Administrative Council, staff salaries and other expenses of the General Secretariat, of the International Frequency Registration Board, of the International Consultative Committees and of the laboratories and technical installations set up by the Union. These expenses were borne by all Members and Associate Members and their contributions were fixed by the Administrative Council on the basis of the annual budget as approved.
2. The budget for extraordinary expenses, which included all expenses pertaining to plenipotentiary conferences, administrative conferences and meetings of the International Consultative Committees. These expenses were borne by the Members and Associate Members which had agreed to participate in those conferences and meetings or which had actually participated in them. They were also defrayed, on certain conditions, by the recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations which contributed to the expenses of the conferences and meetings to which they were admitted. Contributions were fixed on the basis of actual expenditure, after closure of the accounts of the conferences and meetings.
3. The publications budget, which comprised all costs pertaining to the printing and distribution of Union publications. Expenses were covered by the proceeds of the sale of documents to Administrations, recognized private operating agencies and other purchasers.

The Plenipotentiary Conference held in Geneva in 1959, appreciating the practical difficulties of applying different financing methods to the budget for ordinary expenditure and the budget for extraordinary expenditure (items 1 and 2 above), accepted the principle of a consolidated budget comprising both the recurrent expenditure of the Union (formerly the ordinary expenditure) and the expenditure on conferences and meetings of general interest (formerly the extraordinary expenditure). In this connection, Article 15 (numbers 196, 197 and 198) of the Geneva Convention states that:

"The expenses of the Union shall comprise the costs of:

- (a) the Administrative Council, the General Secretariat, the International Frequency Registration Board, the secretariats of the International Consultative Committees, and the Union's laboratories and technical equipment;
- (b) conferences, which, with regard to the provisions of Articles 6 and 7 of the Convention, are convened by the decision or with the agreement of the majority of the Members of the Union;
- (c) all meetings of the International Consultative Committees."

Under Article 15, No. 202, of the Convention, the expenses of the Union - i.e. the expenses referred to in Nos. 196, 197 and 198 - are met from the contributions of its Members and Associate Members, each Member and Associate Member paying a sum proportional to the number of units in the class of contribution it has chosen from a scale ranging from a $\frac{1}{2}$ -unit class to a 30-unit class.

Article 15 of the Convention, Nos. 199 and 200, contains special provisions for the financing of special conferences and/or regional conferences concerning only the Members and Associate Members in a given region, or only a group of Members and Associate Members. The expenses incurred by special conferences are defrayed according to the old method, i.e. participants make contributions based on the actual expenditure of each conference.

With regard to the supplementary publications budget, Article 15 (No. 215) of the Convention retains the principle applied in the past whereby the sale price of documents is determined bearing in mind that the cost of printing and distribution should in general be covered by the sale of the documents.

Finally, the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959, decided, by the following Resolutions:

Resolution No. 27, Administration of Technical Assistance Projects;

Resolution No. 28, Debiting of administrative and operational costs resulting from the Union's participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; and

Resolution No. 29, Union collaboration in the United Nations Special Fund for Economic Development,

that the administrative and operational costs resulting from the Union's participation in technical cooperation activities could not be borne by the Union budget and that they would be offset by corresponding payments from the Special Account of the U.N. Expanded Programme and Special Fund. Hence, the Administrative Council (by Article 35 of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations) laid down that income from all sources and expenditure incurred by the I.T.U. participation in technical cooperation activities should form the subject of a separate special account and budget.

To sum up, the budgets of the Union have been made up as follows since the entry into force of the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, on 1 January 1961:

- (a) the budget of the Union comprising recurrent expenditure and the expenses of conferences and meetings;
- (b) the supplementary publications budget;
- (c) the technical cooperation special accounts budget (administrative expenses).

2.5.1.1 Budget of the Union

In accordance with Article 10 (Number 143) of the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva 1959, and Article 8 of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations, the Secretary-General of the Union has to prepare and submit to the Administrative Council annual budget estimates. According to Article 9 (Number 102) and Article 15 (Number 201) of the Convention, it is the Administrative Council's duty to review and approve the annual budget of the Union, ensuring the strictest possible economy and taking account of the limits on expenditure fixed by the Plenipotentiary Conference in Additional Protocol II to the 1959 Convention.

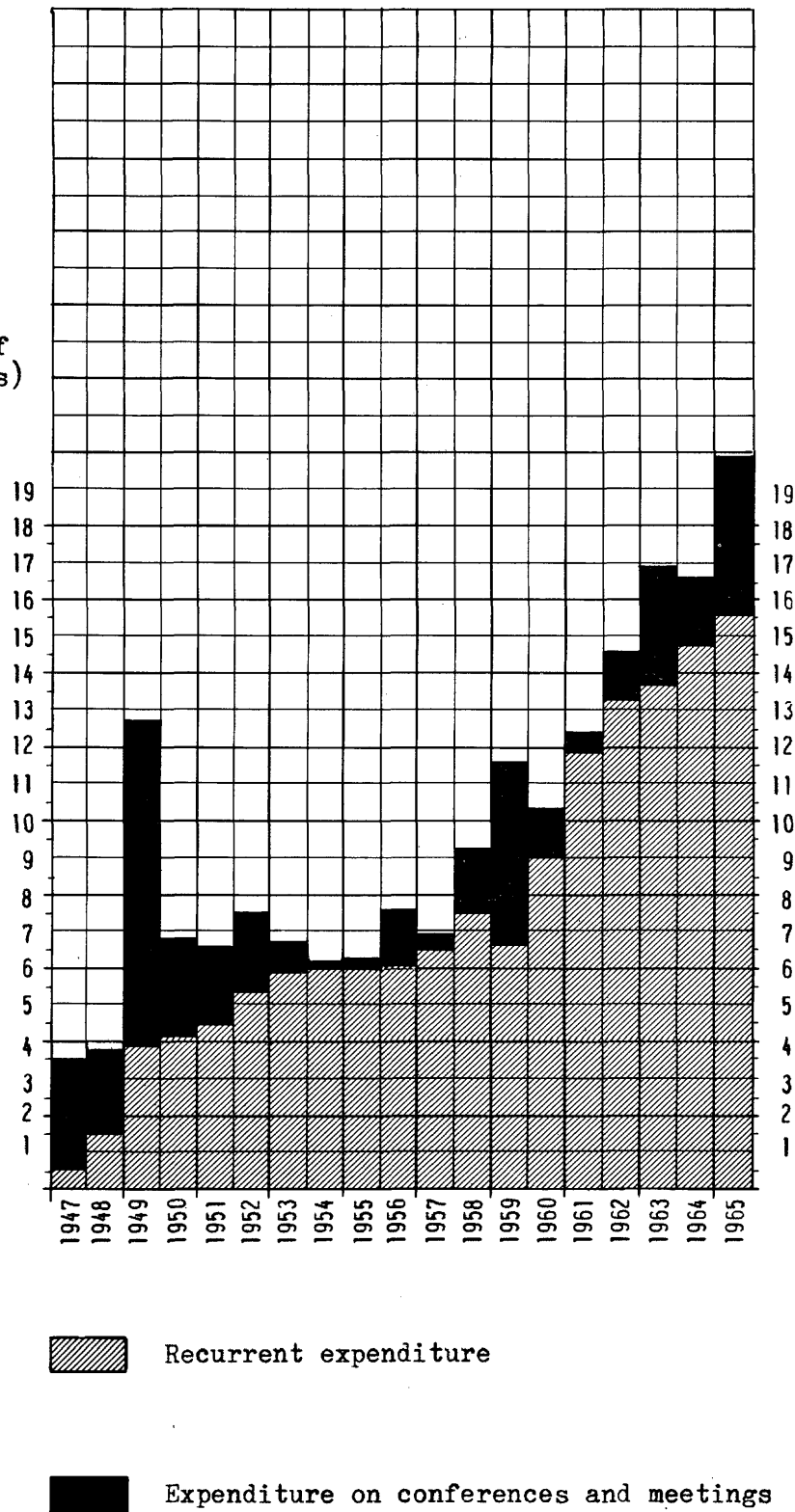
The following diagram illustrates the trend of the I.T.U. budget from 1947 to 1965. Although the present report is concerned only with the budgets of the period 1959 to 1965, it has been considered useful to include the budgets for the years 1947 to 1958 for comparison.

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

TREND OF THE UNION BUDGET FROM
1947 TO 1965

(Millions of
Swiss francs)



PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

It will be noted that whereas recurrent expenditure has constantly increased, the expenses of conferences and meetings vary from one year to another, naturally, according to the programme of meetings.

As far as the years 1959 to 1965 are concerned, it may be of interest to draw attention to the main points of the budgets drawn up by the Administrative Council.

- For 1959 no limits on expenditure were fixed by the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference (1952), since it was expected that the next meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference would be held before that date.

However, the Council decided by its Resolution No. 399 that ordinary expenditure in 1959 should not exceed 6,712,550 Swiss francs, and the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference approved this limit by its Resolution No. 18.

Additional Protocol IV to the Buenos Aires Convention (1952) did not fix a limit on extraordinary expenditure pertaining to conferences and meetings.

- For 1960 the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva 1959) instructed the Administrative Council, through Additional Protocol III, to draw up the budget of the Union for 1960 within the limit of 9,000,000 Swiss francs for recurrent expenditure, no limit being fixed for the expenses of conferences and meetings.

- For 1961 to 1965 the Plenipotentiary Conference authorized the Administrative Council, through Additional Protocol II to the Convention, to draw up the budget of the Union in such a way that annual recurrent expenditure would not exceed

11,000,000 Swiss francs for 1961
11,500,000 Swiss francs for 1962
11,500,000 Swiss francs for 1963
11,845,000 Swiss francs for 1964
12,200,000 Swiss francs for 1965

However, the Council was authorized to exceed the above limits to take account of increases in salary scales, pension contributions or allowances, including post adjustments, established by the United Nations for application to their staff employed in Geneva, and of fluctuations in exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the US dollar which would involve additional expenses for the Union.

Furthermore, the Council was authorized to include in the budget a special additional amount not exceeding 715,000 Swiss francs to cover the cost of moving the offices of the Union to the new building.

With regard to conferences and meetings, the Council was authorized by Additional Protocol II, paragraph 5, to approve expenditure on conferences and meetings referred to in Nos. 197 and 198 of the Convention up to a maximum sum of 13,189,000 Swiss francs for the five-year period 1961 to 1965. However, the limits fixed for each year could be adjusted, either by using credits accrued from a previous year or by drawing on credits for a later year.

Within these limits the Administrative Council approved the budgets for each particular year at its various sessions from 1960 to 1964. The following two tables show the Union budget totals approved by the Administrative Council for the various years. The second table also indicates total recurrent expenditure and estimated

expenditure for the Conferences and meetings of each year. To illustrate the constant increase in recurrent expenditure, columns 4 and 5 of the table show, for the years 1961 to 1965, the expenses that come within the limits and those that were covered by credits in excess of the limits in accordance with Additional Protocol II, paragraph 3.

Years 1959 and 1960

Swiss francs

Year	BUDGET Total
1	2
1959	6,687,350.-
1960	8,999,100.-

Years 1961 to 1965

Swiss francs

Year	BUDGET Total (3+6)	Budget for recurrent expenditure			Budget for conferences and meetings
		Total (4+5)	within limits	above limits 1)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961	12,373,700.-	11,854,700.-	11,128,800.-	725,900.-	519,000.-
1962	14,566,400.-	13,274,400.-	11,283,200.-	1,991,200.-	1,292,000.-
1963	16,914,800.-	13,669,800.-	11,335,600.-	2,334,200.-	3,245,000.-
1964	16,576,950.-	14,791,300.-	11,843,300.-	2,948,000.-	1,785,650.-
1965	19,854,600.-	15,598,800.-	11,939,200.-	3,659,600.-	4,255,800.-

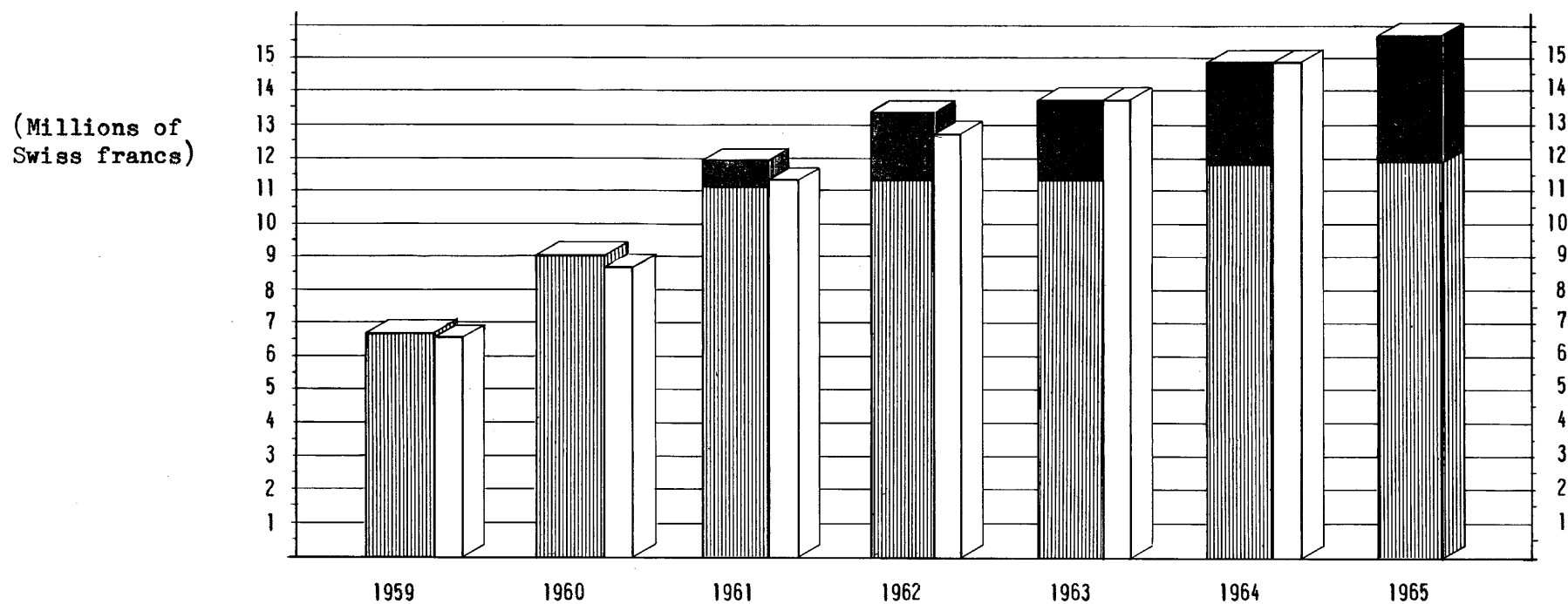
- 1) In accordance with paragraph 3 of Additional Protocol II to the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959) (for details, see Annex 6).


The following table shows, for recurrent expenditure in the years 1959 to 1965:


- (a) the amount of the budget within the limit;
- (b) the amount of the budget covered by credits in excess of the limit;
- (c) the amount of actual expenditure.


It will be noted that the recurrent expenditure of the Union within the limits, has increased by only 7.28% since 1961, the year when the Geneva Convention came into force.

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1959 to 1965



 Budget (expenses within the limit)

 Budget (expenses above the limit)

 Actual expenditure

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

The actual income and expenditure for the various financial years in question can be seen from the table below. In accordance with Article 13 of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations, credits unused at the close of the financial year and surplus income are paid into the I.T.U. Reserve Account. These payments are shown in the last column of the table.

Swiss francs						
Year	BUDGET Total	Actual Expenditure	Unused Credits	Actual Income	Surplus Income	Payment into I.T.U. Reserve Account
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1959	6,687,350.-	6,624,569.34	62,780.66	6,694,408.35	7,058.35	69,839.01
1960	8,999,100.-	8,716,636.62	282,463.38	9,019,676.30	20,576.30	303,039.68
1961	12,373,700.-*)	11,646,164.84	727,535.16	12,851,032.22	51,772.22	779,307.38*)
1962	14,566,400.-	14,071,930.68	494,469.32	14,682,573.33	116,173.33	610,642.65
1963	16,914,800.-	16,882,082.61	32,717.39	17,032,558.49	117,758.49	150,475.88
1964	16,576,950.-	16,328,519.66	248,430.34	16,757,044.30	180,094.30	428,524.64
1965	19,854,600.-					

*) Less a payment into the reserve account of 425,560 Swiss francs for which provision was made in the budget.

A detailed statement of income and expenditure for the years 1959 to 1964 is given in Annex 5 to this Report.

In accordance with Article 15 (No. 202) of the Convention, the expenses of the Union are met from the contributions of the Members and Associate Members, each Member and Associate Member paying a sum proportional to the number of units in the class of contribution it has chosen. These contributions are fixed each year by the Administrative Council which bases them on the total estimated expenditure, on any other income and on the total number of contributory units. The following table gives details of the contributions for the years 1958 to 1965. It should be noted that up to the end of 1960 the classification was governed by the provisions of the Buenos Aires Convention, 1952, whereas from 1961 it has been based on the provisions of the Geneva Convention, 1959.

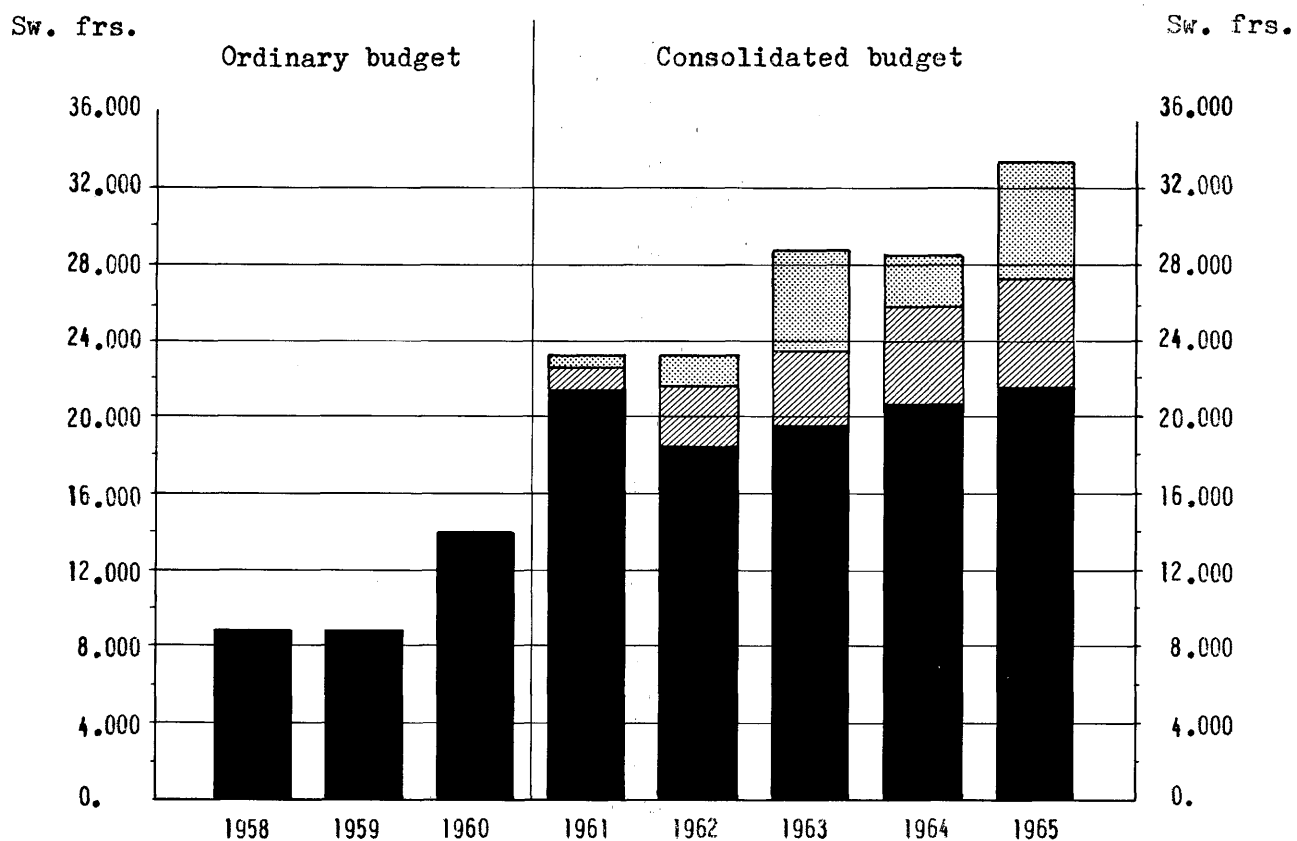
Year	Budget based on			Amount of contributory unit
	Number of Members	Number of Associate Members	Number of contributory units	
1	2	3	4	5
1958	94	5	616½	Swiss francs *) 8,800.-
1959	96	5	618	*) 8,800.-
1960	96	5	619	*) 13,940.-
1961	107	5	538½	23,296.-
1962	112	4	544½	23,296.-
1963	120	2	549	28,780.-
1964	120	2	549	28,400.-
1965	123	1	552½	33,300.-

*) "Ordinary" Budget only

It will be seen from the above table that the amount of the contributory unit has increased very considerably since the last Plenipotentiary Conference. However, a detailed analysis of this increase will show that the chief reasons are heavy expenditure on conferences and meetings, particularly in 1963 and 1965, and also the repercussions of assimilating I.T.U. officials to the United Nations common system for which the Geneva Conference provided that the limits for expenditure could be exceeded. As can be seen from the graph below, there has been only a small increase in the recurrent expenditure which is under the Administrative Council's control.

A summary of budget estimates for the years 1959 to 1965 and of actual expenditure for 1959 to 1964 is given in Annex 5 to this Report.

TREND OF THE CONTRIBUTORY SHARE FOR THE YEARS 1958 - 1965



quota for recurrent expenditure within the limit



quota for recurrent expenditure above the limit



quota for expenditure on conferences and meetings

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

2.5.1.2 Supplementary Publications Budget

In accordance with Article 15 (No. 215) of the Geneva Convention, 1959, and with Annex 1 to the I.T.U. Financial Regulations, the sale price of documents published by the I.T.U. is determined bearing in mind that the cost of printing and distributing should be covered by the sale of the documents. A separate supplementary account has therefore been established on this basis and is run on semi-commercial principles. One section of this account is kept for documents produced at a loss, i.e. Notifications, Circulars, and Circular-letters (which are supplied to Members free of charge), the Telecommunication Journal and the Portraits of eminent telecommunication personalities (the sale of which does not cover production costs). Losses on this group of publications should in principle be covered by the Union budget.

The following comparative table gives the amounts relative to the supplementary publications account for the years 1958 to 1964. It should be pointed out that for budgetary reasons the Administrative Council decided that no grant should be made from the Union budget for documents sold at a loss in the years 1959, 1960, 1962 and 1964.

Swiss francs				
Year	Expenditure	Income	Excess Expenditure	Surplus Income
1	2	3	4	5
1958	2,218,703.98	2,409,738.97		191,034.99
1959	2,073,209.71	2,126,864.31		53,654.60
1960	2,208,487.08	2,146,777.35	61,709.73	
1961	1,930,115.51	2,021,359.48		91,243.97
1962	1,408,929.26	1,287,618.60	121,310.66	
1963	1,626,977.02	1,662,949.05		35,972.03
1964	1,943,666.33	1,894,038.85	49,627.48	

231

370

As laid down in Annex 1 to the I.T.U. Financial Regulations, surplus income is credited to the Publications Capital Account which, conversely, bears any excess expenditure.

2.5.1.3 Technical Cooperation Special Accounts Budget

The information which follows refers solely to the administrative costs incurred by the Union in carrying out the Technical Cooperation programme. For details concerning the projects under the various Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E.P.T.A.), the United Nations Special Fund and Funds-in-Trust Technical Assistance, see section 2.6.

The Technical Cooperation Special Accounts Budget is financed entirely by contributions from the United Nations and from the Members of the Union receiving assistance under the Funds-in-Trust programme. In this connection, the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference considered, by its Resolution No. 28, that:

"The present system of financing the administrative and operational costs incurred by the Union through its participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance is satisfactory since in particular the costs actually incurred by the Union are refunded; the amount of these costs may vary from year to year."

This system has continued to prove its worth since then.

The following table indicates the budget, together with actual income and expenditure, of the Technical Cooperation Special Account for the years 1958 to 1964.

Year	Expenditure		Income		Surplus income	
	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	- S w i s s f r a n c s -					
1958	included in the General Secretariat accounts					
	105,000.-	106,807.98	105,000.-	106,807.98	.-	.-
1959	154,800.-	133,274.35	154,800.-	133,274.35	.-	.-
1960	234,360.-	248,341.11	234,360.-	260,062.50	.-	11,721.39
1961	497,280.-	402,608.37	497,280.-	498,561.34	.-	95,952.97
1962	680,830.-	658,034.70	680,830.-	809,379.07	.-	151,344.37
1963	810,300.-	795,791.40	810,300.-	1,035,512.25	.-	239,720.85
1964	1,361,700.-	1,361,931.90	1,361,700.-	1,632,777.20	.-	270,845.30
1965	1,541,900.-		1,541,900.-			

Annex 5 contains a summary of budget estimates for the years 1958 to 1965 and of actual income and expenditure for 1958 to 1964.

2.5.1.4 Technical Cooperation Projects

Union participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E.P.T.A.) and the Special Fund for Economic Development has grown considerably in the last few years.

Although expenditure under this heading in no way involves the Union's own finances, it may nevertheless be of interest to give some indication here of the extent of actual expenditure:

EXPENDITURE IN:

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	1	2	3	4	5
	i n U n i t e d S t a t e s d o l l a r s				
Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E.P.T.A.)	14,575.25	349,076.65	756,879.57	894,556.07	978,624.86
United Nations Special Fund for Economic Development	1,891.85	5,179.92	160,106.83	395,924.02	1,000,927.63
Technical Assistance Funds-in-Trust	-	71,429.84	62,256.45	61,622.67	87,907.36
TOTAL (US dollars)	16,467.10	425,686.41	979,242.85	1,352,102.76	2,067,459.85

It should be noted that the funds in question were advanced to the Union by the United Nations and by Administrations requesting Funds-in-Trust technical assistance.

*

* *

In addition the I.T.U. took part in emergency technical assistance to the Congo, the expenses of which were defrayed by the United Nations, the United States Administration and the Swiss Administration.

2.5.2 I.T.U. Capital (Article 38 of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations)

(a) I.T.U. Reserve Account

The I.T.U. Reserve Account, set up in 1950, is supplied chiefly by the annual budget surpluses credited at the end of each financial year, and the surpluses from the Interest Account. In accordance with Article 36 of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations, the capital from this account may be used, only after a decision by the Administrative Council, to balance the budget and reduce the contributions due from Members and Associate Members. Since 1962, fairly substantial sums have been withdrawn from the Reserve Account to cover the additional credits allocated by the Council, thus avoiding any increase in contributory shares.

Furthermore, the existence of the I.T.U. Reserve Account and of the Publications Capital Account with fairly large assets, has generally enabled Union expenses to be met without the need for advances from the Government of the Swiss Confederation. These two accounts thus take the place, to some extent, of a working capital fund.

The table below shows the movement of funds in the Reserve Account between 1959 and 1965. In 1959, as can be seen, the Administrative Council decided to transfer the sum of Swiss francs 81,000 from the Publications Capital Account to the Reserve Account, in order to have sufficient funds in this Account to maintain the annual contributory unit at 8,800 Swiss francs.

In addition, the Administrative Council decided, in 1960, in accordance with Resolution Nos. 20 and 21 of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference, to debit the Reserve Account with the amounts of 113,615.05 Swiss francs for interest due on queried contributions in arrears and 73,999 Swiss francs as the balance of various contributions in abeyance because of events in the Second World War.

I.T.U. Reserve Account

Movement of funds and end-of-year position

Year	- +	Budget with- drawal payment	Surplus income from accounts	- +	Balance of withdrawal payment	Surplus interest account	Balance of account for payments using cre- dits from previous years	Surplus from special payments account	Other withdrawals(-) or payments(+)		T O T A L		Position at 31 December 19..
											Annual payment	Annual withdrawal	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13
1958													758,048.41
1959	-	838,560	69,839.01	-	768,720.99	133,570.54	9,093.80	-. -	81,000. ¹⁾	+		545,056.65	212,991.76
1960		-. -	303,039.68	+	303,039.68	98,942.80	28,541.60	-. -	73,999. ²⁾	-			
									113,615.05 ³⁾	-	242,910.03		455,901.79
1961	+	425,560	779,307.38	+	1,204,867.38	335,404.74	77,371.15	3,699.65			1,621,342.92		2,077,244.71
1962	-	1,702,728	610,642.65	-	1,092,085.35	348,137.30	65,147.40	6,436.35				672,364.30	1,404,880.41
1963	-	841,300	150,475.88	-	690,824.12	399,643.72	14,239.90	25,923.50				251,017.-	1,153,863.41
1964	-	570,500	428,524.64	-	141,975.36	412,994.70	85,601.45	30,345.05			386,965.84		1,540,829.25
1965	-	996,000											

1) Transfer from Publications Capital account

2) Balance of contributions to be written off because of events in the Second World War

3) Interest on queried accounts

It will be seen from column 7 of the above table that the Interest Account is one of the chief sources of income for the I.T.U. Reserve Account.

This Interest Account is governed by the provisions of Article 34 of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations, and shows:

as income:

- 1) interest debited to Members of the Union for unpaid contributions, in accordance with Article 15 (No. 210) of the Geneva Convention and Article 25 of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations;
- ii) interest debited to the supplementary publications account for advances from the ordinary account;
- iii) the interest charged to the accounts of the special conferences mentioned in Article 15 (Nos. 199 and 200) of the Convention;
- iv) interest from liquid assets invested by the Union;

as expenditure:

the interest paid by the Union to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for advances made by that Government under the agreement concluded between it and the I.T.U. (Resolution No. 15 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959).

The following table gives details of the Interest Account from 1960 to 1964.

Year	Interest debited for overdue payments	Interest debited to Sup. Pub. Account	Interest debited to Confs.	Interest on investments	TOTAL INCOME	Interest paid to Swiss Confederation	Balance paid into Reserve Account
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<u>Swiss francs</u>						
1960	166,124.40	26,770.-	59,559.55	6,011.05	258,465.--	159,522.20	98,942.80
1961	272,681.79	31,180.-	21,609.45	9,933.50	335,404.74	-	335,404.74
1962	314,044.-	20,530.-	-	17,274.40	351,848.40	3,711.10	348,137.30
1963	329,147.45	17,360.10	3,890.82	49,245.35	399,643.72	-	399,643.72
1964	322,584.25	26,328.50	6,901.10	57,180.85	412,994.70	-	412,994.70
Total for the years 1960 to 1964	1,404,581.89	122,168.60	91,960.92	139,645.15	1,758,356.56	163,233.30	1,595,123.26

The sums shown in column 5 of the above table represent interest yielded by very short-term investment of liquid assets available for short periods. The fairly satisfactory flow of contributions during the early months of 1962, 1963 and 1964 allowed some advantage to be taken of the favourable money market and the investment of available sums for periods of between one and three months at rates varying between 2 and 4% per annum.

(b) Publications Capital

The Publications Capital Account was constituted with the profits accumulated over the years since 1949. The Capital amounted to 1,064,372.99 Swiss francs on 31 December 1964. This account is governed by the provisions of Articles 19, 20, 26 and Annex 1 of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations.

(c) Union Capital also includes the assets of two special accounts that are governed by Article 26, paragraphs 2 a) and 2 b) of the Financial Regulations, i.e.:

- i) the account for simultaneous interpretation and other audio equipment, of which the depreciation fund held assets amounting to 39,686.72 Swiss francs on 31 December 1964, and
- ii) the accounts for the supplies section and the photo drawing/offset workshop, whose assets stood at 85,291.14 Swiss francs on 31 December 1964.

2.5.3 Audit of accounts

In accordance with Article 9 (No. 103) of the Geneva Convention, the Administrative Council makes all necessary arrangements for the annual audit of the accounts of the Union prepared by the Secretary-General and approves them for submission to the following Plenipotentiary Conference.

Until the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference, the Federal Audit Department of the Swiss Confederation audited the accounts of the Union from the point of view of arithmetical and accounting accuracy, the substantial auditing being carried out by the Administrative Council.

By Resolution No. 16, the Geneva Conference, 1959, decided to instruct the Administrative Council to request the Government of the Swiss Confederation to carry out a more extensive external audit of the Union's accounts, taking into account, in so far as possible and without in any way detracting from the Administrative Council's rights in the matter, the principles adopted in audit matters by the majority of the United Nations organizations.

At its 15th Session in 1960, the Administrative Council considered the offer from the Swiss Federal authorities to carry out a more extensive external audit of I.T.U. accounts and decided, by Resolution No. 421, to accept their offer, expressing its sincere gratitude to them for their invaluable cooperation in the field of finance and auditing of accounts.

Since that time, the external audit of I.T.U. accounts has always been carried out most thoroughly by the Federal Audit Department of the Swiss Confederation and has also covered the Technical Cooperation Account and the accounts of the I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds.

The detailed reports by the auditors have been examined each year by the Administrative Council.

In addition, the Audit Committee which is set up by the Administrative Council at each of its sessions has checked the financial operating reports prepared by the Secretary-General, together with the vouchers, inventories, the book-keeping and the annual balance sheet.

The Financial Operating Reports have been approved by the Council and have formed the subject of Resolutions containing comments on the management and audit of the accounts *).

By its Resolution No. 16, the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference also instructed the Administrative Council to make any requisite improvements in the Union's internal audit system; such improvements were not however to entail any increase in the staff of the Union. The Council made a thorough examination of the question on the basis of a report by the external auditors, proposing the setting-up of an internal auditing system with a new post for an internal auditor. Bearing in mind the express proviso made by the Plenipotentiary Conference that the improvement in question should not entail any increase in the staff of the Finance Section of the Union's General Secretariat, - and recognizing that the present system was satisfactory - the Administrative Council finally rejected the proposal to create a post for an internal auditor.

2.5.4 Contributions in arrears

2.5.4.1 Accounts in arrears

The Administrative Council has concerned itself, at each of its sessions, with the problem of accounts in arrears and has sought ways of speeding up the settlement of the amounts due. The Members and Associate Members concerned were reminded of the provisions of the Resolution of No. 19 adopted by the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference.

Personal contacts by the Secretary-General, approaches to diplomatic missions in Switzerland, contacts made by United Nations Resident Representatives with the competent authorities of certain Member countries, have had appreciable results and have led to the settlement of a number of accounts in arrears. Nevertheless there are still Members of the Union which have very large debts, some of them dating back to 1949, in respect of publications supplied or contributory shares.

At the end of 1964, sums in arrears amounted to about 3,893,563.14 Swiss francs, 77% of which is owed by only 8 Members. If all accounts had been settled promptly, as prescribed in the Convention, it would certainly have been unnecessary to ask for advances, not very large ones, it is true, from the Swiss Confederation.

A full statement of accounts in arrears will be prepared at the end of August 1965 for submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

*) Plenipotentiary Conference Document No. 52 contains extracts from the Financial Operating Reports for the years 1959 to 1964 together with references to the Resolutions adopted by the Administrative Council in connection with those reports and with the auditing of accounts.

2.5.4.2 Queried contributions in arrears

Buenos Aires Resolution No. 14 relating to contributions queried on account of differences of interpretation of Article 14, paragraph 3(2), of the Atlantic City Convention (participation by recognized private operating agencies in defraying the expenses of meetings) and Buenos Aires Resolution No. 15, relating to contributions queried on account of differences of interpretation of Article 15, paragraph 4, of the Atlantic City Convention)(use of additional working languages in conferences and meetings held since 1947) were studied by the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference in 1959, which decided by Resolution No. 20:

"that, notwithstanding Article 13, paragraph 9, of the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952) the present outstanding interest on all such contributions shall be written off by the transfer of an equivalent amount from the Reserve Account in a manner to be prescribed by the Administrative Council;

that the principal of these queried accounts still in arrears shall appear in a special account, showing the administrations and recognized private operating agencies concerned;

to ask the Administrative Council to continue its efforts to seek the necessary co-operation and goodwill of the administrations and recognized private operating agencies concerned towards clearance of the principal sums involved."

It should be noted that the principal of the queried contributions has been paid by all the Administrations and recognized private operating agencies which had queried the contributions. Moreover, in conformity with the Plenipotentiary Conference Resolution mentioned above, the interest outstanding on the contributions has been written off by the transfer of an equivalent amount from the I.T.U. Reserve Account.

2.5.4.3 Miscellaneous contributions in abeyance because of events in the Second World War

These contributions form the subject of Resolution No. 21 annexed to the Geneva Convention 1959. They amounted originally to 373,352.72 Swiss francs, of which 261,353.72 Swiss francs were written off between 1952 and 1959 in accordance with Resolution No. 12 of the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference 1952.

The Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva 1959, instructed the Administrative Council by its Resolution No. 21 to write off the remaining amount of 111,999 Swiss francs with all possible speed, within the limits of available credits.

At its 1960 Session, the Administrative Council decided to enter an amount of 38,000 Swiss francs in the expenditure of the revised 1960 budget and to pass the amount of 73,999 Swiss francs to Profits and Losses. In this way, the account for contributions in abeyance because of events in the Second World War was completely liquidated by 31 December 1960.

2.5.4.4. Amounts owed by the Republic of San Marino

The Republic of San Marino ceased to be a Member of the International Telecommunication Union on 31 December 1948. Nevertheless, as regards its financial commitments to the I.T.U., this country still owes a total sum of 22,690.38 Swiss francs which is made up as follows:

- Contributions and supply of publications for the years 1946 to 1948	14,081.79 Swiss francs
- Interest on overdue payment 1947 to 1959	<u>8,608.59 Swiss francs</u>
Total :	<u><u>22,690.38 Swiss francs</u></u>

In spite of periodical reminders and of numerous approaches to the State Secretariat of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of San Marino and its diplomatic representatives in Switzerland, it has been impossible to obtain the settlement of this debt.

At its session in 1960, the Administrative Council adopted Resolution No. 418, in which the Administrative Council,

"having noted that the correspondence exchanged with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of San Marino has not produced any tangible result concerning the settlement of arrears;

instructs the Secretary-General

to come to some understanding with the Government of the Republic of San Marino which would remedy the present situation;

to endeavour to obtain the payment of an instalment of the amounts due;

and to transfer the balance to a suspense account which from the year 1960 would cease to bear interest, pending a final decision by the next Plenipotentiary Conference."

Since then, the position with regard to amounts owed by the Republic of San Marino has not changed and the unsettled sum still amounts to 22,690.38 Swiss francs.

2.6 Action by the Council in the field of technical co-operation

During the period under report there was a considerable increase in the Technical Co-operation activities of the Union which was also reflected in the work of the Council insofar as it was required by the Plenipotentiary Conference to review such activities.

In its Resolution No. 24 the Plenipotentiary Conference, 1959, instructed the Administrative Council to examine the question of financing telecommunications development. At its 15th, 16th and 17th Sessions the Administrative Council considered reports submitted by the Secretary-General on the results of surveys he had conducted among Administrations requiring financial assistance and among relevant inter-governmental and private agencies concerned with providing such finance. It clearly emerged from all the enquiries made that the I.T.U. Secretariat could do no more than bring to the notice of member-countries the facilities which existed for the provision of capital finance, and to offer guidance on the technical aspects of any requests put forward for the provision of capital funds. On the Council's instructions the Secretary-General issued a general circular to this effect.

The Union's participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E.P.T.A.) continued throughout the period and expanded greatly in its scope. The Council reviewed each year a report from the Secretary-General on the Union's participation in the programme, and gave instructions as necessary for coordination of the activities of the organs of the Union and to ensure that such participation was as fruitful as possible.

For example, every year it examined critically the field activities of regional experts; it studied missions like the Pan-African telecommunication surveys; it directed the Secretary-General to conclude Memoranda of Understanding with the Regional Economic Commissions; and to ensure co-ordination of the technical assistance activities of all the permanent organs it constituted a Standing Committee on Technical Co-operation, for studying the progress of implementation of the projects, examining the reports of the experts and where necessary making recommendations to the Secretary-General to increase the efficiency of the Union's assistance to countries.

In connection with this programme, the Council, as directed by the Plenipotentiary Conference in its Resolution No. 26, thoroughly revised the procedures that were in force at that time relating to the I.T.U. These procedures had been kept up-to-date from time to time by the Secretary-General as explained in Part IV of this Report.

During the year 1960 the Secretary-General gradually took over the administrative work in connection with the Union's participation in the E.P.T.A. Every year the Council reviewed the work done in terms of Resolution No. 27 of the Plenipotentiary Conference. Also according to Resolution No. 28 the expenses incurred by the Union in operating the programme were reimbursed by the United Nations. The Administrative Council examined this expenditure during its yearly sessions. Certain difficulties were experienced in this respect which are discussed in Part IV of this Report.

During its 15th session (1960) the Council examined and approved the standard form of agreement that the Union should conclude with the United Nations Special Fund; and by its Resolution No. 428 defined the responsibilities of the Union in acting as the Executive Agency for telecommunications projects approved by the Special Fund, thus carrying out the instructions given to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference in its Resolution No. 29.

In the field of co-operation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E.C.A.F.E.) (vide Res. 30) the Council authorised the Secretary-General to conclude a Memorandum of Understanding with the Executive Secretary of that Commission. On the same lines as the relationship with E.C.A.F.E. the Council also authorised the Secretary-General to conclude a similar Memorandum of Understanding with the Economic Commission for Africa (E.C.A.).

On instructions from the Council, the Secretary-General has also explored the possibility of concluding with the Economic Commission for Latin America, a similar memorandum of understanding. However, in the light of the formation of the Inter-American Telecommunication Committee (CITEL), chaired by Mr. Nuñez of Mexico, who is also Chairman of the I.T.U. Plan Committee for Latin America, and in the light of ECLA's co-operation with those Committees through the Organisation of American States (OAS), the ECLA Executive Secretary has suggested that co-operation between ECLA and I.T.U. could best be maintained on the basis of ad hoc arrangements rather than to conclude a formal memorandum of understanding at this stage. The Council has accepted this suggestion.

At its 19th and 20th Sessions the Council examined proposals to introduce a programme for Junior Profession Trainees, under which personnel from the administrations of Members of the Union could spend a period at I.T.U. Headquarters, at the expense of the Union, to receive training in the working procedures of the Secretariats. Some doubts were expressed as to whether it would be appropriate to create posts for such trainees and include them in the Union establishment as they would be under training and not performing the essential work of the Union. It was also noted that such training was already available through United Nations technical assistance fellowships administered by the Union and that there is in any case no authority for the Council to make provision for such a project within the budget of the Union. The Council felt that the proposal before it was inadequately thought out and that more data was required as to whether developing countries were in need of training assistance of this nature; what qualifications should be required of the trainees; how should they be selected; and how should the programme be financed.

The Council decided to examine the matter further at its 1966 annual session in the light of additional proposals that might be submitted by the Secretary-General on a more detailed and specific basis in the light of the Committee's discussions and of such decisions as might be reached by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

A detailed description of the Technical Co-operation activities of the Union is given in Part IV of this Report.

2.7 Action relating to the I.T.U. Building

By its Resolution No. 38 on the Union Building, the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959) resolved, inter alia:

- "1. to authorize the Secretary-General to negotiate and conclude, after approval by the Administrative Council, with the State of Geneva, a rental contract which, if possible, should include an option to purchase, and to endeavour to ensure that allowance be made for the total amount already paid in the form of rent if the lease is replaced by a rental-purchase contract."

Further to this resolution, and with the approval of the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General signed the agreement on 9 February 1962 between the Republic and Canton of Geneva and the I.T.U. relative to the land and building made available to the I.T.U. by the Republic and Canton of Geneva to accommodate its headquarters. As far as rent is concerned, this agreement specifies that:

- "1. The annual rent shall be 182,500 Swiss francs, payable quarterly in advance.
2. The rent shall vary with the Swiss Retail Price Index drawn up by the Federal Department of Public Economy, or with any other Federal index which may replace it. The initial figure (182,500 Swiss francs) shall be taken to correspond to the index in force at the time the building is taken over by the Union. Whenever the cost of living index shows an increase or decrease of ten points, maintained for at least six months, the rent may be adjusted by notice given by either of the two parties, three months in advance. The rent shall be adjusted by multiplying the initial rent by the percentage increase of the cost-of-living index in relation to the cost of living index existing at the time the building was taken over.
3. However, the rent shall not be changed before 31 December 1965."

When the building was taken over by the Union (on 1 April 1962), the Swiss cost-of-living index stood at 193.1 (April 1962). In February 1965, this index had risen to 210.7 and it is estimated that it may reach 217 points by the end of 1965.

The agreement also specifies, with regard to the purchase of the I.T.U. building, that:

- "1. The Union shall enjoy a right of pre-emption over the building throughout the life of the lease.
2. Should the Union purchase the building, the Canton shall grant it, free of charge, superfiary rights over Plot No. 3554, as shown on the plan contained in Annex A.
3. Should this pre-emptive right be exercised before 31 December 1965, the building shall be sold to the Union for five million Swiss francs. This sum may be paid by annual instalments, with an interest rate of 3 1/4%.

4. Should the lease extend beyond 31 December 1965, either of the two parties shall be free to ask for adjustment of this purchase price, in accordance with the procedure for adjustment of the annual rent, as described in Article 3, paragraph 2, above.

The price shall be subject to reasonable adjustment, also, if there should be change in the gold equivalent of the Swiss franc.

Further, the rate of interest for calculating annual instalments shall be the average rate of the Canton's public debt at the time the decision to purchase is taken."

It follows that the cost of buying the building might be increased by 625,000.- Swiss francs from 1 January, 1966.

As stipulated in the agreement, the price of the building may be paid by annual instalments with a rate of interest of 3 1/4%.

By way of information, the table below indicates the amounts of the annual instalments to be paid on the assumption that settlement is spread over 2, 3, 5, 7 or 10 years.

Annual instalments based on a sum of 5,000,000 Swiss francs at a rate of interest of 3 1/4%.

2 years	instalments of	2,539,975.-	Swiss francs
3 "	" "	1,720,247.-	" "
5 "	" "	1,064,967.-	" "
7 "	" "	784,610.-	" "
10 "	" "	574,969.-	" "

*

* *

In Resolution No. 38 the Conference also authorized the Secretary-General, after consulting the Administrative Council in regard to possible financial implications to the Union, to accept the offer of gifts for the new building.

The Administrative Council agreed at its 15th session that a list of possible gifts for the building should be established in order to help Members and Associate Members with their choice and should be sent to them upon request. This information was communicated by a circular letter and met with a lively response.

*

* *

The move into the new building began in October 1961 when certain archives and documents were removed from the old offices and stored in the basement. At the end of November of that year the Secretary-General installed himself there with a few senior officials. The transfer of the main part of the Headquarter's staff began in March 1962 and was completed in about four weeks. Owing to shortage of storage space in the new building it was not possible completely to evacuate the Maison des Congrès and some cellars are still retained there for furniture, simultaneous interpretation equipment and paper.

In 1963 it was found that the office accommodation at headquarters was insufficient to house the staff at peak periods and it became necessary to install the Language and Typing Services in a building near the old offices. Since that time this annex was found to be too small and larger premises, capable of accomodating about 200 staff, have been reserved in a new office block close to I.T.U. Headquarters.

*

* *

In general, in its functional aspects, the new building has provided excellent accommodation up to the best modern standards. One major shortcoming however has proved to be the lack of air-conditioning for the offices on the Lake side of the building. It has been found that for relatively short periods in the summer the daytime temperatures in these offices reach a level at which work suffers and the health of the staff working in them is endangered. The Council allocated credits in the budget for 1964 for air-conditioning the I.F.R.B. Board Room. This installation has been completed. As a result of a gift for the purpose, it has also been possible to air-condition the rooms of certain senior officials. It may be noted in this connection that similar difficulties have been experienced in a number of other modern buildings in Geneva of comparable construction not provided with air-conditioning. Difficulty has also arisen in connection with the heating and ventilation of the spaces in the basement occupied by the Reproduction Services. This area was intended for storage and was allocated to the Reproduction Services when, late in the day, it was decided to put the C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory in rooms originally intended for the former. A special ventilating plant and other installations are being made, in order to improve the working conditions in this part of the basement. The Canton has made a financial contribution of approximately half of the cost of this work.

2.8 Other action by the Council

2.8.1 Proposed complete redraft of the International Telecommunication Convention

Under Resolution No. 39, the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the Council to study a proposal submitted by the Delegation of Paraguay to that Conference for a complete redraft of the International Telecommunication Convention.

At its 17th Session, the Council, noting that the proposal was based on the Buenos Aires Convention suggested that the Paraguayan authorities should be invited to review it in the light of modifications introduced by the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference. In reply the Administration of Paraguay stated that they would submit new proposals to the 1965 Conference.

During the 18th Session of the Council it was felt that this might again provide insufficient time for the Plenipotentiary Conference to give the matter the thorough study it deserved, and the Administration of Paraguay was urged to submit its proposals in time for them to be studied by the Council at its 19th Session.

They were however unable to do so and the Council has therefore unfortunately not had the possibility of carrying out the instructions contained in Resolution No. 39.

2.8.2 Expert inquiry into the working of the Union's secretariats

The Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva (1959) in its Resolution No. 6 invited the Administrative Council to take the necessary steps to have the organization of the secretariats of the Union examined, with the co-operation of the Secretary-General, by impartial experts, with a view to ascertaining what reforms, within the framework of the Convention, were desirable. The Secretary-General selected the firm of Associated Industrial Consultants, Ltd., to undertake this study in accordance with the directives contained in Administrative Council Resolution No. 423.

The experts' report was submitted to the Council at its 16th Session. After the report had been thoroughly examined, it was decided to implement certain of the recommendations, which are contained in the Annex to Resolution No. 465. Reports have been submitted annually to the Administrative Council on further steps taken to improve the organization of the secretariats.

2.8.3 Centenary of the Union

As early as April 1961, at its 16th Session, the Council discussed the celebration of the I.T.U. Centenary. It was in connection with the publication of a book of a historical character on the Union and its activities. At the following sessions, in 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965, the Council considered in more detail the questions raised by the preparation of the book and a number of other matters in relation to the celebration of the Centenary.

As a result of the action of the Council, the following measures have been taken:

- a book of some 340 pages, entitled "From Semaphore to Satellite", published in three separate editions in English, French and Spanish, was widely distributed early in 1965;
- most of the countries Members or Associate Members of the Union and the United Nations have decided to issue postage stamps commemorative of the I.T.U. Centenary;
- a monument realized on the basis of an international competition at a cost of about 300,000 Swiss francs, entirely covered by voluntary contributions from most of the Members and Associate Members, will be erected facing the Place des Nations, close to the I.T.U. building;
- a special leaflet on the I.T.U. Centenary was issued early in 1965 and widely circulated;
- 1,000 kits containing written and illustrative material on the history and the activities of the I.T.U. have been distributed to press agencies, information centres, reviews and newspapers all over the world;
- the international organizations of the United Nations family are widely publicizing the I.T.U. Centenary by making special issues of their regular reviews, bulletins or journals;
- a film "Commemoration of the Centenary of the signature in Paris of the first International Telegraph Convention (17 May 1865)" has been specially produced by the United Nations and France.

2.8.4 Study of measures to be taken to reduce congestion in the 4-27.5 Mc/s band

The Administrative Council was invited, in accordance with Resolution No. 3 of the Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1959), to select and convene a panel of seven experts to study ways of reducing congestion in the bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s.

Part V, section 3, of the present report gives details of the action taken to this end by the 16th Session of the Council, together with a short survey of the work done by the Panel of Experts at the two sessions which it held in 1961 and 1963, and an account of the steps taken by the 19th Session of the Council with respect to the Final Report and recommendations by the Panel.

2.8.5 Study of the structure of radio conferences and the Radio Regulations

The 17th Session of the Council arranged for a study to be made of the provisions in force concerning radio conferences, with a view to shortening their duration, achieving more coherent and complete texts, and reducing the number of delegates and experts required to take part in the work. A Working Group composed of representatives of a certain number of Administrations, was convened by the Council and met at I.T.U. Headquarters from 3 to 18 October 1962.

Part V, section 4, of the present Report describes the results of the Group's work, and gives details of the measures taken by the 18th, 19th and 20th Sessions as the result of its examination of the Working Group's Report with regard to the possibility of revising the structure of the Radio Regulations.

2.8.6 Use of electronic calculating machines by the Union

1. In its Resolution No. 22, the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959, instructed the I.F.R.B. to study the increased use of electronic calculators for technical and semi-technical work and to make large scale practical tests; and to submit proposals to the Council at its annual session in 1960, or in 1961, for the lease of an electronic calculator by the Union.
2. Pursuant to this Resolution, the Council at its 15th Session in 1960, examined reports submitted by the I.F.R.B. and by an inter-organ Committee, on the studies made. It decided that the use of an electronic computer offered a prospect of improved operations and staff economies but that further trials were required on a large scale with various types of electronic computer before it would be possible to decide on the selection of the type to be installed at I.T.U. Headquarters; and it requested the I.F.R.B. to continue with large scale trials.
3. At its 16th Session in 1961, the Council, in the light of a further report by the I.F.R.B., reached the conclusion that the rental costs of an electronic computer would be justified with respect to its application to a number of aspects of the work of the I.F.R.B., and it decided to authorize the rental of a computer, to be installed in I.T.U. Headquarters on 1 July 1962, at an annual rental of Swiss francs 392,000 for use during 8 hours per working day.
4. The contract for the rental of this machine, which was originally for a period of one year, was eventually extended until 31 December 1965, with some changes to the original configuration which increased the annual rental to Swiss francs 440,000. However, at its 18th Session in 1963, the Council requested the I.F.R.B. to carry out new technical and financial studies on electronic computers available at the present time on the market with a view to finding the best one for the needs of the Board within the available Budget credits.
5. At its 19th Session in 1964, the Council noted that the I.F.R.B. had made large scale practical tests of an electronic computer in applications to the work of the I.F.R.B. and other organs of the Union; and that the Board had made a comprehensive study, based on the experience gained in the practical use of a computer during the preceding two years and the expected use of a computer for the future work of the Union, of all known computers named on the market within the available Budget credits. It decided, in the light of the I.F.R.B. report on these tests and studies, that the best interests of the Union from the combined aspects of efficiency and economy would be served by the replacement of the existing computer by a faster and more powerful computer when the contract for the existing computer expires. It therefore instructed the Secretary-General to place a contract for the installation of the new computer by 1 January 1966 at an annual rental, for a five-year period, of Swiss francs 318,000 for unlimited daily use, the computer to become the property of the Union, without further rental payments, at the completion of this five-year period. This contract was duly placed and the manufacturers offered to instal the computer in I.T.U. Headquarters in June 1965, at no extra cost to the Union. The offer was accepted in view of the many advantages which would result in particular from the facilities for training staff in the operation of the new machine.

6. The application of the electronic computer to the various tasks of the I.F.R.B. has necessarily been a gradual process, due to the time necessary to evolve suitable "programme" (i.e. instructions to the computer) for the various elements of these tasks, and also for the conversion of the data in the Master International Frequency Register into a form suitable for computer applications. However, the computer is now used for a high proportion of the data processing work which has to be undertaken by the I.F.R.B., for the assembly and reproduction of the majority of the Boards' publications and for the routine calculations involved in the technical examination of frequency assignments. In addition, the computer is being used for some work by the General Secretariat and has been used, to a limited extent, by some of the other International Organizations in Geneva.
 7. The Council has continually pressed the I.F.R.B. to effect the maximum possible staff economies through the use of the computer in lieu of staff. Through such use, the I.F.R.B. has been able, from 1962 to 1965, to release progressively 19 temporary posts, thus effecting what is now an annual saving of Swiss francs 443,000.- an amount which is substantially greater than the annual charge for 1966 and subsequent years for the new computer. In addition, the Board has also found it possible to dispense with 13 supernumerary posts; and the use of the computer has, moreover, resulted in additional staff economy (beyond those reflected in the reduction of I.F.R.B. posts) through avoiding the need which would otherwise have arisen of recruiting additional supernumerary staff for such work as assistance in the preparations for Conferences of the Union.
 8. It is anticipated that, in the years to come, the computer will be used for more and more work of the Union, as well as enabling existing tasks to be performed more efficiently and at lower cost.
-

PART III

ACTIVITIES OF THE PERMANENT ORGANS

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PART III - ACTIVITIES OF THE PERMANENT ORGANS

1. THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

1.1 Duties and organization

The duties of the General Secretariat are laid down in general terms in Article 10 of the Convention. A study of these duties shows that they may be broadly divided into the following main categories:

- a) Administrative and financial matters;
- b) Relations with Members of the Union;
- c) External relations;
- d) Technical Cooperation;
- e) Organization of Conferences and "general services", i.e. centralized translation, typing, document reproduction, messenger services, etc., serving all the permanent organs.

In order to perform these duties in as efficient a manner as possible, the General Secretariat is divided into five departments as shown on the chart appearing in Annex 8. Coordination between the work of these departments is carried out regularly at working level and through the medium of weekly meetings of the heads of departments under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General.

The activities of these departments are outlined below, but it should be noted that, in addition, each devotes a considerable amount of time to the preparation of reports to the Council and to ensuring that resolutions and decisions of the Council are implemented. This has, in fact, become a continuing process, the preparation for a session of the Council commencing immediately after the termination of the preceding one.

1.2 Administrative Department

Finance Division

The Staff is responsible for developing the financial policies of the Union and the procedures for carrying them out; initiating correspondence regarding contributions; maintaining records of each Member's account; receiving and disbursing the funds of the Union; making investments; developing and maintaining a system of reports to show adequately and accurately the financial position of the Union and the status of its resources, as required by the Financial Regulations, and preparing such other reports as may become necessary. It is also responsible for financial handling of Technical Assistance funds; maintenance of accounts and preparation of payroll for all staff members of the Union; bookkeeping of bonds and administration of insurance for the I.T.U. S.S. & B. Funds and administration of the Staff Sickness Insurance Fund.

Personnel Division

The staff is required to develop personnel policies, administer the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules and provide personnel services to all organs of the Union including the Technical Cooperation Department. Among the services provided are: developing, analyzing and making recommendations on improvements to the various sets of Staff Regulations and Rules; manning-table control and staff movements (such as recruitment, contracts, promotion, termination, travel arrangements, leave records, etc.); staffing of conference secretariats; dealing with problems of staff relations and providing liaison with the Staff Association; preparing documentation in support of cases before the Appeal Board and the I.L.O. Administrative

Tribunal; servicing the system of performance evaluation; representing the Administration as required on internal bodies dealing with administrative questions as well as inter-organization administrative coordinating bodies.

Pensions Secretariat

The staff is responsible for relations with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (calculation of benefits, buying-in, salary scales, year-end list); secretarial duties for the I.T.U. S.S. & B. Funds (calculation of benefits, preparation of documents, matters of inheritance and handing over of capital, aid and social assistance, preparation of data for actuarial valuation, etc.); secretarial duties for the I.T.U. Management Board (preparation of documents, studies and calculations resulting from decisions of the Board, etc.).

1.3 Department of internal affairs

The Department of internal affairs is responsible for the application of the provisions of the Convention and the Administrative Regulations which concern relations between the General Secretariat and Members of the Union. The Head of the Department also acts as Executive Secretary of the Administrative Council, and as Secretary of the Coordination Committee, and supervises the Technical Services of the General Secretariat.

The Department comprises two Divisions: the Radio Division and the Telegraph and Telephone Division.

The Radio Division

- undertakes administrative work, including the issue of invitations and publications of proposals, in preparation for administrative radio conferences, where appropriate negotiates the agreement with the host government, directs the secretariat of such conferences, publishes their Final Acts and ensures that any directives they address to the General Secretariat are carried out;

- keeps up-to-date the official lists relating to the radio service documents enumerated in Article 20 of the Radio Regulations (except Lists I to III), and publishes those documents;

- deals with questions relating to series of call-signs;

- replies to queries concerning the application of the Radio Regulations, within the competence of the General Secretariat.

The Telegraph and Telephone Division

- deals with all matters concerning membership of the Union (application for membership, ratification of or accession to the Convention, etc.) and concerning participation in the work of the C.C.I.s;

- handles questions concerning approval of Administrative Regulations and of Agreements drawn up by Administrative Conferences;

- undertakes administrative work (including the issue of invitations and publications of proposals) in preparation for administrative telegraph and telephone conferences, where appropriate negotiates the agreement with the host government, directs the secretariat of such conferences, publishes their Final Acts and ensures that any directives they address to the General Secretariat are carried out;

- ensures the publication of all Council Documents and of the Volume of Resolutions and Decisions;

- keeps up-to-date the official lists relating to the documents enumerated in Article 99 of the Telegraph Regulations and in Article 44 of the Telephone Regulations and publishes those documents;

- publishes the Notification;

- replies to queries concerning the application of the Convention and of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations, within the competence of the General Secretariat.

1.4 Department of External Relations

The external relations of the Union are mainly connected with the cooperation with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the other international organizations. The general aspects of this matter have already been exposed in Part II of this report. The various organs of the Union are, in one way or another, involved in such cooperation which takes place mainly in conferences and meetings. It is one of the tasks of the General Secretariat to arrange, through the machinery of the Coordination Committee for adequate I.T.U. representation.

Specifically as regards relations with the United Nations, the General Secretariat is continuously engaged in exchange of information through correspondence and reports on the most varied subjects ranging from staff grading to peaceful uses of outer space, human rights, application of science and technology to development, etc. A considerable number of documents have to be studied, and, to speak only of U.N. conferences and meetings held in Geneva, they require the attendance of at least one officer for 15 to 20 weeks each year.

On the other hand, external relations include the many visits of or to the permanent delegates that most countries maintain in Geneva. These contacts which prove to be very useful for the Union as well as for the countries concerned have developed considerably. The matters dealt with through the permanent delegations relate to all kinds of the Union's activities: finance, personnel, technical cooperation programmes, organization of conferences or meetings, etc.

Furthermore, over the last few years, there has been an important increase in the number of visits paid to the I.T.U. by top officials of the Member Governments. It is now common to receive at Headquarters personalities with the rank of Minister or Director-General. These contacts prove to be very beneficial for the Union as a whole.

The rest of the work of the Department was, in the course of the period under review, concentrated in a Division of Journal, Library and Documentation.

Starting in 1961 the Telecommunication Journal was remodelled and modernized. In 1962, the former single trilingual edition was replaced by separate editions in English, French and Spanish. In the same year, the handling of the Journal's advertisements was entrusted to a professional firm of advertising agents. The result of these measures has been a steady increase in the Journal's circulation and in advertising revenue. It is hoped that at its present rate of growth, the Journal by 1967 will not be published at a loss.

The Library, formerly a separate unit, was incorporated into the Division in 1963 in order to enable it to assist more closely in the task of providing information for dissemination, and at the same time the nucleus of a documentation service was created.

There has in fact been a rapid increase over the past few years in the number of requests from outside the I.T.U. for information about the Union and its work, partly because the I.T.U. is becoming much better known and partly because of the fact that there is a general growing interest in the work of all the United Nations specialized agencies. This has been especially true since the Union became actively concerned with space radiocommunications. Information about the I.T.U. has to be regularly and increasingly provided for educational institutions, the United Nations, encyclopaedia and handbooks, the press and the general public.

Thus it has fallen to the Division to assemble, process and issue such information through, not only the Journal, but also press releases, leaflets and posters, to prepare texts for redissemination in encyclopaedia, handbooks and other publications and to deal with an increasingly large number of individual direct enquiries. Liaison has also been maintained with the general and technical press and with the public information services of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

1.5 Technical Cooperation Department

As a consequence of the decisions of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference, a Technical Cooperation Department was formed in the General Secretariat. From October 1960 it took over from the U.N. all the administrative and financial aspects of the work in connection with the Union's part of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance which until that date was carried out on behalf of the I.T.U. by the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations of the U.N. To facilitate its tasks, the new Department was organized as follows:

The E.P.T.A. Division

- dealing with all work connected with the projects under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E.P.T.A.), preparation of the I.T.U. portion of the programme and the implementation of all the E.P.T.A. projects.

The Special Fund Division

- dealing with all telecommunication projects of the Special Fund; the examination of requests from the countries, technical assessments to the Special Fund, the establishment and the discussion of the Plans of Operation, carrying out the projects and their general follow-up.

The Operation Division

- dealing with all the tasks resulting from the activities of the two other divisions, liaison with the other departments of the Union, the publication of documents for the Department, the preparation of statistics, and all similar problems. It carries out the fellowship programme in connection with E.P.T.A. and Special Fund projects. It organizes placement of fellows, briefs them on all matters concerning their fellowships. It is also responsible, in collaboration with the other Divisions, for procurement of equipment provided for in the different projects.

The Programme Control Unit

- dealing with the financial and currency aspects of the implementation of the different programmes; obligation orders and management of different currencies; and establishing all financial reports requested by the Programmes' authorities in the United Nations.

1.6 Department of Conferences and General Services

It was decided after the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference to follow the practice adopted by a number of international organizations and to put under a single control all the services, except for those connected with finance and personnel, which were used in common by the Secretariats of the Union. The control of these services had hitherto been distributed between various substantive departments in the General Secretariat. In consequence, the Department of Conference and General Services was created in 1960. As an extension of the common services which are necessary for the day-to-day working of the Secretariats, the Department was also given the duty of providing the administrative services in general for the conferences and meetings of the Union, using for this purpose cadres of permanent staff reinforced by temporary staff engaged on an ad hoc basis. Furthermore the Department is responsible for building management, which in the old headquarters was undertaken by the Canton of Geneva. The component units of the Department and their functions are as follows:

Office of the Head of the Department

The office of the Head of the Department supervises the work of the Department; deals with the Ministry of Public Works of Geneva over building questions; undertakes the administrative planning of plenipotentiary and administrative conferences; and arranges the provision of conference services for the C.C.I.s in accordance with the requests of their Directors.

Economat

The Economat purchases office supplies, building supplies, fuel, furniture, etc., keeps the General Secretariat furniture inventory and manages the building.

Messenger Service

This service is responsible for surveillance of office buildings, for the internal messenger service and for messenger services at conferences.

Registry and Archives

This section maintains the General Secretariat registry, handles all telegrams and keeps the archives.

Publications Service

The Publications Service is responsible for all outside printing, for stocking and selling I.T.U. publications, and for issuing bills for such sales.

Despatch, Document and Transport Service

This section despatches all correspondence, documents and sales publications; keeps up to date the mailing lists; arrange for the transport of equipment and staff for conferences; and it is responsible for the stocking and distribution of documents.

Reproduction Services

The Reproduction Service is responsible for the reproduction of all documents and publications by offset or stencil.

Typing Pool

The Pool types all copy for the reproduction services, any correspondence that cannot be done within other services and departments and supplies secretarial assistance when resources permit.

Language Services

The Language Services undertake translation from and into English, French and Spanish of documents, publications and correspondence and provides interpretation on an ad hoc basis for Secretariat meetings.

During the period since the last Plenipotentiary Conference the membership of the Union has grown from 96 to 127, its conference programme has become increasingly charged, more delegates have attended conferences and meetings and the programme of technical cooperation has greatly expanded. These developments have had important repercussions on the work of the Department as the following statistics show:

Statistics of work done during the period 1960 - 1964

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
<u>General Secretariat Registry</u>					
Pieces handled (thousands)	28	33	36	43	52
<u>Despatch Service</u>					
Despatches (thousands)	117	122	142	210	252
Postage (Swiss francs: thousands)	212	229	213	347	445
<u>Sales and Publication Service</u>					
Bills (thousands)	-	9	7	8	9
Correspondence (incoming and outgoing letters: thousands)	-	389	388	442	478
<u>Language Services</u>					
Pages translated (thousands)	19	17	28	20	21
<u>Typing Pool</u>					
Pages typed in the Pool (thousands)	37	33	55	57	55
<u>Reproduction Service</u>					
Roneo - pages (thousands)	8,073	7,387	13,700	15,462	16,920
Offset - pages (thousands)	2,469	2,692	3,277	5,343	5,894

On account of the necessity of reinforcing the permanent staff during conference periods the strength of the Department has varied considerably during the period under review and was almost always above its established complement. In fact, as in some sectors it has been necessary to employ temporary staff throughout the year, it was found expedient to grant long fixed-term contracts to individuals; travel expenses were thus saved and better work resulted. Should the work programme of the Union remain at the same level after 1965 it may be necessary to consider replacing some of these fixed-term contracts by permanent posts.

Common Services

For an all too brief period after the occupation of the new headquarters building the staff of the Union as at present organized was for the first time united under one roof. This greatly facilitated the task of the common services and strengthened the administrative liaison between the permanent Organs in fields where such services have not been created or are not fully developed. In this connection it may be noted that the following units in the Department provide fully integrated common services:

Messenger Service

Publications Service

Despatch, Document and Transport Service

Reproduction Service

Typing Pool

Language Services

Some of the services provided by the other Sections in the Department are used by the General Secretariat only. Control of purchases and supplies is not fully centralized in the Economat; for example, there are four furniture inventories of which the Economat keeps only that of the General Secretariat. There is no central registry and the archives are not fully centralized.

Working methods

The rationalization of working methods and possibilities of mechanization are constantly under review. A programme is in course of preparation for the transfer to the computer of at least part of the stock-taking, address-keeping and book-keeping tasks of the Publications Section. A by-product of this may be an automatic system for preparing circular letters and correspondence of a repetitive kind. The inventory of the General Secretariat has been put on punched cards and will also be programmed on to the computer. For ease of storage and removal it has been decided to standardize on certain dismountable steel furniture. However, as mentioned in Part II of this Report, the storage space available in the new headquarters building has been barely sufficient from the outset. In these circumstances the Compactus system (sets of shelves on rails) though expensive to install has proved to be invaluable. It has become necessary to include credits in the 1966 budget for the conversion of further conventional storage to this system. Even so the space for stocks of publications, documents and archives is now at the point of exhaustion. The first dossier in the Union's archives is dated 1867 and fresh archival material is necessarily added each year. The General Secretariat Registry has charge of the Archives but its staff is not sufficiently numerous to enable files to be pruned and put in order before being retired. In fact no material retired since 1947 has been so treated. This means that files in the archives are unnecessarily bulky and many dead papers of no interest are occupying valuable storage space.

It may perhaps be necessary to consider the possibility and advantages of instituting a microfilming system and setting up an archives unit.

*

* *

The Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959) in Resolution No. 6, considered that removal of the secretariats into a single building would provide a convenient opportunity to implement improvements in the organization and that it would be desirable to consult experts from outside the Union who were qualified in office management and rationalization questions.

It will be seen from the foregoing paragraphs that removal to the new building, while improving the efficiency of operation of the headquarters organization in some respects has not, in fact, overcome all of the problems referred to in Resolution No. 6. In fact, owing to the limitations of the new building, new problems have been created, the solution to which rests largely with the Plenipotentiary Conference. Furthermore, the Administrative Council, working with the Secretary-General and the other elected officials, has not been able to

implement fully the recommendations of the expert consultants for reasons attributable in large measure to the statutes of the I.T.U. contained in the Convention and Regulations relating to the permanent organs.

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

2.1 Duties and functions

The essential duties of the I.F.R.B. are set out in Article 12 of the I.T.U. Convention and its functions are described in general terms in Article 8 of the Radio Regulations. Article 9 of the Radio Regulations prescribes the manner in which the Master International Frequency Register should be kept up-to-date and Article 10 details the manner in which high frequency broadcasting schedules should be prepared and published. Under the provisions of Article 12 of the Convention, the Board is composed of eleven independent members, elected by an Administrative Radio Conference, in a manner to ensure an equitable representation of the various parts of the world. The internal regulations of the Board appear in Article 11 of the Radio Regulations.

2.2 Working methods

2.2.1 For efficient working, the Board has found it desirable to divide its functions into a number of separate categories, and the preliminary study of questions falling within each of these categories is entrusted to a group of members who, assisted as necessary by the Specialized Secretariat, prepare proposals for presentation to the Board as a whole. About fifteen such "working groups" have been created to study in detail such matters for example, as the entries to be made in the Master Register, the technical examination of frequency assignments, high frequency broadcasting questions, maritime mobile questions, data processing including the use of an electronic computer, etc. The individual working groups meet as frequently as is required, sometimes several times a week. Each of the departments of the Specialized Secretariat is placed, in regard to the discharge of its duties, under the direction of one of these groups of members. Every proposal presented to the Board, on which a decision has to be taken, emanates from a member or group of members of the Board, and all work performed by the Specialized Secretariat before being presented to the Board is checked, and amended as necessary, by the member or group of members which have the responsibility for studying the question concerned.

2.2.2 The Formal meetings of the Board are held as often as required and at least once per week. These have to be conducted in the three working languages of the Union and if the verbatim minutes of the extensive discussions during these meetings were to be kept, prior to the stage when agreed conclusions are reached, it will throw a heavy burden on the Secretariat of the Board. In order, therefore, that this burden be avoided, the Board first conducts discussions in meetings which are called "Informal" meetings, during which interpreters are not required, and when conclusions have been reached, it incorporates these conclusions, in relatively shorter version, in the minutes of the meetings known as "Formal" meetings, the records of which are public. It must be emphasized that all decisions of the Board are collective decisions taken by the Board as a whole. As stated above, the Board needs to take these decisions either by unanimity or by two-thirds majority.

2.3 Specialized Secretariat

2.3.1 The Board is assisted in its work by a Specialized Secretariat which is responsible for preparing the technical data on which the Board bases its collective decisions. The organization of the Secretariat is shown in Annex 9 to this Report from which it will be seen that to secure maximum efficiency, the Secretariat has been divided into seven departments. These departments are:

- a) the Office of the Board, which provides the secretarial assistance required for the Chairman and members of the Board and is responsible for such administrative matters as fall within the Board's competence;
- b) the Frequency Records Department, which is concerned with the maintenance of the Master International Frequency Register;
- c) the Technical Examinations Department, which is concerned with questions relating to the technical examination of frequency assignment notices in order to assess the probabilities of harmful interference between radio assignments;
- d) the Broadcasting Department, which is concerned with the high frequency broadcasting schedules and associated questions, including the technical assessment of incompatibilities;
- e) the Mechanical and Electronic Systems Operating Department, which operates the electronic computer and associated equipment;
- f) the Computer Programming Department, which is concerned with the preparation of programmes containing instructions to enable the computer to perform its various tasks;
- g) the Planning and Technical Standards Department, which is concerned with technical standards, problems related to harmful interference, special assistance to Administrations, special procedures connected with the findings of the Board, preparation of draft material for submission to Conferences, organization of seminars.

2.3.2 The work of the Board has increased, mainly as a result of the additional duties entrusted to it by various Conferences. However, due to the use of an electronic computer, it has not only been possible to avoid the recruitment of additional staff but also to decrease the total staff in the Specialized Secretariat from a maximum of 41 Professional staff and 108 General Service staff to 37 Professional staff and 92 General Service staff on 1 January 1965.

2.3.3 This has been possible also because under the direction of the Board, flexibility is maintained in regard to the staff assigned at any one time to a particular department in order to meet the incidence of the workload on any department.

2.4 Activities of the I.F.R.B. since 1959

The Board issues a report each year, to the Members and Associate Members of the Union, on its main activities during the preceding twelve months. A brief summary of these main activities since the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference, is given below:

2.4.1 Compilation and maintenance of the Master International Frequency Register

In accordance with the directives of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, the I.F.R.B. has compiled and keeps up-to-date a new Register of all frequency assignments to radio stations throughout the world. This Register now contains the particulars of about 310,000 assignments. The total number of notices of new or amended frequency assignments, or cancellation of existing frequency assignments, which has been received from Administrations since the end of 1959, has been 280,650. The assignments which are entered in the Register are published periodically as the "International Frequency List". With the great number of changes resulting from the growth of new services, the implementation of

adopted plans, and the changes in respect of the use of frequencies, recapitulative supplements and new editions of the List are published at periodic intervals showing the changes which have taken place since the issue of the previous edition of the List or Supplement thereto.

2.4.2 Technical examination of frequency assignment notices

Since the end of 1959, some 78,550 assignments to new stations (or to stations of which the technical characteristics have been modified) have been examined under the provisions of Article 9 of the Radio Regulations, in order to assess the probability of harmful interference being caused by a new station to stations already recorded in the Master Register, and the findings of the Board in each of these cases have been promulgated. These findings confer certain rights and obligations on the Administrations concerned and form the basis for the solution of international problems of harmful interference between radio services. The notices of new assignments, and the findings reached thereon, have been published weekly in the I.F.R.B. weekly circular. In many cases where the Board found that there was a probability of harmful interference to an existing assignment, and in consequence had to return the notice to the Administration concerned, wherever practicable it suggested steps which might be taken to enable the station to operate without causing harmful interference. In cases where there appeared, from an examination of the entries in the Master Register, to be a probability of harmful interference to an existing assignment but there was evidence that this had not occurred in practice, the Board put into effect an inquiry procedure to ascertain whether the assignments were, in fact, being operated in accordance with their notified technical particulars, with a view to improving the accuracy of the information recorded in the Register.

2.4.3 Schedules of high frequency broadcasting transmissions

Under the provisions of Article 10 of the Radio Regulations, the Board since 1 March 1960 has prepared from information received from Administrations and published 24 Tentative High Frequency Broadcasting Schedules and 17 Final Schedules. Each schedule has contained an average of 4000 assignments to broadcasting stations throughout the world operating in the various high frequency bands allocated to the Broadcasting Service. In each case the Board compiled this information and made a technical examination and whenever appropriate, drew attention to apparent incompatibilities likely to give rise to harmful interference between proposed transmissions. In such cases the Board has proposed changes, either in the frequencies used or in the technical characteristics of the stations, which would enable such interference to be obviated and it has also assisted Administrations in finding suitable frequencies for their broadcasting services.

2.4.4 International monitoring

The Board has continued to compile, summarize, and publish monthly, monitoring observations on the use of the radio spectrum which are received from a large number of monitoring centres throughout the world. In addition, the Board has arranged a series of special monitoring programmes designed to ascertain the actual usage of certain frequency bands such as those allocated, for example, to the high frequency broadcasting service, (in connection with which special summaries are prepared and published six times a year), standard frequency service, aeronautical mobile service, etc. In cases of harmful interference from an unidentified source, the Board seeks the cooperation of Administrations and monitoring centres in establishing the identity or location of the interfering station. The number of monitoring observations supplied to the Board during a period of one year is about 465,000. It should be noted however that there are still areas of the world such as Central Asia, Africa and the centre of South America from which little or no monitoring information reaches the I.F.R.B.

2.4.5 Assistance to Conferences

The I.F.R.B. has assisted I.T.U. Conferences, and has contributed to a reduction of their duration by preparing, prior to each Conference, a number of documents on the various technical questions to be considered. When such Conferences were concerned with the preparation of frequency assignment plans, the Board, prior to the Conference, assembled the requirements for the service in the area and in the frequency bands concerned and put forward suggestions for the accommodation of these requirements in the light of the technical criteria likely to be adopted by the Conference. Where appropriate the Board also put forward suggestions for the organization of the Conference and the draft basis for the final agreements. During each Conference, members of the Board and its Specialized Secretariat assisted in preparing technical documentation and, in the case of frequency assignment plans, checked the technical quality of these plans. In addition, members of the Board have participated in conferences or meetings of other international organizations in which frequency matters were considered.

2.4.6 Special Studies

The Board actively assisted the Panel of Experts which was appointed by the Administrative Council to consider measures to reduce the congestion in the high frequency bands and, through special procedures, is now seeking the cooperation of the Administrations in giving effect to the Panels' recommendations. The Board also assisted the Special Working Group which was charged to examine the question of revising the structure of Radio Conferences and of the Radio Regulations and submitted special studies for the consideration of the Group and later of the Administrative Council. Special studies have also been made from time to time relating to the implementation of various provisions of the Radio Regulations.

2.4.7 Special assistance to Administrations

In addition to the special assistance in frequency matters given to Administrations in accordance with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, for example in the fields of high frequency broadcasting and assignment planning, the Board instituted in 1963 and in 1964 two seminars (attended by 128 participants) dealing with the various aspects of the planning and use of radio frequencies for the various types of radio service, for which two handbooks containing 417 pages and 46 documents containing over 1800 pages were prepared in each of the three working languages of the Union; and the Board has conducted a number of individual studies at the request of the Administrations concerned. Since 1959, about 70 officials of Administrations have been temporarily attached to the I.F.R.B. Secretariat for special training in radio frequency utilisation and application of the Radio Regulations.

2.4.8 Technical Standards and Rules of Procedure

The Board has continued to review and revise the Technical Standards which it uses for the treatment of frequency assignment notices for the preparation of high frequency broadcasting schedules and for other technical questions, in the light of the latest available technical information. The documents of the C.C.I.R. and its Study Groups in the meetings of which representatives of the I.F.R.B. take an active part are a particularly valuable source of information for this purpose. It is foreseen that a new edition of these Technical Standards will be published and made available to Administrations during 1965. The Board, in view of the great number of frequency assignment notices which it receives each week, has prepared comprehensive Rules of Procedure in order to ensure uniformity of treatment of all such notices. A new edition of these Rules of Procedure, which are under constant review

in the light of experience gained by the Board and technical developments, will be published and circulated to Administrations during 1965.

2.4.9 Use of electronic computer

The Board, pursuant to the recommendations of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference, is now using an electronic computer to assist in the processing of frequency assignments, in performing routine calculations required in the technical examination of frequency assignments, and in the compilation and reproduction of service and other official documents, such as the International Frequency List and its supplements, the I.F.R.B. weekly circular, High frequency broadcasting schedules, monitoring summaries, etc. On occasions, the computer has also been used in connection with the work of frequency planning Conferences. The development, by the Board and its Specialized Secretariat, of about 200 computer programmes which are now in use to enable these tasks to be performed has proved to be a major undertaking. The application of the Computer to a number of aspects of the Board's work has been retarded because the form of the entries in the Master Register was not immediately adaptable to computer applications and had to be amended. However, these applications have been progressively extended to such a degree that the computer originally installed at I.T.U. headquarters is to be changed for a more powerful and faster computer which is scheduled to be installed in January 1966. The use of an electronic computer has enabled a number of staff to be dispensed with, but it is still necessary, and will continue to be necessary, to employ skilled engineering staff for certain aspects of technical calculations and for the analysis of the data produced by the computer, as well as specialized clerical staff dealing with the related processing of the material to feed the computer. It must also be noted that the computer cannot be employed for helping in many aspects of the Board's work.

2.4.10 Correspondence with Administrations

Since 1959, the Board has issued 167 circular-letters, multi-address letters and circular-telegrammes to Administrations on various matters and has exchanged 63,096 letters, mail messages and telegrammes with the Administrations (37,876 received and 25,220 despatched).

2.4.11 Periodic Publications

The Board prepares the following documents for publication in the three working languages of the Union:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| a) Weekly I.F.R.B. Circulars (Nos. 497 and 637 of the Radio Regulations) | weekly |
| b) International Frequency List (List I) (Nos. 790-800 and 817 of the Radio Regulations) | as required, maximum every two years |
| Supplements thereto (Nos. 817 and 820 of the Radio Regulations) | quarterly |
| c) List of Fixed Stations Operating International Circuits (List II) (Nos. 801 and 821 of the Radio Regulations) | as required |
| Supplements thereto (No. 821 of the Radio Regulations) | quarterly |

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| d) List of Stations in the Space service and in the Radioastronomy service (List VIIIA) | half-yearly*) |
| Supplements thereto (Nos. 811A and 829A of the Radio Regulations) | |
| e) List of Broadcasting Stations operating in Bands below 5950 kc/s (List IIIA) (Nos. 803 and 822 of the Radio Regulations) | as required |
| Supplements thereto (No. 822 of the Radio Regulations) | half-yearly |
| f) List of Broadcasting Stations operating in bands between 5950 and 26 100 kc/s (List IIIB) (Nos. 804 and 823 of the Radio Regulations) | yearly |
| g) Tentative High Frequency Broadcasting Schedules (No. 646 of the Radio Regulations) | quarterly |
| h) High Frequency Broadcasting Schedules (No. 654 of the Radio Regulations) | quarterly |
| i) Annual High Frequency Broadcasting List (No. 655 of the Radio Regulations) | yearly |
| j) Special Monitoring Summary HFBC (No. 692 of the Radio Regulations) | 6 times per year |
| k) Summaries of Monitoring Information (No. 692 of the Radio Regulations) | monthly |
| l) I.F.R.B. Technical Standards (No. 636 of the Radio Regulations) | as required**) |
| m) Rules of Procedure of the I.F.R.B. | as required |
| n) List of stations using special means of identification and Supplements thereto (C.C.I.R. Opinion 11) | *) |

*) The first edition will be published in 1965.

***) Under complete revision; to be reissued in 1965.

2.5 Staff of the I.F.R.B. Specialized Secretariat

The organization of the Specialized Secretariat is described in paragraph 2.3.1 and is shown in an organization chart appearing in Annex 9 hereto.

At the time of the Plenipotentiary Conference, 1959, the I.F.R.B. Specialized Secretariat comprised 89 officials with permanent or fixed-term contracts. It used a mechanical punched-card system, mainly for keeping the International Master Frequency Register and related records up-to-date.

To enable the Board to carry out the new tasks entrusted to it by the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference, 1959, the Plenipotentiary Conference made financial provisions enabling the Administrative Council in 1960 to approve the creation of 57 additional fixed-term posts in the I.F.R.B. Specialized Secretariat.

Since 1960, the following changes have occurred in the professional and general service staff numbers of the I.F.R.B. Specialized Secretariat:

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Professional category	41	41	40	35	35	37
General Services category	93	105	108	100	100	92
Total	134	146	148	135	135	129

In 1962, three staff members of the General Secretariat were transferred to the I.F.R.B. Specialized Secretariat following centralization of the mechanical processing system.

Staff numbers have decreased since 1962 as a result of the installation, on 1 July of that year, of an electronic computer (see paragraph 2.4.9). The abolition of 20 posts between 1962 and 1965 represents an annual saving for the Union of about 500,000 francs.

It should be noted, in this connection, that the yearly rental of the electronic computer amounts to 440,124 Swiss francs. As from 1 January 1966, following the action taken by the Administrative Council at its 19th Session (see Part II, paragraph 2.8.6), this sum will be reduced to 318,102 Swiss francs per annum.

In 1965, 32 of the 129 posts in the Specialized Secretariat were temporary posts filled on a fixed-term basis. Two of those posts are in the professional category. Seventeen temporary posts (including one in the professional category) are filled by permanent staff members of a lower grade who receive a special post allowance. The permanent posts thus left vacant are filled by staff members with fixed-term contracts.

2.6 I.F.R.B. credits and operating expenses

The following table shows the credits provided for the I.F.R.B. for the years 1960 to 1965 and the operating expenses actually incurred:

Year	Credits	Expenses
1960	4,061,300	3,805,636.65
1961	5,368,200	5,023,401.10
1962	6,465,500	6,080,205.51
1963	6,248,900	6,051,167.99
1964	6,526,900	6,461,613.14
1965	6,497,800	—

3. THE INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (C.C.I.R.)

3.1 The work of the C.C.I.R.

Article 13 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, provides that:

- "1) The duties of the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.) shall be to study technical and operating questions relating specifically to radiocommunication and to issue recommendations on them.
- "3) In the performance of its duties, each Consultative Committee shall pay due attention to the study of questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunication in new or developing countries in both the regional and international fields.
- "4) At the request of the countries concerned, each Consultative Committee may also study and offer advice concerning their national telecommunication problems."

These duties in fact cover practically the whole field of technical radiocommunications and, for this reason, the various subjects are distributed among 14 Study Groups, to which should be added the C.M.T.T., a joint C.C.I.R./C.C.I.T.T. Study Group, administered by the C.C.I.R., the terms of reference of which are shown in Annex 10 to this Report.

In some cases, special aspects of the work of certain Study Groups have been entrusted to a sub-division, known as an international working party.

The work of the Plenary Assembly itself, as well as of the Study Groups and working parties, is coordinated in conformity with the provisions of the Convention by the Specialized Secretariat of the C.C.I.R., headed by a Director (see Annex 11).

The programme of work of the C.C.I.R. is decided at the Plenary Assembly, which considers, on the one hand, subjects for study (Questions and Study Programmes) and, on the other hand, conclusions (Recommendations and Reports) which are formulated by the various Study Groups at their meetings preceding the Plenary Assembly. New Questions or Study Programmes can be adopted between Plenary Assemblies, with the written approval of at least 12 Administrations.

Between Plenary Assemblies, the work of the Study Groups is, in principle, conducted by correspondence, although most Study Groups have an interim meeting approximately one year prior to a Plenary Assembly, to draw up their proposals.

Each of the Study Groups is presided over by a Chairman, assisted by a Vice-Chairman, who are usually officials of Administrations of Members of the Union. The names of the present Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen may be seen in Annex 10.

The work of Study Groups is also conducted in many countries by discussion in National Study Groups, and the agreed findings of these discussions come as National contributions to the interim meetings.

3.2 Composition of the C.C.I.R.

In accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention and the General Regulations annexed thereto, the C.C.I.R. has as Members:

- a) of right: the administrations of all Members and Associate Members of the Union;
- b) private operating agencies, subject to the approval of the Member or Associate Member which has recognized it.

In addition:

- c) international organizations may be represented by observers;
- d) scientific or manufacturing organizations may participate in the work of the Study Groups.

As of 1 November 1964*), 48 administrations, 35 private operating agencies, 17 international organizations and 31 scientific or manufacturing organizations have expressed the desire to participate in the work of one or more of the C.C.I.R. Study Groups.

The C.C.I.R. Secretariat is organized as shown in Annex 12.

3.3. Meetings

3.3.1 Plenary Assembly

Since the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference, the C.C.I.R. has held its Xth Plenary Assembly in Geneva, during the months of January-February 1963. That Plenary Assembly was attended by some 500 participants, representing 65 administrations, 25 private operating agencies, 10 international organizations, 3 specialized agencies of the United Nations, as well as the permanent organs of the I.T.U. In addition, 16 manufacturing organizations were represented at the Study Group meetings held in conjunction with the Plenary Assembly.

The amount of work done by the Xth Plenary Assembly is shown by the fact that it adopted over 400 new or modified texts - i.e. 107 Recommendations, 148 Reports, 27 Resolutions, 13 Opinions, 53 Questions and 55 Study Programmes.

3.3.2 Interim Study Group meetings

During the course of 1965, all but two of the C.C.I.R. Study Groups, including the C.M.T.T. are meeting to prepare proposals for the XIth Plenary Assembly, which is scheduled to be held in 1966.

*) The corresponding figures as of 1 May 1965 are 50, 40, 17 and 33 respectively.

3.3.3 Other meetings

Following an invitation issued at the Xth Plenary Assembly by the United Kingdom Administration, a special sub-group of Study Group XI (Television) met in February 1964 in London to discuss the possibility of adopting a single colour television standard for the European area.

3.4 Technical activities of the C.C.I.R.

A brief survey of the technical activities of the various C.C.I.R. Study Groups is made below.

3.4.1 Technical characteristics of Radio Equipment

1. The question of frequency tolerances of transmitters is an important one and has been engaging the attention of Study Group I. Following Recommendation 1 of the Geneva Administrative Radio Conference, 1959, the Xth Plenary Assembly proposed new frequency tolerances for certain categories of stations (see C.C.I.R. Report 181) and adopted limits for spurious emissions in frequency bands up to 960 Mc/s (see C.C.I.R. Recommendation 329).
2. Regarding technical characteristics of equipment, the Geneva Administrative Radio Conference, in Recommendation 6, invited the C.C.I.R. to continue the study of the more important characteristics of receiving apparatus, with a view to formulating Recommendations for their improvement. Study Group II has been engaged in this work. The Xth Plenary Assembly issued several Recommendations and Reports on the subject, which continues to be under study. (Study Programme 185(II) : Typical Receivers).

3.4.2 Fixed and mobile services (excluding radio-relay systems)

1. These are dealt with in Study Groups III and XIII. Study Group III covers the study of world-wide radio communications in the fixed services in the HF band, with the main purpose of recommending methods of two-way communications by means of telephony, telegraphy and facsimile. The Xth Plenary Assembly issued Recommendations containing the best internationally agreed solutions for the interconnection of national land-line networks via radio with the world-wide communication network.
2. Study Group XIII has been busy with the study of a number of important questions. Of these, mention is made here of "Selective Calling Devices for use in the International Maritime Mobile Radiotelephone Service". As a result of extensive tests carried out in the U.S.A., the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, a Recommendation is likely to be formulated at the interim meeting of this Study Group in September 1965.

3.4.3 Propagation

Study Groups V and VI are engaged in this field.

1. One of the important tasks that Study Group V completed, was the preparation of a preliminary set of field-strength/distance curves, for the use of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, held in Geneva in 1963. Considerable study and attention has been devoted by this Study Group to the performance of tropospheric scatter systems.

2. Study Group VI deals with all problems relating to ionospheric propagation. This is a very important subject and a number of international Working Parties set up under it have been active and productive. One of these Groups is engaged in the production of a C.C.I.R. Atlas of ionospheric characteristics, which will allow users in all parts of the world to estimate the Maximum Usable Frequency (MUF) for a particular requirement as a function of time of day, season and level of solar activity, with particular attention to the lower latitudes, where the majority of new or developing countries are located.

3.4.4 Space communications and radio-relay links

These are handled by Study Groups IV and IX respectively.

1. All the Recommendations and Reports proposed by Study Group IV, as approved by the Xth Plenary Assembly, were presented to the Extraordinary Administrative Conference on Space Communications, held in Geneva in October 1963.
2. Of equal importance were the Recommendations and Reports originating from Study Group IX, because of its close connection with problems before Study Group IV. In addition, Study Group IX has specified hypothetical reference circuits for radio-relay systems and elaborated Recommendations for the noise allowable on such circuits.

3.4.5 Broadcasting

This subject is dealt with by Study Group X (Broadcasting) and Study Group XII (Tropical Broadcasting).

1. At the Xth Plenary Assembly, the following studies before Study Group X were concluded:
 - 1.1 the techniques of measuring wow and flutter in audio frequency applications;
 - 1.2 the exchange of programme material on disc and tape;
 - 1.3 technical characteristics of the frequency modulated wave for VHF-FM sound broadcasting;
 - 1.4 conditions for satisfactory reception;
 - 1.5 subjective measurements on protection ratios;
 - 1.6 presentation of the antenna diagrams in the C.C.I.R. Book.

It has before it, among others, questions on antennae for sky-wave reception, magnetic recording for television, stereophonic broadcasting and compatible SSB transmissions.

2. Study Group XII deals with problems of broadcasting, peculiar to the tropics. This has acquired significance, since the regions of the new and developing countries usually fall within this area (lower latitudes). Due to the differences in the propagation characteristics of the ionosphere and the atmospheric noise-level in the tropical regions as compared to temperate regions, it is necessary to have separate standards for planning tropical broadcasting systems for satisfactory operation. The studies under way are therefore directed towards determination of these standards, and a number of Reports have been issued.

This Study Group was also entrusted with the task of drawing up performance specifications for low-cost radio receivers, for use in the new and developing countries, where a UNESCO survey had revealed the requirement of nearly 400 million sets. This task was completed and the specifications have been issued as C.C.I.R. Recommendations 415 and 416, and cover receivers for both home and community-listening.

3.4.6 Television and the C.M.T.T.

1. The question of international colour standards has been engaging the attention of Study Group XI. At the special sub-group meeting of this Study Group in London, in February 1964, the possibilities of establishing a single European colour standard were discussed. This was not achieved, but strenuous attempts are being made by interested parties, by way of demonstrations, to pave the way for an agreement at the interim meeting of the Study Group in Vienna, in the Spring of 1965.

Study Group XI met in Vienna from March 24 to April 7 inclusive, 1965. The meeting was attended by 198 participants representing 45 Members of the I.T.U., 14 recognized private operating agencies, 3 international organizations and 9 scientific or industrial organizations. The discussions on colour television which had started at the London meeting referred to above, were continued. While in a large measure agreement was reached, e.g. on a 625 lines/50 field system (a question which had remained unsettled for many years in black and white television), nevertheless a divergency of views remained on the coding of the colour signals.

Two schools of thought emerged on this subject, one preferring a sequential transmission of these signals (SECAM), the other, the simultaneous transmission of them, having two variants PAL and NTSC.

As a unanimous agreement could not be reached on which coding system should be chosen, it was not possible to draw up a text recommending a single standard for colour television.

However, a detailed report was made outlining the position on this subject for further consideration at the XIth Plenary Assembly.

2. The C.M.T.T. is a Joint Study Group of the C.C.I.R./C.C.I.T.T., having the responsibility of laying down transmission standards for monochrome and colour television transmissions over long distances. Progress has been made regarding monochrome transmission, but standards for the transmission of colour over long distances cannot be formulated until the method or methods of coding the colour information have been agreed.

In order to facilitate the work of the Interim Meeting of the C.M.T.T., which is scheduled to be held in early July 1965, the Chairman of the C.M.T.T. attended the Vienna meeting of Study Group XI.

3.4.7 Standard frequencies and time-signal emissions

The main tasks of Study Group VII, dealing with this subject, were:

- to recommend an increase in the precision of standard-frequency emissions resulting from the introduction of atomic frequency standards;
- to study highly stabilized emissions outside the bands allocated to the standard-frequency service;

- to carry out studies on the avoidance of harmful interference in the existing bands, allocated exclusively to the standard-frequency service.

3.4.8 International monitoring

Among the new matters studied by Study Group VIII are the following:

- the identification of sources of interference to radio reception;
- monitoring of radio emissions from spacecraft;
- monitoring services in the new and developing countries.

3.4.9 Vocabulary

Study Group XIV is charged with problems relative to Vocabulary and other matters which are essentially directed towards encouraging the use of uniform systems for units, nomenclature, etc. While a certain progress has been made on specific points relating to nomenclature, the problem of a multi-lingual Vocabulary for Radiocommunications remains exceedingly difficult. Thus, even within one language there are often different countries, or different groups of experts within a single country, developing their own terminology with respect to new advances in radio-communications. It is obvious that these problems which already exist within one language are compound when attempting to draw up a multi-lingual vocabulary. Also, as radiocommunications develop very rapidly, even terms once agreed upon often tend to acquire a different significance in the light of such developments.

It is for the above reasons that Study Group XIV, at the Xth Plenary Assembly, decided, with the approval of that Assembly, to add to its participants one or more experts from each of the other C.C.I.R. Study Groups, in the hope of making information on vocabulary requirements more rapidly available to Study Group XIV.

At its Xth Plenary Assembly, the C.C.I.R. adopted Resolution No. 23 by which it was decided that the C.C.I.R. should take part in the Joint I.T.U./I.E.C. Committee for the establishment of generally agreed graphical symbols for telecommunication.

While the work of this Group is therefore initially limited to symbols for telecommunication, there is little doubt that by its very nature, it will in due course also concern itself with the telecommunication vocabulary.

3.5 Technical cooperation

As in other International Organizations, Technical Cooperation has during recent years become more and more important in the work of the I.T.U. in general, and in that of the C.C.I.R. in particular, so that reference to this type of work was included in the duties of the C.C.I.R. by the Plenipotentiary Conference of 1959.

As the problems involved in telecommunication matters nearly always include the consideration of both metallic and radio circuits, it is obvious that these problems must be considered both by the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R. It is for this reason that Technical Co-operation problems of concern to the Consultative Committees have, in general, been discussed in the World Plan Committee, as well as in its regional Committees.

3.6 C.C.I.R. Publications

The Xth Plenary Assembly decided that the technical results of its work should be published in five volumes (I to V), each volume being devoted to a specific aspect of C.C.I.R. work. Within each of these volumes, the Recommendations and Reports on a given subject (where appropriate, grouped into sub-divisions) are followed by a short Report by the Chairman of the Study Group concerned on the status of the work of his Study Group. This Report is, in turn, followed by the Questions, Study Programmes, Resolutions and Opinions on the programme of the Study Group, again appropriately grouped.

Two further volumes (VI and VII), containing non-technical texts, have also been published. A brief outline of the contents of all seven volumes is given below:

- Volume I : Emission, Reception and Vocabulary (Study Groups I, II and XIV);
- " II : Propagation (Study Groups V and VI);
- " III : Fixed and Mobile services. Standard Frequencies and Time-Signals. International monitoring. (Study Groups III, XIII, VII and VIII);
- " IV : Radio-Relay systems. Space Systems and Radioastronomy (Study Groups IX and IV);
- " V : Sound Broadcasting and Television (Study Groups X, XI, XII and the C.M.T.T.);
- " VI : Resolutions of a general nature. Reports by the Director, the Finance Committee, the Committee for Technical Cooperation and the Organization Committee. List of Participants. List of documents in numerical order.
- " VII : Minutes of the Plenary Meetings.

In addition to the above, the revised version of Report 65 on atmospheric noise has been issued, in a separate booklet, as Report 322.

3.7 Growth of C.C.I.R. activities

The following figures will serve to give a general impression of the growth of C.C.I.R. activities. To this end, comparative data are given between the situation at the close of the periods which include the IXth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. (period a) and the Xth Plenary Assembly (period b) respectively.

	<u>Period a</u>	<u>Period b</u>
Number of persons registered with the Study Groups	*)	*)

-
- *) These figures are not available as many participants in the work of the C.C.I.R. Study Groups have requested that documentation be sent to a central address (e.g. the Secretariat of the C.C.I.R. National Organization) from where the documents are distributed to individual participants. However, the average distribution of documents for the 15 Study Groups for which the C.C.I.R. is responsible, is 420 copies per Study Group.

	<u>Period a</u>	<u>Period b</u>
Participation in Study Groups:		
Administrations	39	48
Recognized private operating agencies	20	32
International organizations	14	19
Scientific or industrial organizations	15	27
Specialized agencies of the U.N.	2	3
Number of meeting days	320	495
Number of participants in meetings	939*)	1,578*)
Number of Questions and Study Programmes under study	149	194
Number of contributions published	714 (3,414 pages)	891 (5,376 pages)

3.7.1 Working of the Specialized Secretariat of the C.C.I.R.

The Specialized Secretariat headed by a Director who is assisted by a Senior Counsellor, is especially directed towards the advancement of the technical work laid down in the programme drawn up by the Plenary Assembly and executed by the Study Groups between the Plenary Assemblies. To this end, a technical staff of 7 persons headed by a Counsellor and provided with the necessary secretarial help, assists the various Study Groups, each member of this staff being assigned in particular usually to two Study Groups, selected according to his particular competence.

In addition, this staff is responsible for the editing of the technical publications prepared by the C.C.I.R. Secretariat such as the volumes appearing after the close of the Plenary Assembly, the booklets containing the proposals of the Interim Study Group Meetings for consideration by the Plenary Assembly and also such technical publications as may be decided by the Plenary Assembly.

In addition, a certain amount of technical equipment is operated and maintained chiefly for participating in field strength measurement campaigns.

Furthermore, the Secretariat has an administrative section which is concerned with the organisation of C.C.I.R. meetings and their administrative operation. In addition, this section is responsible for the publication of all C.C.I.R. documents, thus ensuring their uniform presentation which facilitates their consultation by participants in the work of the C.C.I.R.

With regard to geographical distribution, it might be noted here that the situation at the end of 1959, where all seven staff members subject to international recruitment were of seven different nationalities, has been maintained, for the nine staff members at present in this category are also of nine different nationalities.

*) Persons participating both in one or more Study Group Meetings held in conjunction with the Plenary Assembly and/or the Plenary Assembly itself, are registered only once.

3.7.2 Operating expenses of the C.C.I.R.

Year	Credits			Expenditure		
	Secretariat	Meetings	Total	Secretariat	Meetings	Total
	- Swiss francs -			- Swiss francs -		
1960	589,500	140,969	730,469	581,021	100,947	681,968
1961	696,800	59,000	755,800	638,377	23,144	661,521
1962	779,600	542,000	1,321,600	732,081	741,298	1,473,379
1963	869,700	1,022,000	1,891,700	862,130	1,044,957	1,907,087
1964	851,100	105,000	956,100	806,732	133,487	940,219
1965	961,900	932,000	1,893,900	-	-	-

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

4.1 Introduction

The duties and structure of the C.C.I.T.T. are defined in Article 13 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959) and in Chapters 10 to 19 of the General Regulations annexed thereto. The objectives of the C.C.I.T.T. in relation to the development plan for telecommunication networks are set forth in Administrative Council Resolution No. 448.

During the interval between the Plenipotentiary Conference of 1959 and 1965, the C.C.I.T.T. held two Plenary Assemblies, the IInd in New Delhi in December 1960 and the IIIrd in Geneva in June 1964. The present Report thus covers three periods of activity: the end of the first period (1956-1960), the whole of the second period (1960-1964) and the beginning of the third period which will end in 1968 with the IVth Plenary Assembly.

During the period 1960-1965, a number of important developments combined to give C.C.I.T.T. activity a completely new trend; these developments were the following:

- the right of all Members and Associate Members of the Union to take part in the work of the C.C.I.T.T., as decided by the Plenipotentiary Conference, 1959 (formerly only Members and Associate Members which made a financial contribution to the extraordinary budget could take part in its work);
- the creation by the New Delhi Plenary Assembly of Regional Plan Sub-Committees for Africa, Latin America and Asia, and the broadening of these Sub-Committees' mandates to include those technical assistance questions which fall within the competence of the C.C.I.T.T. (No. 178 of the Convention);
- C.C.I.T.T. participation in the study of national telecommunication problems of the new or developing countries (No. 179 of the Convention);

- the large-scale expansion of intercontinental submarine cables, which brought to the forefront of C.C.I.T.T. activity the examination of transmission, signalling and operational questions arising from the use of these circuits, particularly the preparation of a world-wide automatic and semi-automatic service for telegraphy and telephony;
- the advent of artificial-satellite telecommunication, which led the C.C.I.T.T. immediately to begin investigating various problems connected with the integration of this new type of connection into the general network;
- the expansion of the data-transmission service, which opens for the C.C.I.T.T. a new and important field of activity.

The combined effect of these developments was that the range of action of the C.C.I.T.T., originally confined almost exclusively to the European continent, was extended to cover the whole world. This world-wide approach was the outstanding feature of C.C.I.T.T. activity in the period between the two Plenipotentiary Conferences.

4.2 Functioning of Study Groups

4.2.1 Structure

When the C.C.I.F. and C.C.I.T. were amalgamated to create the C.C.I.T.T., the 1st Plenary Assembly set up Study Groups and Sub-Groups for the period 1956-1960. These Study Groups and Sub-Groups are listed in the Administrative Council's Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference, 1959 (pages 14 to 17).

But this was simply a proposed pattern which had not yet been put to the test of time. In the light of four years' practical work, the IIInd Plenary Assembly decided to make fairly radical changes in the original organization. To streamline the working structure, it eliminated the Sub-Groups and kept only the Study Groups and Working Parties.

On the other hand, it also set up Special Study Groups to deal with important problems involving more than one C.C.I.T.T. field of activity. In addition, new Study Groups and Working Parties were established to examine questions of world-wide interest newly entrusted to the C.C.I.T.T., and the Plan Committee was supplemented by Regional Sub-Committees, whose duties were broadened to include questions of concern to the new or developing countries.

The IIIrd Plenary Assembly introduced few changes in the organization adopted in 1960. To handle C.C.I.T.T. technical assistance work, however, it created Working Parties, called Special Autonomous Working Parties, which are independent of the Study Groups, to carry out background studies on behalf of the new or developing countries. It also raised the Regional Plan Sub-Committees to the status of Committees and renamed the old Plan Committee the "World Plan Committee".

With the present structure, there are 16 ordinary Study Groups (I to XVI), 3 Special Study Groups (A, B and C) and 5 World and Regional Committees, for the network development plan. This structure is shown in Annex 13 to this Report, which also indicates the main links between Study Group activities.

Annex 14 contains a list of all Study Groups and Working Parties, with their Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen. It will be noted that, to take account of the world-wide scope of the C.C.I.T.T., these Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen have been selected on a wider geographical basis than hitherto: 15 countries have had one of their nationals chosen for the first time as the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of a Study Group or Working Party.

4.2.2 Working methods

Since the C.C.I.T.T. was established, the number and length of its meetings have gone on increasing, and in the last few years have reached the extreme practical limit, i.e. over 300 meeting days per year. This constitutes a heavy burden for Administrations and for the Secretariat which is responsible for drafting the reports of meetings and the Study Group reports to the Plenary Assemblies.

Successive Plenary Assemblies have therefore endeavoured to make changes in working methods in order to lighten the programme of meetings. So far it must be acknowledged that they have not entirely succeeded in so doing, since the number of studies has gone on increasing, and questions relating to the developing countries require extra efforts by the Study Groups.

Conducting work by correspondence, as provided for in Chapter 16 of the General Regulations, has become difficult in practice, on account of the ever-growing number of rapporteurs and the need to bring them together for the purpose of comparing views and reaching compromise solutions.

For the same reason, it is not always possible strictly to conform to the rule that each Study Group should meet, in principle, only once during the interval between two Plenary Assemblies, as stated in Administrative Council Resolution No. 449. Where this rule is observed, the Group's single meeting has to be prepared for by several meetings of Working Parties, which also entails considerable expense.

At the suggestion of the Director, however, the IIIrd Plenary Assembly took steps to restrict the volume of published documents by requesting rapporteurs to shorten their contributions, and by limiting distribution of the documents of certain Working Parties to those actually taking part in their work.

These measures were intended to bring about certain economies, but no reduction must be expected either in the number of meetings, nor in the work-load of the Secretariat. The C.C.I.T.T. is being swept forward by telecommunication development.

4.3 Matters studied and achievements

The major achievements of the C.C.I.T.T., terminated or in course, between 1959 and 1965, are given briefly as follows, under the main headings:

4.3.1 Transmission

The C.C.I.T.T. has drawn up a general transmission plan adapted to the new routing characteristics for telephone traffic on a world scale; it has set limits for the transmission delays that can be accepted in the light of new data for future communications by artificial satellite.

It has specified a new basic system for the determination of reference equivalents (NOSFER).

It has standardized small coaxial pairs.

It has established the values for levels at interconnecting points between cable and radio systems, and has developed general noise objectives in cooperation with the C.C.I.R. for all types of cable and radio systems.

4.3.2 Telephone operation and switching

In this branch, most of the C.C.I.T.T.'s activity has been devoted to intercontinental automatic telephone operation: a list of signals for automatic or semi-automatic selection has been drawn up; routing principles have been established; and a general routing plan and a world numbering plan have been proposed.

A system of intercontinental signalling, termed C.C.I.T.T. system No. 5, has been standardized; a new system, C.C.I.T.T. No. 6, which is more modern and more suitable to fully automatic operation, is under study, with the aim of having it standardized by the 1968 Plenary Assembly.

Instructions for intercontinental operation have been drawn up.

4.3.3 Telegraph operation

The operational rules for the gentex service have been amended. World development of the telex service has led to the preparation of a world numbering plan which is also valid for the gentex service.

A new network, the message retransmission network, has been the subject of standardization; the list of destination codes for this network has been drawn up.

4.3.4 Telegraph technique

Standardization of channels at 100 and 200 bauds has been studied.

A signalling system has been drawn up for the intercontinental transit telex network, with automatic switching.

A world-wide transmission plan has been prepared with a view to the general automatization of the telex and gentex networks.

4.3.5 Data transmission

For this new service, the C.C.I.T.T. has already established the power conditions, the conditions of use of the telex network and the modulation rates on the general telephone network.

4.3.6 Protection

The new "Directives concerning the protection of telecommunication lines against the harmful effects of electric lines" and the new "Recommendations for the protection of underground cables against corrosion" have been drawn up.

4.3.7 Network development plan

The Regional Plan Sub-Committees, which later were made Committees, have been extremely active: a meeting for Asia was held at New Delhi in 1960 and another in Geneva in 1963; a meeting for Africa was held at Dakar in 1962; a meeting for Latin America took place at Mexico City in 1960, a second in Bogota in 1963 and a third in Santiago de Chile in 1965. The Plan Committee, which was renamed the World Plan Committee by the IIIrd Plenary Assembly, met in Rome at the end of 1963.

These meetings made it possible for the first time to collect statistics on world traffic, and to draw up a list of anticipated circuits and routes, continental as well as intercontinental, for the coming years, up to 1968 and even as far as 1975. There are, of course, still gaps in the plan, but progress has been considerable and will no doubt be carried on into the future.

The Plan Committees were also instructed by the IIIrd Plenary Assembly to prepare the World Telephone Routing Plan and to keep it up-to-date, to study possible amendments to the World Telephone Numbering Plan, and to estimate difficulties in the way of establishing the Telex World Numbering Plan.

4.3.8 Questions of interest to the developing countries

The meetings of the Plan Committees also gave the developing countries an opportunity of bringing up questions for study by the C.C.I.T.T.

These questions may be referred to the competent Study Groups which may, if necessary, set up ad hoc working parties or, if they require general documentary study, they may be handed over to specialized autonomous groups instructed to draw up manuals for the developing countries. Five such specialized groups are at present at work. Two manuals have already been published, one on the impregnation of wooden poles, and the other on the planning of national automatic networks.

In addition, the C.C.I.T.T. is making every effort to meet the requirements of the developing countries. It has provided for accelerated procedure to give replies, at least provisionally, to certain questions raised by these countries, and also to put them into touch with administrations in a position to advise them when they are in doubt, as for instance in the matter of drawing up specifications.

4.4 Publication of printed volumes

In the 1959-1965 period, the C.C.I.T.T. published, or will publish, the following volumes:

Red Book, IInd Plenary Assembly - New Delhi, 1960:

- Volume I bis : List of participants. Minutes of Plenary Assembly meetings. Reports, resolutions and opinions. List of questions to be studied in 1961-1964. Committees and sub-committees for the period 1961-1964.
 - Volume II bis : Means of expression. Telephone operation and tariffs. Telegraph operation and tariffs. General tariff principles. Costing - lease of circuits.
 - Volume III : Line transmission and protection.
 - Volume IV : Maintenance.
 - Volume V : Telephone transmission performance; local lines and telephone sets.
 - Volume VI : Telephone signalling and switching.
 - Volume VII : Telegraph technique and data transmission.
- General development plan of the international network, 1963-1967 (1964).
 - Codes and abbreviations for use in international telecommunication services (2nd edition, 1963).

- List of definitions of essential telecommunication terms (general terms - telephony - telegraphy), (2nd edition, 1961, and 1st supplement to 2nd edition).
- Directives for protection of telecommunication lines (1964).
- Recommendation on the protection of cables against corrosion (1965).
- Standard tuning pattern for facsimile transmissions (1962).

Red Book, IIIrd Plenary Assembly - Geneva, 1964:

Volume V bis : Supplements and amendments to Volume V.

Blue Book, IIIrd Plenary Assembly - Geneva, 1964:

Volume I : List of participants. Minutes of Plenary Assembly meetings. Reports, resolutions and opinions. Study Groups and Working Parties for the period 1964-1968. Means of expression.

Volume II : Telephone operation and tariffs. Telegraph operation and tariffs. Lease of circuits.

Volume III : Transmission systems.

Volume IV : Maintenance.

Volume VI : Telephone switching.

Volume VII : Telegraph technique.

Volume VIII : Data transmission.

Volume IX : Protection.

- National automatic networks (1964).
- Instructions for the international telephone service (1964).
- Instructions for the intercontinental telephone service (1965).
- List of destination codes for the message retransmission service (1965).

4.5 Growth of C.C.I.T.T. activity

The above considerations show that the C.C.I.T.T. was very busy during the period under consideration and its activities continued to increase regularly. Some figures will illustrate the extent of this increase. In the first place, it is interesting to compare the volume of work for the first period of activity of the C.C.I.T.T., up to and including the IInd Plenary Assembly (1956-1960), and the second period of activity, up to and including the IIIrd Plenary Assembly (1960-1964).

	<u>1st period</u>	<u>2nd period</u>
Number of persons registered with the Study Groups	2,615	4,496
Number of private operating agencies taking part in the work	20	31
Number of industrial organizations taking part in the work	22	66

	<u>1st period</u>	<u>2nd period</u>
Number of meeting days	691	908
Number of questions set for study	212	302
Number of contributions published	1,010	1,728

4.6 Working of the Specialized Secretariat of the C.C.I.T.T.

4.6.1 Organization

The C.C.I.T.T. Specialized Secretariat comprises, apart from a very small administrative service, four technical departments corresponding to the main branches of wire telecommunication technique.

Each of those departments is responsible, in its particular field of activity, for studying and analysing the contributions submitted by Administrations, private operating agencies or industrial organizations, and for preparing the programme of work for meetings, providing the secretariat of such meetings and drafting the relevant reports. During discussions in Study Groups or Working Parties, the head of the department, who may be a senior counsellor, counsellor, or chief engineer assists delegates in their work.

The C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory, which is supervised by Study Group XII, carries out tests which are used in drawing up international specifications for the transmission performance of telephone equipment and in planning local networks.

The administrative service, working in close liaison with the competent services of the General Secretariat, has to prepare expenditure estimates and supervise the disposal of credits; it is responsible for the practical arrangements for meetings (offices, extra staff, etc.) and for the production and distribution of documents.

The organization chart of the Specialized Secretariat, which forms Annex 15, shows the distribution of responsibility for the various C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups among the 4 technical departments.

4.6.2 Staff

After the Plenipotentiary Conference in 1959, the Secretariat and the Laboratory of the C.C.I.T.T. comprised 19 officials holding permanent or fixed-term contracts. This number has been increased to 29 to cope with an ever-growing volume of work.

Geographical distribution of the staff, which originally was not at all balanced, has been greatly improved by the recruitment of the 10 additional officials and 7 new countries are now represented on the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat.

4.6.3 Operating expenses

The following table shows the credits allocated to the C.C.I.T.T., together with the actual expenditure, for the years 1960 to 1965.

Year	Credits			Expenditure		
	Secretariat	Meetings	Total	Secretariat	Meetings	Total
1960 *)	672,800	1,000,000	1,672,800	647,700	890,000	1,537,700
1961	952,400	360,000	1,312,400	910,900	276,900	1,187,800
1962	1,130,700	750,000	1,880,700	987,600	660,400	1,648,000
1963	1,141,200	1,037,000	2,178,200	1,093,800	981,800	2,075,600
1964 *)	1,434,700	1,013,000	2,447,700	1,412,800	1,000,000	2,412,800
1965	1,459,900	815,000	2,274,900	-	-	-

*) Year of Plenary Assembly.

5. COORDINATION BETWEEN THE PERMANENT ORGANS OF THE UNION

Under the Convention, the Administrative Council coordinates the activities of the permanent organs of the Union. However, in the period between sessions, continuing arrangements are necessary to coordinate the day-to-day activities of the four permanent organs, especially in the fields of Technical Cooperation, external relations and public information. This was recognized by the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference, which, in its Resolution No. 5, resolved:

"that the organization of the General Secretariat should be so established as to provide for coordination between the various permanent organs at the working level especially for matters related to Technical Assistance, external relations, and public information. The Administrative Council shall give the necessary general directives."

Although a Coordination Committee had already been established by the Administrative Council in 1948, reference to this Committee first appeared in the 1959 Convention in the following terms:

"122 2. The Secretary-General shall:

- a) coordinate the activities of the permanent organs of the Union through a Coordination Committee presided over by him and composed of the Deputy Secretary-General and the Heads of the permanent organs; this coordination shall apply to administrative matters, technical assistance, external relations, public information and any other important matters laid down specifically by the Administrative Council;"

As in the past, the Coordination Committee has met whenever necessary. In addition, certain matters are dealt with by correspondence between members of the Committee: for example, all draft preparatory documents for the Council are distributed to them for comments before their issue as numbered Council documents.

*

* *

In 1963, the Administrative Council felt that a closer collaboration between the General Secretariat and the other permanent organs on the technical aspects of Technical Cooperation was highly desirable and recommended that a Standing Committee on Technical Cooperation be set up under the aegis of the Coordination Committee and that the terms of reference of the Committee would include:

- "a) to examine the progress of the various projects being handled by the I.T.U.;
- b) to examine the progress reports submitted by experts, regional experts and fellows;
- c) as a result of the examination referred to above, to make recommendations to the Secretary-General, as may, in the opinion of the Committee, be necessary to make the participation of the I.T.U. in the various programmes of Technical Assistance as effective as possible;
- d) to decide on the frequency and contents of special reports to be submitted by regional experts on the progress - or difficulties - encountered in the implementation of the Plan in their respective areas."

This Committee was constituted on 1 May 1963, when it was decided that it should also be responsible for the contracts for equipment provided for E.P.T.A. and Special Funds projects - work which was previously handled by a Contracts Committee for Technical Assistance material. It has since continued to meet on a monthly basis.

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PART IV
ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF
TECHNICAL COOPERATION

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

1. GENERAL

1.1 Introduction

Technical Assistance to new or developing countries was a subject to which the Plenipotentiary Conference 1959 devoted extensive attention. As a result of the important discussions during the conference it adopted Resolutions 24 - 30 dealing with the various ways in which the Union could assist such countries by its participation in the various programmes of the United Nations. These Resolutions were implemented during the years 1960 - 1964. Annex 16 gives a detailed analysis showing the action taken on each Resolution.

1.2 Assistance given to countries

The new or developing countries were helped at every stage in connection with their Technical Assistance activities. Visits by national representatives to the I.T.U., delegations to the conferences and the visits of the United Nations Resident Representatives to the Union Headquarters were all availed of to discuss the Technical Assistance problems of their respective countries. Experts in the field were also in constant touch with the governmental authorities on matters regarding Technical Assistance. During the visits to the countries discussions were held with their telecommunication authorities and the co-ordinating and other governmental bodies. The same advice and help was continued through all the stages of processing the request, presenting them to the authorities of the appropriate programme, and implementing the projects.

This all enabled the developing countries to appreciate better the problems involved in the expansion and improvement of their telecommunication services and the means of obtaining international assistance for solving them.

All the Technical Assistance provided by the Union through its participation in the different United Nations Programmes was financed completely by the respective programmes and did not entail any charge on the Union's budget.

1.3 Booklet on Technical Assistance Programmes

The Plenipotentiary Conference in its Resolution No. 26 decided that the procedures relating to the participation of the Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance should be revised. This was done in 1960. But with the developments in the Special Fund, Funds-in-Trust, and O.P.E.X. it was necessary to prepare a new and comprehensive booklet explaining the programmes, their procedures and the method of obtaining assistance through them. This was circulated to the Members and Associate Members in 1961 and was kept up-to-date by periodical revisions. This constituted a valuable reference book for the countries in their efforts to obtain Technical Assistance for their telecommunication problems.

2. THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (E.P.T.A.)

By its Resolution No. 25 the Plenipotentiary Conference 1959 decided that the Union should continue its participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Between the years 1960 - 1964, there was a considerable increase in the activities of the Union under this programme due in a large measure to the number of countries that attained independence.

Table I gives for each year the number of countries which received assistance through E.P.T.A.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT RECEIVED ASSISTANCE UNDER E.P.T.A.

YEAR	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES RECEIVING ASSISTANCE	REGIONAL PROJECTS INTERESTING SEVERAL COUNTRIES
1959	21	1
1960	24	1
1961	38	1
1962	50	3
1963	47	4
1964	56	4

2.1 Developments in the Programme

Biannual Programming: In its earlier years the E.P.T.A. was planned on an annual basis and so the credits had to be used by the end of the year. Delays such as those met with in the recruitment of experts were unavoidable during the implementation. As the credits could not be carried over to the succeeding year countries were losing a good part of their allocations. To meet this problem the programme was changed to a biennial basis from 1961. Starting with 1961 two successive years are treated as one programme period and the credits unused in the first year can be carried into the second.

Project Programming: The second important change was the concept of "Project Programming", according to which projects were prepared and approved for their entire duration. Thus a project running beyond the biennium would be prepared and approved right up to its end, although the financial allocations to it would be made yearly. This assured continuity of assistance for a project once it had been approved, without the country having to justify it every year as was required earlier.

2.2 Assistance provided through the E.P.T.A.

During the second decade of the United Nations Technical Assistance activities commencing from 1960, services such as transport and communications which provided the infra-structure of the national economies were given increasing importance by countries in the development of their economic and social patterns. This was reflected in the progressively increasing allocations to telecommunications out of their aid resources. Thus there was a rapid growth in the Union's part in the Expanded Programme. Whereas a total of 22 countries and regional projects received assistance in 1959, their number rose to 60 in 1964. Correspondingly, the value of the programme rose from \$325,559 in 1959 to \$1,109,631 in 1964. Table II and Annex 17 show the total cost of the programme from 1959 to 1964.

TABLE II

TOTAL VALUE OF THE UNION'S ASSISTANCE TO ITS MEMBERS
THROUGH THE E.P.T.A. IN U.S. \$

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
1959	325,599	
1960	324,552	
1961	451,819	Biennium 1,408,454
1962	956,635	
1963	791,045	Biennium 1,900,676
1964	1,109,631	

Annex 18 shows the distribution of the projects in the different countries of the world.

2.3 Experts

I.T.U. Experts Provided: The most important element of assistance under the E.P.T.A. was the provision of experts to serve as advisers in specific branches of telecommunications. During the six years covered by the report 129 experts, representing 1,781 months of service, were provided to new or developing countries through this programme. Annex 19 gives the yearly number of experts according to the country of their assignments and Annex 20 the number of experts according to their country of origin. The curves in Annex 21 show the growth in the number and period of service of experts year by year.

Developing countries helping one another: A noteworthy feature that manifested itself during these years was that among the countries in the course of development those that were more advanced than the others commenced providing experts in some fields while they themselves were requesting assistance in others. Thus 27 experts were provided by 13 countries which were also receiving assistance at the same time. The Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council attached special importance to this phenomenon and encouraged it because experts from developing countries were able to understand with greater appreciation the problems of others in the same process.

2.4 Fellowships

Increase in fellowships: The second type of assistance provided was in the form of fellowships and scholarships to nationals from developing countries to study or undergo training in the developed ones in different aspects of telecommunications organization, technology, operation, maintenance and allied problems. In many cases, when an expert left the recipient country after making his recommendations, adequate machinery to continue the work was not available, with the result that the long-term benefits of the mission became doubtful. On the other hand a national who has been trained abroad is expected to return to his country and serve in turn as a nucleus for instructing his compatriots. Therefore, interest in fellowships had been increasing gradually.

During the period there was a marked rise in the total number of fellowships awarded, as well as in the duration of studies by the fellows. Thus 369 awards (representing 2,141 months of study) were made in this period while the corresponding figure for the years 1953 - 58 was 163. Annex 22 gives the breakdown of fellowships awarded by the recipient countries, and Annex 23 shows their growth year by year.

2.5 Provision of Equipment

Another item of assistance under this programme was the provision of a limited quantity of equipment for training, teaching and demonstration purposes. In principle, training and measuring equipment is provided only when there is an expert in the country and it is required for the successful completion of his mission. After the mission the equipment is made over to the country for its continued use.

Table III shows the amount of equipment provided year by year.

TABLE III
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED TO COUNTRIES
UNDER THE E.P.T.A. FROM 1959-64

Year	Amount in U.S. \$
1959	3,302
1960	11,845
1961	18,080)
1962	177,091) Biennium
1963	47,728)
1964	46,394) Biennium
TOTAL	304,440

2.6 Annual review by Council

As required by Resolution No.25 of the Plenipotentiary Conference 1959, the Council received a report annually from the Secretary-General on the Union's participation in the E.P.T.A. It reviewed the work and from time to time gave appropriate directives to the Secretary-General to ensure that the participation was effective.

3. FUNDS-IN-TRUST (F.I.T.)

3.1 Background

The need for assistance in some countries is so great that they themselves are prepared to pay the United Nations the cost of the experts they require. For meeting such situations the General Assembly of the U.N. instituted a special programme generally known as "Funds-in-Trust".

3.2 Features of the programme

Under this programme, any country, whether a recipient of assistance under the E.P.T.A. or not, can deposit the necessary amounts with the United Nations and request the provision of experts under conditions exactly similar to those of the E.P.T.A. Thus the "Funds-in-Trust" Programme is in effect an extension of the E.P.T.A., with the difference that in the case of the former the necessary funds are provided by the recipient country while in the latter they are given by the United Nations. The programme is implemented exactly as the E.P.T.A.; the experts under both are recruited, work and are administered under identical conditions as advisers to the host government.

3.3 Funds-in-Trust Assistance provided through the programme

The possibilities of securing assistance under the Funds-in-Trust arrangement were brought to the notice of the Members of the Union. The oldest of such missions commenced in 1959 in Venezuela and has been running continuously since. From time to time other countries took advantage of this programme.

Table IV shows the countries which availed themselves of this facility during the period 1959-1964.

TABLE IV

NUMBER OF EXPERTS PROVIDED AND THE COST OF
FUNDS-IN-TRUST PROGRAMME FROM 1959-64

(Cost in U.S. dollars - 1 E/M = 1 expert for 1 month)

COUNTRY	1959			1960			1961			1962			1963			1964		
	No.	E/M	COST	No.	E/M	COST	No.	E/M	COST	No.	E/M	COST	No.	E/M	COST	No.	E/M	COST
IRAN																1	8	13,128 ¹⁾
LEBANON				1	2	1,868												
LIBYA							2	6	7,183									
SAUDI ARABIA													2	4	10,129	3	27	42,393 ¹⁾
SINGAPORE																1	3	5,543 ¹⁾
VENEZUELA	2	18	1)	1	12	22,257	3	29	64,247	3	32	62,256	4	27	51,474	1	12	26,843 ¹⁾
TOTAL	2	18	1)	2	14	24,125	5	35	71,430	3	32	62,256	6	31	61,603	6	50	87,907 ¹⁾

1) The figures for 1959 are not available as at that time the Funds-in-Trust telecommunication projects were administered by United Nations.

4. OPERATIONAL AND EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL (O.P.E.X.)

4.1 Features of the Programme

Experts provided under the E.P.T.A. or Funds-in-Trust are advisers to the recipient governments. They cannot undertake any executive functions in the country to which they are sent. Their advice has always to be carried out by the national administration. However, in several new or developing countries there is a great dearth of competent civil servants to occupy operational and executive posts in the government. They are also unable to afford the high salaries necessary to attract personnel from abroad to fill the posts until such time as their own nationals could be trained. To assist the countries in such circumstances, the United Nations instituted a special programme for providing "Operational and Executive Personnel" (O.P.E.X.).

Through this programme experts are sent to new or developing countries to occupy high-level key executive positions. Such O.P.E.X. experts are the direct subordinates of the governments and for the duration of their missions form an integral part of the civil service of the recipient country. They take orders from the government and implement them. They do not take any instructions from the United Nations or any of its Specialized Agencies and are not required to send any reports to them on their work except an overall evaluation when they relinquish office. The recipient government pays them the same salaries as they would pay to their own nationals in such positions. In addition they receive a stipend from the U.N. to bring up their total emoluments to the same level as that of experts of equivalent levels under the E.P.T.A. The part paid by the U.N. constitutes in financial terms the assistance to the country under the O.P.E.X. programme.

4.2 Assistance provided through the O.P.E.X. programme

Until 1964 this programme in all fields of activities was administered from the United Nations headquarters. But, in all telecommunication assignments, the I.T.U. was collaborating closely with the U.N. in the technical evaluation of the requests from the countries and the tasks to be accomplished, the preparation of the job descriptions, the assessment of the qualifications

of the experts, briefing them on the technical aspects of the mission, giving them technical advice when required throughout the period of their service, the evaluation of the final reports and in all other technical aspects in the implementation of the programme.

Table V gives the number of O.P.E.X. experts under U.N. administration during the period 1960 to 1964.

TABLE V
EXPERTS PROVIDED UNDER THE
"O.P.E.X." PROGRAMME BETWEEN 1959 AND 1964

Country	Number of Experts					
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Jordan	-	-	-	1	1	1
Lebanon	-	-	-	1	1	1
Libya	-	-	-	2	2	1
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	3
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	1

4.3 Future of the Programme

From 1964 onwards the programme has been assimilated into the E.P.T.A., so that recipient countries can ask for advisers and O.P.E.X. personnel under the same programme.

5. UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND (U.N.S.F.)

Resolution No. 29 of the Plenipotentiary Conference 1959, instructed the Secretary-General to negotiate suitable agreements for the Union's participation in the United Nations Special Fund and invited the Administrative Council to give the necessary instructions for the execution by the Union of telecommunication projects approved by that Fund. At its 15th Session in 1960, the Council, in its Resolution No. 428, approved the conclusion of the agreement between the Union and the Special Fund and defined the responsibility of the former in carrying out the projects. The agreement concluded with the Special Fund is given in Annex 24. Within its framework the Union worked in close collaboration with the Special Fund and was appointed Executing Agency for a number of telecommunication projects. It also collaborated extensively with several Members of the Union in the discussions and the preparatory work leading up to the formulating of requests to the Special Fund, and in all subsequent stages through to their implementation.

5.1 Features of the programme

The Special Fund is complementary to the E.P.T.A. The short-term advisory assistance provided by the latter has often brought out the need for a longer term institution-building project. The Special Fund assists in such projects up to a maximum of five years. At present the Fund supports only projects which contain an element of research, higher technical training or natural resources and pre-investment surveys or pilot operations designed to solve specific technical problems. As these projects are intended to build permanent institutions in the developing countries only projects that require assistance of more than \$250,000 are eligible, though, exceptionally, smaller projects for pre-investment surveys are considered.

An important difference between the Special Fund and the E.P.T.A. is that a government requesting assistance from the Special Fund must contribute substantially to the project out of

its own resources. From a purely financial point of view, recipient governments are expected to finance those parts of the project which are payable in their local currencies. However, government contributions to projects should be viewed not merely in financial terms, but more significantly in terms of their active participation in the project. In general terms, Special Fund assistance consists of expert services, fellowships and the purchase of training equipment or those elements which involve foreign currencies; and the country itself is required to make its counterpart contribution in terms of the services for which payment can be made in the local currency, such as buildings, maintenance charges, local staff, and other services required to run the project.

5.2 Assistance provided through the Special Fund

During the period 1960-1964, the Special Fund became an important source of assistance to new or developing countries for telecommunication projects. As of 1964, the Union was acting as Executing Agency for 17 projects involving a total contribution of \$ 14,445,300. Sixteen of these were for establishing telecommunication training centres and one for a pre-investment survey to prepare a plan for the development of telecommunications over a 20-year period in phases of five years each. Annex 25 gives details of the projects, with the contribution made by the Special Fund and the Governments to each of them; Annex 26 shows the distribution of the projects in the various countries of the world; Annex 27 shows the growth of this programme from 1959 to 1964. Annex 28 gives the number of experts so far provided to the projects in the course of implementation and Annex 29 shows the number of experts provided under the Special Fund, classified by their country of origin.

In addition, the Union was closely associated with two Special Fund projects for telecommunication surveys for which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was the Executing Agency.

5.3 Annual Review by Council

As in the case of the E.P.T.A. the Council received each year from the Secretary-General a report on the Union's participation in the Special Fund and reviewed the work. It should be reported that the Members who had received assistance through this programme were highly appreciative of the contribution that the projects were making to the long-term improvement and operation of their telecommunication services.

5.4 Need for Establishment of Training Standards

Close participation in the various projects for the establishment of telecommunication training centres has shown that there is a wide variation among the countries in the methods and standards of training for comparable levels of technical responsibilities. With the rapidly increasing volume of international traffic and the gradual realisation of world-wide switching, it is clearly desirable that there should be approximately equivalent standards to which the same levels of technicians should be trained in the different countries. The Plenipotentiary Conference will no doubt wish the Council to examine this question and, in consultation with Member administrations, to establish the necessary standards.

6. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN KIND

6.1 Measures taken to supplement U.N. technical co-operation programmes

The U.N. programmes do not satisfy all of the technical assistance requirements of the new or developing countries and most of the other specialised agencies have a "Regular Programme of Technical Assistance" financed from their own budgets to complement the U.N. programmes. As the technical assistance activities of the Union are financed entirely by the U.N. aid programmes and may not involve any charge on the Union budget, the Council has

considered measures which can be taken to supplement the U.N. programmes to meet the needs of the new and developing countries particularly in the field of telecommunications training. In 1960, the Council approved a proposal by the Secretary-General for a special programme called "Technical Assistance in Kind", subject to the provision that it should not involve any expense to the Union.

6.2 Features of the Programme

Under this programme, developed countries were invited to offer to the developing countries training facilities in their installations, training institutions and the manufacturing plants in their countries; and to conduct, under the aegis of the Union, Seminars on selected telecommunications subjects for participants from developing countries.

Replies showing the training facilities available in a number of the developed countries, including information on the scope and duration of courses, methods of application, terms, etc. were circulated to all Member countries. Some of the offers included scholarships but in other cases countries wishing to send their trainees were required to assume some or all of the costs. As developing countries wishing to send trainees on such courses were thus enabled to get in touch directly with the countries organising the courses, without I.T.U. Headquarters acting as intermediary, the full extent to which advantage has been taken of these facilities cannot be assessed.

Five Seminars were conducted under this programme during the period 1960-1964 by Japan, France, Mexico, Peru and the Federal Republic of Germany and the Council has been advised that a number of other Seminars are being organised for 1965 and 1966 by Ethiopia, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Seminars have generally consisted of lectures followed by discussions in which the participants and lecturers took part; practical work in laboratories and operating systems and visits to manufacturers or telephone installations of the host administration. In all cases the participants felt that the Seminars provided them with valuable opportunities for studying telecommunication problems in depth and in close co-operation with the engineers from developed countries. At its 20th Session, the Council adopted Resolution No. 568 expressing its appreciation of the valuable contributions made by countries which had organised Seminars and training courses and encouraging Members to continue to organise them; it also instructed the Secretary-General to co-operate with Members in establishing for the future a co-ordinated programme of Seminars and to emphasise the importance of this programme to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

7. SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

7.1 Background

When the Democratic Republic of Congo became independent in July 1960 a large number of telecommunication technicians left the country. Thus a critical situation arose for its communication services and an urgent appeal for assistance was addressed by the Government to the United Nations. On 22 July 1960, the Security Council of the United Nations adopted a Resolution in which, among other things, it invited the Specialized Agencies to render to the Secretary-General of the United Nations such assistance as he may require.

Very urgent assistance was requested of the I.T.U. with a view to providing the necessary technical staff to maintain the telecommunication services. After an initial assessment of the requirements, an appeal was sent by the Secretary-General to the Members and Associate Members, calling for the detachment of approximately 40 technicians of various levels. Many Administrations responded promptly with the result that it was possible for the Union to answer the call of the United Nations expeditiously. The mission has continued since 1960, varying in strength from time to time depending on the local conditions and reaching sometimes the maximum of 40 experts.

7.2 Special Features of the Assistance

From the very beginning it was clear that the assistance given by the I.T.U. could not merely be advisory as in the case of other countries, but that it should play an active part in the operation of the telecommunication services. As the experts arrived they took over the direction of the operation of telecommunications in several important towns in the country and with the assistance of the local Congolese staff were maintaining the communication of the country very often under extremely difficult conditions.

Although this was their primary task, the long-term need for training local staff was attended to from the very start. Twenty-eight Congolese radio technicians were sent to the Federal Republic of Germany for a 24-month training; similarly, France accepted to train 20 technicians in telephony. These two groups of technicians returned to the Congo early in 1964 and were gradually assuming operational duties in the different stations. While these were emergency measures to meet the urgent need for local technicians, arrangements were also in hand for establishing an institution in Leopoldville for the continued long-term training of telecommunications personnel in the country. A request for the establishment of a telecommunications training school in Leopoldville has been submitted to the United Nations Special Fund and is being processed.

7.3 Financing of the aid

All the aid rendered to the Congo was financed by the United Nations and did not constitute any charge to the Union.

7.4 Future of the programme

At the time of reporting, the aid to the Congo was continuing. In view of the conditions in the country and the large requirements for local personnel it appeared likely that help should continue for several years more. However, the general trend was for the assistance to fall into the traditional pattern of aid through the E.P.T.A. and the S.F.

8. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL COSTS

Just before the Plenipotentiary Conference of 1959, there was a request by the Economic and Social Council that the Organizations participating in the E.P.T.A. should consider assimilating the largest part of their administrative and operational service costs due to their participation in this scheme in their own budgets. After considering this the Plenipotentiary Conference, 1959, decided, in its Resolution No. 28, that the costs could not at present be borne by the Union budget and should be met by the respective programmes of the United Nations. The Union has been paid the administrative costs by all the U.N. programmes in which it participated. Table VI shows the amounts paid by the E.P.T.A. and S.F. each year for this purpose.

TABLE VI

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL SERVICES COSTS
PAID TO THE I.T.U. BY THE UNITED NATIONS UNDER
THE E.P.T.A. AND SPECIAL FUND PROGRAMMES FROM 1959-1964
IN U.S. DOLLARS

Year	E.P.T.A.	Special Fund	Total
1959	31,000	-	31,000
1960	54,000	3,301	57,301
1961	85,890	29,599	115,489
1962	104,807	53,400	158,207
1963	104,900	92,500	197,400
1964	110,000	195,300	305,300

9. BUDGETARY AND STAFFING CONSIDERATIONS

Funds for telecommunications technical assistance projects under the various U.N. programmes and for related administrative and operational costs are allocated by the responsible bodies of the United Nations at different times. Thus the E.P.T.A. budget for each year is approved by the U.N. General Assembly in the preceding November or December and only then do the administrative and operational costs become available to the Union. Similarly, the Governing Council of the Special Fund approves projects in January and June. On the other hand, the Union's budget is approved by the Council in the preceding spring. Consequently, when the Council meets it is not possible to forecast with accuracy the scope of the Union's Technical Assistance activities under the United Nations programmes during the following year, nor the amount that would be available for their administrative and operational costs.

In addition, throughout the year, projects under Funds-in-Trust and other programmes develop at random. The Union could not - and indeed should not attempt to - control the development of the programmes. Therefore, it is not possible to foresee their extent at the time when the Council meets.

To overcome difficulties in assessing the staffing of the Technical Cooperation Department required to administer the various programmes a year ahead, the Council includes in the Technical Co-operation Special Accounts budget each year, credits for the employment of supernumerary staff and, as necessary, grants additional credits at its following Session. This has led to the employment in the T.C.D. of a high proportion of short-term staff. At its 20th Session the Council approved the granting of fixed term contracts for 1966 to 17 officials previously employed on a short-term basis, and, will need to examine at its 1966 annual Session, in the light of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the question of converting fixed-term contracts into permanent posts.

10. RELATIONS WITH UNITED NATIONS ORGANS DEALING WITH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

Participation in the United Nations Programmes requires a close collaboration with the various Organs dealing with their implementation and management. In all such contacts the United Nations Organs managing Technical Assistance programmes showed great understanding for the I.T.U.'s requirements and were helping it freely.

10.1 Technical Assistance Board and Technical Assistance Committee

As far as the Expanded Programme was concerned, I.T.U. was represented in all the Meetings of the Technical Assistance Board in New York and Geneva and took part in the discussions on the formulation of policies, programmes and the rules. In the implementation of the programme it was necessary to maintain a continuous contact with the United Nations.

Observers from I.T.U. also attended the Technical Assistance Committee Meetings during the ECOSOC Session, usually in Geneva.

10.2 Special Fund

Close relations were maintained throughout the period with the Managing Director and the Officials of the Special Fund in New York. It was usual for a delegation from the Special Fund Headquarters to visit I.T.U. towards the end of each year to review the progress of work in the various projects.

10.3 Resident Representatives

Continuous cooperation was maintained with the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and Directors of Special Fund projects in the various countries. Their help was very valuable in providing guidance to the experts in the field on administrative matters. They also served to provide liaison between the Union and the governments so far as the administrative aspects of the projects were concerned. Usually they visited I.T.U. Headquarters before undertaking their assignment in the field for briefing on telecommunication projects in the programme.

11. THE FUTURE OF U.N. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

11.1 Merger of E.P.T.A. and S.F.

The United Nations has now gained 15 years of experience in the E.P.T.A. and 6 years in the Special Fund Programmes. They are steadily becoming more and more similar to each other, except perhaps as regards the duration for which assistance is provided under them. Therefore, it was felt that assistance given to the countries could be made more effective if the two programmes were combined into one. The Economic and Social Council has now recommended the merger of the E.P.T.A. and the Special Fund into a "United Nations Development Programme (U.N.D.P.)" and it is expected that the merger will be approved. In the transition stage each of the programmes will retain its identity and procedures but there will be only one common machinery to coordinate and administer them.

11.2 Growth of Programmes

The programmes have been steadily growing each year and the combined target of the E.P.T.A. and Special Fund is now about \$ 150 million a year. In view of the large amount of assistance required by the developing countries and the number of countries that are becoming independent, it is expected that the growth will be maintained during the coming years.

11.3 Increase in I.T.U.'s part

So far as the I.T.U. is concerned, it is evident from the descriptions given under the individual programmes that the amount of assistance required for telecommunications continues to be on the increase and that new and developing countries are calling on the Union to provide more. Therefore, the activities of the Union in the field of U.N. technical assistance will be increasing in the years to come. This is borne out by the large number of requests that remain unsatisfied each year and the number of Special Fund Projects known to be under preparation.

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PART V
CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PART V - CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

1. SPECIAL REGIONAL CONFERENCE, GENEVA, 1960

The Special Regional Conference, provided for in No. 250 of the Radio Regulations, was held from 25 April to 14 May 1960, in Geneva. It was convened by the Secretary-General in accordance with Resolution No. 11 of the Administrative Radio Conference. Its purpose was to draw up plans for the broadcasting service (sound broadcasting and television stations) in the frequency bands 68-73 Mc/s and 76-87.5 Mc/s in the six European countries named in No. 250 of the Radio Regulations, taking into account existing assignments to broadcasting stations in the U.S.S.R. and existing assignments to fixed and mobile stations in other countries which may be affected, and to draw up an associated agreement, with the object of ensuring that no harmful interference is caused between the Broadcasting Service and the Fixed and Mobile Services.

Delegates from twenty-three countries took part in the Conference.

The Final Acts were signed by twenty delegations, the remaining three delegations stating that, as they were not directly concerned, they did not consider it necessary to sign.

The Final Acts comprise an Agreement and three annexes, which entered into force on 1 May 1961. The Agreement relates to the use of frequencies in the above bands by the Broadcasting Service on the one hand and by the Fixed and Mobile Services on the other. The Associated Agreement appearing in Annex 1 to the Final Acts relates to the setting up of new broadcasting stations in certain signatory countries and of new fixed and mobile stations in others, including changes of technical characteristics of existing stations. Annex 2 contains Plans for the use of sound broadcasting stations in the band 68-73 Mc/s and of television stations in the band 76-87.5 Mc/s by the countries for which the additional allocation to the Broadcasting Service in these bands is authorized in No. 250 of the Radio Regulations. Annex 3 contains the technical factors which were taken into account by the Conference in the preparation of the afore-mentioned agreements and plans.

2. EUROPEAN VHF/UHF BROADCASTING CONFERENCE, STOCKHOLM, 1961

On a proposal of the Administrative Council during its 15th Session, a special regional conference was held in Stockholm from 26 May to 22 June 1961. This conference was organized in cooperation with the General Directorate of Telecommunications of Sweden, the inviting Administration.

The tasks of the Conference, which was preceded by a meeting of a special preparatory group convened by the C.C.I.R. in Cannes early in 1961, were to re-examine the situation of the sound and television broadcasting service in the VHF bands (41-68 Mc/s, 87.5-100 Mc/s and 162-230 Mc/s), Plans for which had been established by the European Broadcasting Conference, Stockholm, 1952, and to draw up plans for television stations in the UHF bands (470-960 Mc/s), which were starting to be taken into use for this purpose in Europe.

Delegates from 38 of the 41 Members of the Union belonging to the European Broadcasting Area took part in the Conference which, incidentally, was the first I.T.U. conference to use an electronic computer for frequency planning.

The Final Acts were signed by 35 delegations, the remaining three not being accredited to sign.

These Final Acts comprise an Agreement, which entered into force on 1 September 1962, and the following Plans:

- Plan for television stations in the frequency band 41-68 Mc/s
- Plan for sound broadcasting in the frequency band 41-68 Mc/s
- Plan for sound broadcasting in the frequency band 87.5-100 Mc/s
- Plan for television stations in the frequency band 87.5-100 Mc/s
- Plan for television stations in the frequency band 162-230 Mc/s
- Plan for television stations in the frequency band 470-960 Mc/s

together with a number of resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Conference.

Pursuant to one of these resolutions, the I.F.R.B. compiled and published a list of requirements submitted to the Conference of sound broadcasting and television stations in the bands between 41 Mc/s and 230 Mc/s with an effective radiated power of less than 1 kW which had not been included in the Plans. After review and coordination with all administrations concerned the "List of low power broadcasting stations" was published containing assignments which nevertheless enjoy the status granted to the stations appearing in the Final Acts of the Conference.

At the request of the Conference, the technical data used for the preparation of the Plans were published for information purposes.

3. PANEL OF EXPERTS TO STUDY MEASURES TO REDUCE CONGESTION IN THE BANDS BETWEEN 4 AND 27.5 Mc/s - GENEVA, 1961 AND 1963

Resolution No. 3 of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, provided for a Panel of Experts to be established for the purpose of devising ways and means of relieving the pressure on the radio spectrum between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s. The Panel was to consist of seven experts to be elected by the Council from among candidates nominated by Administrations, together with the Heads of the permanent organs of the Union or their representatives.

The Radio Conference also recommended that the Panel meet in Geneva for approximately 30 days in 1961 and approximately 30 days in 1962.

At its 16th Session, the Council elected the following experts:

Mr. Julio José Etulain (Argentina)
Mr. Vladimir A. Kouzmine (U.S.S.R.)
Mr. Paul D. Miles (U.S.A.)
Mr. Carlos Núñez Arellano (Mexico)
Mr. Yves Place (France)
Dr. Hiroshi Shinkawa (Japan)
Mr. Charles W. Sowton (United Kingdom)

The seven experts were present through both Sessions of the Panel, together with the Heads of the permanent organs of the Union, or their representatives.

The 1st Session of the Panel was held at the Headquarters of the Union from 11 to 29 September 1961 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Núñez Arellano.

The Panel considered various technical and operational methods of improving the use of the bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s and the possibilities of substituting the use of high frequency radio by other means of communication.

The Panel also studied the problem of economic assistance to countries which would need such assistance to carry out a programme for relieving the pressure in the bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s.

The Panel adopted an Interim Report, one part of which dealt mainly with possible technical improvements in transmission and reception systems and antennae, operational improvements through substitution of the use of high frequencies by other means of communication.

Another part stressed that economic assistance to the new or developing countries was, in fact, the key to the implementation of any world programme for a better use of the frequency spectrum and gave information on possible sources of economic and technical assistance. A third contained a programme of work to be performed by the I.F.R.B., prior to the second Session of the Panel, and a number of questions to be studied by the C.C.I.R.

The Panel held its second Session at the Headquarters of the Union from 4 June to 21 June 1963, also under the Chairmanship of Mr. Núñez Arellano.

The Panel carefully considered the views of administrations on the Interim Report and the relevant work of the permanent organs of the Union during the period between the two sessions.

At the close of its deliberations it adopted a Final Report for submission to the Council and transmission to Members and Associate Members of the Union. The Report contained a number of recommendations to administrations relating essentially to:

- the conversion of double-sideband transmission systems to single-sideband;
- the siting of transmitting and receiving sites;
- the choice and maintenance of radio equipment;
- the power to be used, frequency tolerance, limitation of spurious emissions and/or occupied bandwidth;
- the characteristics of receivers;
- the use of directional antennae;
- the grouping of national short-range circuits and of fixed circuits to multiple receiving points with light traffic loading;
- the reduction of the number of frequencies used;
- the need for a centralising agency in every country to look after radio frequency management and the notification of frequency assignments;
- the use of portions of the frequency spectrum other than high frequencies, e.g. radio relay systems above 1000 Mc/s in the fixed service, VHF/UHF radio, tropospheric scatter, space communication;
- the use of means other than radiocommunication, e.g. overhead lines and cables;
- establishment of national coordinating agencies for the development of national telecommunication systems;
- interconnection of national telecommunication networks by means other than the high frequency spectrum.

Considering that some of these recommendations implied the need for economic and technical assistance, particularly in the new or developing countries, the Panel made several recommendations for the purpose of stressing that all means of assistance should be employed to ensure that the methods advocated for making a more rational use of the radio spectrum could be fully utilised. In this connection the Panel emphasised the considerable part to be

played by permanent organs and technical assistance experts of the Union in the implementation of studies concerning telecommunication development plans and work for which economic assistance has been obtained.

The Panel also recommended that the I.F.R.B. should follow up the action taken by administrations in application of its recommendations and prepare a Handbook on recommended techniques for the better utilization and reduction of congestion of the high frequency spectrum. It also recommended the study by the C.C.I.R. of a number of new questions and the preparation of a Handbook on Directional Antennae.

At its 19th Session, the Council took note of the Final Report and endorsed the recommendations of the Panel. In Resolution No. 551 it requested administrations to apply as soon as possible and as far as possible its recommendations concerning their radio communication services. It also requested the I.F.R.B. to co-operate with administrations in order to ensure the widest possible application of the recommendations drawn up by the experts. The C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T.T. were also requested to take account in their work of recommendations relating to the interconnection of national telecommunication networks.

Finally the Council decided to draw the attention of the competent administrative conference to the Panel's recommendations, insofar as these had not been followed up, and to take up in due course examination of a certain number of items suggested by the Panel for inclusion in the agenda of appropriate conferences.

4. MEETING OF THE WORKING GROUP TO STUDY THE STRUCTURE OF RADIO CONFERENCES AND RADIO REGULATIONS, GENEVA, 1962

During its 17th Session, the Administrative Council authorized a study of the present Radio Conference procedures with a view to shortening the duration of Radio Conferences, permitting the development of more coherent and complete regulations, and reducing the number of delegates and experts who must participate.

One of the main reasons which led the Council to take such action was the fact that the 1959 Administrative Radio Conference had necessitated the attendance of some 700 delegates for almost 5 months. Furthermore, the number of simultaneous meetings of committees, sub-committees and working groups made it particularly difficult for smaller delegations to follow the work of the Conference.

This study was undertaken by a Working Group comprising representatives of Belgium, China, Denmark, Spain, the United States of America, France, the Republic of India, the State of Israel, Italy, Norway, Pakistan, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of the Philippines, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, the Confederation of Switzerland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, together with representatives of the permanent organs of the I.T.U., which met at I.T.U. Headquarters in Geneva from 3 October to 18 October 1962.

The Working Group first considered whether anything could be done to minimize the difficulties arising from the holding of comprehensive radio conferences without altering the present structure of radio conferences or of the Radio Regulations. It proposed a number of measures to be taken by Administrations and the permanent organs of the Union with a view to improving the preparation for conferences.

Thus, the Working Group considered that the Administrations could greatly facilitate the work of Radio Conferences, by scrupulously observing the time-limits laid down and other pertinent provisions of the Convention, and by early coordination of their proposals. But the Group believed it was essential for the efforts made by Administrations to be fully backed up by the permanent organs of the Union. It thought that the work of Conferences would be eased if the permanent organs of the Union were to assume greater responsibility in the preparation

of Radio Conferences; this could be done by helping the Administrations more than hitherto during their preliminary studies and during the Conferences themselves, and by making the best possible use of modern technical devices, such as electronic computers.

It next considered the possibility of rearranging the Radio Regulations as a means of achieving the desired objectives and made suggestions as to how this could be done. But it recognized that a considerable amount of redrafting and regrouping would be necessary, which could only be undertaken by an Administrative Radio Conference called for the purpose.

Finally, the Group examined whether, as a complementary measure, any amendments to provisions of the Convention concerning radio conferences might be required. While all members of the Group recognized the need to retain the possibility of calling a radio conference which could revise the Radio Regulations as a whole, proposals were made which had the objective of making it possible for an Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference to revise the Radio Regulations in parts or volumes where circumstances permitted.

At its 18th Session, the Council examined the Report of the Working Group and instructed the I.F.R.B., in collaboration with the General Secretariat, to make a study of a draft of a revised structure of the Radio Regulations with a view to preparing for a future radio conference. It urged administrations to conform as far as possible with the measures recommended by the Group, and to give due consideration to the proposals for amending the provisions of the Convention. The Council also requested the permanent organs of the Union to comply with the measures which the Group recommended should be taken by them in connection with the preparation for conferences.

At its 19th Session the Council examined the draft of a revised structure of the Radio Regulations drawn up by the I.F.R.B. in accordance with the directives issued at the 18th Session, and requested the Board to send it to Administrations, asking for their comments. It also requested administrations to take this draft into account when drawing up their proposals for the next radio conference competent to deal with this question.

At the 20th Session of the Council, the I.F.R.B. submitted a report containing a summary and analysis of the replies it had received following the consultation of the Administrations. The Council took note of that report and suggested that the Administrations pursue examination of the question as part of the preparatory work for the next Radio Conference.

5. AFRICAN VHF/UHF BROADCASTING CONFERENCE, GENEVA, 1963

During its 17th Session, the Council proposed the convening, in 1963, of a special conference of countries in the African region (African countries other than those belonging to the European Broadcasting Area), with the following agenda:

- "(a) definition of the technical bases to be used in drawing up frequency assignment plans for national sound broadcasting and television stations in the VHF and UHF bands in the African region;
- (b) establishment of frequency assignment plans and associated agreements for national sound broadcasting and television stations in the VHF and UHF bands in the African region."

This proposal having been approved by a majority of the countries concerned, the Conference was convened at I.T.U. Headquarters on 29 April 1963. It was attended by representatives of 36 Members and one Associate Member of the Union and of a number of international organizations.

The Conference concluded its work on 23 May with the signature by 34 delegations, without reservations of a "Regional Agreement for the African Broadcasting Area concerning

the use of Frequencies by the Broadcasting Service in the VHF and UHF bands", which entered into force on 1 October 1964. The remaining delegations were not accredited to sign.

Annexed to the Agreement are Plans for television stations in the band 41-68 Mc/s, for sound broadcasting stations in the band 87.5-100 Mc/s, for television stations in the band 174-223 Mc/s and for television stations in the band 470-960 Mc/s, together with information on the technical data used by the Conference in drawing up those plans and a number of resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Conference.

It should be observed that it was at this Conference that the electronic computer installed in I.T.U. Headquarters was used for the first time to check the technical arrangements adopted in the frequency assignment plans. Delegations, particularly those limited in numbers, were thus relieved of a series of tiresome calculations and were able to approve plans only a few hours after they had been drawn up, which would not have been possible using methods applied at previous Conferences, within the four weeks' period allotted to the Conference.

6. EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE TO ALLOCATE FREQUENCY BANDS FOR SPACE RADIOCOMMUNICATION PURPOSES, GENEVA, 1963

The Administrative Radio Conference recommended in 1959 that an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference be convened, in principle during the later part of 1963, to allocate frequency bands for Space Radiocommunication purposes, and listed the basic items which should be included in its agenda (Recommendation No. 36).

At its 18th Session, the Administrative Council proposed that such a conference be convened in Geneva on 7 October 1963, with the following agenda:

- "(1) to examine the technical progress in the use of radiocommunications in the space, earth-space and radio astronomy services and to examine the results of the technical studies made by the C.C.I.R. and other organizations and the proposals of Administrations concerning these services;
- (2) in the light of this examination:
 - a) to decide on the allocation of frequency bands essential for the various categories of space radiocommunications and for radio astronomy;
 - b) to consider whether there is a continuing need for the allocation of each of the bands designated for space research and take appropriate action in this regard;
- (3) in accordance with Nos. 61 and 249 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, to revise only such provisions of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, as are essential for the effective implementation of the decisions of the conference relating to the allocation, notification, recording and use of frequencies for space, earth-space and radio astronomy services;
- (4) in accordance with Nos. 61 and 249 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, to adopt such provisions additional to those contained in the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, as are essential for the effective implementation of the decisions of the conference concerning the technical characteristics of the space, earth-space and radio astronomy services;

- (5) to make such recommendations and to adopt such resolutions related to the foregoing as may be necessary."

These proposals were approved by a large majority of the Members of the Union.

The Conference, which was held in the "Bâtiment Electoral" was attended by representatives of 70 Members and one Associate Member of the Union and of a number of international organizations and private operating agencies. It completed its work on 8 November, when the Final Acts, in the form of a partial revision of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, were signed by the delegations of 66 Members and one Associate Member of the Union. One participating delegation was absent at the time of signature and three others were not accredited to sign. The revision entered into force on 1 January 1965.

The results achieved by the Conference have far reaching consequences in the field of research and development in space radiocommunication and, to a certain degree, in radio astronomy. In their written form, the results comprise amendments and additions to the Radio Regulations and a number of resolutions and recommendations.

The amendments and additions to the Radio Regulations are focused essentially on the Table of Frequency Allocations (mainly above 30 Mc/s), the notification and recording of frequencies in the Master International Frequency Register, the introduction of pre-requisite co-ordination procedures for the use of frequencies in a band allocated with equal rights to the Space Service and the Fixed or the Mobile Service, and the publication of related Service Documents.

Among the resolutions and recommendations are a resolution relating to international co-operation and technical assistance in the field of space radiocommunication and a recommendation relating to the annual review of progress in the field of space radio-communication by the Administrative Council of the Union.

7. EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF A REVISED ALLOTMENT PLAN FOR THE AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) SERVICE - 1st SESSION, GENEVA, 1964

The Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, decided under Resolution No. 13, that when the Administrative Council deemed it appropriate, an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference should be convened to review Appendix 26 to the Radio Regulations and the provisions of the Regulations associated therewith.

At its 17th Session, the Council decided that this Conference should be in two parts: the first a preparatory session to be held in 1964 and the second or main session to be held early in 1965. It was however later decided that, for reasons of economy in 1965, the second session should be postponed until 1966.

During its 18th Session, the Council proposed the convening in 1964 of the first session, with the following agenda:

- (a) to establish technical criteria on which any revision of the Frequency Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service, contained in Appendix 26 to the Radio Regulations, should be based;
- (b) to establish any other criteria which would be taken into account in any revision of this Frequency Allotment Plan and the Radio Regulations associated therewith;
- (c) to establish the operational principles on which requirements for high frequencies for Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service communications should be assessed;

- (d) to determine the form in which such requirements should be submitted to the Union and to fix the date by which they should be submitted.

This proposal having been approved by a majority of the Members of the Union, the General Secretariat took the necessary steps to convene and organize the Session in Geneva. It opened in the Palais des Nations on 27 January 1964.

Representatives of 53 Members of the Union, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Air Transport Association and the International Broadcasting and Television Organization attended the Session.

In fulfillment of paragraphs a) and b) of its agenda the Session specified the permissible classes of emission and the maximum powers to be used in the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service and adopted a recommendation relating to service and to interference ranges, to protection ratios and to interference range contours. It decided that the basic principles of allotment of frequencies to areas should be retained; and it recommended that the present channel separation should be maintained in the bands below 10 Mc/s, but that for the bands above 10 Mc/s a reduced spacing of 8 kc/s might be adopted. While the new plan should be drawn up on the basis of the present usage of double sideband radiotelephony, it should permit the introduction of the single sideband system. It was agreed that administrations, when submitting data concerning aircraft operations, should take into account the possibilities offered by VHF techniques and that VHF should be used to the maximum possible extent for ground-air communications and for meteorological broadcasts to aircraft.

Under paragraph c) of the agenda, the Session prepared data on the number of aircraft engaged on international flights which could be served by a family of frequencies and established a formula for the assessment of high frequencies for regional and domestic air route operations.

Finally the Session drew up instructions for the submission by Administrations to the I.F.R.B. of operational statistics of international, and regional and domestic, flights and details of the manner in which such information should be analyzed by the I.F.R.B. and presented to the second Session.

The above criteria were presented in a Report which was adopted by the first Session at its closing Plenary Meeting on 20 February. The Report was subsequently transmitted to all Members of the Union for study and appropriate action.

8. THE AFRICAN LF/MF BROADCASTING CONFERENCE, GENEVA, 1964

During its 17th Session, the Council proposed that an African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference should be held in 1964 mainly to prepare an up-to-date broadcasting plan for the bands 525 - 1605 kc/s for the African countries outside the European Broadcasting Area and to examine the situation in the bands 150-285 kc/s and 525-1605 kc/s for the African countries which are included in the European Broadcasting Areas.

During its 18th Session, the Council proposed that the Conference should be preceded by a Preparatory Meeting of Experts, as was done in the case of the European VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference held in Stockholm in 1961.

At its 19th Session, the Council proposed that the Conference should be convened in Geneva, on 12 October 1964 and have a maximum duration of four weeks.

All the above proposals were approved by a majority of the Members of the Union concerned, i.e. those in the European and African Broadcasting Areas.

The Preparatory Meeting of Experts opened in the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 20 January, 1964. It was attended by representatives of 36 Members and 1 Associate Member of the Union, and of two international organizations.

The Meeting completed its work on 6 February, 1964, by the adoption of a Report containing a series of technical standards recommended for use by the Conference, together with a number of guide-lines on methods of planning.

The Conference opened in the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 12 October, 1964.

At the outset of the Conference 57 Members and 1 Associate Member of the Union were represented, together with observers from UNESCO and two international organizations, the European Broadcasting Union and the International Broadcasting and Television Organization.

On 13 October, however, a decision was taken by a majority vote to exclude the Delegations of Portugal and South Africa from the Conference. This decision led to the withdrawal, on 14 October, of 22 Delegations, mostly from Western European countries because they considered such a decision was contrary to the provisions of the Convention. The Delegations of Portugal and South Africa thereupon declared that they also were withdrawing from the Conference.

All attempts on all sides to find a solution which would enable the Conference to continue its work having failed, the General Secretariat of the Union decided to withdraw the services of the Conference Secretariat on 15 October, and the Delegations of the majority then decided to suspend the Conference sine die on 19 October.

The matter was subsequently referred to the Administrative Council by the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Conference. At the latter's request, he was invited to attend the Council on 3 May and give the Council his views on the events which led to adjournment of the Conference.

Having heard the Chairman, the Council adopted Resolution No. 565 unanimously, In accordance with this Resolution the Secretary-General has been instructed to consult the countries in the African and European Broadcasting Areas on the desirability of resuming the work of the Conference during 1966 and will report the results of this consultation to the Council at its 1966 Session.

The Administrative Council hopes that all conferences and meetings of the Union will be conducted in such a way that all the provisions of the Convention are respected.

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

QUESTIONS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION
OF THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

1. CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

1.1 The Second Session of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the preparation of a revised Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service

As mentioned in para. 3.1 below the Second Session of the Aeronautical Conference, originally scheduled for 1965, was, for reasons of economy in 1965, postponed until 1966, and will now open in Geneva on 14 March 1966 with a duration of 8 weeks (cf. Resolution No. 563).

The Administrative Council has included a credit of 1,000,000 Swiss francs for this purpose in the provisional budget for 1966.

1.2 Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to deal with matters relating to the Maritime Mobile Service

During its 20th Session the Council considered that, subject to any decision which might be taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference, there was at present no immediate necessity for convening an Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference.

However, a number of matters relating to the Maritime Mobile Service will require consideration in the near future, particularly in the light of the recommendations likely to emerge from the XIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. For this purpose the Council sees a need to convene an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference in late 1966 or early 1967.

The Council instructed the Secretary-General to consult Administrations on this question, to ask for their views on the Agenda for such a conference and to submit a report on the matter to the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Council also resolved to request the Plenipotentiary Conference to provide the necessary credits for such a conference (cf. Resolution No. 564).

1.3 Invitations to hold conferences or C.C.I. Plenary Assemblies and Study Group or Working Party meetings outside Geneva

In the last few years, the Administrative Council has observed, when examining the annual budgets of the Union and the relevant accounts that expenditure on Union conferences and meetings are distinctly higher when such conferences are held outside Geneva, in response to invitations issued by Administrations. This additional expenditure is mainly due to the cost of transport and daily allowances of secretariat staff and the difficulty of locally recruiting the extra staff required for such meetings.

The Administrative Council agrees that there are advantages to the Union in holding some meetings in other regions of the world, but these have to be weighed against the additional expenditure involved. So far host administrations have always displayed great generosity by contributing considerable sums towards the renting of premises, furniture and machines, and by making available the services of certain categories of personnel at no extra charge. Despite this, the cost of organizing a meeting outside Geneva is invariably greater and sometimes much greater than that of a similar meeting held in Geneva.

If the Administrative Council is to be in a position, in future years, to decide which invitations to hold conferences or meetings outside Geneva should be accepted, instructions from the Plenipotentiary Conference would be desirable. The Council considers that one of the essential conditions would be that, as a minimum, prepared premises, machines, furniture and technical equipment should be provided free of charge.

1.4 Conduct of the work of Study Groups of the C.C.I.s

In accordance with No. 692 of the Convention, study groups of the C.C.I.s should normally conduct their work by correspondence. However, as mentioned in Part III, Section 4 of this Report, this has become difficult in practice on account of the steady increase in the volume of contributions and the need to bring the members of study groups together for the purpose of comparing views and reaching compromise solutions.

The Council considers that the Convention should be modified accordingly.

1.5 Regional Plan meetings

It often happens that delegates to regional Plan meetings wish to take advantage of the opportunity of discussing matters (such as technical assistance or frequency questions) which are outside the terms of reference of the Plan Committees as defined in Council Resolution No. 448. In accordance with an opinion expressed by the IIIrd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. (Geneva 1964), these questions could be discussed on the occasion of, and in the same place as Plan Committee meetings, but should be dealt with in separate meetings under the auspices of the competent organs of the Union. The attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference is drawn to this problem.

2. STAFF MATTERS

2.1 Developments in the conditions of service of the Common System Classification of posts

As mentioned in Part II, Section 2.4.1.1 of this Report, it has not proved possible for the Council to carry out a complete review of gradings of posts - with a view to eliminating possible inequalities - in the absence of Common Grading Standards which a Standing Committee of the C.C.A.Q. is still in the process of establishing.

The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to instruct the Council to proceed with the drawing up of revised grading standards for all I.T.U. posts using as far as practicable common grading standards of the United Nations Common System as a guide and taking into account developments in the structure of the Union as well as in the Common System.

2.2 Manning table posts

At its 19th Session the Council adopted Resolution No. 532 in order not to prejudice any decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference on structure and staffing. Attention is drawn however to Part II, Section 2.4.8 of this Report, from which it will be seen that of the 406 posts included in the manning table in the 1966 budget, 100 are fixed-term posts.

2.3 Implementation of decisions of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference on assimilation to the United Nations Common System

Attention is drawn to Part II, Section 2.4.1.5 of this Report, concerning an appeal by an I.T.U. official to the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization.

The Plenipotentiary Conference is invited to adopt a resolution on the following lines:

"The Plenipotentiary Conference,

having examined

the report of the Administrative Council on the implementation of Resolution No. 7 and other texts of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959, dealing with "Assimilation of the International Telecommunication Union conditions of service, salaries, allowances and pensions to those of the United Nations Common System",

notes

that the decisions and instructions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959, were faithfully executed by the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General, and the Management Board of the Union Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, and

declares

that the measures taken in this respect are in accordance with the will, decisions and instructions of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Geneva, 1959."

3. BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

3.1 Limits on Union expenditure

The Plenipotentiary Conference, 1959, fixed two limits on expenditure by Additional Protocol II to the Convention i.e.

- a) limits on recurring expenditure of the Union;
- b) a limit on the expenses of Conferences and meetings for the 5-year period 1961-1965.

The Administrative Council had no great difficulty in keeping the recurring expenditure of the Union within the limits laid down in Additional Protocol II, paragraph 1, (see Part II, Section 2.5 of this report).

As regards expenses of conferences and meetings, paragraph 5.1 of Additional Protocol II to the 1959 Convention instructed the Administrative Council to attempt to keep the expenditure on conferences and meetings within the limits fixed for the years 1961 to 1965. However, paragraph 5.3 of the Protocol authorized the Administrative Council to exceed these annual limits if the excess could be compensated by credits:

- accrued from a previous year, or
- foreseen in a future year.

It is evident from these provisions that any shortage of credits could occur only towards the end of the five-year period, and this is what actually happened. The credits available for 1965 were not enough to cover estimated expenditure for the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Second Session of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the Preparation of a Revised Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service.

In view of this situation, the Administrative Council decided, after consulting the Members of the Union, that the Aeronautical Conference should be postponed to 1966.

It is to be noted that the reasons for this lack of credits are essentially the increase in salaries and allowances for staff recruited specially for conference work, together with price increases, particularly for office supplies. At present, the salaries of staff engaged for short periods are 37½% higher, on the average, than they were in 1960. These increases come to about 2 million Swiss francs for all the conferences and meetings held between 1961 and 1965, and have led to a corresponding shortage of credits.

Paragraph 5 of Additional Protocol II to the 1959 Convention, which establishes the limits on expenditure for conferences and meetings, did not give the Council authority to exceed these limits by the amounts necessary to allow for increases in salaries and allowances as it had done for I.T.U. regular staff. Yet, the scales applicable to short-term staff are subject to increases in a similar way as those for the regular staff.

For conference and meeting expenditure for the coming years, it would be desirable for the Plenipotentiary Conference to make allowance for increases in salaries and allowances agreed by the United Nations.

3.2 Budget for 1966

Annex 7 to this Report shows the estimated expenditure of the Union for 1966, as established by the Administrative Council at its 20th Session on the basis of the 1965 budget, with the addition of only those extra charges which are inescapable, and taking into account Protocol II, paragraph 1, last sub-paragraph, which lays down that "for the years after 1965 the annual budgets shall not exceed the sum specified for the preceding year by more than 3% per annum".

The Plenipotentiary Conference will have to settle many problems which may have financial implications. The budget which has been prepared for 1966 must therefore be regarded as a tentative one only.

For these reasons, the Council has decided to ask Members and Associate Members to pay a provisional contributory share for 1966 at the rate of 35,500 Swiss francs per unit in order partially to maintain the Union's cash resources, on the understanding that the Plenipotentiary Conference will take the necessary steps to meet all expenses once it has drawn up the definitive budget for 1966.

3.3 Accounts in arrears

As will be seen from Part II, Section 2.5.4.1 of this Report, there are still Members of the Union which have very large debts, some of them dating back to 1949.

A full statement of accounts in arrears at the end of August 1965 will be submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference, which will undoubtedly wish to examine this problem which affects the sound financial management of the Union.

3.4 Amounts owed by the Republic of San Marino

As will be noted from Part II, Section 2.5.4.4 of this Report the amounts owed by the Republic of San Marino still amount to 22,690.38 Swiss francs.

Since the Republic of San Marino is no longer a Member of the Union, the Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to write off this sum by means of the transfer of an equivalent amount from the I.T.U. Reserve Account.

3.5 Possible establishment of an internal system of auditing Union accounts

By Resolution No. 16, the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959, instructed the Administrative Council to make any requisite improvements in the internal system of auditing Union accounts. On the basis of a report submitted by the external auditors proposing the establishment of an internal system of auditing, including a new post of internal auditor, the Administrative Council considered the matter at some length.

Bearing in mind, in particular, the reservation made by the Plenipotentiary Conference to the effect that such improvement should not involve an increase in the personnel of the financial services of the Union Secretariat, and recognizing also that the existing system was satisfactory in operation, the Administrative Council finally rejected the establishment of the post of internal auditor.

If the Plenipotentiary Conference decides to take this matter up again, a formula under which the internal auditor would be placed under the direct authority of the Administrative Council could be studied by the next Council.

The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to examine this question and issue appropriate directives.

3.6 Prerogatives of Plenary Assemblies as regards the financial needs of the C.C.I.s

No. 680 of the Convention stipulates that one of the duties of a Plenary Assembly is to "approve a report on the financial needs of the Committee until the next Plenary Assembly, for submission to the Administrative Council".

The Council feels that, while it would be normal for a Plenary Assembly to make recommendations in this respect to the Council, the present text tends to restrict the authority of the Council in personnel and financial matters, and that consideration should be given by the Plenipotentiary Conference to reinforcing the position of the Council in regard to expenses of the C.C.I.s.

3.7 Contributions of recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations to the expenses of conferences and meetings

No. 213 of the Convention states that the amounts of these contributions shall be fixed by the Administrative Council. Accordingly, the Council each year fixes the contributory unit on the basis of the amount of work to be performed during the year in question.

In practice, recognized private operating agencies, etc., are asked to choose their class of contribution, as do administrations according to No. 202 of the Convention and no difficulties have arisen in this respect. The Council considers, however, that such a practice should be stipulated in the Convention, and that the provisions of Nos. 207 and 208 should also be made to apply to them.

The Council also feels that the number of international organizations exempted, under the provisions of No. 212 of the Convention, from defraying the expenses of conferences and meetings, has become unduly large and fears that further requests for such exemption may be received. The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to review the conditions under which international organizations should be so exempted.

4. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

4.1 Evaluation of technical assistance

Technical assistance has been provided for a number of new and developing countries by sending experts to advise on specific fields, by establishing fellowships to enable their nationals to receive training in technically developed countries and by the provision of a limited quantity of testing and training equipment.

During their mission experts submit periodical reports, roughly every quarter; at the end of the mission they prepare a final report. All these reports contain various recommendations to the host country. The acceptance and implementation of the recommendations is a matter for the Government concerned to decide. The success of a mission can only be measured by the impact which the various recommendations have on the general conditions of telecommunications in the countries. This in turn can only be determined with the full cooperation of the Governments concerned. From time to time attempts have been made to ascertain from the host Governments their estimate of the effectiveness of a mission, but response to this has not always been readily forthcoming.

The Council draws the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference to Resolution No. 567, adopted during its 20th Session, under which Administrations were invited to furnish periodically information permitting an evaluation of the effectiveness of the technical assistance provided by the Union.

4.2 Seminars

In 1960 the Council approved a proposal by the Secretary-General for a special programme called "Technical assistance in kind", subject to the condition that it should not involve any cost to the Union.

One of the features of this programme was the organization by administrations, under the aegis of the Union, of seminars on selected telecommunication subjects for participants from developing countries. Between 1960 and 1964 five such seminars were held.

Considering the usefulness of these seminars and the interest they have aroused among the participants, the Administrative Council draws the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference to Resolution No. 568, adopted at its 20th Session, under which Members of the Union were invited to continue to organize and support such seminars.

4.3 Economic assistance to new and developing countries for the implementation of the recommendations of the Panel of Experts on measures to relieve congestion in the bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s

Following a report by the Secretary-General on action taken under Resolution No. 24 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959, the Council, during its 17th Session, adopted Resolution No. 491 which inter alia instructed the Secretary-General to examine carefully any questions concerning the financing of telecommunication plans that might be submitted to him by Administrations or any type of financial institution.

The Council recommends that, should the Secretary-General be consulted on requests for economic assistance to implement the recommendations of the Panel of Experts, he should stress the benefits accruing from the measures recommended by the Panel.

5. I.T.U. BUILDING

Part II, Section 2.7 of this Report contains information regarding the agreement between the Republic and Canton of Geneva and the I.T.U. relative to the I.T.U. building.

The Council considers that there would be considerable advantages for the Union to exercise its right of pre-emption over the building before 31 December 1965, and so recommends to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Council instructed the Secretary-General to examine the various methods by which the purchase of the building could be effected and financed and to submit a report to the Plenipotentiary Conference which would enable it to choose the method which would be in the best interests of the Members of the Union (cf. Resolution No. 571).

At its 19th Session the Council also instructed the Secretary-General to study the question of an extension to the present building, which is already too small to accommodate present staff*) and to take into account the possibility of providing additional meeting rooms.

At its 20th Session the Council examined the results of these studies. In view of the possibility of the construction in Geneva in the near future of conference premises for the United Nations agencies as a whole, the Council put aside plans which had been put before it for the construction by the I.T.U. of large conference accommodation. It recommends to the Plenipotentiary Conference that steps should be taken to extend the building with a view to the accommodation of at least 100 additional staff and a meeting room (divisible by sliding

*) In May 1965, 77 officials were accommodated elsewhere

partitions) for about 300 delegates. Such an extension should not prejudice the possibility of a further enlargement if required later.

The Council instructed the Secretary-General to pursue negotiations with the Swiss Authorities on this matter and to submit a report on the financial implications to the Plenipotentiary Conference as soon as possible (cf. Resolution No. 572).

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

A N N E X E S

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

A N N E X 1

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNION

(Position on 17 May, 1965)

	Situation with respect to the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959			
	Signed	Ratified	Acceded	Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited
1	2	3	4	5
<u>MEMBERS</u>				
Afghanistan	+	+		19.I. 1965
Albania (People's Republic of)	+	+		27.VIII.1963
Algeria (Democratic and Popular Republic of)			+	3.V. 1963
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	+	+		19.VI. 1961
Argentine Republic	+	+		18.IV. 1962
Australia (Commonwealth of)	+	+		1.II. 1962
Austria	+	+		29.V. 1962
Belgium	+	+		8.X. 1962
Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	+	+		11.VIII.1961
Burma (Union of)	+	+		3.VIII.1964
Bolivia	+			
Brazil	+	+		6.X. 1964
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	+	+		5.VI. 1961
Burundi (Kingdom of)			+	16.II. 1963
Cambodia (Kingdom of)			+	23.II. 1965
Cameroon (Federal Republic of)			+	18.VI. 1963
Canada	+	+		26.III. 1962
Central African Republic			+	22.III. 1961
Ceylon	+	+		4.IV. 1963
Chile				
China	+	+		19.X. 1961
Cyprus (Republic of)			+	24.IV. 1961
Vatican City State	+	+		18.IV. 1962
Colombia (Republic of)	+	+		18.IV. 1963
Congo (Republic of the) (Brazzaville)			+	26.I. 1963

1	2	3	4	5
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)			+	6.XII. 1961
Korea (Republic of)	+	+		26.X. 1961
Costa Rica	+	+		20.XII. 1963
Ivory Coast (Republic of the)			+	23.XII. 1960
Cuba	+	+		12.XII. 1962
Dahomey (Republic of)			+	28.X. 1960
Denmark	+	+		18.I. 1961
Dominican Republic	+	+		2.III. 1965
El Salvador (Republic of)	+			
Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency	+	+		19.XI. 1962
Ecuador			+	18.IV. 1962
Spain	+	+		19.VIII.1961
United States of America	+	+		23.X. 1961
Ethiopia	+	+		28.XII. 1962
Finland	+	+		23.XII. 1960
France	+	+		19.XI. 1962
Gabon Republic			+	21.IX. 1961
Ghana	+	+		31.X. 1962
Greece	+			
Guatemala			+	17.X. 1963
Guinea (Republic of)			+	8.XII. 1961
Haiti (Republic of)			+	29.III. 1961
Upper Volta (Republic of)			+	16.I. 1962
Honduras (Republic of)				
Hungarian People's Republic	+	+		19.IX. 1961
India (Republic of)	+	+		1.XI. 1962
Indonesia (Republic of)	+	+		13.IX. 1963
Iran	+	+		8.VII. 1964
Iraq (Republic of)	+	+		6.IV. 1964
Ireland	+	+		1.X. 1962
Iceland	+	+		5.VII. 1960
Israel (State of)	+	+		12.VIII.1960
Italy	+	+		28.XII. 1962
Jamaica			+	18.II. 1963
Japan	+	+		11.VIII.1961
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	+	+		14.I. 1963
Kenya			+	11.IV. 1964

1	2	3	4	5
Kuwait (State of)	+	+		23.I. 1963
Laos (Kingdom of)	+	+		17.I. 1963
Lebanon	+	+		30.V. 1961
Liberia (Republic of)			+	18.VI. 1963
Libya (Kingdom of)	+			
Liechtenstein (Principality of)			+	25.VII. 1963
Luxembourg	+	+		9.XI. 1962
Malaysia	+	+		30.XII. 1960
Malawi			+	19.II. 1965
Malagasy Republic			+	11.V. 1961
Mali (Republic of)			+	26.II. 1962
Malta			+	22.III. 1965*)
Morocco (Kingdom of)	+	+		5.IV. 1961
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)			+	18.IV. 1962
Mexico	+	+		4.V. 1962
Monaco	+	+		22.VII. 1961
Mongolian People's Republic			+	27.VIII. 1964
Nepal	+	+		31.XII. 1963
Nicaragua	+	+		24.VI. 1964
Niger (Republic of the)			+	2.XI. 1962
Nigeria (Federation of)			+	11.IV. 1961
Norway	+	+		12.VII. 1961
New Zealand	+	+		31.V. 1961
Uganda			+	8.III. 1963
Pakistan	+	+		11.III. 1961
Panama			+	6.XII. 1962
Paraguay	+	+		26.X. 1961
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	+	+		29.VI. 1961
Peru	+	+		25.VII. 1963
Philippines (Republic of the)	+	+		6.XI. 1963
Poland (People's Republic of)	+	+		8.VII. 1963
Portugal	+	+		14.I. 1963
Spanish Provinces in Africa			+	25.IV. 1963
Portuguese Oversea Provinces	+	+		14.I. 1963
Syrian Arab Republic			+	24.VIII. 1962
United Arab Republic	+	+		27.VII. 1961

*) Effective as of 1.I.1965

1	2	3	4	5
Federal Republic of Germany	+	+		28.XII. 1962
Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia	+	+		23.XII. 1960
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	+	+		30.VIII.1961
Somali Republic			+	28.IX. 1962
Rhodesia			+	14.XII. 1960
Roumanian People's Republic	+	+		19.III. 1962
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	+	+		1.XII. 1960
Rwanda (Republic of)			+	12.XII. 1962
Senegal (Republic of the)			+	28.XII. 1960
Sierra Leone			+	30.XII. 1961
Sudan (Republic of the)	+	+		21.X. 1963
South Africa (Republic of) and Territory of South-West Africa	+	+		15.III. 1961
Sweden	+	+		30.XII. 1960
Switzerland (Confederation)	+	+		20.XII. 1960
Tanzania (United Republic of)			+	31.X. 1962
Chad (Republic of the)			+	10.III. 1961
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	+	+		1.VIII.1962
Territories of the United States of America	+	+		23.X. 1961
Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible	+	+		9.XII. 1961
Thailand	+	+		15.XI. 1962
Togolese Republic			+	14.IX. 1961
Trinidad and Tobago			+	6.III. 1965
Tunisia	+	+		25.VIII.1961
Turkey	+	+		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	+	+		10.IV. 1961
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	+			
Venezuela (Republic of)	+	+		6.I. 1965
Viet-Nam (Republic of)	+	+		3.III. 1961
Yemen				
<u>ASSOCIATE MEMBER</u>				
Zambia (Republic of)			+	9.VII. 1964

ANNEXE 2 - ANNEX 2 - ANEXO 2

PERSONNES AYANT SIEGE AU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION DE 1960 A 1965 - PERSONS WHO HAVE SERVED ON THE COUNCIL FROM 1960 TO 1965

PERSONALIDADES QUE HAN PARTICIPADO EN LAS REUNIONES DEL CONSEJO DE ADMINISTRACIÓN DE 1960 A 1965

Membres Members Miembros	15e session 15th Session 15. ^a reunión 1960	16e session 16th Session 16. ^a reunion 1961	17e session 17th Session 17. ^a reunión 1962	18e session 18th Session 18. ^a reunión 1963	19e session 19th Session 19. ^a reunión 1964	20e session 20th Session 20. ^a reunión 1965
ARGENTINE ARGENTINA	Sr. Juan Antonio Autelli	Sr. Juan Antonio Autelli Sr. Roberto E. Vidou	Sr. Juan Antonio Autelli Sr. Roberto E. Vidou	Sr. Juan Antonio Autelli Sr. Oswaldo García Piñeiro	Sr. Carlos Mario Machain Sr. Oswaldo García Piñeiro	Sr. Pedro Chaher Sr. Oswaldo García Piñeiro
AUSTRALIE AUSTRALIA	Mr. Edward James Stewart Mr. F.L.C. Taylor	Mr. Evan Sawkins Mr. F.L.C. Taylor	Mr. Evan Sawkins Mr. Richard E. Butler	Mr. B.F. Jones Mr. Clyde James Griffiths	Mr. Clyde James Griffiths Mr. Richard E. Butler	Mr. Clyde James Griffiths Mr. Richard E. Butler
BRESIL BRAZIL BRASIL	M. Líbero Oswaldo de Miranda Dr. Francisco Mendes	non représenté not represented no representado	M. Líbero Oswaldo de Miranda Dr. Francisco Mendes	M. Eduardo Moreiro Hosannah Mlle Annunciata Padula	M. Joao Cabral de Melo Neto	M. Ezequiel Martins da Silva
CANADA CANADA	Mr. Alfred J. Dawson M. Pierre Dumas	Mr. Charles J. Acton Mr. R.M. Tait	Mr. Charles J. Acton Mr. W.J. Wilson Mr. William E. Bauer	Mr. F. G. Nixon Mr. W.J. Wilson Mr. William E. Bauer	Mr. W.J. Wilson Mr. A. Beesley	Mr. Alfred J. Dawson Mr. Richard O. Hewitt
CHINE CHINA	Mr. Yung-Sung Yu Mr. Timothy L. Wang Mr. Yueh-tseng Feng	Mr. Gisson C. Chien Mr. Y.T. Chang Mr. Ke-ting Shih	Mr. Gisson C. Chien Mr. Mou-Shaik Ding Mr. Y.T. Chang	Mr. Gisson C. Chien The Hon. P.N. Cheng Mr. Y.T. Chang	Mr. Gisson C. Chien The Hon. P.N. Cheng Mr. T.C. Liu Mr. P.Y. Taso Mr. Y.T. Chang	Mr. Gisson C. Chien Mr. Peter Chang Mr. Y.T. Chang Mr. Shitze Wu
COLOMBIE COLOMBIA	Sr. Santiago Quijano Caballero	Sr. Manuel G. Vega Olachea	Dr. Santiago Albornoz Plata Su Ex. Dr. Eliseo Arango	Dr. Ing. Joaquín Quijano Caballero	Dr. Santiago Albornoz Plata	Su Ex. Dr. Cornelio Reyes Sr. Humberto Chaves Navia Dr. Santiago Albornoz Plata

Membres Members Miembros	15e session 15th Session 15.ª reunión 1960	16e session 16th Session 16.ª reunión 1961	17e session 17th Session 17.ª reunión 1962	18e session 18th Session 18.ª reunión 1963	19e session 19th Session 19.ª reunión 1964	20e session 20th Session 20.ª reunión 1965
ESPAGNE SPAIN ESPAÑA	Sr. José Garrido y Moreno Sr. Ramón Fernández de Soignie	Sr. José Garrido y Moreno Sr. Ramón Fernández de Soignie	Sr. José Garrido y Moreno Sr. Ramón Fernández de Soignie	Sr. José Garrido y Moreno Sr. Luis Arroyo Aznar Sr. Joaquín Martín Vázquez Sr. José María Pardo	Sr. José Garrido y Moreno Sr. Luis Arroyo Aznar Sr. Joaquín Martín Vázquez	Sr. Julio de Paula y Pardal Sr. José Garrido y Moreno Sr. Electo García Tejedor
ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA	Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf Miss Helen G. Kelly	Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf Miss Helen G. Kelly	Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf Miss Helen G. Kelly	Mr. Edward A. Bolster Mr. Carl W. Loeber Mr. James Simsarian The Hon. James T. Devine	Mr. Carl W. Loeber The Hon. James T. Devine Mr. William E. Denny	Mr. Carl W. Loeber Mr. William E. Denny
ETHIOPIE ETHIOPIA ETIOPÍA	Mr. Gabriel Tedros	Mr. Gabriel Tedros	Mr. Gabriel Tedros	Mr. Gabriel Tedros Mr. Betru Admassie	Mr. Gabriel Tedros	Mr. Betru Admassie
FRANCE FRANCIA	M. Gustave Terras M. André Henry	M. Gustave Terras M. Yves Place	M. Gustave Terras M. Yves Place	M. Gustave Terras M. Yves Place	M. Gustave Terras M. Yves Place	M. Gustave Terras M. Yves Place
INDE INDIA	Mr. Nangapuram V. Gadadhar	Mr. Nangapuram V. Gadadhar	Mr. Nangapuram V. Gadadhar	Mr. Nangapuram V. Gadadhar	Mr. K.R.K. Iyengar	Mr. Chaman Lal
IRAN IRÁN	Mr. Houchang Samiy	Mr. Houchang Samiy	Mr. Ghassem Shakibnia	Mr. Ghassem Shakibnia	Mr. Ghassem Shakibnia	Mr. Ghassem Shakibnia Mr. Habib Monzavi
ITALIE ITALY ITALIA	Dr. Federico Nicotera M. Andrea Caruso	Dr. Federico Nicotera	Dr. Federico Nicotera	Dr. Federico Nicotera M. Andrea Caruso	Dr. Federico Nicotera M. Andrea Caruso	Dr. Federico Nicotera M. Claudio Baudazzi M. Gastone Cerenza

Membres Members Miembros	15e session 15th Session 15. ^a reunión 1960	16e session 16th Session 16. ^a reunión 1961	17e session 17th Session 17. ^a reunión 1962	18e session 18th Session 18. ^a reunión 1963	19e session 19th Session 19. ^a reunión 1964	20e session 20th Session 20. ^a reunión 1965
JAPON JAPAN JAPÓN	Mr. Hidekazu Matsuda Mr. Teruhiko Kashiwagi Mr. Akira Abe Mr. Masaru Takanaka	Mr. Teruhiko Kashiwagi Mr. Akira Abe	Mr. Hidekazu Matsuda Mr. Teruhiko Kashiwagi Mr. Akira Abe Mr. Masaru Takanaka	Mr. Yoshizumi Asano Mr. Megumu Sato Mr. Masaru Takanaka Mr. Akira Abe	Mr. Ichiro Hatakeyama Mr. Megumu Sato Mr. Masaru Takanaka Mr. Akira Abe	Mr. Ichiro Hatakeyama Mr. Takashi Suehiro Mr. Akira Abe Mr. Tsunahiro Furuya
MAROC MOROCCO MARRUECOS	Mr. Abderazak Berrada Mr. Mohamed Ben Abdellah	Mr. Mohamed Ben Abdellah	Mr. Mohamed Ben Abdellah	Mr. Mohamed Ben Abdellah	Mr. Mohamed Ben Abdellah	Mr. Mohamed Ben Abdellah
MEXIQUE MEXICO MÉXICO	Sr. Lázaro Barajas Gutiérrez	Sr. Lázaro Barajas Gutiérrez	Sr. Lázaro Barajas Gutiérrez	Sr. Lázaro Barajas Gutiérrez	Sr. Lázaro Barajas Gutiérrez	Sr. Lázaro Barajas Gutiérrez
PHILIPPINES FILIPINAS	Mr. Rafael M. Contreras	Mr. Rafael M. Contreras Mr. José S. Alfonso	Mr. Rafael M. Contreras	Mr. José L. Lachica Mr. Roberto M. San Andrés	Mr. José L. Lachica Mr. Leonardo García	Mr. Manuel V. Feliciano Mr. Roberto M. San Andrés
REPUBLIQUE ARABE UNIE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC REPÚBLICA ÁRABE UNIDA	Mr. Mohamet Sabet Zulficar	Mr. Mohamed A. El-Heneidy	Dr. Mahmoud Mohamed Riad	Mr. Ibrahim Fouad	Mr. Ibrahim Fouad	Mr. Adel Hassan Sherif
REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY REPÚBLICA FEDERAL DE ALEMANIA	M. Helmut Bornemann Dr. Heinz Fickel	M. Helmut Bornemann M. Johannes Kupper	M. Helmut Bornemann M. Johannes Kupper	M. Helmut Bornemann M. Johannes Kupper	M. Hans Pressler M. Johannes Kupper	M. Hans Pressler M. Johannes Kupper

Membres Members Miembros	15e session 15th Session 15.ª reunión 1960	16e session 16th Session 16.ª reunión 1961	17e session 17th Session 17.ª reunión 1962	18e session 18th Session 18.ª reunión 1963	19e session 19th Session 19.ª reunión 1964	20e session 20th Session 20.ª reunión 1965
REPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE FEDERAT. DE YUGOSLAVIE FEDERAL SOCIALIST REP. OF YUGOSLAVIA REPÚBLICA FEDERATIVA SOCIAL. DE YUGOESLAVIA	M. Vladimir Šenk M. Ivan Lipković	M. Vladimir Šenk M. Ivan Lipković	M. Spasoje Lesposavić M. Ivan Lipković	M. Konstantin Horvat	M. Prvoslav Vasiljević M. Konstantin Horvat M. Mitar Kovacević	M. Prvoslav Vasiljević M. Konstantin Comić M. Konstantin Horvat
ROYAUME-UNI DE LA GRANDE- BRETAGNE ET DE L'IRLANDE DU NORD UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND REINO UNIDO DE GRAN BRETAÑA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE	Mr. Harold A. Daniels Miss E.M. Perry	Mr. Alan Wolstencroft Miss E.M. Perry	Mr. Charles E. Lovell Miss E.M. Perry	Mr. Charles E. Lovell Mr. Harold C. Greenwood	Mr. Alan Wolstencroft Mr. Harold C. Greenwood	Mr. Charles E. Lovell Mr. Harold C. Greenwood
SUISSE SWITZERLAND SUIZA	M. Alfred Langenberger	M. Alfred Langenberger M. Rudolf Rüttschi	M. Alfred Langenberger M. Rudolf Rüttschi	M. Alfred Langenberger M. Rudolf Rüttschi	M. Alfred Langenberger M. Rudolf Rüttschi	M. Rudolf Rüttschi M. Alfred Langenberger

Membres Members Miembros	15e session 15th Session 15. ^a reunión 1960	16e session 16th Session 16. ^a reunión 1961	17e session 17th Session 17. ^a reunión 1962	18e session 18th Session 18. ^a reunión 1963	19e session 19th Session 19. ^a reunión 1964	20e session 20th Session 20. ^a reunión 1965
REPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE TCHECOSLOVAQUE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC REPÚBLICA SOCIALISTA CHECOESLOVACA	M. Miloslav Laipert M. Stanislav Houdek	M. Miloslav Laipert M. Stanislav Houdek	M. Miloslav Laipert M. Stanislav Houdek	M. Miloslav Laipert M. Stanislav Houdek	M. Miloslav Laipert M. Stanislav Houdek M. Gustav Vodnanský M. Jean Svoboda	M. Miloslav Laipert M. Stanislav Houdek
TUNISIE TUNISIA TÚNEZ	M. Mohamed Mili	M. Mohamed Mili	M. Mohamed Mili	M. Mohamed Mili	M. Mohamed Mili	M. Mohamed Mili
U.R.S.S. U.S.S.R.	M. Ivan V. Klovov M. Fedor A.Kukareko M. Efim A. Motine	M. Evgenii Medvedev M. Efim A. Motine M. Fedor A.Kukareko	M. Ivan V. Klovov M. B.A. Iastrebov M. Efim A. Motine M. Fedor A.Kukareko	M. Ivan V. Klovov M. Efim A. Motine	M. Ivan V. Klovov M. Efim A. Motine M. Fedor A.Kukareko	M. Ivan V. Klovov M. Efim A. Motine M. Fedor A.Kukareko

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

A N N E X 3

MATTERS DEALT WITH BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL SINCE THE GENEVA

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (1959)

Subject	Year and Session					
	1960 15th	1961 16th	1962 17th	1963 18th	1964 19th	1965 20th
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Reports on Union activities</u>						
Preparation of the Reports to the Plenipotentiary Conference					x	x
Reports on the activities of the Union	x	x	x	x	x	x
Reports on the activities of the permanent organs			x	x	x	x
Reports by the I.T.U. on Telecommunications and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space			x	x	x	x
<u>I.T.U. Conferences and Meetings</u>						
Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959	x					
Next Plenipotentiary Conference		x			x	x
Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959	x					
Date of the next Administrative Radio Conference						x
Next Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference			x			
E.A.R.C. to allocate frequency bands for Space Radiocommunication Purposes, Geneva, 1963			x	x	x	
E.A.R.C. for the Preparation of Revised Allotment Plans for the Aeronautical Mobile Service			x	x	x	x
E.A.R.C. envisaged in No. 457 of the Radio Regulations for the revision of Appendix 25 to the Radio Regulations			x	x		
Special Regional Conference for the 68-73 Mc/s and 76-87 Mc/s, Geneva, 1960	x					
European Broadcasting Conference, Stockholm, 1961	x	x	x			
Date of the next European Broadcasting Conference						x
Date of the next European Maritime Conference						x
African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, Geneva, 1963			x	x	x	
African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference, Geneva, 1964			x	x	x	x

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Xth Plenary Assembly, C.C.I.R., Geneva, 1963			x	x		
Preparation of the XIth Plenary Assembly, C.C.I.R.						x
IIInd Plenary Assembly, C.C.I.T.T., New Delhi, 1960	x	x				
IIIrd Plenary Assembly, C.C.I.T.T., Geneva, 1964			x	x	x	x
First meeting of the Plan Sub-Committee for Africa			x			
Questions of regional frequency coordination to be studied at meetings of the Plan Committee and its regional Sub-Committees				x		
Panel of Experts to Study measures to reduce congestion in the frequency bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s, Geneva, 1961	x	x	x		x	x
Meeting of Experts on the Inter-American Telecommunications Network, Mexico, 1960	x					
Structure of radio conferences and the Radio Regulations				x	x	x
Attendance of delegations of Members and Associate Members of the Union at conferences and meetings of the Union				x		
<u>Finance</u>						
Accounts in arrears	x	x	x	x	x	x
Audit of Union accounts, general	x					
Auditors' Report	x	x	x	x	x	x
Budgets	x	x	x	x	x	x
Contributions by international organisations, Recognized Private Operating Agencies and Specific or industrial organisations in defraying the expenses of conferences and meetings	x	x	x	x	x	x
Contributions in abeyance because of events in the Second World War	x					
Exemption of international organisations from sharing the costs of conferences	x					
Finance Control Committee, Membership of	x					
Financial conditions for participation by specialized operating agencies and other organisations in Union conferences and meetings		x			x	x
Financial Operating Report				x	x	x
Financial Operating Report and Report by the Management Board of the I.T.U. Staff						
Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	x	x	x	x	x	x
Financial Regulations, review of the	x	x			x	
I.F.R.B. Weekly Circulars, financial questions		x				
Internal audit, possible creation of				x		
Queried contributions in arrears	x	x				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Staff</u>						
Allowance to retired Union officials, allocation of Appeal cases		x				X
Assimilation to the I.T.U. employment conditions to those of the U.N. Common System	x	x	x	x	x	x
Developments in the conditions of service of the U.N. Common System			x	x	x	x
Director C.C.I.R., vacancy of					x	
Education grant			x			
Election of the Secretary-General, procedural questions					x	
Experts from Administrations attached to I.T.U. Headquarters				x		
Geographical distribution of staff		x	x	x	x	x
Grading of posts					x	x
Grading standards		x	x	x	x	x
Insurance questions			x	x	x	
Insurance of increments in salary for officials more than sixty years old	x	x				
Members of the I.F.R.B., insurance system for	x					
Organisation of the General Secretariat and of the Specialized Secretariats of the I.F.R.B., C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T.T.			x	x	x	x
- Organisation charts			x	x	x	x
Pension system of the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund, changes in		x				
Pension questions			x	x	x	x
Post adjustment applicable to Geneva		x	x			
Regulations applicable to staff engaged for conferences and other short periods		x				
Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	x	x				
Staff Pensions Board, Membership of	x					
Staff Pension Committee, Membership of		x	x	x	x	x
Staff Regulations and Rules			x	x	x	x
Staff Regulations and Rules for Elected Officials	x	x	x	x		
Survivors' insurance, payment of the 15% survivors' insurance after retirement	x	x	x	x	x	x
Termination cases				x	x	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Relations with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies and Technical Assistance</u>						
Relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other international organisations	x	x	x	x	x	x
E.C.A.F.E., draft agreement between the E.C.A.F.E. and the I.T.U. for telecommunication work in the E.C.A.F.E. Region			x	x		
Telecommunications in Asia and the Far East, improvement of	x					
Expanded programme of Technical Assistance	x	x	x	x	x	x
- revision of procedures	x					
Technical Assistance in kind			x	x	x	x
Technical Assistance projects, management of	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Nations Special Fund	x	x	x	x	x	x
- rules for ordering equipment		x				
Reports on the work of the Standing Committee on Technical Cooperation						x
Draft Protocol of Agreement with E.C.L.A.						x
<u>Miscellaneous</u>						
Building for the Union	x	x	x	x	x	x
- rental of rooms					x	
Cars					x	x
Centenary of the I.T.U.		x	x	x	x	x
Notification						x
Electronic computers, use of - by the Union	x	x	x	x	x	x
Exceptional income due to the issue of I.T.U. postage stamps by the Swiss P.T.T.		x				
Administration	x	x				
Expert inquiry into the working of the Union's secretariats						
Financing of telecommunication development (Resolution No. 24 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959)	x	x	x			
General Secretariat, Organization of; coordination between the Permanent Organs of the Union	x					
Information Service in the Union	x	x	x			
Inter-agency project for the large-scale processing of statistical data				x	x	
International Telecommunication Convention, complete redraft of the		x		x	x	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Missions by I.T.U. Officials and summaries of reports on these missions		x	x	x	x	x
Printing costs in European countries		x	x			
Radio Conferences and the Radio Regulations, structure of			x	x	x	x
Resolutions and Decisions, review of the volume of				x	x	x
Simultaneous interpretation equipment					x	
Inclusion of paid advertisements in service documents					x	x

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

A N N E X 4

SALARY SCALES AT PRESENT IN FORCE

Grade	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10	Step 11	Step 12
					(U.S. dollars per annum)							
<u>Senior Counsellors Category</u>												
D.2	20,500 (14,530)	21,400 (15,020)	22,300 (15,520)									
D.1	16,300 (12,080)	17,000 (12,500)	17,700 (12,920)	18,400 (13,340)	19,100 (13,760)	19,800 (14,140)	20,500 (14,530)					
<u>Professional category</u>												
P.5	14,000 (10,650)	14,400 (10,910)	14,800 (11,170)	15,200 (11,420)	15,600 (11,660)	16,080 (11,950)	15,560 (12,240)	17,040 (12,520)	17,520 (12,810)	18,000 (13,100)		
P.4	11,400 (8,930)	11,750 (9,180)	12,100 (9,420)	12,450 (9,640)	12,800 (9,870)	13,200 (10,130)	13,600 (10,390)	14,000 (10,650)	14,400 (10,910)	14,800 (11,170)	15,200 (11,420)	
P.3	9,300 (7,460)	9,600 (7,670)	9,900 (7,880)	10,200 (8,090)	10,500 (8,300)	10,800 (8,510)	11,100 (8,720)	11,400 (8,930)	11,750 (9,180)	12,100 (9,420)	12,450 (9,640)	12,800 (9,870)
P.2	7,500 (6,130)	7,750 (6,310)	8,000 (6,500)	8,250 (6,690)	8,500 (6,880)	8,750 (7,060)	9,000 (7,250)	9,300 (7,460)	9,600 (7,670)	9,900 (7,880)		
P.1	5,750 (4,800)	6,000 (5,000)	6,250 (5,190)	6,500 (5,380)	6,750 (5,560)	7,000 (5,750)	7,250 (5,940)	7,500 (6,130)	7,750 (6,310)			

Figures shown in brackets are net figures.

effective 1.3.1965

A N N E X 4 (Cont.)

SALARY SCALES AT PRESENT IN FORCE

Grade	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10	Step 11
					(Swiss francs per annum)						
<u>General Service Category</u>											
G.7	24,681 (20,609)	25,835 (21,532)	27,060 (22,455)	28,291 (23,378)	29,521 (24,301)	30,752 (25,224)	31,983 (26,147)	33,213 (27,070)	34,444 (27,993)	35,675 (28,916)	36,905 (29,839)
G.6	22,106 (18,549)	23,036 (19,293)	23,966 (20,037)	24,896 (20,781)	25,826 (21,525)	26,812 (22,269)	27,804 (23,013)	28,796 (23,757)	29,788 (24,501)	30,780 (25,245)	31,772 (25,989)
G.5	20,076 (16,925)	20,915 (17,596)	21,754 (18,267)	22,593 (18,938)	23,431 (19,609)	24,270 (20,280)	25,109 (20,951)	25,949 (21,622)	26,844 (22,293)	27,739 (22,964)	28,633 (23,635)
G.4	18,469 (15,639)	19,230 (16,248)	19,991 (16,857)	20,753 (17,466)	21,514 (18,075)	22,275 (18,684)	23,036 (19,293)	23,798 (19,902)	24,559 (20,511)	25,320 (21,120)	26,092 (21,729)
G.3	16,740 (14,256)	17,401 (14,785)	18,063 (15,314)	18,724 (15,843)	19,385 (16,372)	20,046 (16,901)	20,708 (17,430)	21,369 (17,959)	22,030 (18,488)	22,691 (19,017)	23,353 (19,546)
G.2	15,486 (13,253)	16,018 (13,678)	16,549 (14,103)	17,080 (14,528)	17,611 (14,953)	18,143 (15,378)	18,674 (15,803)	19,205 (16,228)	19,736 (16,653)	20,268 (17,078)	20,799 (17,503)
G.1	14,381 (12,369)	14,850 (12,744)	15,319 (13,119)	15,788 (13,494)	16,256 (13,869)	16,725 (14,244)	17,194 (14,619)	17,663 (14,994)	18,131 (15,369)	18,600 (15,744)	19,069 (16,119)
Figures shown in brackets are net figures.										effective 1.7.1965	

A N N E X 5

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEARS 1959-1965

ANNEX 5

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1959 AND 1960

(Under the system established by the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires, 1952)

EXPENDITURE	1958 1)		1959		1960	
	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts
<u>Swiss francs</u>						
<u>ORDINARY BUDGET</u>						
Administrative Council	210,000.-	205,497.40	215,000.-	216,483.42	332,000.-	366,827.25
General Secretariat	2,819,900.-	2,761,536.28	2,359,250.-	2,331,056.25	2,823,300.-	2,811,385.54
I.F.R.B.	2,430,400.-	2,417,248.95	2,270,300.-	2,254,503.30	3,660,000.-	3,425,715.85
C.C.I.T.T.	618,000.-	615,777.25	568,700.-	556,189.25	610,900.-	590,558.50
C.C.I.R.	520,600.-	494,579.-	490,800.-	485,876.90	589,500.-	581,020.90
General Services	783,200.-	757,427.50	741,400.-	738,644.22	945,400.-	903,130.58
	7,382,100.-	7,252,066.38	6,645,450.-	6,582,753.34	8,961,100.-	8,678,636.62
Writing off of accounts in abeyance (Buenos Aires Resolution No. 12)	43,350.-	43,310.-	41,900.-	41,816.-	38,000.-	38,000.-
Subsidy to the supplementary publications budget	80,000.-	80,000.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-
	7,505,450.-	7,375,376.38	6,687,350.-	6,624,569.34	8,999,100.-	8,716,636.62
Technical Assistance Special Account	-.-	ind. under Gen. Sec.	154,800.-	133,274.35	234,360.-	234,012.86
Special Account of the United Nations Special Fund	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	14,328.25
	7,505,450.-	7,375,376.38	6,842,150.-	6,757,843.69	9,233,460.-	8,964,977.73
<u>Surplus income:</u>						
Transfer to the Reserve Account		159,185.90		69,839.01		303,039.68
Technical Assistance: carried forward to the following year						9.64
Special Fund: carried forward to the following year						11,711.75
	7,505,450.-	7,534,562.28	6,842,150.-	6,827,682.70	9,233,460.-	9,279,738.80
<u>Pro mem:</u>						
Equipping and fitting out the C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory	20,000.-	1,805.80	10,000.-	-	10,000.-	-
	1,727,000.-	1,796,560.90	4,947,150.-	4,865,377.21	1,259,933.20	1,103,676.60
<u>EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET</u>						
Expenditure	1,727,000.-	1,796,560.90	4,947,150.-	4,865,377.21	1,259,933.20	1,103,676.60
<u>SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET</u>						
Expenditure	1,627,760.-	2,218,703.98	1,976,020.-	2,073,209.71	2,182,770.-	2,208,487.08
Profit	38,640.-	191,034.99		53,654.60		
	1,666,400.-	2,409,738.97	1,976,020.-	2,126,864.31	2,182,770.-	2,208,487.08

1) The accounts for the year 1958 have already been approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959. They are given in this table merely for comparison.

A N N E X 5

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1959 AND 1960

(Under the system established by the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires, 1952)

INCOME	1958 1)		1959		1960	
	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts
<u>Swiss francs</u>						
<u>ORDINARY BUDGET</u>						
Contributions by Members and Associate Members to ordinary expenditure	5,424,833.-	5,429,600.-	5,436,900.-	5,440,600.-	8,628,860.-	8,642,799.90
Reimbursement from the Supplementary Publications Budget	252,635.-	250,577.40	254,890.-	251,851.85	241,220.-	240,678.80
Contributions from the Extra-ordinary Budget to the staff costs of Language Services	50,000.-	50,000.-	50,000.-	50,000.-	50,000.-	50,000.-
C.C.I.T.T.	50,000.-	50,000.-	50,000.-	50,000.-	50,000.-	50,000.-
C.C.I.R.						
Staff detached to regional conferences	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	17,000.-	16,731.55
Unforeseen	2,000.-	26,594.90	57,000.-	63,396.50	12,020.-	19,466.05
Transfer from the Reserve Account	1,620,982.-	1,620,982.-	838,560.-	838,560.-	-.-	-.-
	7,400,450.-	7,427,754.30	6,687,350.-	6,694,408.35	8,999,100.-	9,019,676.30
Contribution by the United Nations T.A.B. to administrative expenditure	105,000.-	106,807.98	154,800.-	133,274.35	234,360.-	234,022.50
Contribution by the United Nations to the administrative expenditure of the Special Fund	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	26,040.-
	7,505,450.-	7,534,562.28	6,842,150.-	6,827,682.70	9,233,460.-	9,279,738.80
	7,505,450.-	7,534,562.28	6,842,150.-	6,827,682.70	9,233,460.-	9,279,738.80
Pro mem:						
Withdrawal from the C.C.I.T.T. Reserve Fund	20,000.-	1,805.80	10,000.-	-	10,000.-	-
<u>EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET</u>						
Income	1,727,000.-	1,796,560.90	4,947,150.-	4,865,377.21	1,259,933.20	1,103,676.60
<u>SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET</u>						
Income	1,666,400.-	2,409,738.97	1,940,600.-	2,126,864.31	2,169,850.-	2,146,777.35
Loss			35,420.-		12,920.-	61,709.73
	1,666,400.-	2,409,738.97	1,976,020.-	2,126,864.31	2,182,770.-	2,208,487.08
Number of contributory units	616 $\frac{1}{2}$		618		619	
Amount of contributory unit	8,800.-		8,800.-		13,940.-	

1) The accounts for the year 1958 have already been approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959. They are given in this table merely for comparison.

ANNEX 5 (cont.)

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1961 TO 1965

(Under the system established by the International Telecommunication Union Convention, Geneva, 1959)

EXPENDITURE	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965
	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget
UNION BUDGET	- Swiss francs -								
Administrative Council	311,000	331,860.30	380,000	425,273.95	385,000	492,828.20	475,400	563,706.60	522,000
General Secretariat	3,362,600	3,243,558.55	3,911,500	3,888,974.98	4,181,500	4,190,002.95	4,680,400	4,680,192.80	5,243,700
I.F.R.B.	4,387,200	4,047,397.25	5,457,400	5,081,411.26	5,074,800	4,936,306.05	5,307,500	5,305,644.45	5,268,400
C.C.I.R.	696,800	638,376.66	779,600	732,081.-	869,700	862,129.60	851,100	806,732.-	961,900
C.C.I.T.T.	720,900	693,705.60	1,031,500	905,634.25	1,028,900	985,883.66	1,282,400	1,276,778.30	1,283,600
General Services	2,109,200	2,019,282.18	1,685,400	1,607,917.22	1,994,900	1,965,036.06	2,194,500	2,113,936.74	2,319,200
Subsid. to the Supp. Public. Budget	91,000	111,916.90	-	-	103,400	177,944.-	-	-	-
Increase in salaries and post adjust. for the previous year	176,000	171,216.25	29,000	28,966.55	31,600	83,950.20	-	-	-
Triling. seminar	11,854,700	11,257,313.69	13,274,400	12,670,259.21	13,669,800	13,694,080.72	14,791,300	14,746,990.89	15,598,800
I.T.U. confs. under No. 197 of Conv.:							27,650	24,618.-	
-Panel of Experts	100,000	88,814.10			111,000	103,349.10			
-Conf. alloc. freq. space telec.					1,075,000	1,057,849.85			
-E.A.R.C.							640,000	423,438.31	
Aeronautical Service									2,508,800
-Plenipot. Conf.									
C.C.I. Meetings under No. 198 of the Conv.:									
-C.C.I.R.	59,000	23,143.50	542,000	741,298.17	1,022,000	1,044,956.75	105,000	133,487.06	932,000
-C.C.I.T.T.	360,000	276,893.55	750,000	660,373.30	1,037,000	981,846.19	1,013,000	999,985.40	815,000
I.T.U. confs. under No. 199 of the Conv.	12,373,700	11,646,164.84	14,566,400	14,071,930.68	16,914,800	16,882,082.61	16,576,950	16,328,519.66	19,854,600
-Europ. Broad. Conf., Stockholm	912,600	962,734.40							
-Afric. Broad. Conf., Geneva					428,000	325,532.-	928,000		
Expenses for fitting out C.C.I.T.T. Lab.	5,000	-	40,000	26,115.35	16,000	15,359.95	-	17,166.80	15,000
Expenses for maint. and renewal of simult. interp. and other electric acous. equipment	extra-budgetary		extra-budgetary		extra-budgetary		115,500	111,117.23	7,500
	13,291,300	12,608,899.24	14,606,400	14,098,046.03	17,358,800	17,222,974.56	17,620,450	16,456,803.69	19,877,100
Transfer of surplus income to Reserve Account	425,560	1,204,867.38	-	610,642.65		150,475.88		428,524.64	
	13,716,860	13,813,766.62	14,606,400	14,708,688.68	17,358,800	17,373,450.44	17,620,450	16,885,328.33	19,877,100

ANNEX 5 (cont.)

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1961 TO 1965

(Under the system established by the International Telecommunication Union Convention, Geneva, 1959)

INCOME	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965
	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget
<u>UNION BUDGET</u>	<u>- Swiss francs -</u>								
Contrib. by Members and Ass. Members to the ex. of the Union	12,530,336	12,552,661.40	12,684,672	12,714,762.75	15,794,250	15,858,979.20	15,591,600	15,711,116.70	18,398,250
Contrib. by recog. priv. op. agencies and scien. or indus. orgs. to exs. of confs. and meetings	147,000	162,000.-	179,000	199,000.-	256,250	286,811.-	350,000	418,250.-	458,000
Staff detached to Reg. Conferences	70,000	70,094.57	-	-	20,000	24,663.20	60,000	470.55	-
Sundry income	51,924	66,276.25	-	66,082.58	3,000	20,805.09	4,850	56,707.05	2,350
	12,799,260	12,851,032.22	12,863,672	12,979,845.33	16,073,500	16,191,258.49	16,006,450	16,186,544.30	18,858,600
Contrib. by Members and Ass. Members to the expenses of Special conferences	912,600	962,734.40			428,000	325,532.-	928,000		
Withdrawal from C.C.I.T.T. Reserve Fund for fitting out of C.C.I.T.T. lab.	5,000	-	40,000	26,115.35	16,000	15,359.95		17,166.80	15,000
Withdrawal from the deprec. fund for simult. interpr. equipment							115,500	111,117.23	7,500
	13,716,860	13,813,766.62	12,903,672	13,005,960.68	16,517,500	16,532,150.44	17,049,950	16,314,828.33	18,881,100
Withdrawal from Res. Acc. to balance the budget	-		1,702,728	1,702,728.-	841,300	841,300.-	570,500	570,500.-	996,000
	13,716,860	13,813,766.62	14,606,400	14,708,688.68	17,358,800	17,373,450.44	17,620,450	16,885,328.33	19,877,100

Number of contributory units
Amount of contributory unit

538½

23,296.-

544½

23,296.-

549

28,780.-

549

28,400.-

552½

33,300.-

ANNEX 5 (cont.)

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1961 TO 1965

(Continued)

EXPENDITURE	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965
	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget
<u>TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL</u>					<u>- Swiss francs -</u>				
<u>ACCOUNTS BUDGET</u>									
Administrative costs of Technical Cooperation	497,280	402,608.37	680,830	658,034.70	810,300	795,791.40	1,361,700	1,361,931.90	1,541,900
Surplus income:									
Reimbursement to United Nations				401.47					
Carried forward to the following year		95,952.97		150,942.90		239,720.85		270,845.30	
	497,280	498,561.34	680,830	809,379.07	810,300	1,035,512.25	1,361,700	1,632,777.20	1,541,900
Pro mem:									
Emergency technical assistance to the Congo-I.T.U. expenses		163,365.65		198,836.40		246,372.85		245,324.59	
<u>SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS</u>									
<u>BUDGET</u>									
Expenditure	2,078,200	1,930,115.51	1,085,050	1,408,929.26	1,504,100	1,626,977.02	1,588,950	1,943,666.33	1,953,100
Profits	85,850	91,243.97	3,500		58,100	35,972.03			
	2,164,050	2,021,359.48	1,088,550	1,408,929.26	1,562,200	1,662,949.05	1,588,950	1,943,666.33	1,953,100

ANNEX 5 (cont.)

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1961 TO 1965

(Continued)

INCOME	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965
	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget
<u>TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL</u>					<u>- Swiss francs -</u>				
<u>ACCOUNTS BUDGET</u>									
Brought forward from the previous year		11,721.39		95,952.97		150,942.90		239,720.85	
U.N. Contrib. to cover administr. costs of Expanded Progr. of Technical Assistance (E.P.T.A.)	370,000	371,169.95	500,850	453,168.-	810,300	868,442.90	1,361,700	1,392,673.15	1,541,900
United Nations contributions to cover administrative costs of U.N. Special Fund	127,280	115,670.-	179,980	230,688.-					
Contrib. to cover administr. expenses of funds-in-trust Technical Assistance				29,570.10					
Unused balance of the acc. for cred. granted for previous years						16,126.45		383.20	
	497,280	498,561.34	680,830	809,379.07	810,300	1,035,512.25	1,361,700	1,632,777.20	1,541,900
Pro. mem.:									
Emerg. Tech. Assist. to the Congo - Sums debited to U.N. and the Swiss Administr.		163,365.65		198,836.40		246,372.85		245,324.59	
<u>SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS</u>									
<u>BUDGET</u>									
Income	2,164,050	2,021,359.48	1,088,550	1,287,618.60	1,562,200	1,662,949.05	1,520,500	1,894,038.85	1,859,900
Loss				121,310.66			68,450	49,627.48	93,200
	2,164,050	2,021,359.48	1,088,550	1,408,929.26	1,562,200	1,662,949.05	1,588,950	1,943,666.33	1,953,100

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

A N N E X 6

ANALYSIS OF RECURRENT EXPENDITURE ABOVE THE LIMIT

(in accordance with Additional Protocol II to the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, paragraph 3)

Budget for the year including additional credits	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	Retro-active pay. for 1960	for 1961	Retro-active pay. for 1961	for 1962	Retro-active pay. for 1962	for 1963	Retro-active pay. for 1963	for 1964	Retro-active pay. for 1964	for 1965
<u>Expenditure above the budget limit to meet the increase in the cost of living and actual earnings</u>			- 1000 Swiss francs -							
<u>Members of the Administrative Council</u>										
Increase in daily subst. allnce.								20.0		20.0
<u>Professional categories and above</u>										
Salary increases: New scale from 1.1.1962				857.8		822.6		833.9		891.0
Changes in post adjustment:										
- Geneva class 2 within the limit										
- Geneva class 3 (approx. +4.6%) from 1.5.1960	108.3	178.9		184.9		175.3		181.1		192.4
- Geneva class 4 (approx. +4.6%) from 1.11.1961			28.5	184.9		175.3		181.1		192.4
- Post adjustment abolished (approx. -13.8%) from 1.1.1962				-554.6		-525.9		-543.3		-577.2
- Geneva class I (approx. +4.6%) from 1.1.1962				198.4		191.6		197.8		210.3
- Geneva class II (approx. +4.6%) from 1.11.1962					31.0	191.5		197.8		210.2
- Geneva class III (approx. +4.6%) from 1.1.1964								197.8		210.2
<u>General Services categories</u>										
Salary increases										
New scale (+5%) from 1.5.1960	59.4	131.7		136.5		136.1		143.7		138.1
" " (+6%) " 1.5.1961		101.8		171.9		171.5		181.0		174.0
" " (+7½ to 15%) " 1.1.1962				286.0		285.3		301.0		289.3
" " (+4.6%) " 1.3.1963						131.6		160.3		154.7
" " (+4.6%) " 1.9.1963						*)		160.3		154.7
" " (+4.6%) " 1.5.1964								107.0		154.6
" " (+4.6%) " 1.3.1965										134.6
<u>Officials under the 1958/1959 regime</u>										
Increase in cost-of-living allowance						28.1		18.5		13.8
<u>Retired officials</u>										
Increase in cost-of-living allowance		15.1		20.1		20.5		45.5		113.4
<u>Supernumerary staff</u>										
Increase in salary scales										151.4

A N N E X 6 (Cont.)

Budget for the year including additional credits	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	Retro-active pay. for 1960	for 1961	Retro-active pay. for 1961	for 1962	Retro-active pay. for 1962	for 1963	Retro-active pay. for 1963	for 1964	Retro-active pay. for 1964	for 1965
<u>Other expenditure above the limit</u>			<u>- 1000 Swiss francs -</u>							
<u>United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund</u>										
Increase in contributions due to introduction of new salary scales, since 1.1.1961, of the "half-gross" pensionable remuneration, and, since 1.3.1965 of the "gross" pensionable remuneration	8.3	116.5		318.0		329.2		391.4		606.2
<u>Sickness-Insurance Fund/Accident insurance</u>										
Increase in contributions due to increase in salary scales, post adjustments, etc.		5.9	0.5	23.7	0.5	28.6		36.9		43.2
<u>Dependency allowances</u>										
Increase of allowance for spouses - Professional categories and above (1.1.1962) and for children - General Services category (1.6.1964)				89.6		79.6		81.7	12.6	108.4
<u>Education Grants</u>										
Increase of grant (1.1.1962)				40.0		51.9		46.0		43.8
<u>Other expenditure</u>				5.0		9.9		8.5		17.5
Totals	176.0	549.9	29.0	1962.2	31.5	2302.7		2948.0	12.6	3647.0
Sums entered as "above the limit" in the budgets of the various years	725,900		1,991,200		2,334,200		2,948,000		3,659,600	

*) Expenditure covered by withdrawal from the Reserve Account, in accordance with Resolution No. 505/CA18 = 53,700 Sw.frs

A N N E X 7

BUDGETS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION FOR
1966

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1966

EXPENDITURE	Budget 1964 incl. add. cred.	Expenditure 1964	Budget 1965	Budget 1965 incl. add. cred.	Budget 1966
I. BUDGET OF THE UNION		- Swiss francs -			
Sect.1. Admin. Council	475,400	563,706.60	512,000	522,000	470,500
2. General Secretariat	4,680,400	4,680,192.80	5,067,700	5,243,700	5,621,800
3. I.F.R.B.	5,307,500	5,305,644.45	5,092,500	5,268,400	5,529,700
4. C.C.I.R.	851,100	806,732.-	939,900	961,900	999,400
5. C.C.I.T.T.	1,282,400	1,276,778.30	1,222,900	1,283,600	1,374,900
6. General Services	2,194,500	2,113,936.74	2,223,600	2,319,200	2,309,200
- Subsidy to the supplementary publications budget	-	-	-	-	-
Trilingual seminar	14,791,300	14,746,990.89	15,058,600	15,598,800	16,305,500
Sect.7. I.T.U. Confs. under No.197 of the Convention:	27,650	24,618.-	-	-	32,600
- Plenipotentiary Conference			2,400,000	2,508,800	
- E.A.R.C. Aeronautical Service	640,000	423,438.31	-	-	1,000,000
Sect.8. C.C.I. meetings under No.198 of the Convention:					
- C.C.I.R.	105,000	133,487.06	600,000	932,000	1,500,000
- C.C.I.T.T.	1,013,000	999,985.40	800,000	815,000	1,400,000
	16,576,950	16,328,519.66	18,858,600	19,854,600	20,238,100
Sect.9. Spec. Confs. under No.199 of the Convention:					
- African Broad. Conf. 1964	928,000	in suspense			
Sect.14. Expenses for fitting out C.C.I.T.T. Lab.		17,166.80	15,000	15,000	8,000
- Expenses for maintenance and renewal of simult. interpretation and other electro-acoustic equipt.	115,500	111,117.23	7,500	7,500	15,000
	17,620,450	16,456,803.69	18,881,100	19,877,100	20,261,100
Transfer to I.T.U. Reserve Account		428,524.64			
	17,620,450	16,885,328.33	18,881,100	19,877,100	20,261,100
II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET					
Sect.11. Tech. Coop., admin. costs	1,361,700	1,361,931.90	1,459,300	1,541,900	1,683,300
Carried forward to the following year		270,845.30			
	1,361,700	1,632,777.20	1,459,300	1,541,900	1,683,300
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET					
Total expenditure	1,588,950	1,943,666.33	1,924,000	1,953,100	2,308,150
Excess income					10,950
	1,588,950	1,943,666.33	1,924,000	1,953,100	2,319,100

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1966

INCOME	Budget 1964 incl. add. income	Income 1964	Budget 1965	Budget 1965 incl. add. income	Budget 1966
I. BUDGET OF THE UNION					
		- Swiss francs -			
Sect. 31. Contributions					
- Contribs. by Members and Ass. Members of the Union to expenses for the current year	15,591,600	15,711,116.70	18,398,250	18,398,250	19,720,250
Contribs. by priv. operating agencies and scientific or indust. organiza- tions to the expenses of confs. and meetings under Sections 7 and 8:					
- E.A.R.C. Aeronautical Service	-	-	-	-	-
- C.C.I.R.	147,000	155,750.-	168,000	168,000	188,000
- C.C.I.T.T.	203,000	262,500.-	290,000	290,000	304,000
- Staff detached to reg. confs.	60,000	470.55	-	-	-
- Sundry income	4,850	56,707.05	2,350	2,350	25,850
	16,006,450	16,186,544.30	18,858,600	18,858,600	20,238,100
Sect. 31. Contributions by Members and Ass. Members of the Union to the expenses of spec. confs.:					
- African Broad. Conf. 1964	928,000	in suspense	-	-	-
Sect. 37. Withdrawal from C.C.I.T.T. Reserve Account for fitting out of C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory	-	17,166.80	15,000	15,000	8,000
Withdrawal from the simult. interpret. equipment renewal fund for the maint. and renewal of simult. interpret. and other electro-acoustic equipment	115,500	111,117.23	7,500	7,500	15,000
	17,049,950	16,314,828.33	18,881,100	18,881,100	20,261,100
Withdrawal from the I.T.U. Reserve Account	570,500	570,500.-	-	996,000	
	17,620,450	16,885,328.33	18,881,100	19,877,100	20,261,100
II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET					
Sect. 32. Contribs. to tech. coop. admin. costs and sums brought forward from previous years	1,361,700	1,632,777.20	1,459,300	1,541,900	1,683,300
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET					
Total income	1,520,500	1,894,038.85	1,859,900	1,859,900	2,319,100
Excess expenditure	68,450	49,627.48	64,100	93,200	
	1,588,950	1,943,666.33	1,924,000	1,953,100	2,319,100

I.T.U. STAFF POSTS INCLUDED IN THE BUDGETS FOR 1964, 1965 AND 1966

Column 1 - Posts in accordance with 1964 budget

Column 2 - Posts in accordance with 1965 budget

Column 3 - Posts in accordance with 1966 budget

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Secretary-General

Deputy Secr.-General)

Members of I.F.R.B.)

Directors of C.C.I.'s)

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

D2

D1

P5

P4

P3

P2

P1

G7

G6

G5

G4

G3

G2

G1

Permanent posts

Fixed-term posts

GENERAL SECRET.			I.F.R.B.			C.C.I.R.			C.C.I.T.T.			TOTAL			TECHN. COOP.		
1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	1	1										1	1	1			
1	1	1	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	14	14			
2	2	2				1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4			
4	4	4				1	1	1	2	2	2	7	7	7	1	1	1
4	6	6	7	7	7	4	4	4	1	1	1	16	18	18	3	3	3
15	18	18	16	16	16	1	3	3	2	3	3	34	40	40	1	2	7
9	12	12	10	10	10	1	0	0	7	6	6	27	28	28	1	0	1
7	5	5	2	4	4	1	1	1	2	3	3	12	13	13	1	2	2
4	4	4	7	5	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	9	9	1	0	0
10	9	9	6	9	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	20	22	22	1	1	2
15	17	18	28	25	25	2	4	4	6	6	6	51	52	53	6	6	7
25	24	30	29	28	28	4	3	3	2	2	2	60	57	63	3	3	9
24	28	29	22	17	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	47	49	4	4	7
11	19	24	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	27	32	0	0	0
11	9	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	9	14	0	0	0
143	159	177	146	140	141	19	21	21	28	28	28	336	348	367	22	22	39
143	143	142	108	108	109	19	19	19	26	26	26	296	296	296	10	10	10
*)	16	35	38	32	32	0	2	2	2	2	2	40	52	71	12	12	29

*) Plus 16 fixed-term posts

LIMIT ON EXPENDITURE FOR 1966

Swiss francs

Limit on expenditure in Sections 1 to 6

Additional Protocol II to the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, specifies - in the last sub-paragraph of paragraph 1 - that, for the years after 1965, the annual budgets may not exceed the sum fixed for the preceding year by more than 3%.

Consequently the limit on expenditure for 1966 will be:

Limit for 1965		12,200,000	
Excess for 1966	3%	<u>366,000</u>	
Limit for 1966			12,566,000

Additional credit to cover increases in salary scales and contributions to pensions or allowances, including post adjustments, approved by United Nations for its Geneva staff

3,741,000
16,307,000

LIMIT ON EXPENDITURE FOR 1966 IN SECTIONS 1 TO 6

Estimates expenditure in the 1966 budget

Total, Sections 1 to 6	<u>16,305,500</u>
MARGIN IN RELATION TO THE LIMIT	<u>1,500</u>

Limit on expenditure in Sections 7 and 8

No limit was set by the Plenipotentiary Conference for Sections 7 and 8 for 1966.

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

BUDGET OF THE UNION FOR 1966

EXPENDITURE

1. Details of expenditure under Section 1. ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

	Budget 1964 incl. add. credits	Expenditure 1964	Budget 1965	Budget 1965 including add. credits	Budget 1966
		- <u>Swiss francs</u> -			
1.100 Travel costs of Councillors	90,000	82,867.90	88,000	88,000	88,000
1.200 Per diem allowances for Councillors	100,000	87,560.-	100,000	100,000	77,500
1.300 Insurance for Councillors	2,400	2,074.90	2,400	2,400	2,400
1.4 <u>Overheads</u>					
1.401 Staff costs, salaries	240,000	340,944.45	275,000	285,000	260,000
1.402 Staff costs, travel expenses	8,000	10,799.15	8,000	8,000	11,000
1.403 Miscellaneous equipment	-	840.45	-	-	-
1.404 Office supplies and equipment	32,000	36,021.70	36,000	36,000	29,000
1.405 Sundry and unforeseen	3,000	2,598.05	2,600	2,600	2,600
<u>TOTAL, SECTION 1.</u> <u>ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL</u>	475,400	563,706.60	512,000	522,000	470,500
Lasting	36 days	34 days	37 days	37 days	28 days

Details of expenditure under Section 2. GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Items of Expenditure	Budget 1964 including add.credits	Expenditure 1964	Budget 1965	Budget 1965 including add.credits	Budget 1966
- Swiss francs -					
<u>1 - Salaries & rel. expenses</u>					
101 Established staff	3,305,600	3,268,811.70	3,606,000	3,672,000	4,147,700
102 Temporary staff	197,300	278,481.95	200,000	212,000	20,000
103 Post adjustment	206,100	196,305.-	229,700	229,700	237,700
104 Non-resident allowance	40,800	40,439.50	45,000	45,000	48,600
105 Cost-of-living allowance	21,700	12,910.40	13,300	15,200	-
106 Overtime	6,000	26,178.35	6,000	6,000	15,000
	3,777,500	3,823,126.90	4,100,000	4,179,900	4,469,000
<u>2 - Allowances & rel. expenses</u>					
201 Dependency allowance	206,400	203,658.10	231,700	248,500	240,300
202 Education grant	35,000	30,610.85	35,000	35,000	35,000
203 Education-travel	12,000	3,589.10	10,000	10,000	6,000
204 Home leave	50,400	55,351.25	78,900	78,900	64,600
	303,800	293,209.30	355,600	372,400	345,900
<u>3 - Installation and repatr.</u>					
301 Travel & removal expens. on appointment or separation	25,000	15,316.-	7,000	7,000	10,000
302 Installation grant	18,500	11,599.20	-	-	6,800
303 Repatriation grant	-	1,345.30	3,500	3,500	26,600
304 Grant on death	-	-	-	-	-
305 Termination indemnity	-	1,094.15	-	-	-
306 Payment for accumul.leave	-	-	-	-	10,000
	43,500	29,354.65	10,500	10,500	53,400
<u>4 - Insurance</u>					
401 UN Joint Staff Pension Fund	473,700	456,009.85	522,600	599,100	665,700
402 I.T.U. S.S. and B.Funds	71,400	68,008.70	68,500	71,300	77,300
	545,100	524,018.55	591,100	670,400	743,000
<u>5 - Representation expenses</u>					
501 Secretary-General	7,000	7,000.-	7,000	7,000	7,000
502 Deputy Secretary-General	3,500	3,483.40	3,500	3,500	3,500
	10,500	10,483.40	10,500	10,500	10,500
<u>TOTAL, SECTION 2.</u>					
<u>GENERAL SECRETARIAT</u>	4,680,400	4,680,192.80	5,067,700	5,243,700	5,621,800
<u>STAFF EXPENDITURE</u>					
Share of general service expenses	714,400	726,208.76	751,900	808,800	873,500
<u>TOTAL, GENERAL SECRETARIAT</u>	5,394,800	5,406,401.56	5,819,600	6,052,500	6,495,300

Details of expenditure under Section 3. I.F.R.B.

Items of expenditure	1964 budget including add.credits	Expenditure 1964	Budget 1965	1965 budget including add.credits	Budget 1966
- Swiss francs -					
<u>1. Salaries & rel. expenses</u>					
101 Established staff	3,749,700	3,635,389.60	3,739,500	3,801,400	3,878,500
102 Temporary staff	10,000	91,988.60	10,000	10,000	10,000
103 Post adjustment	254,300	245,171.45	260,400	260,400	259,500
104 Non-resident allow.	52,200	53,805.-	52,200	52,200	52,200
105 Cost-of-living allow.	-	-	-	-	-
106 Overtime	6,000	6,382.80	6,000	6,000	10,000
	4,072,200	4,032,737.45	4,068,100	4,130,000	4,210,200
<u>2. Allowances & rel. exp.</u>					
201 Dependency allow.	232,000	225,892.95	227,500	241,300	245,700
202 Education grant	60,000	49,811.25	50,000	50,000	60,000
203 Educat. grant trav.	20,000	16,053.45	15,000	15,000	20,000
204 Home leave	315,600	292,806.50	111,900	111,900	265,000
	627,600	584,564.15	404,400	418,200	590,700
<u>3. Installn. & repatrtn.</u>					
301 Trav. and remov. exp. on appoint. or separ.	-	64,033.30	7,000	9,300	1,000
302 Installation grant	-	11,518.20	-	8,800	1,000
303 Repatriation grant	-	30,299.25	6,000	6,000	-
304 Grant on death	-	-	-	-	-
305 Termination indemn.	-	-	-	-	-
306 Accrued leave	-	-	-	-	5,200
	-	105,850.75	13,000	24,100	7,200
<u>4. Insurance</u>					
401 U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund	546,600	533,707.70	545,700	632,000	646,500
402 I.T.U. S.S.& B.Funds	56,100	43,784.40	56,300	59,100	70,100
	602,700	577,492.10	602,000	691,100	716,600
<u>5. Representn. expenses</u>					
503 For the Board at the Chairman's discretn.	5,000	5,000.-	5,000	5,000	5,000
<u>TOTAL SECTION 3</u>					
<u>I.F.R.B. STAFF EXPEND.</u>	5,307,500	5,305,644.45	5,092,500	5,268,400	5,529,700
Share of Gen. Serv. exp.	1,219,400	1,155,968.69	1,225,100	1,229,400	1,156,200
<u>TOTAL I.F.R.B.</u>	6,526,900	6,461,613.14	6,317,600	6,497,800	6,685,900

Details of expenditure under Section 4, C.C.I.R.

Items of expenditure	1964 Budget including add.credits	Expenditure 1964	Budget 1965	1965 Budget including add.credits	Budget 1966
- Swiss francs -					
<u>1. Salaries & related exp.</u>					
101 Established staff	598,200	594,367.15	631,500	638,000	666,500
102 Temporary staff	3,000	4,204.70	3,000	3,000	3,000
103 Post adjustment	55,700	44,153.10	59,000	59,000	59,900
104 Non-resident allowance	7,200	5,625.-	7,200	7,200	5,400
105 Cost-of-living allow.	-	-	-	-	-
106 Overtime	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	1,000
	665,100	648,349.95	701,700	708,200	735,800
<u>2. Allowances & rel. exp.</u>					
201 Dependency allowance	43,300	39,931.50	46,600	48,600	51,000
202 Education grant	18,000	20,821.90	17,000	17,000	22,000
203 Education grant travel	5,000	1,232.85	5,000	5,000	4,000
204 Home leave	3,300	3,972.25	53,800	53,800	4,500
	69,600	65,958.50	122,400	124,400	81,500
<u>3. Installation & repatriation</u>					
301 Travel and removal expenses on appointment or separatr	10,000	-	9,000	9,000	33,000
302 Installation grant	6,100	-	4,900	4,900	4,900
303 Repatriation grant	-	5,126.45	-	-	-
304 Grant on death	-	-	-	-	-
305 Termination indemnity	-	-	-	-	-
306 Accrued leave	-	-	-	-	17,000
	16,100	5,126.45	13,900	13,900	54,900
<u>4. Insurance</u>					
401 U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund	96,800	83,804.70	98,400	111,900	119,900
402 I.T.U. S.S.& B. Funds	-	-	-	-	3,800
	96,800	83,804.70	98,400	111,900	123,700
<u>5. Representation expenses</u>					
504 Director of C.C.I.R.	3,500	3,492.40	3,500	3,500	3,500
<u>TOTAL : SECTION 4</u>					
<u>C.C.I.R. STAFF EXPENDITURE</u>	851,100	806,732.-	939,900	961,900	999,400
Share of General Service expenses	108,400	95,773.04	107,200	124,700	123,600
<u>TOTAL, C.C.I.R.</u>	959,500	902,505.04	1,047,100	1,086,600	1,123,000

Details of expenditure under Section 5. C.C.I.T.T.

Items of expenditure	1964 Budget including add.credits	Expenditure 1964	Budget 1965	1965 Budget including add.credits	Budget 1966
- Swiss francs -					
<u>1. Salaries & related exp.</u>					
101 Established staff	833,500	826,827.60	854,200	861,900	881,900
102 Temporary staff	30,000	42,461.95	32,000	33,900	32,000
103 Post adjustment	77,200	75,604.-	81,100	81,100	83,000
104 Non-resident allowance	7,200	6,992.-	7,200	7,200	7,200
105 Cost-of-living allow.	-	-	-	-	-
106 Overtime	1,000	337.45	1,000	1,000	1,000
	948,900	952,223.-	975,500	985,100	1,005,100
<u>2. Allowances & rel. expenses</u>					
201 Dependency allowance	65,400	67,628.35	68,100	69,700	67,500
202 Education grant	25,000	29,721.30	30,000	30,000	27,000
203 Education grant travel	3,000	273.60	5,000	5,000	2,000
204 Home leave	70,900	53,276.85	3,800	3,800	102,200
	164,300	150,900.10	106,900	108,500	198,700
<u>3. Installation & repatriation</u>					
301 Travel & removal expens. on appt. & separation	19,000	23,830.30	-	15,600	-
302 Installation grant	13,200	8,197.20	-	4,900	-
303 Repatriation grant	-	-	-	5,200	-
304 Grant on death	-	-	-	-	-
305 Termination indemnity	-	-	-	-	-
306 Accrued leave	-	-	-	2,800	-
	32,200	32,027.50	-	28,500	-
<u>4. Insurance</u>					
401 U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund	133,500	138,127.70	137,000	158,000	167,600
402 I.T.U. S.S.& B. Funds	-	-	-	-	-
	133,500	138,127.70	137,000	158,000	167,600
<u>5. Representation</u>					
505 Director of the C.C.I.T.T.	3,500	3,500.-	3,500	3,500	3,500
<u>TOTAL, SECTION 5</u>					
<u>STAFF EXPENSES, C.C.I.T.T.</u>	1,282,400	1,276,778.30	1,222,900	1,283,600	1,374,900
Share in Gen. Servs. expenses	152,300	135,986.25	139,400	156,300	155,900
<u>TOTAL C.C.I.T.T.</u>	1,434,700	1,412,764.55	1,362,300	1,439,900	1,530,800

Details of expenditure Section 6. GENERAL SERVICES

Items of expenditure	1964 Budget including add.credits	Expenses 1964	Budget 1965	1965 Budget including add.credits	Budget 1966
		- Swiss francs -			
6.1 Social welfare					
.10 SS and B Funds					
.101 Pension Committee	-	1,440.70	6,000	6,000	6,200
.102 Pension Fund & SS & B Funds management costs	2,000	2,000.05	6,000	6,000	19,000
.11 Pensioned staff					
.111 Cost-of-living, 1927	14,100	11,228.40	11,300))
.112 Cost-of-living, 1949	31,600	24,085.30	29,600	) 153,800	) 185,200
.113 Cost-of-living, 1958	42,500	48,218.95	45,300))
.114 Survivors' insurance	69,000	63,462.-	63,500	63,500	64,700
.115 Dependency allowance	3,600	3,946.45	4,000	4,000	3,600
.12 Sickness and accident assurance					
.121 Contrib.towards Med. Service	40,500	45,003.-	55,400	55,400	61,800
.122 Sickness insurance	109,700	100,243.10	114,000	115,900	120,400
.123 Collective accident insurance	53,100	45,829.60	55,400	56,500	58,800
	366,100	345,457.55	390,500	461,100	519,700
6.2 Premises					
.20 Rent					
.201 I.T.U. buildings	241,700	243,637.50	246,000	246,000	358,200
.21 Heating, lighting					
.211 I.T.U. buildings	94,500	77,938.-	104,000	104,000	91,000
.22 Upkeep					
.221 I.T.U. buildings	183,300	178,786.30	174,600	174,600	175,000
.222 Grounds and plants	2,000	2,484.05	14,000	14,000	10,500
.23 Fittings and repairs					
.231 I.T.U. buildings	102,500	108,040.70	35,000	35,000	80,000
.24 Miscellaneous					
.241 Uniforms	5,000	8,791.95	8,000	8,000	8,000
	629,000	619,678.50	581,600	581,000	722,700
6.3 Travel					
.300 Missions outside Switzerland	104,300	105,469.75	125,000	125,000	125,000
.310 Missions in Switzerland	3,000	2,036.30	33,000	33,000	3,000
.320 Local transport	300	42.60	-	-	-
	107,600	107,548.65	158,000	158,000	128,000
6.4 Office expenses					
.40 Furniture					
.400 Office furniture and machines	150,300	199,598.35	125,000	125,000	125,000
.401 Mechanical accounting	7,000	6,038.95	10,000	10,000	10,000
.41 Office supplies					
.411 Maps, journals, bindings	13,000	10,566.05	13,000	13,000	12,000
.412 Library, purchase of books	8,000	5,704.15	8,000	8,000	6,000
.413 Library, fittings, bindings	9,000	9,688.60	21,500	21,500	10,000
.42 Overheads					
.421 Office supplies	204,000	152,709.85	204,000	204,000	177,000
	391,300	384,305.95	381,500	381,500	340,000

Details of expenditure Section 6. GENERAL SERVICES (Cont.)

Items of expenditure	1964 Budget including add.credits	Expenses 1964	Budget 1965	Budget 1965 including add.credits	Budget 1966
- <u>Swiss francs</u> -					
6.5 <u>Technical equipment</u>					
.510 Electronic computer	511,000	490,659.33	511,000	511,000	416,300
.520 Maintenance, C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory	5,000	2,535.20	7,000	7,000	5,000
.530 C.C.I.R. Technical equipment	6,000	5,547.10	6,000	6,000	6,000
.540 Offset workshop (ftngs. & machs.)	7,000	7,256.45	25,000	25,000	7,000
	529,000	505,998.08	549,000	549,000	434,300
6.6 <u>P.T.T.</u>					
.600 Postage	45,000	33,847.25	45,000	45,000	36,000
.601 Telegraph charges	5,000	4,503.70	5,000	5,000	5,000
.610 Telephone service	58,500	53,770.62	58,000	58,000	54,000
	108,500	92,121.57	108,000	108,000	95,000
6.7 <u>Miscellaneous</u>					
.700 Audit, I.T.U. accounts	3,000	3,714.30	5,000	5,000	4,000
.710 Consultants' fees	20,000	14,600.-	10,000	10,000	10,000
.720 Union share in inter- agency boards and services	15,000	11,319.-	15,000	15,000	15,000
.730 Language courses	8,000	2,326.95	5,000	5,000	3,000
.740 I.T.U. cars	12,000	19,882.75	15,000	15,000	15,000
.750 Sundry and unforeseen	5,000	6,983.44	5,000	30,000	5,000
	63,000	58,826.44	55,000	80,000	52,000
6.8 <u>Removal to the new building</u> (non-recurrent)					
	-	-	-	-	17,500
	-	-	-	-	17,500
<u>TOTAL SECTION 6. GENERAL SERVICES</u>	2,194,500	2,113,936.74	2,223,600	2,319,200	2,309,200
of which : Gen. Sec. share	714,400	726,208.76	751,900	808,800	873,500
I.F.R.B. "	1,219,400	1,155,968.69	1,225,100	1,229,400	1,156,200
C.C.I.R. "	108,400	95,773.04	107,200	124,700	123,600
C.C.I.T.T. "	152,300	135,986.25	139,400	156,300	155,900

SHARE OF THE VARIOUS ORGANS IN THE
CREDITS FOR MISSION EXPENSES

6.300 - Missions outside Switzerland

Sub-item	Organ	1964 Budget including add.credits	Expenditure 1964	Budget 1965	Budget 1965 including add.credits	Budget 1966
			- <u>Swiss francs</u> -			
.2	General Secretariat	35,000	36,932.85	35,000	35,000	30,000
.3	I.F.R.B.	25,500	26,205.95	27,200	27,200	25,000
.4	C.C.I.R.	20,800	20,915.45	20,800	20,800	20,000
.5	C.C.I.T.T.	23,000	21,415.50	17,000	17,000	15,000
.6	Participation of organs in C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T.T. meetings:					
.62	General Secretariat			3,500	3,500	4,000
.63	I.F.R.B.			8,200	8,200	25,000
.64	C.C.I.R.			1,000	1,000	1,000
.65	C.C.I.T.T.			2,300	2,300	5,000
.7	Participation in meetings of the Reg. Plan Committee for Latin America, Santiago de Chile			10,000	10,000	-
		104,300	105,469.75	125,000	125,000	125,000

6.310 - Missions in Switzerland

Organ	1964 Budget including add.credits	Expenditure 1964	Budget 1965	Budget 1965 including add.credits	Budget 1966
		- <u>Swiss francs</u> -			
General Secretariat	1,000	1,408.45	13,000	13,000	1,000
I.F.R.B.	400	156.80	6,400	6,400	400
C.C.I.R.	600	471.05	6,600	6,600	600
C.C.I.T.T.	1,000	-	7,000	7,000	1,000
	3,000	2,036.30	33,000	33,000	3,000

SHARE OF THE VARIOUS ORGANS IN THE
CREDITS FOR OFFICE EXPENSES

	Budget 1964 including add. credits	Expenditure 1964	Budget 1965	Budget 1965 including add. credits	Budget 1966
- <u>Swiss francs</u> -					
<u>6.400 - Office furniture and machines</u>					
General Secretariat	109,300	111,390.15	Global credit 125,000	84,000	84,000
I.F.R.B.	25,000	70,363.85		26,000	26,000
C.C.I.R.	4,000	5,446.55		5,000	5,000
C.C.I.T.T.	12,000	12,397.80		10,000	10,000
	150,300	199,598.35	125,000	125,000	125,000
<u>6.401 - Mechanization of accounting</u>					
General Secretariat	7,000	6,038.95	10,000	10,000	10,000
<u>6.411 - Maps, journals, binding</u>					
General Secretariat	2,500	2,793.85	2,500	2,500	2,500
I.F.R.B.	2,000	1,441.60	2,000	2,000	1,500
C.C.I.R.	3,500	3,209.35	3,500	3,500	3,500
C.C.I.T.T.	5,000	3,121.25	5,000	5,000	4,500
	13,000	10,566.05	13,000	13,000	12,000
<u>6.412/413 - Central Library - Purchase of books</u>					
General Secretariat	2,000	1,319.15	2,000	2,000	1,500
I.F.R.B.	1,500	1,292.30	1,500	1,500	1,500
C.C.I.R.	2,500	2,325.55	2,500	2,500	2,000
C.C.I.T.T.	2,000	768.15	2,000	2,000	1,000
	8,000	5,704.15	8,000	8,000	6,000
<u>Fittings, card-indexes, bindings</u>	9,000	9,688.60	21,500	21,500	10,000
<u>6.421 - Office supplies</u>					
General Secretariat	45,000	47,114.40	45,000	45,000	45,000
I.F.R.B.	147,000	97,094.50	147,000	147,000	120,000
C.C.I.R.	5,000	2,039.35	5,000	5,000	5,000
C.C.I.T.T.	7,000	6,461.60	7,000	7,000	7,000
	204,000	152,709.85	204,000	204,000	177,000

Details of expenditure in Section 10.2 I.F.R.B. TRILINGUAL SEMINAR

		1966 Budget
		<u>Swiss francs</u>
<u>I. Staff</u>		
10.201	Administration	1,750
10.202	Language services	24,500
10.203	Reproduction	1,700
10.204	Insurance	250
<u>II. Premises and equipment</u>		
10.205	Premises, furniture, machines	250
10.206	Document production	1,800
10.207	Office supplies and overheads	1,000
10.208	Simultaneous interpretation and other technical equipment	600
10.209	Unforeseen	750
<u>III. Preparatory work</u>		
Nil		
		32,600

Details of expenditure in Section 7.6 EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE
FOR THE PREPARATION OF A REVISED ALLOTMENT PLAN FOR THE AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)
SERVICE (main session)

	1st Session		2nd Session
	1964 Budget	1964 Accounts	Budget
- <u>Swiss francs</u> -			
<u>I. Staff</u>			
7.601 Administration	70,000	30,947.80	89,000
7.602 Language services	315,000	245,548.35	594,000
7.603 Reproduction	27,000	39,645.75	87,000
7.604 Insurance	2,000	9,264.80	6,000
<u>II. Premises and equipment</u>			
7.605 Premises, furniture, machines	75,000	17,841.20	74,000
7.606 Document production	45,000	24,202.90	72,000
7.607 Office supplies and overheads	30,000	21,155.11	29,000
7.608 Simultaneous inter- pretation and other technical equipment	15,000	5,088.20	1,000
7.609 Unforeseen	11,000	125,45	5,000
<u>III. Preparatory work</u>			
7.610 I.F.R.B. preparatory work	50,000	29,618.75	43,000
	640,000	423,438.31	1,000,000

Details of expenditure in Section 8. MEETINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES UNDER ARTICLE 15 (No. 198) OF THE CONVENTION

8.1 International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.)

Items of expenditure	1964 Budget including add.credits	1964 expenses	1965 budget	1965 Budget including add.credits	Budget 1966	
					Preparatory work	XIth Plenary Assembly
	- <u>Swiss francs</u> -					
<u>Staff</u>						
8.101 Administration	15,000	27,318.95	131,000	92,000	6,500	175,000
8.102 Language	53,000	98,431.10	340,000	686,000	170,000	713,000
8.103 Reproduction	10,000	3,093.70	30,000	52,000	50,000	90,000
8.104 Insurance	3,000	431,80	3,000	6,000	2,500	5,000
<u>Premises and equipment</u>						
8.105 Premises, furniture, machines	5,000	1,093.-	15,000	15,000	3,000	70,000
8.106 Document production	8,000	12,679.-	40,000	40,000	26,000	75,000
8.107 Office supplies and overheads	10,000	15,178.60	35,000	35,000	24,000	65,000
8.108 Simultaneous interpretation and other technical equipment		-	4,000	4,000	-	20,000
8.109 Unforeseen	1,000	209.-	2,000	2,000	-	5,000
<u>TOTAL, SECTION 8.1</u>						
<u>MEETINGS OF THE</u>		158,435.15				
<u>C.C.I.R.</u>						
	105,000	<u>-24,948.09</u>	600,000	932,000	282,000	1,218,000
		133,487.06				

Total 1966 :

1,500,000

Details of expenditure in Section 8. MEETINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES,
UNDER ARTICLE 15, NUMBER 198 OF THE CONVENTION

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

Items of expenditure	1964 Budget including add.credits	1964 Expenses	1965 Budget	1965 Budget including add.credits	1966 Budget
<u>- Swiss francs -</u>					
<u>Staff</u>					
8.201 Administration	180,000	36,580.80	135,000	139,000	200,000
8.202 Language services	450,000	489,203.10	330,000	339,000	682,000
8.203 Reproduction	100,000	166,956.65	75,000	77,000	100,000
8.204 Insurance	18,000	23,323.70	18,000	18,000	35,000
<u>Premises and equipment</u>					
8.205 Premises, furniture, machines	50,000	36,330.85	18,000	18,000	30,000
8.206 Document production	90,000	98,604.05	105,000	105,000	150,000
8.207 Office supplies and overheads	110,000	137,472.50	105,000	105,000	190,000
8.208 Simultaneous interpre- tation and other technical equipment	14,000	8,670.35	12,000	12,000	10,000
8.209 Unforeseen	1,000	2,843.40	2,000	2,000	3,000
<u>TOTAL, SECTION 8.2</u> <u>MEETINGS OF THE C.C.I.T.T.</u>	1,013,000	999,985.40	800,000	815,000	1,400,000

I N C O M E

Details of income in Section 31. CONTRIBUTIONS

31.11 Contributions by Members and Associate Members to defray expenses in 1966

Unit Class	Members and Associate Members	Total Units	Amount per unit	Total per class
			<u>- Swiss francs -</u>	
30	4	120		1,065,000
25	3	75		887,500
20	3	60		710,000
18	1	18		639,000
15	3	45		532,500
13	-	-		461,500
10	3	30	35,500	355,000
8	5	40		284,000
5	9	45		177,500
4	2	8		142,000
3	16	48		106,500
2	3	6		71,000
1	45	45		35,500
$\frac{1}{2}$	30	15		17,750
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	127	555 *)		

1965: 124 552 $\frac{1}{2}$

*) Since a new Member of the Union has not yet informed the Union of its class of contribution the contributory unit in the 1966 budget has been calculated on the basis of 555 $\frac{1}{2}$ units.

31.12 Contributions from private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations, and international organizations towards the cost of defraying the expenses of the conferences and meetings mentioned in Section 8

a) C.C.I.R. Meetings

Class	Number of participants	Total units	Unit	Amount per class
			<u>- Swiss francs -</u>	
30 to 4	NONE			
3	2	6	)	12,000
2	2	4	) 4,000	8,000
1	12	12	)	4,000
$\frac{1}{2}$	50	25	)	2,000
	66	47	)	188,000

b) C.C.I.T.T. Meetings

Class	Number of participants	Total units	Unit	Amount per class
			<u>- Swiss francs -</u>	
30 to 4	NONE			
3	4	12	)	12,000
2	4	8	) 4,000	8,000
1	21	21	)	4,000
$\frac{1}{2}$	70	35	)	2,000
	99	76	)	304,000

TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL
ACCOUNTS BUDGET FOR 1966

Details of expenditure in Section 11. TECHNICAL COOPERATION (Administrative costs)

Items of expenditure	1964 Budget including add.credits	Expenses 1964	Budget 1965	1965 Budget including add.credits	Budget 1966
- <u>Swiss francs</u> -					
<u>1 - Salaries and related expenses</u>					
101 Established staff	519,800	506,236.85	533,000	542,500	935,100
102 Temporary staff	423,800	400,902.-	400,000	450,600	16,000
103 Post adjustment	34,500	38,657.30	39,000	39,000	65,100
104 Non-resident allowance	5,400	7,200.-	3,600	3,600	23,400
105 Cost-of-living allowance	-	-	-	-	-
106 Overtime	1,000	1,051.80	1,000	1,000	1,000
	984,500	954,047.95	976,600	1,036,700	1,040,600
<u>2 - Allowances and related expenses</u>					
201 Dependency allowance	40,600	50,087.90	47,000	48,300	69,700
202 Education grant	13,000	21,333.40	20,000	20,000	35,000
203 Education grant travel	6,000	812.50	8,000	8,000	12,000
204 Home leave	26,200	24,500.30	57,100	57,100	73,800
	85,800	96,734.10	132,100	133,400	190,500
<u>3 - Installation and repatriation</u>					
301 Travel and removal on appointment and separation	18,000	16,309.65	20,000	20,000	45,000
302 Installation grant	6,100	6,123.60	-	-	25,300
303 Repatriation grant	-	-	-	-	-
304 Grant on death	-	-	-	-	-
305 Termination indemnity	-	-	-	-	-
306 Accrued leave	-	-	-	-	-
	24,100	22,433.25	20,000	20,000	70,300
<u>4 - Insurance</u>					
401 U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund	74,000	80,497.80	77,000	97,400	160,100
402 I.T.U. S.S. and B. Funds	6,900	6,859.20	7,100	7,500	8,600
	80,900	87,357.-	84,100	104,900	168,700
<u>5 - Social welfare</u>					
501 Sickness insurance	11,000	14,020.45	10,400	10,600	11,000
502 Collective accident insurance	5,900	5,332.15	5,600	5,800	5,700
503 Medical service	-	-	7,000	7,000	8,000
	16,900	19,352.60	23,000	23,400	24,700

Details of expenditure in Section 11 TECHNICAL COOPERATION (Administrative costs) (cont.)

Items of expenditure	1964 Budget including add.credits	Expenses 1964	Budget 1965	1965 Budget including add.credits	Budget 1966
- <u>Swiss francs</u> -					
<u>6 - Travel</u>					
601 Missions outside Switzerland (T.A.)	34,500	40,559.90	50,500	50,500	30,000
602 Missions outside Switzerland (S.F.)	36,500	29,564.70	60,000	60,000	32,000
603 Missions to T.A.B., New York	21,000	35,211.35	22,000	22,000	15,000
604 Travel of S.F. experts during recruitment	5,000	5,537.20	6,000	6,000	3,000
	97,000	110,873.15	138,500	138,500	80,000
<u>7 - Office expenses</u>					
701 Office supplies, fur- niture and equipment	21,000	24,984.10	28,500	28,500	15,000
702 Preparation and supply of documents	10,000	9,976.30	15,000	15,000	10,000
703 Premises	8,000	8,000.-	8,000	8,000	30,000
704 Heating, lighting	-	-	-	-	8,000
705 Upkeep	-	-	-	-	12,000
	39,000	42,960.40	51,500	51,500	75,000
<u>8 - P.T.T.</u>					
801 Postage and telegraph charges	30,000	26,453.10	30,000	30,000	30,000
<u>9 - Sundry</u>					
901 Sundry and unforeseen	3,500	1,720.35	3,500	3,500	3,500
<u>TOTAL, SECTION 11</u> <u>TECHNICAL COOPERATION</u> <u>Administration costs</u>	1,361,700	1,361,931.90	1,459,300	1,541,900	1,683,300
Equivalent in U.S. dollars (approx.)	315,200	315,262	337,800	357,000	389,700

Estimates of income to cover the administrative and operational costs of the Department of Technical Cooperation in 1966

- a) Contribution by the United Nations Technical Assistance Board to the administrative and operational costs of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1966 . . U.S. \$ 130,000
- b) Contribution by the United Nations Special Fund to the administrative and operational costs of telecommunication institute projects.

The income expected under this head for 1966 is as follows:

Project	from	to	Total alloc.	Allocation 1960-1963	Balance	1964	1965	1966	Balance
China	1961	1965	24,000	18,000	6,000	3,500	2,500	-	-
Libya	1961	1965	62,100	35,000	20,600	10,600	16,500	-	-
Malaysia	1962	1967	73,600	32,300	41,300	12,000	10,000	16,000	3,300
Philippines	1962	1967	83,200	40,000	43,200	14,000	10,000	9,200	10,000
Iraq	1963	1968	78,500	16,000	62,500	16,000	10,000	16,500	20,000
Sudan	1963	1968	46,200	14,500	31,700	10,200	5,000	10,000	6,500
Korea	1963	1968	95,700	23,000	72,700	18,000	12,000	28,000	14,700
Venezuela	1964	1968	94,500	-	94,500	25,000	15,000	24,000	30,500
Indonesia	1964	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-
Thailand	1964	1969	90,700	-	90,700	20,000	15,000	25,000	30,700
Afghanistan	1964	1969	62,600	-	62,600	7,000	10,000	15,000	30,600
Algeria	1964	1969	75,100	-	75,100	7,000	12,000	19,000	37,100
Colombia	1964	1969	90,100	-	90,100	10,000	15,000	20,000	45,100
Ghana	1964	1969	91,000	-	91,000	10,000	15,000	22,000	44,000
Malagasy	1964	1969	61,300	-	61,300	7,000	10,000	17,000	27,300
India	1965	1969	22,500	-	22,500	-	5,000	12,000	5,500
Paraguay	1965	1966	30,000	-	30,000	-	5,000	25,000	
Other projects under study								20,000	
Funds-in-Trust Technical Assistance						195,300	168,000	278,700	305,300
I.B.R.D. Central-American project						8,800	8,000	8,000	
I.B.R.D. Pakistan project						7,600			
Other income							3,000		
1964 budget (\$315,300 ./ E.P.T.A. contrib. \$110,000)						212,500	179,000	286,700	
1965 budget (\$357,000 ./ E.P.T.A. contrib. \$130,000)						205,300	227,000		
Remainder brought forward: from 1963 to 1964						+7,200	-48,000	286,700	
from 1964 to 1965						55,500			
from 1965 to 1966							62,700		
								14,700	
									301,400
Total available for 1966, comprising E.P.T.A.									431,400
Anticipated income for 1966 (1,683,300 Swiss francs)									389,700

SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET FOR 1966

A. Documents published during 1966

Income

Sale of publications

Budget 1964	Expenses 1964	Budget 1965	Budget 1966	
Income + Expend.-	Income + Expend.-	Income + Expend.-	Expend.	Income
- Swiss francs -				
+1,169,500	+1,631,788.75	+1,628,900		2,058,100

Expenditure:
Group I. Document preparation

Production (type-setting, printing, plates, binding, etc.)

- 950,900	-1,280,909.55	-1,390,700	1,671,700	
-----------	---------------	------------	-----------	--

Supernumerary staff costs

- 10,000	-	- 14,500	-	
----------	---	----------	---	--

Packing

- 41,150	- 51,778.-	- 45,070	65,570	
----------	------------	----------	--------	--

Carriage

- 133,400	- 167,503.95	- 146,730	168,380	
-----------	--------------	-----------	---------	--

Total, direct expenses

-1,135,450	-1,500,191.50	-1,597,000	1,905,650	
------------	---------------	------------	-----------	--

Group II. Overheads

Supernumerary staff costs in Publications and Despatch Sections

- 15,000	- 20,273.50	- 15,000	15,000	
----------	-------------	----------	--------	--

Bad debts

- 5,000	- 6,300.48	- 5,000	5,000	
---------	------------	---------	-------	--

Interest on advances for the previous year and current year

- 14,000	- 9,688.30	- 10,000	5,000	
----------	------------	----------	-------	--

Other expenses (despatch equipment and addressograph)

-	-	-	10,000	
---	---	---	--------	--

Total for working out sale price

- 34,000	- 36,262.28	- 30,000	35,000	
----------	-------------	----------	--------	--

Exceptional expenditure

- 22,000	- 22,000.95	- 15,000		
----------	-------------	----------	--	--

Mechanization of invoicing and processing of subscriptions and debtors' accounts

			60,000	
--	--	--	--------	--

Total overheads

- 56,000	- 58,263.23	- 45,000	95,000	
----------	-------------	----------	--------	--

	Budget 1964	Expenses 1964	Budget 1965	Budget 1966	
	Income + Expend.-	Income + Expend.-	Income + Expend.-	Expend.	Income
	- <u>Swiss francs</u> -				
B. <u>Documents published in previous years</u>					
<u>Income:</u>					
Sale of publications	+ 50,000	+ 46,111.40	+ 50,000		60,000
C. <u>Documents published at a loss</u>					
(Journal, Notif., circulars, portraits)					
<u>Income:</u>					
Sale of such documents	+ 60,000	+ 59,219.50	+ 70,000		70,000
Advertising in the Journal	+ 60,000	+ 90,138.80	+ 80,000		100,000
Subsidy from the Union budget	-	-	-		-
	+ 120,000	+ 149,358.30	+ 150,000		170,000
<u>Expenditure:</u>					
Direct expendi- ture on Journal,	- 120,000	- 177,962.50	- 130,000	175,000	
Portraits,	- 1,500	- 2,489.55	- 2,500	3,000	
Notifications circulars, circular-letters, list of addresses	- 70,000	- 92,750.35	- 75,000	60,000	
I.T.U. folders	- 4,000	- 3,776.50	- 44,100	6,000	
Teleclippings	-	- 4,546.75	- 3,000	3,000	
Packing	- 8,500	- 14,466.80	- 8,500	8,500	
Carriage	- 13,500	- 34,993.-	- 18,000	22,000	
	- 217,500	- 330,985.45	- 281,100	277,500	
D. <u>Sundry</u>					
<u>Income:</u>					
Postage	+ 10,000	+ 43,866.60	+ 20,000		20,000
Interest on overdue payments	+ 10,000	+ 14,207.45	+ 10,000		10,000
Waste paper, etc.	+ 1,000	+ 8,706.35	+ 1,000		1,000
	+ 21,000	+ 66,780.40	+ 31,000		31,000

	Budget 1964	Expenses 1964	Budget 1965	Budget 1966	
	Income + Expend.-	Income + Expend.-	Income + Expend.-	Expend.	Income
	- <u>Swiss francs</u> -				
<u>Expenditure</u>					
Postage	- 10,000	- 43,866.60	- 20,000	20,000	
Interest on advances for previous years	- 10,000	- 10,359.55	- 10,000	10,000	
Miscellaneous	-		-	-	
	- 20,000	- 54,226.15	- 30,000	30,000	
<u>I.T.U. Centenary Book</u>					
Income	+ 160,000	(1965)			
Expenditure	- 160,000				
	+1,520,500	+1,894,038.85	+1,859,900	2,308,150	2,319,100
	-1,588,950	-1,943,666.33	-1,953,100		
				10,950	
E. <u>Excess income</u>					
<u>Excess expenditure</u>	68,450	49,627.48	93,200		
<u>TOTAL</u>	1,588,950	1,943,666.33	1,953,100	2,319,100	2,319,100
F. <u>Calculation of the sale price</u>					
Overheads	<u>34,000</u>		<u>30,000</u>	<u>95,000</u>	
Direct expenses	1,135,450		1,597,000	1,905,650	
Percent.increase	3%		2%	5%	
Sale price for Members and Ass. Members	103%		102%	108%	
Sale price for other subscribers	108%		107%	113%	

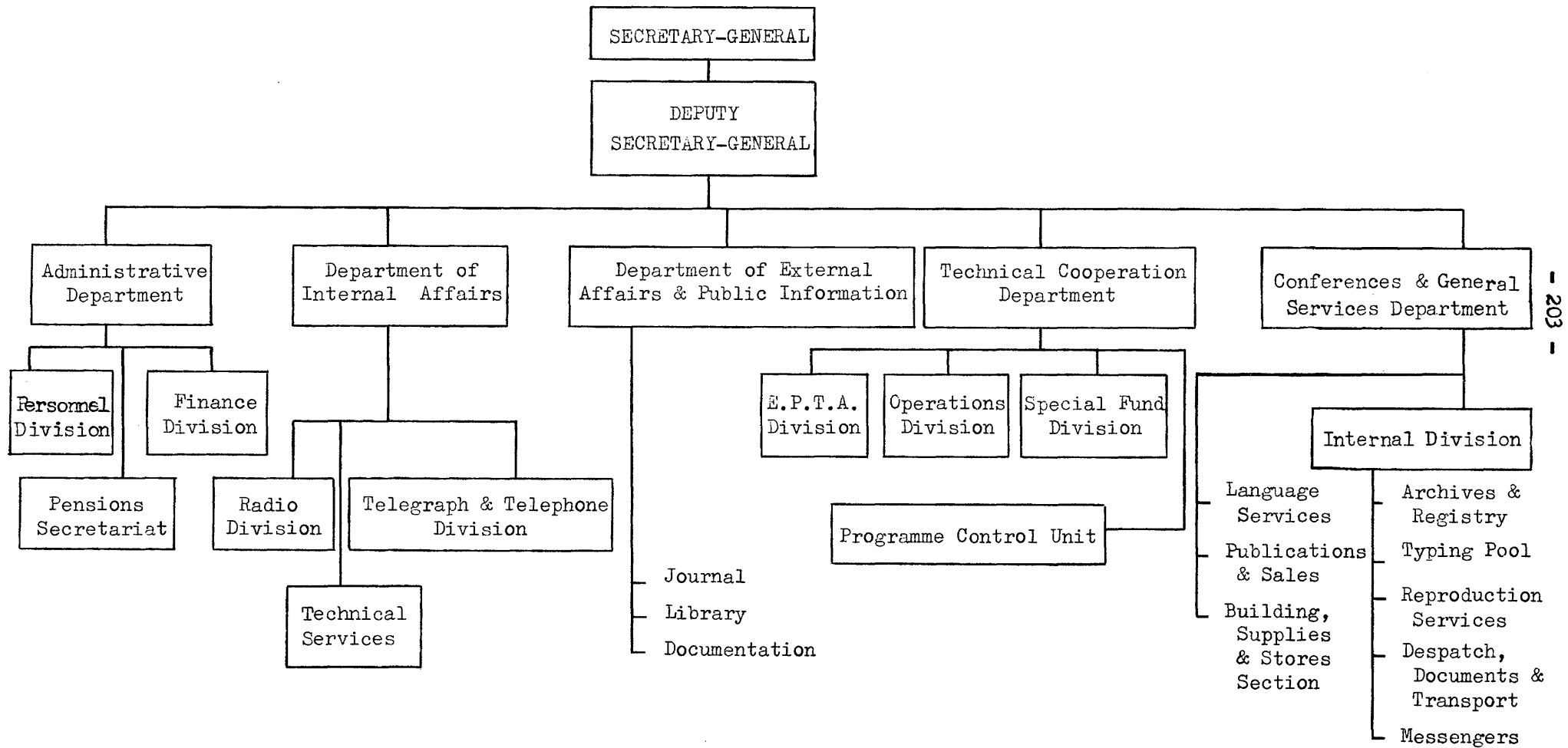
DETAILED ESTIMATES OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR DOCUMENTS TO BE PUBLISHED IN 1966

Item	Document		EXPENDITURE					INCOME
			Prod. costs	Supern. Staff	Pack- ing	Carri- age	TOTAL	
25.101	Operational bulletin		16,000		1,000	2,000	19,000	20,520
25.202	A.C. Resolutions		1,000		100	200	1,300	1,400
25.202	Table B	10 suppl.	5,000		1,100	600	6,700	7,240
25.203	Table C	re-edition (possibly)	900		70	130	1,100	1,190
	Red Table	re-edition (possibly)	6,500		150	200	6,850	7,400
25.205	List of Cables in the World Submarine Cable Network	2 suppl.	1,200		200	250	1,650	1,780
25.206	List of Point-to-Point Radiotelegraph Channels	2 suppl.	2,000		200	250	2,450	2,640
25.207	Official List of Telegraph Offices	re-edition; 4 suppl.	450,000		20,000	30,000	500,000	540,000
25.209	List of Int. Telephone Routing Channels	re-edition	8,000		200	400	8,600	9,290
25.210	General Telegraph Statistics	1965 statistics	9,000		100	200	9,300	10,040
25.211	General Telephone Statistics	1965 statistics	2,000		100	100	2,200	2,380
	Table of International Telex Relations	posit.on 31.12.1965	6,000		100	250	6,350	6,860
	Minutes, Plenipotentiary Conference, 1965		50,000		400	600	51,000	55,080
25.241	International Frequency List	re-edition; 3 suppl.	290,000		11,000	34,000	335,000	361,800
24.242	List of Fixed Stations	re-edition; 3 suppl.	20,000		1,000	2,000	23,000	24,840
25.243	List of Broadcasting Stations A	2 suppl.	5,000		300	300	5,600	6,050
25.243	List of Broadcasting Stations B	re-edition	5,000		200	450	5,650	6,100
25.244	List of Coast Stations	2 suppl.	60,000		2,000	5,500	67,500	72,900
25.245	List of Ship Stations	re-edition	85,000		2,500	9,000	96,500	104,220
25.246	List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations	re-edition; 1 suppl.	96,000		2,300	11,000	109,300	118,050
25.247	Alphabetical List of Call Signs A	4 suppl.	20,000		1,600	4,400	26,000	28,080
25.247	Alphabetical List of Call Signs B	3 suppl.	7,100		600	900	8,600	9,290
25.248	List of International Monitoring Stations	re-edition	2,000		100	250	2,350	2,540
25.249	General Radio Statistics	1965 statistics	1,000		50	100	1,150	1,240
25.301	Monthly Summary of Monitoring Information	12 monthly issues; 1 recap.	50,000		2,000	4,000	56,000	60,480
25.302	I.F.R.B. weekly circulars	52 circulars	160,000		8,000	22,000	190,000	205,200

Item	Document		EXPENDITURE					INCOME
			Prod. costs	Supern. Staff	Pack- ing	Carri- age	TOTAL	
25.303	I.F.R.B. Technical Standards	2 issues	35,000		2,000	2,300	39,300	42,440
25.304	Tentative H.F. Broadcasting Schedule	4 booklets	17,000		700	12,000	29,700	32,080
25.305	H.F. Broadcasting Schedule	4 booklets	13,000		700	8,000	21,700	23,440
25.306	List of H.F. Broadcasting Stations	2 editions	12,000		900	4,000	16,900	18,250
25.307	I.F.R.B. Special Monitoring Summary for Broadcasting	6 booklets	25,000		1,000	3,000	29,000	31,320
	List of stations using special means of identification	edition	5,000		500	800	6,300	6,800
	List of space and radioastronomy service stations	edition; 1 suppl.	5,000		500	800	6,300	6,800
	Documents of the C.C.I.R. XIth P.A.	Part I (2 vols.)	110,000		1,400	3,600	115,000	124,200
	Asia Plan and Europe Plan, C.C.I.T.T.	approx. 2 x 200 p.	20,000		700	1,300	22,000	23,760
	List of destination codes, C.C.I.T.T.	approx. 50 pages	6,000		300	700	7,000	7,560
	Protection against lightning strokes, C.C.I.T.T.	approx. 2 x 150 p.	15,000		500	1,000	16,500	17,820
	List of definitions in 9 languages, C.C.I.T.T.	approx. 700 pages	50,000		1,000	1,800	52,800	57,020
			1,671,700		65,770	168,380	1,905,650	2,058,100

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

ANNEX 8

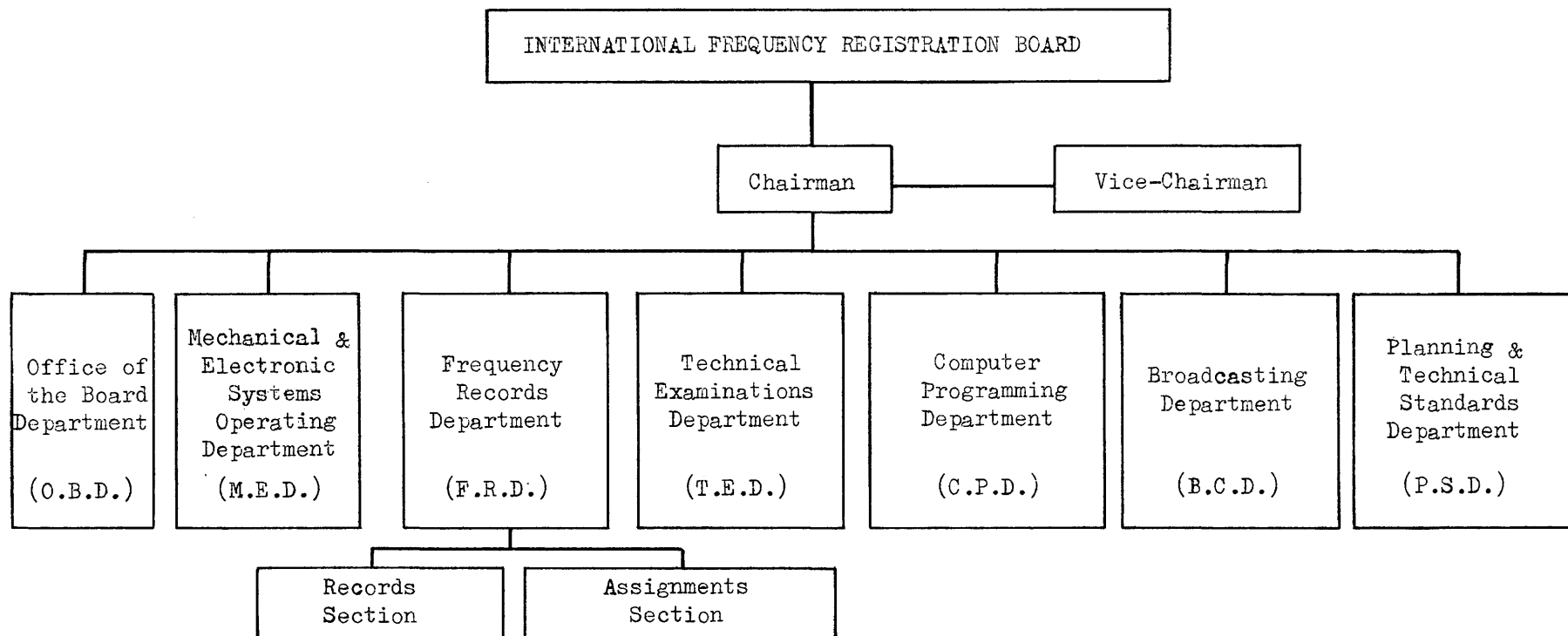


PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE I.F.R.B. SPECIALIZED SECRETARIAT

A N N E X 9



PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

A N N E X 10

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE C.C.I.R. STUDY GROUPS

Study Group I (Transmitters)

Chairman : Col. J. Lochard (France)
Vice-Chairman : Prof. S. Ryzko (P.R. of Poland)

1. To make specific studies and proposals in connection with radio transmitters and generally to summarize and co-ordinate proposals for the rational and economical use of the radio spectrum.
2. To study spurious radiation from medical, scientific and industrial installations.

Study Group II (Receivers)

Chairman : Mr. P. David (France)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. Y. Place (France)

The selection and study of the more important characteristics of the various types of receivers. Measurement of these characteristics of receivers and tabulation of typical values for the different classes of emission and the different services. Investigations of improvement that might be made in receivers to solve problems encountered in radiocommunication.

Study Group III (Fixed service systems)

Chairman : Dr. H.C.A. van Duuren (Netherlands)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. S. Namba (Japan)

1. To study questions relating to complete systems for the fixed and allied services and terminal equipment associated therewith (excluding radio-relay systems). Systems using the so-called ionospheric-scatter mode of propagation, even when working on frequencies above 30 Mc/s, are included.
2. To study the practical application of communication theory.

Study Group IV (Space systems and radioastronomy)

Chairman : Prof. I. Ranzi (Italy)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. W. Klein (Switzerland)

To study technical questions regarding systems of telecommunication with and between locations in space.

Study Group V (Propagation over the surface of the earth and through the non-ionized regions of the atmosphere)

Chairman : Dr. R.L. Smith-Rose (United Kingdom)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. A. Kalinine (U.S.S.R.)

To study all matters relating to the propagation of radio waves over the surface of the earth and through the non-ionized regions of the atmosphere in so far as they concern radio-communication.

Study Group VI (Ionospheric propagation)

Chairman : Mr. D.K. Bailey (U.S.A.)
Vice-Chairman : Dr. E.K. Smith (U.S.A.)

To study all matters relating to the propagation of radio waves through the ionosphere, in so far as they concern radiocommunication.

Study Group VII (Standard-frequencies and time-signals)

Chairman : Mr. B. Decaux (France)
Vice-Chairman : Prof. M. Boella (Italy)

Organization of a world-wide service of standard-frequency and time-signals emissions. Improvement of measurement accuracy.

Study Group VIII (International Monitoring)

Chairman : Mr. A. Vieira (Portugal)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. P. Bouchier (Belgium)

To study technical and operating problems, the solution of which depends principally on considerations of a technical character relating to monitoring stations participating in the international monitoring system with regard to:

1. in collaboration with the I.F.R.B., ways in which harmful interference can be verified and reported, in accordance with the International Telecommunication Convention and the Radio Regulations;
2. the development of methods and procedures to be used by monitoring stations in determining occupancy of the radio-frequency spectrum and the characteristics of emissions and in locating the source of an emission by direction-finding techniques;
3. specifications regarding the selection of sites, antennae and other equipment and instrumentation.

Study Group IX (Radio-relay systems)

Chairman : Mr. E. Dietrich (F.R. of Germany)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. T. Kilvington (United Kingdom)

To study all aspects of radio-relay systems and equipment operating at frequencies above about 30 Mc/s, including systems using the tropospheric-scatter mode of propagation.

Study Group X (Broadcasting)

Chairman : Mr. A.P. Walker (U.S.A.)
Vice-Chairman : Dr. H. Rindfleisch (F.R. of Germany)

To study the technical aspects of transmission and reception in the sound broadcasting service (except for tropical broadcasting), including standards of sound recording and sound reproduction to facilitate the international exchange of programmes; to study also the technical aspects of video recording in liaison with Study Group XI.

Study Group XI (Television)

Chairman : Mr. E. Esping (Sweden)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. G. Hansen (Belgium)

Technical aspects of television.

Study Group XII (Tropical broadcasting)

Chairman : Mr. N.V. Gadadhar (India)
Vice-Chairman : - - -

To study standards required for good quality service in the tropical zone, and for tropical broadcasting systems; interference in the shared bands; power requirements for acceptable service; design of suitable antennae for short-distance tropical broadcasting; optimum conditions for the utilization of frequency bands used for broadcasting in the tropical zone; other associated questions.

Study Group XIII (Mobile services)

Chairman : Mr. G.H.M. Gleadle (United Kingdom)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. N.J. Söberg (Norway)

To study technical and operating questions concerning the aeronautical, maritime, land mobile, radiolocation and radionavigation services (except services that involve the use of earth satellites which, at present, are the concern of Study Group IV).

Study Group XIV (Vocabulary)

Chairman : Mr. R. Villeneuve (France)
Vice-Chairman : Prof. A. Ferrari-Toniolo (Italy)

To study, in collaboration with the other Study Groups and, if necessary, with the C.C.I.T.T., the radio aspect of the following: vocabulary of terms and lists of definitions, lists of letter and graphical symbols and other means of expression, systematic classification, measurement units, etc.

C.M.T.T. (C.C.I.R./C.C.I.T.T. Joint Commission for Television Transmissions)

Chairman : Prof. Y. Angel (France)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. R.H. Franklin (United Kingdom)

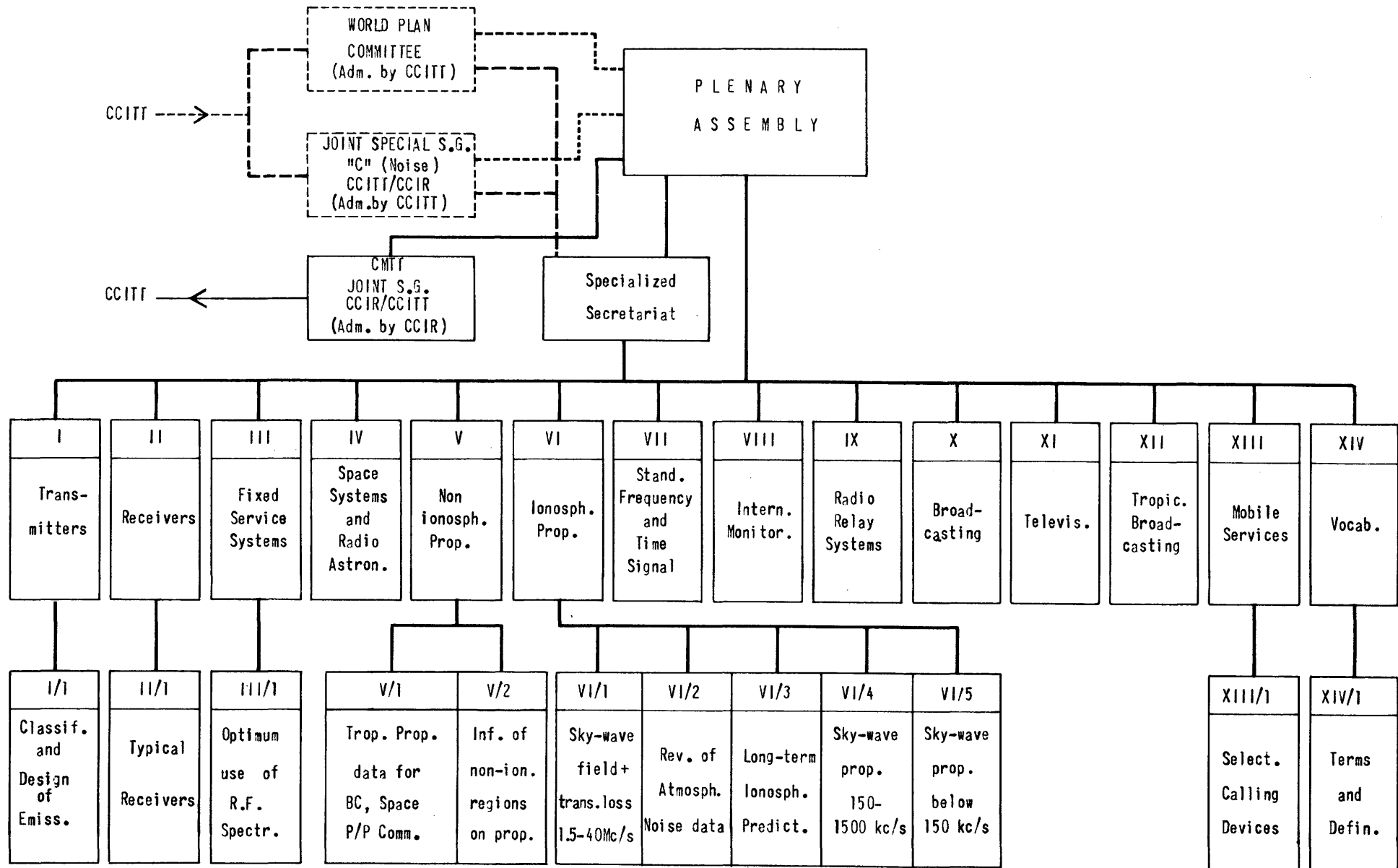
To study, in co-operation with the Study Groups of the C.C.I.R. and the C.C.I.T.T., the specifications to be satisfied by telecommunication systems for the transmission of monochrome and colour television signals over long distances.

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

ANNEX II

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE C.C.I.R.

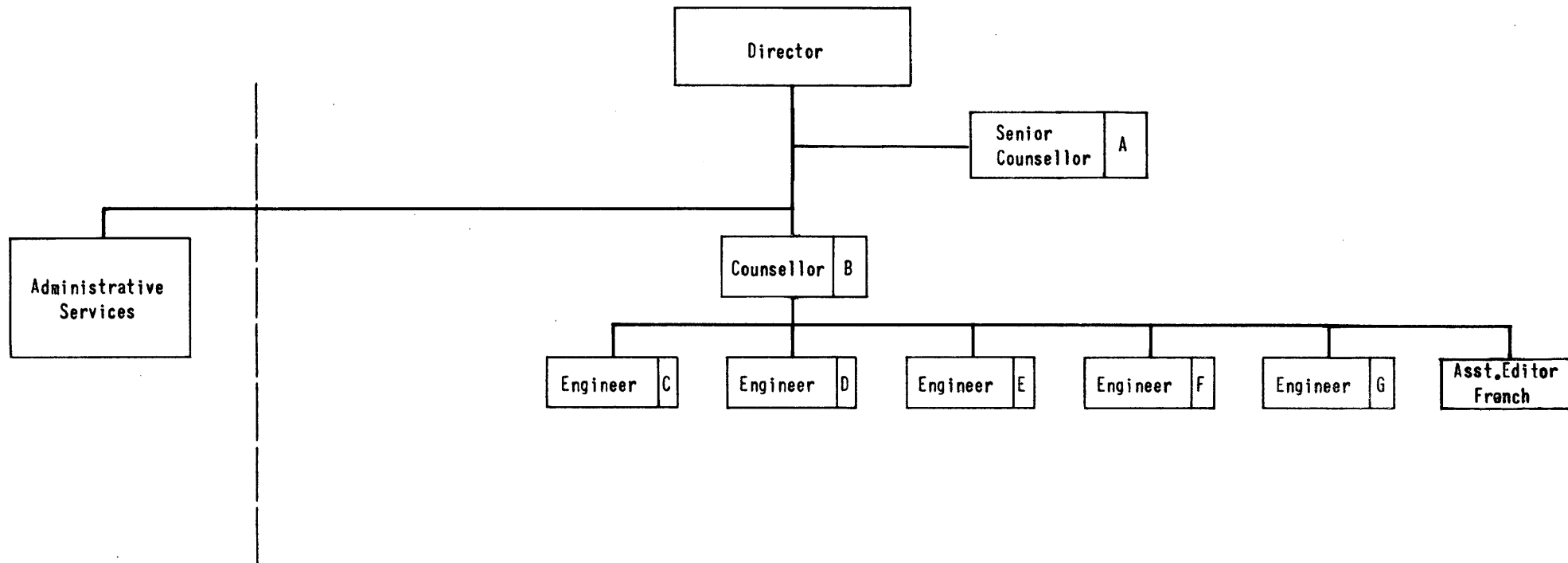


PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

ANNEX 12

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE C.C.I.R. SECRETARIAT

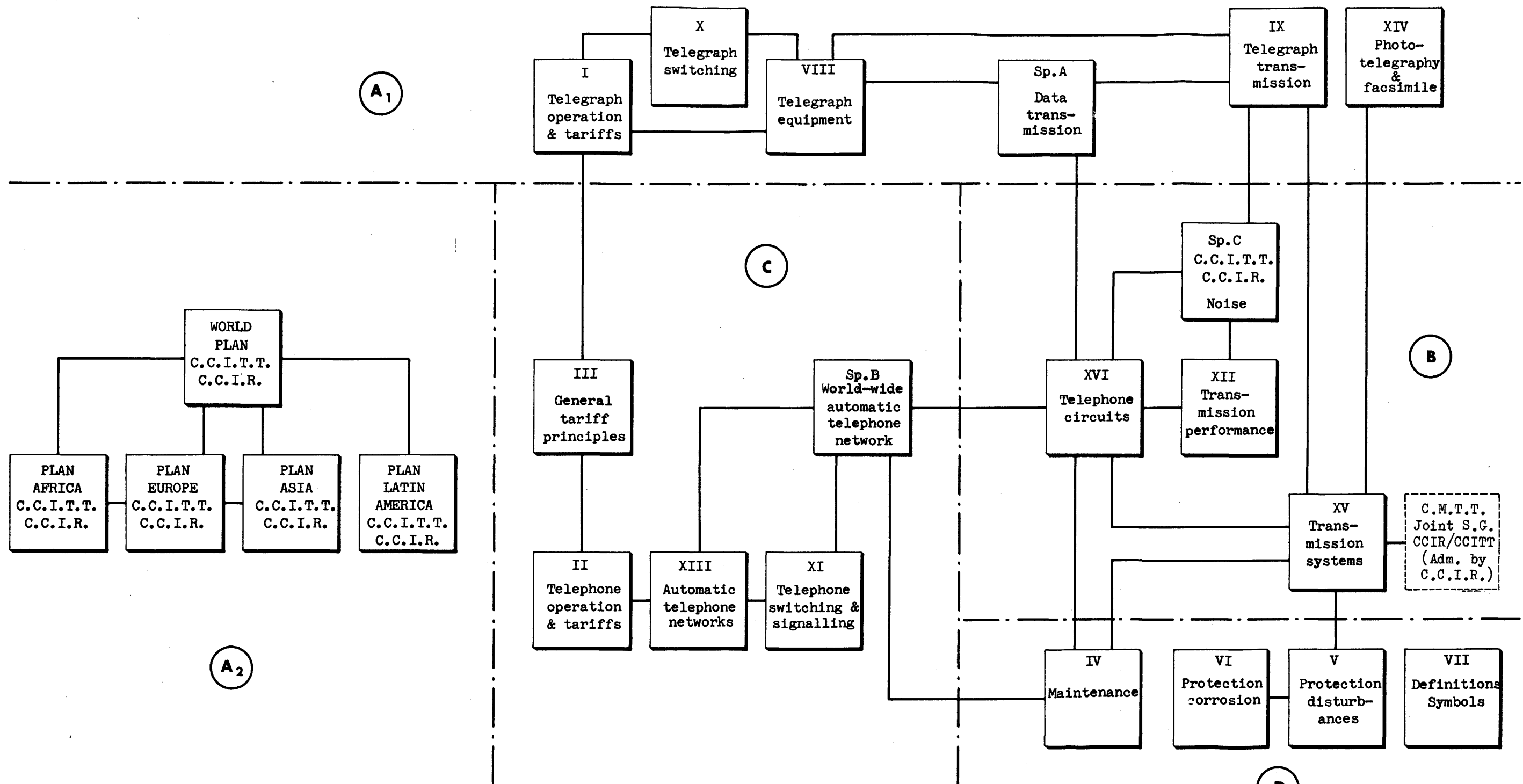


Technical Responsibilities

- A - Tropical Broadcasting (S.G. XII), Plan Committee and Technical Assistance
- B - Non-Ionospheric and Ionospheric Propagation (S.G. V and VI)
- C - Reception, Television and Vocabulary (S.G. II, XI and XIV)
- D - Fixed Services, Radio Relay Systems and Vocabulary (S.G. III, IX and XIV)
- E - Transmission and Broadcasting (S.G. I and X) and CMTT
- F - Space Systems and Radio Astronomy and Mobile Services (S.G. IV and XIII)
- G - Standard Frequency and Time Signals and International Monitoring (S.G. VII and VIII)

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT



PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

A N N E X 14

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF C.C.I.T.T. STUDY GROUPS

GROUP 1 - STUDY GROUPS

Study Group I (Telegraph operation and tariffs)

Chairman : Mr. R. Vargues (France)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. A. Gomes (United States)

Study of operational and tariff questions:

- (a) for the station-to-station general telegraph service
- (b) for the general telegraph service using the gentex network
- (c) for the telegraph service with message retransmission
- (d) for the telex service
- (e) for the facsimile telegraph service.

Working Parties attached to Study Group I:

Joint Working Party: New telegraph alphabet concerns Study Groups I, VIII and Special A.

Chairman : Mr. D. Faugueras (France)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. Monaco (Italy)

Joint Working Party: Message retransmission concerns Study Groups I, VIII and X.

Chairman : Mr. M. Bonacci (Italy)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. R.K. Andres (United States)

Study Group II (Telephone operation and tariffs)

Chairman : Mr. R. Rüttschi (Switzerland)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. K.M. Balchandani (India)

1. Study of international telephone operational questions, in particular:
 - Revision of the Instructions for the International Telephone Service and of the Instructions for the Intercontinental Telephone Service.
 - Preparation of the List of phrases most commonly used in the international telephone service.
 - Proposals for any revision of the Telephone Regulations.
2. International telephone tariff questions.

3. Tariff and operational questions related to the international telephone service, e.g.:
- Use of telephone circuits for phototelegraph transmissions.
 - Operation and tariffs of circuits used for sound and television programme transmissions.

Working Party of Study Group II:

Revision of the Instructions for the International Telephone Service.

Chairman : Mr. E. del Riego (Spain)

Study Group III (Tariff principles)

Chairman : Mr. P.F. Eriksen (Denmark)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. J. Garrido (Spain)

1. Studies of general tariff conditions in the international telecommunication service.
2. Conditions for leasing of international telecommunication circuits (whether telephone, telex or data-transmission circuits).
3. Studies of international telecommunication service costs.

Working Parties attached to Study Group III

Joint Working Party : Costs concerns Study Groups I, II and III

Chairman : Mr. J. Franz (France)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. D.C. Robertson (Canada)

Working Party on Tariffs for Latin America

Chairman :

Study Group IV (Maintenance of lines, circuits and chains of circuits)

Chairman : Mr. J. Valloton (Switzerland)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. Postelnicu (Roumania)

1. Procedures and organization of maintenance for transmission over lines and international circuits and chains of circuits.
2. Preparation of annual programme for the periodical maintenance of international circuits.

Working Parties of Study Group IV:

WP IV/1 : Intercontinental maintenance

Chairman : Mr. J.C. Billen (United Kingdom)

WP IV/2 : Automatic measuring equipment

Chairman : Mr. D. Linström (Sweden)

WP IV/3 : Maintenance programme

Chairman : Mr. A. Theys (Belgium)

WP IV/4 : Stability of networks

Chairman : Mr. R. Ferrieu (France)

Study Group V (Protection against dangers and disturbances of electro-magnetic origin)

Chairman : Mr. H. Riedel (Fed. Rep. of Germany)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. G. Gratta (Italy)

1. Studies concerning the protection of telecommunication lines from dangers and disturbances originating in underground or overhead electricity lines (including traction lines) and from natural electrical phenomena.
2. Drafting of the Directives concerning the protection of telecommunication lines against harmful effects from electricity lines.
3. Preparation of a manual on the protection of telecommunication lines from lightning strokes.

Working Parties attached to Study Group V

Working Party : Protection of power-feeding installations also concerns Study Group XV

Chairman : Mr. H. Riedel (Fed. Rep. of Germany)

Working Party : Protection against lightning also concerns Study Group VI

Chairman : Mr. H. Riedel (Fed. Rep. of Germany)

Study Group VI (Protection and specifications of cable sheaths and poles)

Chairman : Mr. H.L. Halström (Denmark)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. S.M. Mugtadir (Pakistan)

1. Studies concerning the protection of cables and poles from electro-chemical corrosion, from attacks by insects and bacteria.
2. Preparation of recommendations on plastic and metal cable sheaths.
3. Drafting of recommendations on the protection of underground cables against corrosion.

Study Group VII (Definitions and symbols)

Chairman : Mr. G. Gella-Uturriaga (Spain)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. Ducommun (Switzerland)

Drafting of definitions and graphical and letter symbols used in telecommunications (general, telegraph and telephone services).

Working Parties of Study Group VII

WP on Definitions

WP on Symbols

Study Group VIII (Telegraph apparatus)

Chairman : Mr. Baggenstos (Switzerland)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. I. Savitsky (Ukraine)

Standardization of start-stop tape or page-receiving apparatus and of synchronous telegraph equipment.

Working Party attached to Study Group VIII

Joint Working Party : Synchronous telegraphy concerns Study Groups VIII, IX and X

Chairman : Mr. L. Wheeler (United Kingdom)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. V.C. Macdonald (Canada)

Study Group IX (Telegraph transmission)

Chairman : Mr. P. Bassole (France)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. R.N. Renton (United Kingdom)

1. Characteristics of telegraph channels and requirements for their bearers.
2. Telegraph transmission quality and quality limits to be observed. General Plan for World Telegraph Transmission.
3. Maintenance of telegraph channels.

Working Parties attached to Study Group IX

Joint Working Party : Use of lines for telegraphy concerns Study Groups IX, XV and Special C.

Chairman : Mr. M. Toutan (France)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. Fabijanski (Poland)

Working Party IX/1 : General Transmission questions

Chairman : Mr. Bassole (France)

Working Party IX/2 : Voice-frequency telegraphy and telegraph maintenance

Chairman : Mr. R.N. Renton (United Kingdom)

Study Group X (Telegraph switching)

Chairman : Mr. A. Jansen (Netherlands)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. D. Faugetas (France)

1. Standardization of international signalling in the telex service (manual, semi-automatic and automatic working) and in the gentex service.
2. Technical studies required for the world telegraph service with automatic switching.

Working Parties attached to Study Group X

Joint Working Party : World routing and transmission plan for the telex and gentex services concerns Study Groups I, IX and X

Chairman : Mr. W.G. Gosewinckel (Australia)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. E. Hummel (Fed. Rep. of Germany)

Joint Working Party : Efficiency factor concerns Study Groups I, VIII and X

Chairman : Mr. Wilcockson (United Kingdom)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. M.L. Benko (Hungary)

Joint Working Party : Automatic telegraph maintenance concerns Study Groups VIII, IX and X

Chairman : Mr. W. Schaaf (Fed. Rep. of Germany)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. G. Maes (Belgium)

Study Group XI (Telephone switching and signalling)

Chairman : Mr. W.J.E. Tobin (United Kingdom)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. E. Zaiondchskovski (U.S.S.R.)

1. Questions concerning international signalling and particularly, during the 1965/1968 study period, examination of C.C.I.T.T. Signalling System No.6.
2. Switching questions affecting the international telephone service, e.g.:
 - transmission characteristics for an international automatic exchange
 - technical characteristics of push-button telephones.

Working Party of Study Group XI

Signalling System No.6

Chairman : Mr. H. MacGuire (Canada)

Study Group XII (Telephone transmission quality and local telephone networks)

Chairman : Mr. F. Kroutl (Czechoslovakia)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. M.F.T. Andrews (United States)

Methods for specifying transmission quality in the international telephone network.
General principles for planning local telephone networks from the transmission standpoint.

Working Party of Study Group XII

Examination of the results of Laboratory tests

Chairman :

Study Group XIII (Automatic telephone networks)

Chairman : Mr. M. Lambiotte (Belgium)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. S. Kuhn (Poland)

1. Structure of the international automatic and semi-automatic network.
2. Coordination of the development of the international semi-automatic network.
3. Theoretical statistical traffic studies.
4. Determination of operating conditions to serve as the basis for technical specifications for the intercontinental service.
5. Formulation of guiding principles for the maintenance of automatic and semi-automatic circuits (in collaboration with Study Groups XI and IV).
6. Maintenance of switching and terminal signalling equipment (maintenance for transmission over lines, circuits and chains of circuits is the responsibility of Study Group IV).
7. Quality of service.
8. Operating tests (daily) of international equipments. Supervision of operating tests and examination of results.
9. Coordination and study of activities of international maintenance centres (I.M.C.).

Study Group XIV (Facsimile telegraphy)

Chairman : Mr. H. Bitter (Fed. Rep. of Germany)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. Vinogradov (Poland)

1. Apparatus for black-and-white facsimile telegraphy and for phototelegraphy.
2. Characteristics of facsimile telegraph channels.
3. Switching problems in subscriber networks in the switched facsimile service.

Working Parties of Study Group XIV

Working Party XIV/1 : Facsimile transmission

Working Party XIV/2 : Test chart

Working Party XIV/3 : Remote control of facsimile telegraphy

Study Group XV (Transmission systems)

Chairman : Mr. F. Job (France)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. D. Gagliardi (Italy)

Study of transmission characteristics to be recommended for overhead lines, cables and their ancillary equipment with a view to providing transmission systems for use in the telephone, telegraph, facsimile, data-transmission and sound and television broadcasting public services.

Working Parties of Study Group XV

12 Mc/s systems

Chairman : Mr. H. Claeys (Belgium)

Small coaxial pairs	Chairman :	Mr. H. Claeys (Belgium)
Pulse code modulation systems	" :	Mr. R.O. Carter (United Kingdom)
Compandors	" :	Mr. D. Gagliardi (Italy)
Group pilots	" :	Mr. M.B. Williams (United Kingdom)
Carrier overhead lines	" :	Mr. Bashir (Pakistan)

Study Group XVI (Telephone circuits)

Chairman : Mr. R.H. Franklin (United Kingdom)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. H. Claeys (Belgium)

Study of the transmission characteristics to be recommended for circuits in the public telephone network which may be used for international calls.

Special Study Group A (Data transmission)

Chairman : Mr. J. Rhodes (United Kingdom)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. V.N. Vaughan (United States)

Conditions for data transmission

- on telegraph lines in the general network
 - in the telex network
 - on telephone lines in the general network
 - in the switched telephone network
 - on special lines with improved characteristics or large bandwidth
 - (codes, type of modulation, modulation rate, error control, terminal equipments, levels, division of responsibilities).
-

Special Study Group B (World telephone network)

Chairman : Mr. E.C. Laird (United States)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. E.R. Banks (Australia)

Studies for the introduction of semi-automatic and ultimately fully automatic telephone traffic operation on a world-wide basis.

Special Study Group C (Joint C.C.I.T.T./C.C.I.R. Study Group on circuit noise)

Chairman : Mr. H. Williams (United Kingdom)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. R. Kaiser (Fed. Rep. of Germany)

Determination of tolerable circuit noise for various transmission systems (overhead-line, cable, radio-relay and satellite) used to transmit various types of information (telephone speech and signals, telegraphy, data, broadcasting programmes, etc., excluding television).

GROUP 2 - PLAN COMMITTEES

GENERAL DUTIES (Extract from Administrative Council Resolution No. 448)

1. to establish a General Plan for development of the international network to help Administrations and recognized private operating agencies when they conclude mutual agreements to organize and improve the international services between their respective countries;
2. to examine the technical, operating and tariff questions raised either directly or indirectly in the various regions of the world by the application of the different stages of this Plan, to make an inventory of questions of interest to new or developing countries, and to set such questions for study by the competent C.C.I., or in cooperation with the two C.C.I.'s if necessary, in accordance with No. 180 of the Geneva Convention, 1959.

Name of the Committee	Chairman	Vice-Chairman
World Plan Committee (Joint C.C.I.T.T./C.C.I.R. Committee administered by the C.C.I.T.T.)	Mr. Bigi (Italy)	Mr. A. Hamid (Pakistan)
Africa Plan Committee (Joint C.C.I.T.T./C.C.I.R. Committee administered by the C.C.I.T.T.)	Mr. M. Mili (Tunisia)	Mr. R. Vital (Mali)*)
Asia Plan Committee (Joint C.C.I.T.T./C.C.I.R. Committee administered by the C.C.I.T.T.)	Mr. C.P.Vasudevan (India)	Mr. S. Fujiki (Japan)
Latin America Plan Committee (Joint C.C.I.T.T./C.C.I.R. Committee administered by the C.C.I.T.T.)	Mr. A.C. Núñez (Mexico)	M. A. Ochoa (Colombia)
Plan Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin (Joint C.C.I.T.T./C.C.I.R. Committee administered by the C.C.I.T.T.)	Mr. T. Noat (France)	Mr. H. Dietrich (Poland)*)

*) Provisional appointment pending the next C.C.I.R. Plenary Assembly.

SPECIAL AUTONOMOUS WORKING PARTIES FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Special Autonomous Working Party No. 1 (National automatic networks)

Chairman : Mr. E.R. Banks (Australia)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. H. Lohr (Fed. Rep. of Germany)

Study of national automatic telephone networks; national switching systems and national signalling systems.

Special Autonomous Working Party No. 2 (Local networks)

Chairman : Mr. Sundin (Sweden)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. M.K.E. Hassamen (U.A.R.)

Study of local telephone networks, i.e. cable networks for subscriber lines and exchange junction lines. Distribution systems, economic questions affecting the organization of local networks.

Special Autonomous Working Party No. 3 (Comparison of transmission systems)

Chairman : Mr. M. Ben Abdellah (Morocco)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. Enrile (Mexico)

Economic and technical comparison of various transmission systems. Assembly of documentation on the methods used in designing cable systems and radio-relay systems and on the specification of transmission systems.

Special Autonomous Working Party No. 4 (Primary energy sources)

Chairman : Mr. F.L. Bentley (Canada)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. M. Linder (Sweden)

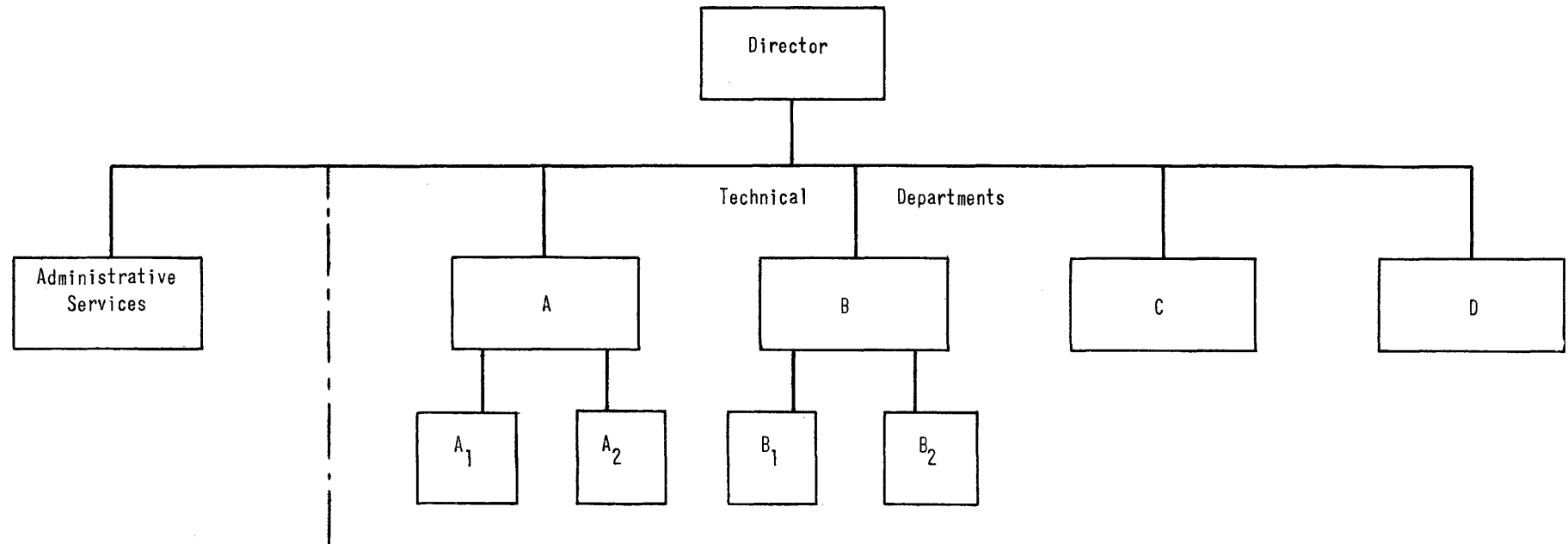
Special Autonomous Working Party No. 5 (Economic conditions)

Chairman : Mr. Garbe (Fed. Rep. of Germany)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. E. del Riego (Spain)

Condition and development of telecommunications in the various countries of the world.

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT



Duties of the technical departments

- | | | |
|---|------------------|---|
| A | (A ₁ | Telegraphy, Data transmission, General (S.G. I, VIII, IX, X, XIV, Sp.A.) |
| | (A ₂ | Plan and Technical Assistance (Plan Committees) |
| B | (B ₁ | Transmission (S.G. XII, XV, XVI, Sp.C.) |
| | (B ₂ | Laboratory |
| C | - | Telephone Operation and Switching (S.G. II, III, XI, XIII, Sp.B.) |
| D | - | Maintenance, Protection, Definitions and Symbols (S.G. IV, V, VI, VII, CMI) |

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

A N N E X 16

ACTION TAKEN BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL AND THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON RESOLUTIONS 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 AND 30 OF THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (GENEVA, 1959)

RESOLUTION No. 24

FINANCING OF TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U.

Action taken

instructs

A. the Secretary-General

1. to communicate with Members and Associate Members of the Union in order to ascertain whether they contemplate any telecommunication projects for the realization of which the help of outside capital would be desirable, and if so upon what terms;

1960 Document No. 2310/CA15 was issued by the Secretary-General with a draft circular-letter.

The Council adopted Resolution No. 426 instructing the Secretary-General to send a circular-letter on the financing of telecommunication development. The circular-letter to Members and Associate Members of the Union was issued on 19 July, 1960.

1961 In Document No. 2520/CA16, the Secretary-General reported on the response to his first circular-letter. Documents Nos. 2534, 2539, 2592, and 2629/CA16 contain the information supplied by some countries. After discussing the question the Council requested that efforts be continued in accordance with Resolution No. 24 of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

A second circular-letter on the same subject was sent to Members and Associate Members of the I.T.U. on 8 June 1961.

1962 A new report by the Secretary-General was submitted to the Council (Document No. 2734/CA17).

2. to approach the relevant inter-governmental and private agencies in order to seek their views on this question and to know whether, if the case arises, they would be prepared to associate themselves with an international financing scheme;

Action taken was described in Document No. 2734/CA17 mentioned above.

3. to report on the results of his inquiries to the interested administrations and to the Administrative Council;

See above.

The Administrative Council

to take such steps as it shall deem advisable; it being understood

1. that the Union shall by no means be committed in financial operations;
and
2. that the application of any financial scheme that may be set up will not involve any expense chargeable to the Union budget.

The Council adopted Resolution No. 491 instructing the Secretary-General to examine carefully any questions concerning the financing of telecommunication plans that might be submitted to him by Administrations or any type of financial institution.

No financial commitments have been entered into by the Union.

No expenses have been charged to the Union budget.

RESOLUTION No. 25

PARTICIPATION BY THE UNION IN THE UNITED NATIONS EXPANDED
PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U.

Action taken

authorizes the Administrative Council

to continue to ensure the full participation of the Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E.P.T.A.);

to call on the various permanent organs of the Union as appropriate to facilitate this participation.

All action taken by the Council since 1960 to organize and promote Union participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance proceeds from the implementation of Resolution No. 25 of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The following Council Resolutions and Decisions refer implicitly to this Plenipotentiary Resolution:

Decision D261: To inform Members and Associate Members of possibilities offered by the E.P.T.A.

Resolution 498/CA17: Recourse to the E.P.T.A. in developing telecommunication plans in the various regions of the world.

Resolutions 499/CA17 and 528/CA18: invite the I.F.R.B. to organize seminars on frequency management.

Resolution 529/CA18: instructs the Secretary-General to prepare instructions for E.P.T.A. regional experts.

invites the Administrative Council

to coordinate in this field the activities of the permanent organs of the Union;

to prepare each year a report on the participation of the Union in the E.P.T.A.

A Standing Committee on Technical Cooperation was created for this purpose (Document No. 3022/CA18).

Each year the Council examines the report on the Union's activities which contains a section on Technical Cooperation. It likewise considers the Secretary-General's report on the implementation of the E.P.T.A. in the field of telecommunications.

RESOLUTION No. 26

REVISION OF THE PROCEDURES RELATING TO PARTICIPATION BY THE UNION IN THE
UNITED NATIONS EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Administrative Council is requested to make a thorough revision of the procedures relating to participation by the Union in the E.P.T.A., bearing in mind certain recommendations made in Document No. 420 of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Action taken

A revision of the 1957 procedures was proposed to the Council at its 1960 Session. The recommendations mentioned in Document No. 420 of the Plenipotentiary Conference were incorporated in this booklet.

A new issue of the booklet was prepared in 1963 to inform I.T.U. Members about the most recent procedures to be followed in applying for technical assistance under the Expanded Programme. These procedures were slightly changed by the Economic and Social Council when it adopted two-year programming for the E.P.T.A.

Special Fund procedures are also included in the booklet, as well as information on other technical assistance programmes in which I.T.U. collaborates:

Funds-in-Trust Programme;

Programme providing Operational and Executive Personnel (O.P.E.X.);

I.T.U. Programme of Technical Assistance in Kind.

In 1963, the Council adopted Resolution No. 529/CA18 (Technical Assistance by Regional Experts) which provides guiding principles for drafting the instructions to I.T.U. regional experts.

In pursuance of this Resolution, a set of rules has been issued by the Secretary-General entitled: "I.T.U. Regional Technical Assistance Projects under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance".

The biennial reports requested in Resolution No. 529/CA18 are sent to the Members and Associate Members of the Union in the regions concerned and to the Members of the Administrative Council. The first two reports covered the periods ending 30 September, 1963, and 31 March, 1964.

RESOLUTION No. 27

ADMINISTRATION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U.

Action taken

resolves

1. to authorize the Secretary-General, in agreement with the U.N., to ensure that the administrative work of Technical Assistance projects, hitherto done on its behalf by the United Nations, is gradually taken over by the I.T.U.

The administration of I.T.U. Technical Assistance projects was taken over in 1960 in full cooperation with the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration. Information on the subject was given to the Administrative Council at its 1961 Session (Document No. 2533/CA16).

The question was settled by an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the competent services of the United Nations.

The takeover was completed at the end of 1960.

The agreement between the I.T.U. and the United Nations dated 28 December, 1954, was accordingly cancelled.

At its 1961 Session the Administrative Council took note of the "Staff Rules of the International Telecommunication Union Governing Technical Assistance Project Personnel" prepared by the Secretary-General.

2. to ask the ECOSOC to reimburse the costs incurred by the General Secretariat.

This has been done and a lump sum is now allocated annually to the I.T.U. by the ECOSOC in accordance with its Resolution No. 855 (XXXII), in which reference is made to I.T.U. administrative costs. A special request is submitted each year to the Technical Assistance Board for approval by the ECOSOC.

instructs

3. the Administrative Council:

3.1 to verify, at each of its sessions, that the work thus taken over by the General Secretariat is being done in such a way as to make the Union's participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as effective as possible;

3.2 to take any steps to ensure that this effective participation is maintained.

The Council reviews the work of the Technical Cooperation Department, described in the Secretary-General's report, each year and takes the necessary action.

The following action was taken by the Administrative Council:

1960 Decision No. 246 on travel of I.T.U. officials for the study of Technical Assistance questions.

1961 Examination of Staff Rules for experts (see action taken under point 1 of Resolution 27).

1962 Decision No. 274 on the creation of 3 new posts in the Technical Cooperation Department (T.C.D.) based on Document No. 2750/CA17.

1963 Decision No. 293 on the creation of 4 new posts in the Technical Cooperation Department (T.C.D.).

A Standing Committee on Technical Cooperation was set up at Union Headquarters to examine progress made in the various Technical Assistance projects for which the Union is the executing agency to ensure the most active possible participation by the Union in the various programmes of technical assistance, etc.

1964 Study of Documents Nos. 3215 and 3239/CA19 on the organization of the T.C.D.

The Council noted the organization chart for the Technical Cooperation Department and left it to the Plenipotentiary Conference to approve the proposals on supernumerary staff.

RESOLUTION No. 28

DEBITING OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL COSTS RESULTING FROM THE UNION'S PARTICIPATION IN THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U.

Action taken

resolves

These costs have been borne entirely by the E.P.T.A. and the Special Fund.

that the expenses for the administration of the I.T.U. Technical Cooperation projects cannot be borne at present by the Union budget.

It further resolves:

1. that the administrative and operational costs resulting from the Union's participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance shall be included in the budget of the Union, on the understanding that the compensatory payments from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme shall be included as income in the said budget;

Expenditure resulting from the participation of the Union in technical cooperation activities is included in the Union budget and the credits allocated by E.P.T.A. and the Special Fund are considered as income in the said budget. These accounts, however, appear in a separate section of the budget.

2. that these costs shall not be taken into consideration in fixing the limits on Union expenditure;

These costs are not considered when the ceiling on Union expenditure is fixed.

3. that the Union's organs of financial control shall also check all expenditure under the E.P.T.A.

All Technical Cooperation expenditure, including costs of administration, experts, fellowships and equipment, incurred under the E.P.T.A. and the Special Fund are audited by the Swiss Government auditors.

4. that the Administrative Council shall also examine this expenditure;

This is regularly done by the Council.

5. that the Administrative Council shall be authorized to assign the required credits, should the Union be obliged to defray these costs partly or entirely.

The I.T.U. has not been asked to charge the administrative and operational costs incurred under the E.P.T.A. and the Special Fund to its own budget.

RESOLUTION No. 29

UNION COLLABORATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL FUND FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U.

Action taken

instructs

the Secretary-General:

1. to study the problems that will be created by the participation of the Union in the activities of the United Nations Special Fund as an executing agency.

The measures to be taken were submitted to the Council in Document No. 2308/CA15 for approval.

2. to negotiate suitable forms of agreement between:

- 2.1 the Union and the U.N. Special Fund,
- 2.2 the Union and governments as regards the execution of telecommunication projects by the Union;

An agreement on standard lines between the I.T.U. and the U.N. Special Fund was negotiated by the Secretary-General and is attached to the Document mentioned above.

The Secretary-General does not negotiate a direct agreement with a requesting Government. However, a "Plan of Operation" is negotiated with the Government and is signed by the Government, the Special Fund and the I.T.U. as executing agency.

invites

the Administrative Council:

1. to modify, if need be, and approve the standard form of agreement for negotiation between:

- 1.1 the Union and the U.N. Special Fund,
- 1.2 the Union and governments.

In its Resolution No. 428/CA15, the Council:

1. approved the "Draft agreement between the United Nations Special Fund and the International Telecommunication Union concerning the execution of Special Fund Projects";
2. authorized the Secretary-General, where necessary, to negotiate agreements with governments, on the understanding that such agreements would formally commit the Union only in so far as they had been approved by the Administrative Council.

(See remarks on this kind of agreement in 2.2 above.)

2. to define the responsibilities of the Union in:

- 2.1 advising governments about the preparation of telecommunication projects for submission to the Management of the Special Fund.
- 2.2 advising the Special Fund about the technical aspects of projects submitted by governments;
- 2.3 supervising the execution of telecommunication projects approved by the Management of the Special Fund;

Information on how to present a request to the Special Fund is given to governments in the I.T.U. booklet "Technical Assistance to new or developing countries for the development of telecommunications". I.T.U. experts and the Department of Technical Cooperation have assisted governments in formulating their requests to the Special Fund.

The Administrative Council, in point 3.1.2 of Resolution No. 428/CA15, authorized the Secretary-General to act accordingly.

No specific instructions have been given by the Council on this point. However, points 3.4 and 3.5 of Resolution No. 428/CA15 may be considered as instructions.

3. to make the necessary administrative and financial arrangements for the execution and supervision by the Union of Special Fund projects, it being understood that the Special Fund will reimburse the costs to the Union.

Points 3.3 to 3.5 of Resolution No. 428/CA15 provide for administrative and financial action.

Resolution No. 429/CA15 (Rules for ordering equipment) also refers to administrative and financial arrangements.

No specific action has been taken by the Council to supervise the execution by the Union of telecommunication projects approved by the Management of the Special Fund.

At each Session, however, it has noted the progress made in Special Fund projects for which the I.T.U. is responsible.

4. to present a full report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

The report in question appears in paragraph 5 of Part IV of the present Report and in its Annexes 24 to 29.

RESOLUTION No. 30

IMPROVEMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U.

Action taken

instructs

the Administrative Council to continue most active cooperation with E.C.A.F.E. in the implementation of the Recommendations already endorsed by the Inland Transport and Communications Committee of E.C.A.F.E. and, in particular, the telecommunication projects listed in the Programme of Work and priorities recommended by the Working Party, with the full support of the Union.

An agreement between the I.T.U. and E.C.A.F.E. was signed in 1963, in accordance with the Administrative Council's instructions in Decision No. 288.

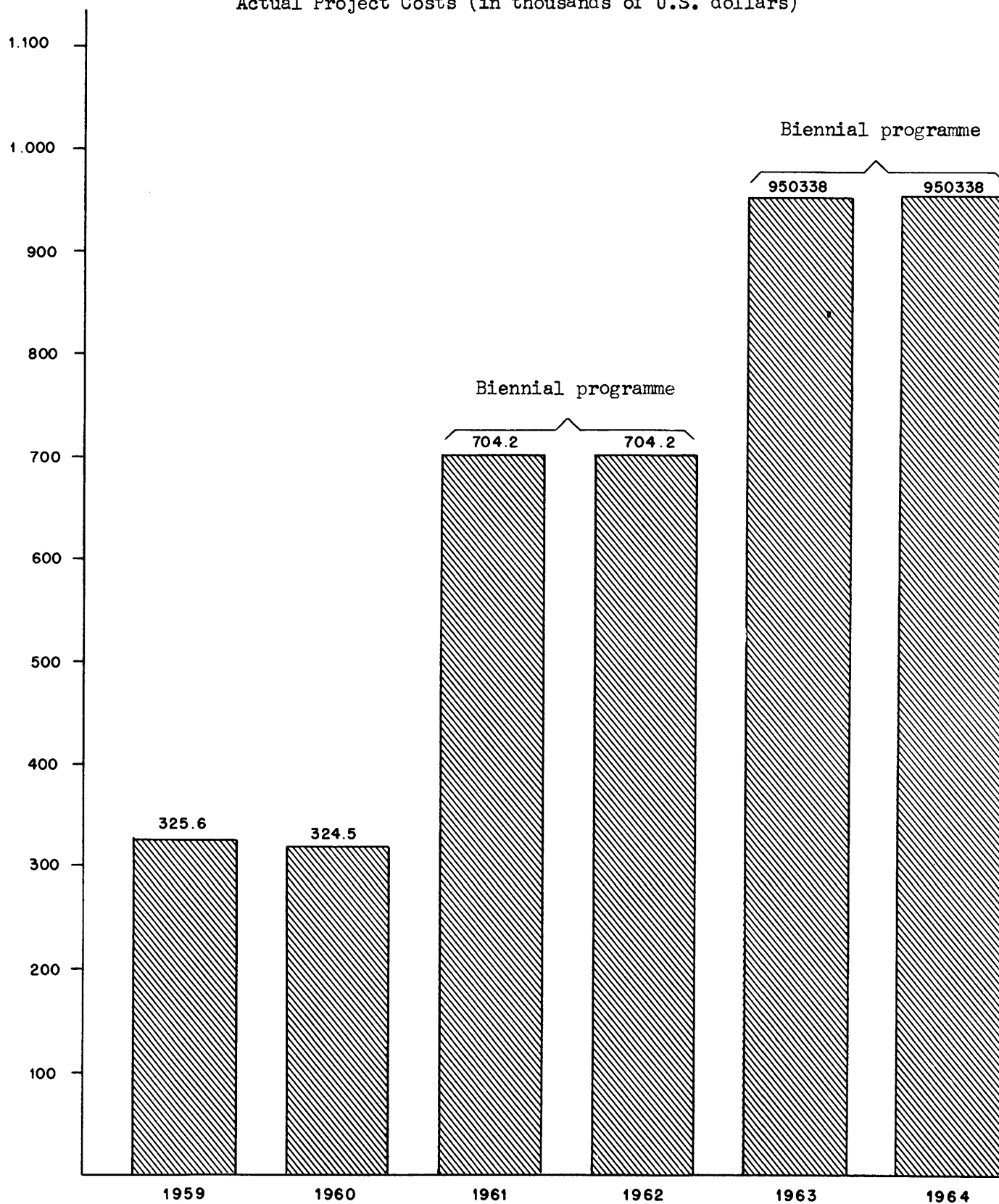
Note: Close collaboration was also maintained with other Economic Commissions because of the importance of telecommunications in economic development and since the work in general of the Commissions necessitates close association of the regional telecommunication experts, with the secretariats of these Commissions.

A Memorandum of Understanding with the Economic Commission for Africa, similar to that with E.C.A.F.E. has been signed.

A N N E X 17

I.T.U./ E.P.T.A. -PROGRAMME : 1959 TO 1964

Actual Project Costs (in thousands of U.S. dollars)



PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT



REPARTITION DES PROJETS DU PROGRAMME ELARGI DE
L'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE DE 1959 A 1964 ENTRE LES
DIVERS PAYS DU MONDE.

Dans certains cas, les frontières indiquées sur
la présente carte ne sont pas définitivement
fixées. Le fait qu'elles sont indiquées ne sig-
nifie pas que l'Union internationale des télé-
communications les reconnaît ou les approuve
officiellement.

ANNEXE 18

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS UNDER THE EXPANDED PRO-
GRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM 1959 TO 1964
IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

In some cases, the frontiers indicated on the
above map are not definite. The fact that they
are indicated does not mean that the Internatio-
nal Telecommunication Union recognizes or appro-
ves them officially.

ANNEX 18

DISTRIBUCIÓN DE PROYECTOS BAJO EL PROGRAMA AM-
PLIADO DE ASISTENCIA TÉCNICA DE 1959 A 1964 EN
LOS DIFERENTES PAÍSES DEL MUNDO

En algunos casos, las fronteras indicadas en el
presente mapa no están fijadas definitivamente.
El hecho de que se indiquen no significa que la
Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones las
reconoce o aprueba oficialmente.

ANEXO 18

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

A N N E X 19

NUMBER OF EXPERTS PROVIDED UNDER E.P.T.A. FROM 1959 TO 1964

Classified by country of assignment

Country or Region	Total No. of experts 1)	Total No. of man-months	Total number of experts and man-months by years 2)					
			1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1	2	3	4					
Afghanistan	3	124	1/12	1/12	3/20	3/32	2/24	2/24
Algeria	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	1/9
Bolivia	1	6	-	-	-	-	1/6	-
Burma	1	42	-	-	1/6	1/12	1/12	1/12
Cameroon	1	13	-	-	-	-	1/1	1/12
Central African Rep./Chad	1	24	-	-	-	1/4	1/8	1/12
Ceylon	4	33	-	-	-	3/19	1/2	1/12
Chad	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	2/10
Chile	1	23	-	-	-	1/7	1/5	1/11
China	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1/2
Congo (Léopoldville)	7	70	-	-	-	-	-	7/67
Dahomey	1	12	-	-	-	1/6	1/6	-
Ecuador	5	10	-	-	-	-	3/6	2/4
Ethiopia	6	173	4/29	3/33	4/29	3/34	2/24	2/24
Gambia	2	22	-	-	-	1/2	2/20	-
Ghana	3	47	-	-	1/5	3/19	3/14	1/9
Guinea	2	25	-	-	1/2	1/10	1/1	1/12
India	1	6	1/4	1/2	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	1/11
Iran	4	110	2/24	2/13	2/23	2/14	2/24	1/12
Iraq	4	77	1/1	2/20	3/21	2/20	3/13	1/2
Ivory Coast	1	1	-	-	-	-	1/1	-
Jordan	2	41	1/12	1/12	1/6	-	-	1/11
Lebanon	5	56	2/14	4/7	3/12	2/11	1/6	2/6
Liberia	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	2/11
Libya	3	41	1/1	1/5	1/1	2/14	1/8	1/12
Madagascar	1	21	-	-	-	1/3	1/12	1/6
Malaysia	7	63	2/6	2/18	1/3	2/20	1/7	3/10
Morocco	1	8	-	-	1/2	1/6	-	-
Niger	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1/2
Nigeria	1	12	-	-	-	1/6	1/6	-
Pakistan	3	24	1/7	1/5	-	-	2/3	2/9
Paraguay	4	84	3/36	2/24	1/12	1/3	1/9	-
Peru	5	25	-	-	-	-	3/15	2/10
Rwanda	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1/3
Rwanda/Burundi	2	5	-	-	-	1/2	1/3	-
Sauda Arabia	1	36	-	-	1/12	1/12	1/12	-
Senegal	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1/3
Sierra Leone	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	1/7

NOTES: See following page

A N N E X 19 (Cont.)

NUMBER OF EXPERTS PROVIDED UNDER E.P.T.A. FROM 1959 to 1964

Classified by country of assignment

1	2	3	4					
Somalia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1/1
Sudan	2	49	-	2/2	2/24	2/23	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	4	87	3/36	3/26	1/12	1/10	-	1/3
Togo	2	5	-	-	-	1/3	1/1	1/1
Turkey	2	24	-	-	-	2/6	2/18	-
United Arab Republic	6	49	1/3	2/7	2/9	2/7	3/18	1/5
Venezuela	3	18	2/17	-	-	1/1	-	-
<u>REGIONAL PROJECTS</u>								
Africa	4	63	-	-	-	2/11	2/24	4/28
Asia and Far East	5	96	2/14	1/12	3/10	2/24	2/18	2/18
Latin America	2	65	-	-	-	2/17	2/24	2/24
Central America	4	33	-	-	-	-	-	4/33
	129	1,781	27/216	28/198	32/209	49/358	51/351	61/448

NOTES

- 1) Number of persons who served in each country during the entire period covered by this table.
- 2) Experts in each country during any given year followed by the total man-months, e.g. 2/14 means 2 experts for a total of 14 months.

An expert who has served for more than one year in a given country is only shown once in column 2, while he is shown under each year covered by his mission in column 4. Therefore, column 2 does not represent a total of the figures given in column 4.

A N N E X 20

NUMBER OF EXPERTS PROVIDED UNDER E.P.T.A. FROM 1959 TO 1964

Classified by their country of origin

Country of origin	Total number of experts ¹⁾	Total number of experts ²⁾					
		3					
1	2	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
E.P.T.A.							
Australia	9	-	-	3	5	4	4
Belgium	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brazil	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chile	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Colombia	3	1	1	-	-	-	2
Ethiopia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
France	19	3	5	5	8	8	11
Germany (Fed. Republic of)	10	2	1	2	3	6	5
Greece	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Haiti	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
India	7	3	4	4	3	1	3
Ireland	2	1	1	-	-	-	1
Israel	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Japan	2	-	-	-	-	1	2
Netherlands	10	2	2	3	2	3	2
New Zealand	6	3	2	3	3	2	1
Norway	3	1	1	-	-	2	1
Pakistan	2	-	-	1	2	2	-
Poland	2	-	-	-	2	2	2
Spain	6	3	2	1	1	1	3
Sweden	3	1	2	1	1	1	1
Switzerland	8	3	2	3	4	3	3
Syria	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
United Arab Republic	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
United Kingdom	22	3	4	5	11	11	9
U.S.A.	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
U.S.S.R	3	1	1	-	1	1	1
Yugoslavia	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
	129	27	28	32	49	51	61

Notes : 1) Number of nationals of various countries who served as I.T.U. experts during the period covered by this table.

2) A national of a country, who has served under the I.T.U. programme for more than one year is only shown once in column 2 while he is shown under each year covered by his mission in column 3. Therefore, column 2 does not represent a total of the figures given in column 3.

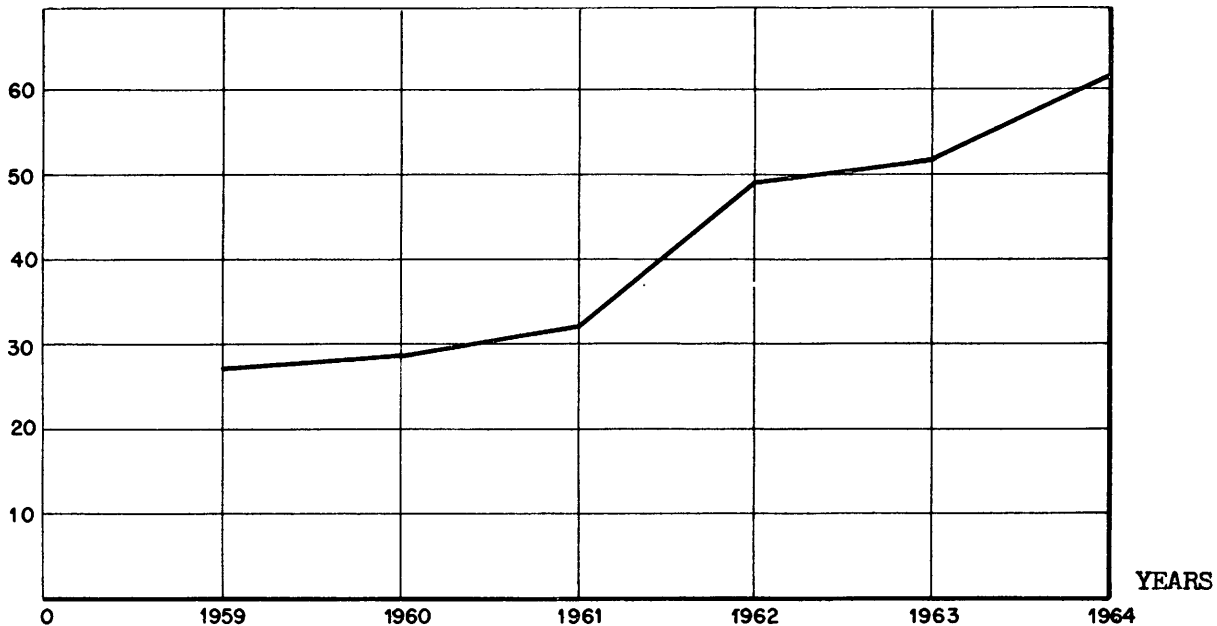
PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

A N N E X 21

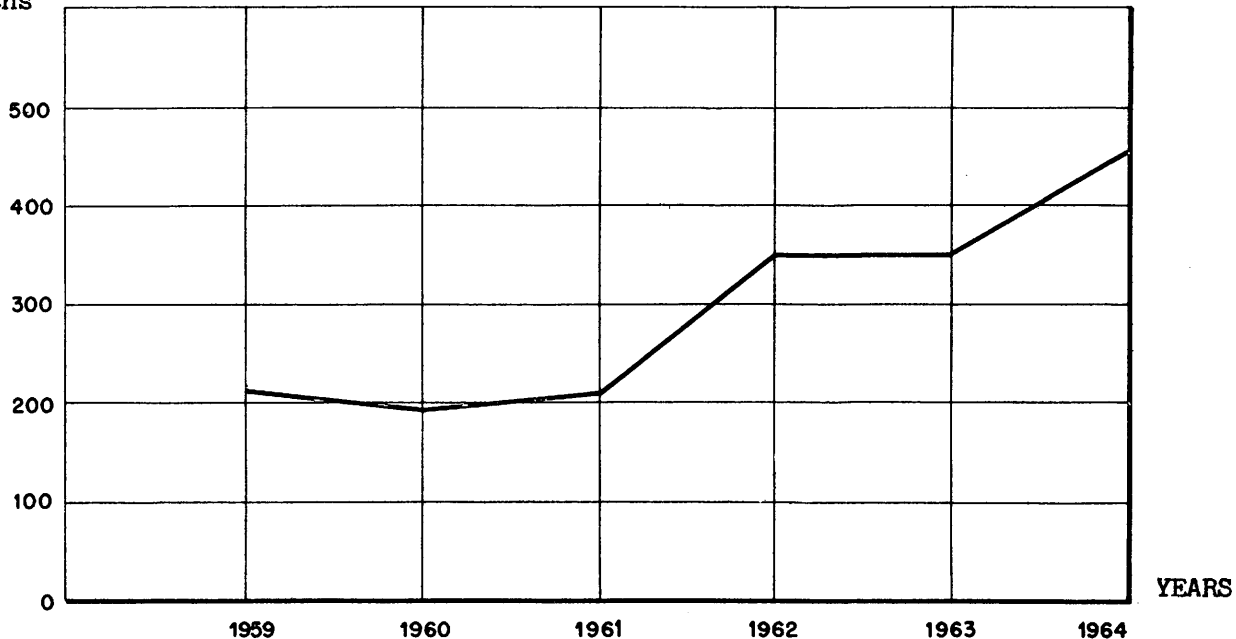
GRAPH SHOWING EXPERTS ENGAGED UNDER E.P.T.A. DURING THE PERIOD 1959-1964

Number of experts



GRAPH SHOWING EXPERT MAN-MONTHS PROVIDED UNDER E.P.T.A. DURING THE PERIOD 1959-1964

Man-months



PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

A N N E X 22

FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED UNDER THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME FROM 1959 TO 1964

CLASSIFIED BY NATIONALITY AND COUNTRY OF STUDY

Nationality	Fellow- ships awarded 1)	Country of study 2)																										
		Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	China	Colombia	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Malaysia	Mexico	Netherlands	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Thailand	U.K.	U.S.A.	U.S.S.R.	I.T.U.	
Afghanistan	2											2															1	
Argentina	5	1									1			1						2					1			
Bolivia	4				2																							
Bulgaria	2																											
Cambodia	1											1																
Cameroon	8											8																
C.A.R.	1											1																
Chad	2											2																
Ceylon	3												1												1		2	
China	4												2			1								1	1	3		1
Congo (Brazzaville)	18											18																
Congo (Léopoldville)	6										2	1						1				2		1				
Costa Rica	4										2				1										2			
Dahomey	15										14														2		1	
E.A.C.S.O.	29																							29			1	
Ecuador	3							1									1			2				1			1	
Gabon	12										12																	
Greece	5				1						1	1												3				
Guatemala	3										1				1				1									
Guinea	6										5											2						
Honduras	2										2																	
India	7										2																	
Indonesia	9											4							1		1	1		3	2			
Iran	4											2			5										1			
Israel	15											4			1				2		1	8		4	4		1	

Notes: See following page.

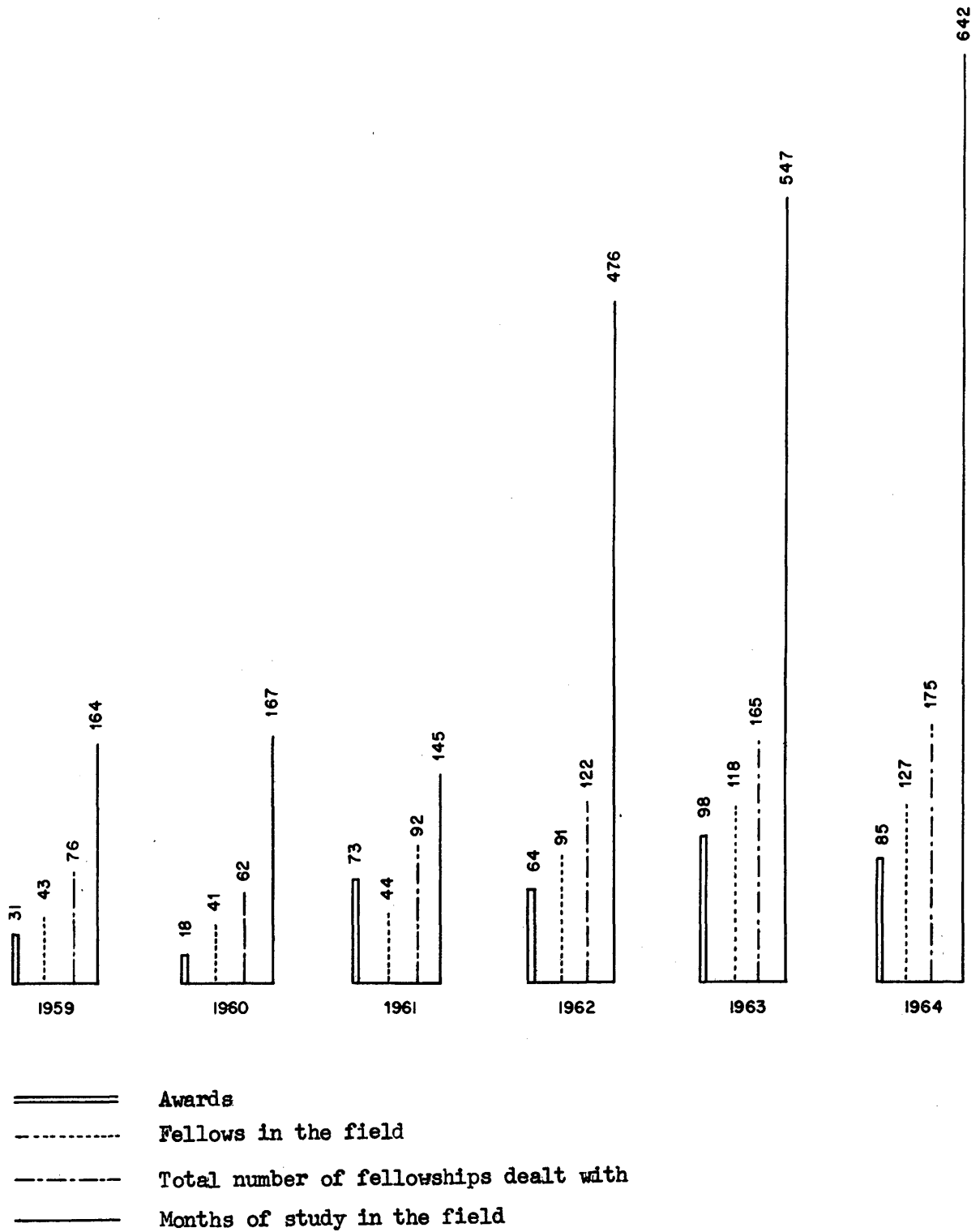
Nationality	Fellow- ships awarded 1)	Country of study 2)																									
		Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	China	Colombia	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Malaysia	Mexico	Netherlands	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Thailand	U.K.	U.S.A.	U.S.S.R.	I.T.U.
Ivory Coast	11										10																1
Japan	5											1							1			1		4	5		1
Jordan	5				1																1		4			2	
Korea	11		1				1									6	1					1	4	3			
Laos	2										2																
Libya	2																						2				
Malaysia	5				1							1	1							3		1	4			1	
Mali	9										4										5						
Mexico	11										2	5						2					1	3		2	
Nicaragua	3					3																					
Niger	23										17																
Pakistan	2											1											1				
Panama	4																		1	1				2		1	
Peru	1																									1	
Philippines	3															1	1						1	1			
Poland	19								1									1		4	1						
Senegal	4										4																
Somalia	1																							1			
Sudan	2																			1			2				
Syria	2				1						2	1								1			2				
Togo	4										3																
Tunisia	10										10				2						2					1	
Turkey	7									1	3							1		1			2			1	
U.A.R.	7																	2		2			5	1			
Upper Volta	16										16																
Yugoslavia	30				1			1			5	9		4				2		4	5		5	1	1	2	
TOTAL	369	1	1	2	5	3	1	1	1	1	150	35	1	10	15	2	1	13	9	20	29	1	89	29	1	21	

Notes: 1) The figures in this column show the number of fellowships awarded. However, it should be noted that in some cases the fellowships awarded were not implemented for reasons outside the control of the I.T.U.

2) Very often a fellow studies in more than one country. Therefore the total of column 3 will not correspond to the number of awards shown in column 2.

A N N E X 23

FELLOWSHIP SITUATION FROM 1959 TO 1964



PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

A N N E X 24

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND
AND THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
CONCERNING THE EXECUTION OF SPECIAL FUND PROJECTS

Whereas the United Nations Special Fund, on the basis of resolution 1240 (XIII) of the General Assembly, has agreed to provide certain Governments with assistance in carrying out projects for the purpose of promoting social progress and better standards of life and advancing the economic, social and technical development of peoples;

whereas the Managing Director of the Special Fund desires to obtain the services of the International Telecommunication Union (hereinafter referred to as the Executing Agency) to execute certain projects;

whereas resolution 1240 (XIII) of the General Assembly provides that the Managing Director of the Special Fund shall establish and maintain close and continuing working relationships with the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency concerned with those fields of activity in which the Special Fund will operate and that projects shall be executed, whenever possible, by the Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency concerned; and

whereas the Administrative Council of the Executing Agency on behalf of that Agency has agreed to co-operate with the Special Fund on this basis;

now therefore the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Secretary-General of the Executing Agency have agreed as follows:

Article I

Performance of work by Executing Agency

1. The Executing Agency agrees to carry out each project in accordance with a Plan of Operation which shall be agreed to by the Special Fund, the Government and the Executing Agency. The terms of this Agreement shall apply to each Plan of Operation.
2. The Executing Agency shall commence execution of each project upon receipt of written authorization to do so from the Managing Director. If the Managing Director, after consultation with the Executing Agency, considers it to be necessary to suspend the execution of the project, he shall so notify the Executing Agency which shall thereupon suspend forthwith all further operations, after which discussion will be entered into as to future action.

Article II

Conclusion of agreement with Governments

1. The Special Fund will enter into an agreement with each Government at whose request a project is undertaken by the Executing Agency in terms substantially similar to those set forth in the Appendix to this Agreement. Any substantial variation of these terms directly affecting the Executing Agency will be applicable to it only with its concurrence.

2. The Executing Agency may enter into an agreement with a Government consistent with the terms hereof concerning the execution of a project. Any such agreement shall be subject to provisions of the Agreement referred to in the preceding paragraph and shall require the prior concurrence of the Managing Director.

Article III

Executing Agency's Status in carrying out projects

The Executing Agency shall have the status vis-à-vis the Special Fund of an independent contractor, and its personnel shall not be considered as staff members or agents of the Special Fund. Without restricting the generality of the preceding sentence, the Special Fund shall not be liable for the acts of omissions of the Executing Agency or of persons performing services on behalf of the Executing Agency. The Executing Agency shall not be liable for the acts or omissions of the Special Fund or of persons performing services on behalf of the Special Fund.

Article IV

Information regarding projects

1. The Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Government shall have the right to observe at any time the progress of any operations carried out by the Executing Agency under this Agreement, and the Executing Agency shall afford full facilities to the Managing Director and the Government for this purpose.

2. The Managing Director of the Special Fund shall have the right to be furnished with such written information on any project as he may require, including supporting documentation of the kind mentioned in Article VII below.

3. The Managing Director of the Special Fund shall supply to the Executing Agency all appropriate information becoming available to him in connexion with any operations carried out by the Executing Agency under this Agreement.

Article V

Cost of projects

1. The Executing Agency agrees to perform, without charge to the Special Fund, such part of each project as it may be in a position to undertake without any additional expense to itself.

2. Each Plan of Operation shall include:

- a) a project budget in which operations shall be shown chronologically in stages, with estimates of anticipated obligations and cash disbursements shown separately for each stage;
- b) if required, a budget of other expenses necessarily and reasonably estimated to be incurred by the Executing Agency in the executing of projects in an amount to be mutually agreed by the Special Fund and the Executing Agency after taking account of such facilities as the Executing Agency may be in a position to provide without charge.

3. The estimates to be included in the budgets referred to in the preceding paragraph shall cover all the cash expenditures to be made by the Executing Agency.

Article VI

Manner of payment

1. The Managing Director of the Special Fund shall notify to the Executing Agency earmarkings within the budgetary authorizations included in the Plan of Operation. Such earmarkings shall constitute the financial authority for an Executing Agency to incur obligations and expenditure in respect of a project in accordance with the Plan of Operation and the budgetary provisions contained therein.
2. In making the earmarkings, the Managing Director shall take account of the operational stages specified in the Plan of Operation and the extent to which the Plan of Operation requires the incurring of obligations going beyond any particular operational stage.
3. The earmarkings made by the Managing Director shall so far as the Executing Agency is concerned, not be related to any particular category of income received by the Special Fund.
4. The Managing Director shall arrange for cash remittances to the Executing Agency as required by the Executing Agency for the purpose of covering cash disbursements arising out of obligations incurred within the limit of earmarkings notified by the Managing Director.
5. The accounts of a project shall be closed as soon as practicable, and normally within twelve months after the completion of the programme of work set out in the Plan of Operation, and earmarkings not utilized shall then lapse. In agreement with the Managing Director provision shall be made for unliquidated obligations valid at the closing of the accounts.

Article VII

Records, Accounts, Vouchers

1. The Executing Agency shall maintain accounts, records and supporting documentation relating to operations under this Agreement in accordance with its financial regulations and rules in so far as applicable.
2. The Executing Agency shall furnish to the Special Fund periodical reports on the financial situation of the operations at such times and in such forms as may be agreed by the Managing Director and the Executive Head.
3. The External Auditor of the Executing Agency shall examine and report upon the Executing Agency's accounts and records relating to operations under this Agreement.
4. The planning of external audits and co-ordination between external audits of a project shall be effected through the Joint Panel of External Auditors of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies.
5. Without restricting the generality of paragraph 3 above, the Executing Agency shall submit to the Managing Director of the Special Fund audited statements of accounts as soon as possible after the close of each financial period and as soon as practicable after the completion of a project together with the External Auditor's Reports thereon.

Article VIII

Expenses of Preparation of Projects

1. The Managing Director will defray to the Executing Agency clearly identifiable additional expenses incurred by the Executing Agency with the prior consent of the Managing Director during the examination of requests from Governments and the preparation of projects.
2. The Managing Director may authorize the incurring of commitments in respect of a project approved by the Governing Council but for which a Plan of Operation has not yet been agreed.

Article IX

Currency and rates of exchange

1. The Managing Director and the Executing Agency shall consult each other regarding the use of currencies available to them, with a view to the effective utilization of such currencies.
2. The Managing Director of the Special Fund may establish operational rates of exchange for transactions between the Special Fund and the Executing Agency under this Agreement. Such rates of exchange may be revised by the Managing Director in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the Special Fund.

Article X

Revision of financial arrangements

Without prejudice to obligations already incurred by the Executing Agency, the Managing Director of the Special Fund may, in agreement with the Government and the Executing Agency, adjust the main categories of expenditure within a Project Budget (viz. experts, fellowships, equipment) within the total approved therefore by the Governing Council of the Special Fund and may otherwise revise the financial arrangements for a project. Within the total budget approved for each project by the Governing Council, the Executing Agency may in accordance with operational necessity adjust any main category of expenditure by not more than 5 per cent thereof. Subject to the foregoing limitation, the Executing Agency may make any necessary detailed adjustments.

Article XI

Immunities of Subcontractor

In the event that the Executing Agency retains the services of any firm or organization to assist it in the execution of any project, the privileges and immunities to which such firm or organization and its personnel may be entitled under any agreement between the Special Fund and a Government may be waived by the Executive Head of the Executing Agency where in his 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 Special Fund or the Executing Agency; the Executive Head of the Executing Agency will waive such immunity in any case in which the Managing Director of the Special Fund so requests.

Article XII

General Provisions

1. This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature, and shall continue in force until terminated under paragraph 3 below.

2. This Agreement may be modified by written agreement between the Parties hereto. Any relevant matter for which no provision is made in this Agreement shall be settled by the Parties in keeping with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the appropriate organs of the United Nations. Each Party shall give full and sympathetic consideration to any proposal advanced by the other Party under this paragraph.

3. This Agreement may be terminated by either Party by written notice to the other and shall terminate sixty days after receipt of such notice.

4. The provisions of Articles IV through VII, inclusive, of this Agreement shall survive its expiration or termination to the extent necessary to permit an orderly settlement of accounts between the Parties and, if appropriate, with the Government.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly appointed, representatives of the Special Fund and of the Executing Agency, respectively, have on behalf of the Parties signed the present Agreement at _____ this day of _____.

For the Special Fund :

For the Executing Agency :

Managing Director,
Special Fund

Secretary General,
International Telecommunication Union

Appendix: 1

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

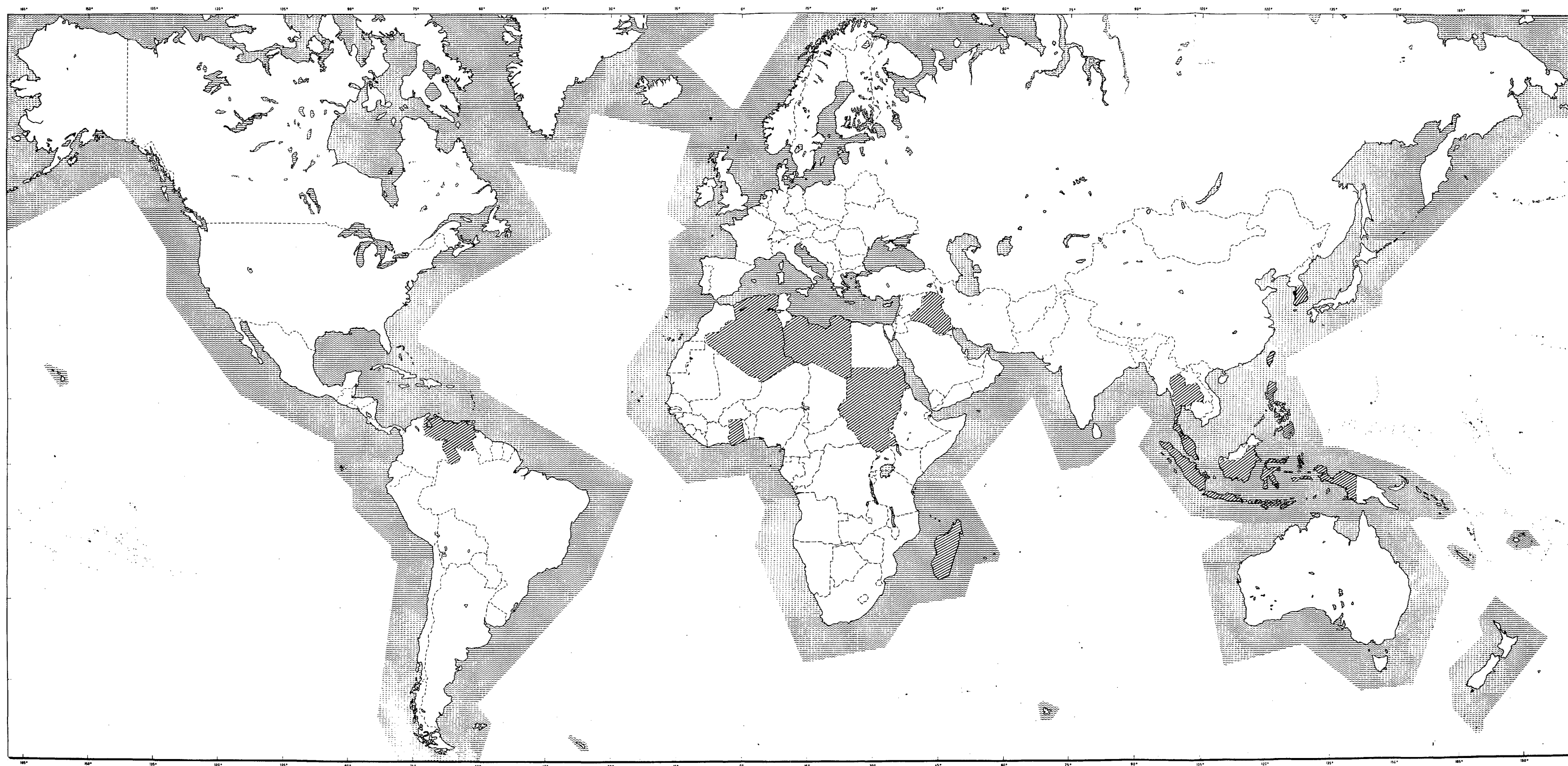
PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

A N N E X 25

TABLE OF PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE U.N. SPECIAL FUND
DURING THE PERIOD 1960-64, FOR WHICH I.T.U. IS EXECUTING AGENCY

Country	Description of Project	Date of Approval by S.F.	Duration in years	Assistance provided by S.F.			Estimated Project Costs		
				No. experts man/months	No. fellowships/man months	Value of equipment	Special Fund Allocation	Govt. Counter-part Contribution	Total
China	Training and Research Centre for Telecommunications and Electronics	May 1960	3	7/84	-	U.S.\$ Approved 150,000	296,100	270,000	566,100
Libya	Institute of Radio and Telecommunications	December 1960	6	5/240	6/72	60,000	523,600	660,000	1,183,600
Malaysia	Telecommunication Training Centre, Kuala Lumpur	May 1961	5	6/312	6/72	300,000	896,100	2,431,500	3,327,600
Philippines	Telecommunication Training Institute, Manila	May 1961	5	8/336	6/72	300,000	968,600	662,700	1,631,300
Iraq	Telecommunication Training Centre, Baghdad	January 1962	5	8/312	8/78	300,000	909,700	2,065,000	2,974,700
Sudan	Post and Telegraph Training Centre, Khartoum	January 1962	5	4/192	7/78	100,000	486,900	1,450,000	1,936,900
Korea	Telecommunication Training Centre, Seoul	May 1962	5	9/348	16/152	300,000	1,288,600	1,003,000	2,291,600
Venezuela	Training Centre for Telecommunication Technicians	January 1963	4	7/336	8/90	250,000	1,110,100	3,768,000	4,878,100
Indonesia	Telecommunication Training Centre, Bandung	June 1963	5	11/348	16/192	300,000	1,186,000	4,707,000	5,893,000
Thailand	Telecommunication Training, Test & Development Centre	June 1963	5	9/348	9/108	300,000	1,133,500	1,225,000	2,358,500

Country	Description of Project	Date of Approval by S.F.	Duration in years	Assistance provided by S.F.		Estimated Project Costs			
				No. experts man/months	No. fellow-ships/man months	Value of equipment	Special Fund Allocation	Govt. Counter-part Contribution	Total
Afghanistan	Telecommunication Training Centre, Kabul	January 1964	5	6/252	4/48	U.S.\$ 200,000	776,800	443,000	1,219,800
Algeria	Telecommunication Training Centre, Algiers	January 1964	5	8/276	16/168	200,000	901,000	4,432,000	5,333,000
Colombia	Electronics and Telecommunications Training and Research	January 1964	5	7/336	10/240	385,000	1,189,500	3,630,000	4,819,500
Ghana	Telecommunications Training Centre, Accra	January 1964	5	8/360	8/90	250,000	1,100,100	1,773,000	2,873,100
Madagascar	Post and Telecommunications Training Institute, Antanetibé	January 1964	5	5/216	12/132	200,000	766,100	1,577,000	2,343,100
India	Centre for Research and Training on the Use of Satellite Communications, Ahmedabad	June 1964	4	7/34	4/12	510,000	582,100	412,000	994,100
Paraguay	Telecommunications Survey	June 1964	2	7/96	4/48	38,000	330,500	70,000	400,500



REPARTITION DES PROJETS DU FONDS SPECIAL
DE 1959 A 1964 ENTRE LES DIVERS PAYS DU MONDE

Dans certains cas, les frontières indiquées sur la présente carte ne sont pas définitivement fixées. Le fait qu'elles sont indiquées ne signifie pas que l'Union internationale des télécommunications les reconnaît ou les approuve officiellement.

ANNEXE 26

DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIAL FUND PROJECTS FROM
1959 TO 1964 IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

In some cases, the frontiers indicated on the above map are not definite. The fact that they are indicated does not mean that the International Telecommunication Union recognizes or approves them officially.

ANNEX 26

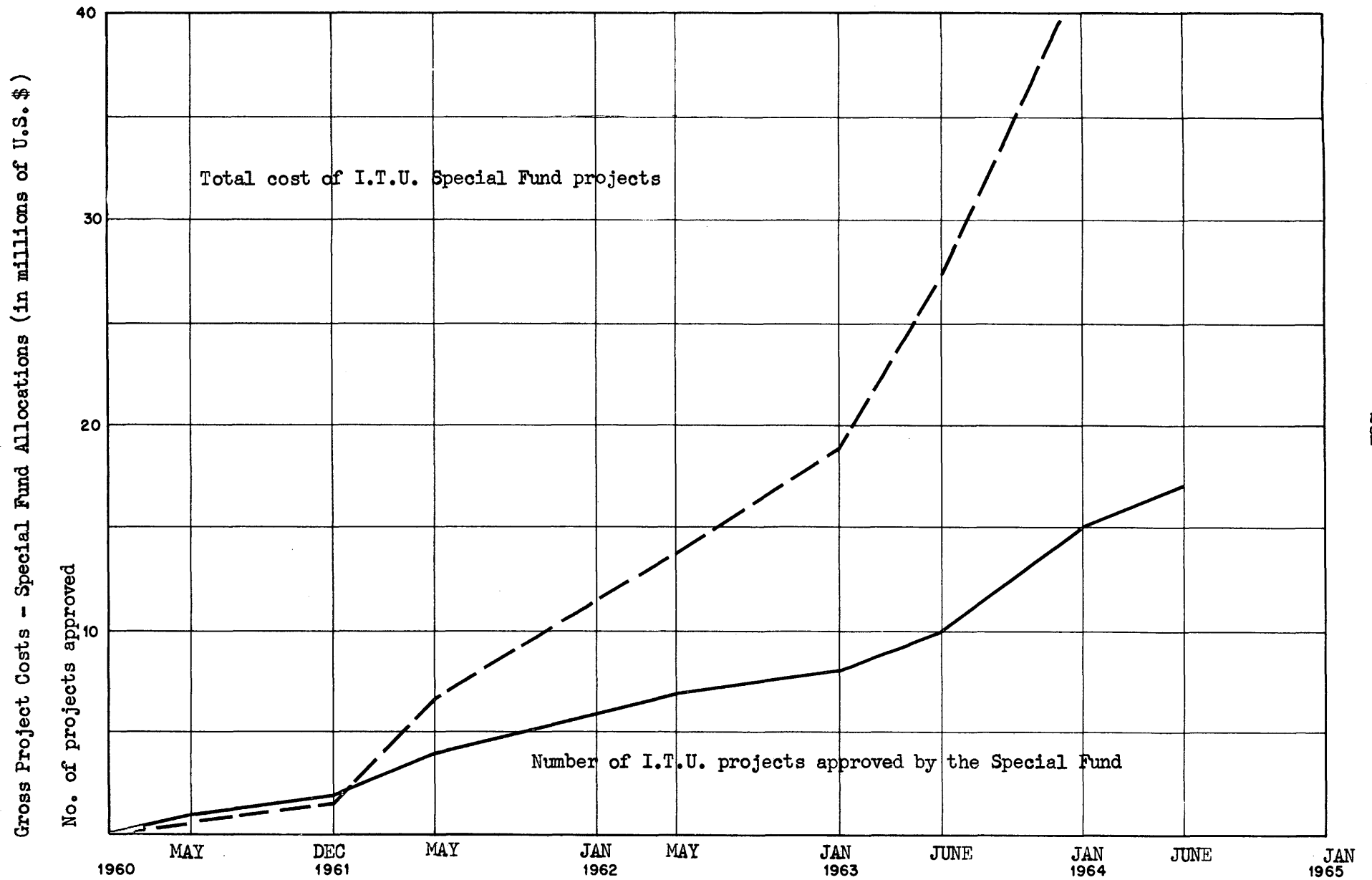
DISTRIBUCIÓN DE PROYECTOS DEL FONDO ESPECIAL
DE 1959 A 1964 EN LOS DIFERENTES PAÍSES DEL MUNDO

En algunos casos, las fronteras indicadas en el presente mapa no están fijadas definitivamente. El hecho de que se indiquen no significa que la Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones las reconozca o apruebe oficialmente.

ANEXO 26

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT



Graph showing development of I.T.U.'s Special Fund Programme

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

A N N E X 28

EXPERTS PROVIDED UP TO 1964 UNDER THE SPECIAL FUND

Classified by country of assignment

Country	Total No. of experts 1)	Total No. of man-months	Total number of experts and man-months by years 2)					
			1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Algeria	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	1/8
China	6	60	-	-	-	3/10	5/32	3/18
Ghana	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1/4
Indonesia	1	13	-	-	-	-	1/1	1/12
Iraq	4	37	-	-	-	-	1/3	4/34
Korea	9	96	-	-	-	-	4/10	9/86
Libya	3	82	-	1/2	1/4	2/8	3/32	3/36
Madagascar	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	1/6
Malaysia	6	104	-	-	-	1/3	5/36	6/65
Philippines	6	65	-	-	-	-	1/11	6/54
Sudan	5	78	-	-	-	1/1	4/30	5/47
Thailand	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	2/11
Venezuela	5	27	-	-	-	-	-	5/27
	50	591	-	1/2	1/4	7/22	24/155	46/408

Notes:

- 1) Shows the number of persons who served in each country during the entire period covered by this table.
- 2) Shows the experts in each country during any given year followed by the total man-months, e.g. 2/14 means 2 experts for a total of 14 months.

An expert who has served for more than one year in a given country is only shown once in column 1), while he is shown under each year covered by his mission in column 2). Therefore, column 1 does not represent a total of the figures given in column 2.

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

A N N E X 29

NUMBER OF EXPERTS PROVIDED UP TO 1964 UNDER THE SPECIAL FUND

Classified by their country of origin

Country of origin	Total No. of experts 1)		Total number of experts and man-months by years 2)					
			1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1	2		3					
Argentina	1		-	-	-	-	-	1/4
Australia	10		-	-	-	-	6/30	10/107
Canada	1		-	-	-	-	-	1/7
China	2		-	-	-	-	1/2	2/15
France	2		-	-	-	-	-	2/9
Germany	1		-	-	-	-	-	1/12
India	2		-	-	-	1/1	1/12	2/13
Ireland	2		-	-	-	1/1	2/15	2/24
Japan	4		-	-	-	-	1/1	4/38
Netherlands	2		-	-	-	-	-	2/16
Norway	2		-	-	-	-	-	2/17
Peru	2		-	-	-	-	-	2/8
Poland	1		-	-	-	-	-	1/8
United Kingdom	11		-	1/2	1/4	2/10	7/60	11/100
U.S.A.	7		-	-	-	3/10	6/35	4/30
	50		-	1/2	1/4	7/22	24/155	47/408

Notes:

- 1) Number of nationals of various countries who served as I.T.U. experts during the period covered by this table.
- 2) A national of a country, who has served under the I.T.U. programme for more than one year is only shown once in column 2 while he is shown under each year covered by his mission in column 3. Therefore, column 2 does not represent a total of the figures given in column 3.

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

NOTES

NOTES

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 193-E (Rev.)

1 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

AGENDA

OF THE

FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Friday, 1 October 1965 at 3.00 p.m. in Room A

Document No.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Summary record of the Third Meeting | 185 |
| 2. General proposals relating to the Convention | 61(Rev.2) |
| | pages 21 & 22 |
| | DT/1 |
| 3. Proposals relating to the Preamble of the Convention | 177 |
| | 186 |
| 4. Proposals relating to Articles 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Convention | |

Konstantin ČOMIĆ
Chairman



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 194-E
30 September 1965
Original: English

COMMITTEE 4

AGENDA

OF THE

ELEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION)

Friday, 1 October 1965 at 9.30 a.m. - Room A

Document No.

1. Summary Record of the 5th Meeting

190

2. Article 5 of the Convention

DT/1 (page 5/1
through 5/31/10)
DT/3

3. Miscellaneous

Chairman:

Clyde James GRIFFITHS



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 195-E

1 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

STATE OF ISRAEL

Proposals relating to Chapter I

Ref.

Article 5

ISR/195(15)*)

Add (after No. 33) :

33 bis (e) the Coordination Committee

ISR/195(16)

Article 13

After Article 13, add the following new article :

Article 13 bis

The Coordination Committee

1. The duty of the Coordination Committee shall be to deal with matters requiring coordination between the permanent organs of the Union both of a technical and administrative nature in accordance with Number 122 of the Convention.
2. The composition of the Coordination Committee shall also be in accordance with Number 122 of the Convention.
3. The Rules of procedure of the Committee shall be prepared by the Coordination Committee itself and approved by the Administrative Council.

*) For other proposals made by Israel, see Documents Nos. 26, 49, 54, 84 and 88



Ref.

ISR/195(16)
(contd.)

4. Resolutions adopted by the Coordination Committee shall be binding upon all the permanent organs of the Union.

5. The Coordination Committee shall act in official sessions to be held with regular intervals, at least once a fortnight.

Reasons :

The above proposals were prepared as a result of the discussions that took place in Committee 4 in an endeavour to help the Committee to crystallize this issue.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 196-E

1 October 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 6

AGENDA
FOR THE
THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6
(I.T.U. FINANCE COMMITTEE)

Wednesday, 6 October 1965, at 8.30 p.m.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Summary Record of the Second Meeting of the Committee | Document No. 187 |
| 2. Draft First Report of the Finance Committee to the Plenary Meeting | Document No. DT/12 |
| 3. Report of the Chairman of the Working Party for examination of the Financial Management of the Union (1959-1964) | Document No. DT/13 |
| 4. Audit of Union Accounts | Council Report, para. 2.5.3,
pages 60-61
Council Report, para. 3.5,
pages 136-137
Document No. 78
Document No. 170 |
| 5. Other business | |

Mr. BEN ABDELLAH
Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

* MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 197-E

1 October 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

At its meeting on Thursday 30 September, the Steering Committee decided that a Plenary Meeting should be held on Tuesday 5 October to establish the procedure for the election of the Administrative Council and to prepare a circular telegram to Members of the Union on the subject.

In order to facilitate discussion of the matter, I have taken the liberty of preparing this document, which is based on the recommendations of Committee 4 and takes into account the procedure followed during the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959.

Annex 1 contains the text of a draft circular telegram, Annex 2 an adaptation of the detailed procedure followed in 1959 for the election, and Annex 3 a draft Additional Protocol also based on that adopted in 1959.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annexes : 3

CL. 197-E

A N N E X 1

DRAFT CIRCULAR TELEGRAM TO ALL ADMINISTRATIONS

Primo I am directed by Plenipotentiary Conference now meeting in Montreux to communicate its decision to elect new Administrative Council of twenty nine repeat twenty nine members comma six repeat six members from region comprising Argentine Republic comma Bolivia comma Brazil comma Canada comma Chile comma Republic of Colombia comma Costa Rica comma Cuba comma Dominican Republic comma Republic of El Salvador comma Ecuador comma United States of America comma Guatemala comma Republic of Haiti comma Republic of Honduras comma Jamaica comma Mexico comma Nicaragua comma Panama comma Paraguay comma Peru comma Territories of the United States of America comma Trinidad and Tobago comma Oriental Republic of Uruguay comma Republic of Venezuela comma six repeat six members from region comprising Austria comma Belgium comma Republic of Cyprus comma Vatican City State comma Denmark comma Spain comma Finland comma France comma Greece comma Ireland comma Iceland comma Italy comma Principality of Liechtenstein comma Luxembourg comma Malta comma Monaco comma Norway comma Kingdom of the Netherlands comma Portugal comma Federal Republic of Germany comma United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland comma Sweden comma Confederation of Switzerland comma Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible comma three repeat three members from region comprising People's Republic of Albania comma Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic comma People's Republic of Bulgaria comma Hungarian People's Republic comma Mongolian People's Republic comma People's Republic of Poland comma Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia comma Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic comma Socialist Republic of Roumania comma Czechoslovak Socialist Republic comma Union of Soviet Socialist Republics comma seven repeat seven members from region comprising Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria comma Kingdom of Burundi comma Federal Republic of Cameroon comma Central African Republic comma Democratic Republic of the Congo comma Republic of the Congo parentheses Brazzaville parentheses comma Republic of the Ivory Coast comma Republic of Dahomey comma Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency comma Ethiopia comma Gabon Republic comma Ghana comma Republic of Guinea comma Republic of Upper Volta comma Kenya comma Liberia comma Kingdom of Libya comma Malawi comma Malagasy Republic comma Republic of Mali comma Kingdom of Morocco comma Islamic Republic of Mauritania comma Republic of the Niger comma Federal Republic of Nigeria comma Uganda comma Spanish Provinces in Africa comma Portuguese Overseas Provinces comma United Arab Republic comma Somali Republic comma Rhodesia

comma Republic of Rwanda comma Republic of the Senegal comma Sierra Leone
comma Republic of the Sudan comma Republic of South Africa and Territory
of South-West Africa comma United Republic of Tanzania comma Republic of
the Chad comma Togolese Republic comma Tunisia comma Republic of Zambia
comma seven repeat seven members from region comprising Afghanistan comma
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia comma Commonwealth of Australia comma Union of
Burma comma Kingdom of Cambodia comma Ceylon comma China comma Republic
of Korea comma Republic of India comma Republic of Indonesia comma Iran
comma Republic of Iraq comma State of Israel comma Japan comma Hashemite
Kingdom of Jordan comma State of Kuwait comma Kingdom of Laos comma Lebanon
comma Malaysia comma Nepal comma New Zealand comma Pakistan comma Republic
of the Philippines comma Syrian Arab Republic comma Thailand comma Turkey
comma Republic of Viet-Nam comma Yemen stop

Secundo Plenipotentiary Conference also decided that new council will
take office immediately after election stop

Tertio Each Member of the Union is requested to state comma either
directly or through its delegation to Plenipotentiary Conference comma
whether it is a candidate for a seat on new council stop replies must be
received not later than fifteen repeat fifteen October 2400 hours GMT stop

Gross Secretary-General

A N N E X 2

DRAFT PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNION
WHICH ARE TO SERVE ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

1. Countries, Members of the Union, are grouped into five regions, A, B, C, D and E as follows :

Region A - The Americas (25 countries)

Argentine Republic - Bolivia - Brazil - Canada - Chile - Colombia (Republic of) - Costa Rica - Cuba - Dominican Republic - El Salvador (Republic of) - Ecuador - United States of America - Guatemala - Haiti (Republic of) - Honduras (Republic of) - Jamaica - Mexico - Nicaragua - Panama - Paraguay - Peru - Territories of the United States of America - Trinidad and Tobago - Uruguay (Oriental Republic of) - Venezuela (Republic of).

Region B - Western Europe (24 countries)

Austria - Belgium - Cyprus (Republic of) - Vatican City State - Denmark - Spain - Finland - France - Greece - Ireland - Iceland - Italy - Liechtenstein (Principality of) - Luxembourg - Malta - Monaco - Norway - Netherlands (Kingdom of the) - Portugal - Federal Republic of Germany - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Sweden - Switzerland (Confederation) - Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible.

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia (11 countries)

Albania (People's Republic of) - Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic - Bulgaria (People's Republic of) - Hungarian People's Republic - Mongolian People's Republic - Poland (People's Republic of) - Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia - Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic - Roumania (Socialist Republic of) - Czechoslovak Socialist Republic - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Region D - Africa (40 countries)

Algeria (Democratic and Popoular Republic of) - Burundi (Kingdom of) - Cameroon (Federal Republic of) - Central African Republic - Congo (Democratic Republic of the) - Congo (Republic of the) (Brazzaville) - Ivory Coast (Republic of the) - Dahomey (Republic of) - Group of Territories

represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency - Ethiopia - Gabon Republic - Ghana - Guinea (Republic of) - Upper Volta (Republic of) - Kenya - Liberia - Libya (Kingdom of) - Malawi - Malagasy Republic - Mali (Republic of) - Morocco (Kingdom of) - Mauritania (Islamic Republic of) - Niger (Republic of the) - Nigeria (Federal Republic of) - Uganda - Spanish Provinces in Africa - Portuguese Overseas Provinces - United Arab Republic - Somali Republic - Rhodesia - Rwanda (Republic of) - Senegal (Republic of the) - Sierra Leone - Sudan (Republic of the) - South Africa (Republic of) and Territory of South-West Africa - Tanzania (United Republic of) - Chad (Republic of the) - Togolese Republic - Tunisia - Zambia (Republic of).

Region E - Asia and Australasia (28 countries)

Afghanistan - Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of) - Australia (Commonwealth of) - Burma (Union of) - Cambodia (Kingdom of) - Ceylon - China - Korea (Republic of) - India (Republic of) - Indonesia (Republic of) - Iran - Iraq (Republic of) - Israel (State of) - Japan - Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of) - Kuwait (State of) - Laos (Kingdom of) - Lebanon - Malaysia - Nepal - New Zealand - Pakistan - Philippines (Republic of the) - Syrian Arab Republic - Thailand - Turkey - Viet-Nam (Republic of) - Yemen.

2. The numbers of countries, Members of the Union, to be elected from each of the Regions A, B, C, D and E are as follows :

Region A - 6
Region B - 6
Region C - 3
Region D - 7
Region E - 7

3. The election shall take place by secret ballot.

4. Each delegation shall receive a single voting slip bearing the names, in French alphabetical order, of the countries, 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 voting slip the names of the countries it supports, by means of crosses against the names of a maximum of :

6 countries for Region A
6 countries for Region B
3 countries for Region C
7 countries for Region D
7 countries for Region E

7. Voting slips bearing respectively for any region more than 6, 6, 3, 7, 7, crosses 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 countries 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 countries tie for the last place or places, a special vote shall be taken to decide between the candidates.
10. The following shall be declared Members of the Administrative Council :
- The 6 countries which obtained the most votes for Region A
The 6 countries which obtained the most votes for Region B
The 3 countries which obtained the most votes for Region C
The 7 countries which obtained the most votes for Region D
The 7 countries which obtained the most votes for Region E
-

A N N E X 3

PROTOCOL

Temporary Arrangements

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Montreux, 1965, has agreed to the following arrangements to be applied on a provisional basis until the coming into force of the International Telecommunication Convention, Montreux, 1965 :

1. (1) The Administrative Council, elected by that Conference in the manner described in Article of that Convention, which has held its first meeting before the signature of the present Protocol, shall continue to perform the duties assigned to it under that Convention.

(2) The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman elected by the Administrative Council during the course of that first meeting shall remain in office until the election of their successors at the opening of the annual Administrative Council session of 1966.

.....

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, etc.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 198-E

1 October 1965

Original: French

COMMITTEES 4 and 9

REPUBLIC OF INDIA

Withdrawal of Proposals

The Indian Administration withdraws Proposals IND/30(1),
IND/30(8) and IND/30(14).



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 199-E

1 October 1965

Original: English/French

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4
(ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION)

Chairman: Mr. Clyde James GRIFFITHS (Commonwealth of Australia)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. H. BACZKO (People's Republic of Poland)
Mr. I. N'DIAYE (Republic of Senegal)

Monday, 27 September 1965 at 9.30 a.m.

The Chairman suggested that the Committee should first deal with the rotation system of seats on the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Sweden said that his Delegation's proposals regarding rotation were still relevant, even though the number of seats on the Administrative Council had been increased. This was supported by the Delegate of Denmark.

The Delegate of Poland said that rotation was complicated but the proposal justified careful consideration. Any system of rotation must include provision for continuity of experience.

The Delegates of Thailand and Ceylon spoke in favour of rotation and supported the proposals put forward by Korea in Document No. 69.

The Delegate of Pakistan was in favour of retaining the present system of free elections which has in the past provided a measure of rotation. Certain countries had given of their experience over the years and this had been to the benefit of the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Belgium suggested that the Committee should confine itself initially to considering points of principle, and that an expert working party should be set up to consider points of detail.

The Delegate of the Central African Republic made the following statement:

"My Delegation supports the proposal made by the Delegation of Belgium, i.e. to discuss the principles and then to set up a working party for the purpose of preparing an article.



" My Delegation is, moreover, in favour of the rota system. The following system, for example, might be adopted: one half of the members may be permanent during two plenaries, while the other half would be renewed. In my view, it does not suffice to draw the attention of the delegates to the rota system. Furthermore, we are told that when a member is re-elected it is because the services he has rendered in the Council are well-known. How can we - who are not in the Council - appreciate what services have been rendered? My Delegation is of the opinion that only the rota system can ensure equitable representation of all countries on the Council."

The Delegate of Nigeria made the following statement :

"The question of rotation of seats in the Administrative Council is one which my delegation feels should be given a very careful consideration.

" In our opinion it seems the very principle of election would be defeated if representation on the Administrative Council should be based mainly on rotation instead of popular vote. In other words we might as well do away with election and just allow every Member country to take its seat in turn. Surely this is not the view of many Members of the I.T.U.

" We support the idea of continuity and feel that any member can be elected as often as that member is eligible, competent and continues to enjoy popular vote."

The Delegates of Brazil and Argentina, spoke in favour of retaining the present system which had worked extremely well in the past. It provided for a system of rotation by means of a free vote in the Plenipotentiary Conference and they felt that there was no need for a change.

The Delegate of Sweden thought there was some misunderstanding of the Swedish proposals among Committee members; as he had explained at an earlier session of the Committee, his Delegation's proposals placed no restriction on the election of members. He suggested that the Committee should decide whether a system of rotation was desirable before setting up an expert working party.

This suggestion was supported by the Delegates of Ghana and Cyprus.

The Delegates of Malaysia, Hungary, Lebanon, Paraguay and Guatemala supported the idea of rotation and agreed that it would be desirable to set up an expert working party to consider it in detail.

The Delegate of Spain made the following statement :

"It is impossible not to support the principle of equality which is implicit in the system, but it would be a mistake to adopt principles

involving restrictions for the future, when in any election the voters may take into account the particular circumstances of interest to them.

" It would be just as wrong to decide upon the existence of future permanent posts as it would be to get rid of Members when in fact their continuity in office might be of interest to future conferences.

" Hence we support the status quo, which we consider to be fair and practical."

The Delegate of Cuba felt that the present system of election, with its complete freedom of selection of members of the Council, should be retained.

The Delegate of Mexico spoke of the responsibilities of membership of the Administrative Council and suggested that each member of the Council should send details of his work in Council sessions to Members of the Union who were not represented on the Council; this would enable all countries to gain information about the work of the Council and to form opinions on the work being done by the Council members. He felt that rigid rotation was against the best interests of the Union and that the status quo should be retained.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia asked for a working party to be set up to prepare a draft resolution for the Committee.

The Delegate of Thailand suggested that Sweden should amend its proposal to the effect that at least half the members of the Council should be replaced at each plenipotentiary conference.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany was in favour of the status quo. If a working party were set up, its terms of reference should be to study the re-eligibility of two-thirds or three-quarters of the members.

The Delegate of Ceylon stressed the necessity of ensuring continuity in the work.

The Delegate of Guinea was in favour of setting up a working party where everyone could air his views.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic considered that the Council should be elected by a free democratic vote. He was against the system of rotation.

The Delegate of Uganda made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for giving me the floor. First of all I would like to apologise to the distinguished delegates for diverting their attention from this important topic which we have been discussing, but, Mr. Chairman, my delegation wishes to make a brief statement. When I took up my seat this morning I found the flag of my country missing and this is an embarrassing situation. My delegation deeply deplores the way in

which my country has been dishonoured by the removal of its flag and we do not know the culprit who has done this and with what intentions this was done. Mr. Chairman, I have been believing that after the meetings this Conference Hall was closed so that no one comes in to interfere with the flags of the sovereign nations represented here. Mr. Chairman I am not participating in the discussion until the flag of my country is returned.

The Chairman asked the General Secretariat to make an enquiry into the matter.

The Delegate of Brazil said that the problem was very complicated. The working party to be set up immediately should ponder over all the possible variants and assess their consequences.

The Delegate of Tanzania was in favour of the status quo.

The Delegate of Ghana considered that the working party should try to find a happy balance between the principle of continuity and that of new blood in the Council.

The Delegate of France recalled that the system of rotation had already been studied in 1959. It had advantages and disadvantages. The main drawback was that it was an obstacle to the democratic regime of elections. There were very many variants of the rotation system. It should guarantee a percentage of new members within each region. In any event, it was for the Plenary meeting to make a free decision on candidacies for the Council.

The Delegate of India was in favour of the status quo. The rotation system was too complicated and would waste the time of the Conference.

The Delegate of Cuba asked for a working party to be set up.

The Delegate of Pakistan was in favour of the status quo. Of course, opinions on the distribution of the seats could be expressed before the elections. If a working party were set up, its terms of reference should be to study the applicability and the consequences of the principle of rotation.

The Delegate of Venezuela considered that the status quo in practice guaranteed a degree of rotation. He was not against setting up a working party.

The Delegate of the United States thought that those who were for and against the system of rotation were in roughly equal numbers. How, under those conditions, could the working party get any results?

The Chairman asked the Committee whether it agreed to set up a working party.

The Delegate of Liberia said that, if such a working party submitted several proposals, everything would have to be discussed all over again in the Committee or in Plenary meeting. A vote should be taken on the principle of the status quo or rotation.

The Delegate of Ireland proposed a vote by a show of hands on whether the status quo should be altered.

The Delegate of China asked how big the working party would be. Before setting up such a working party, the Committee should decide whether to maintain the status quo or not.

The Delegates of Guinea and of Saudi Arabia were of the same opinion.

The Delegate of Brazil asked for a vote on whether a working party should be set up or not.

The Delegate of Guinea said that the Delegate of Liberia had made a proposal supported by Ireland and Guinea. There should be a vote for or against the status quo.

The Delegate of Belgium again proposed that the first vote should be on the principle of rotation. The outcome of the vote would show whether it was necessary to set up a working party.

The Delegates of the Philippines supported the Delegate of Ireland.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the Delegate of Guinea.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom supported the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Chairman proposed a vote on whether the status quo should be maintained.

The Delegate of Colombia asked for an explanation of the vote to be taken.

The Delegate of Poland asked for a secret ballot.

His proposal was not seconded.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic felt that the vote should be taken at the next meeting.

The Chairman asked for a vote by a show of hands.

Result of the vote :

In favour of maintaining the status quo :	64
Against maintenance of the status quo :	27
Abstentions :	3

The status quo for the election of Council members was thus maintained. In other words, the members elected to the Council were eligible for re-election.

Rapporteurs :

T.F.H. HOWARTH
A. TRITTEN
J.M. VAZQUEZ

Chairman :

Clyde James GRIFFITHS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 200-E

11 October, 1965

Original : French

PLENARY MEETINGLIST OF DOCUMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE

(Documents Nos. 1 to 200)

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
1 Add. 1 to 41	Candidacies for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General	S.G.	P.M.
2	Agenda of the Conference and Committee Structure	S.G.	P.M.
3	Proposals for the work of the Conference	S.G.	P.M.
4	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Tunisia	P.M.
5	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Ghana	P.M.
6	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Congo (Brazzaville)	P.M.
7	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Guinea	P.M.
8	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Libya	P.M.
9	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	United Arab Republic	P.M.
10	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Algeria	P.M.
11	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Cameroon	P.M.
12	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Upper Volta	P.M.



Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
13	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Niger	P.M.
14	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Mali	P.M.
15	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Dahomey	P.M.
16	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Togolese Republic	P.M.
17	Proposals	China	P.M.
18	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Sierra Leone	P.M.
19	Proposals	Japan	P.M.
20	Proposals	Czechoslovak S.R.	P.M.
21	Proposal concerning Article 32 of the Convention	Laos	P.M.
22	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Kenya	P.M.
23	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Uganda	P.M.
24	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Tanzania (United Rep.of)	P.M.
25	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Mauritania (Islamic Rep.of)	P.M.
26	Proposals	Israel	P.M.
27	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Senegal (Rep. of the)	P.M.
28	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Rwanda (Republic of)	P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
29	Credentials	S.G.	P.M.
30	Proposals for the work of the Conference	India (Rep.of)	P.M.
31 + Corr. + Add.	Proposals relating to the work of the Conference	Sweden	P.M.
32	Proposals relating to the work of the Conference	Denmark	P.M.
33	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Germany (Fed.Rep.of)	P.M.
34	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Norway	P.M.
35	Proposals relating to Article 12 - I.F.R.B.	United Kingdom	P.M.
36	Proposals relating to Articles 10 and 11 - Secretariat and Officials and Staff of the Union	United Kingdom	P.M.
37	Proposals relating to Article 9 - Administrative Council	United Kingdom	P.M.
38	Proposals relating to Article 14 - Regulations	United Kingdom	P.M.
39	Proposals relating to Article 7 - Administrative Conferences	United Kingdom	P.M.
40	Miscellaneous proposals	United Kingdom	P.M.
41	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	P.M.
42	Proposal for the work of the Conference	Poland (People's Rep. of)	P.M.
43 + Corr.	Proposals for the work of the Conference	United States of America	P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
44 + Corr.	Proposals for the work of the Conference	United States of America	P.M.
45 + Corr.	Proposals for the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference	Belgium	P.M.
46	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Finland	P.M.
47	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Swiss Confederation	P.M.
48	Proposals concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Ivory Coast (Rep. of the)	P.M.
49	Proposal concerning Article 7 of the Convention	Israel	P.M.
50	List of documents of the Conference	S.G.	P.M.
51	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	P.M.
52	Examination of the Financial Management of the Union by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux 1965 (1959-1964)	A.C.	Committee 6
53	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Pakistan	P.M.
54	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Israel	P.M.
55	Request by the Republic of Honduras to change its class of contribution to the budgets of the Union	S.G.	P.M.
56	Coordination between the activities of the Union	S.G.	P.M.
57	Proposed complete redraft of the International Telecommunications Convention	S.G.	P.M.
58	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Canada	P.M.
59	Proposals relating to the General Regulations	Canada	P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
60	Telecommunication privileges of the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency	S.G.	P.M.
61 (Rev.2)	Allocation of proposals to Committees	S.G.	P.M.
62	Organization charts of the General Secretariat and of the specialized Secretariats of the I.F.R.B., the C.C I.R., and the C.C I.T.T. on 1 July 1965	S G.	P.M.
63	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	P.M.
64 (Rev.)	Proposals for the work of the Conference	U.S S.R.	P.M.
65 + Corr	Proposals concerning Article 12 of the International Telecommunication Convention	Cameroon (Fed. Rep. of)	P.M.
66	Possible admission of international organizations to the Conference	S G.	P.M.
67	Proposal for the work of the Conference	Ethiopia	P.M.
68 + Corr.	Proposals for the modification of the organization of the I T U. Headquarters	Australia	P.M.
69	Proposals for the work of Conference	Korea	P.M.
70	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Liberia	P.M.
71	Possible admission of international organizations to the Conference	S G.	P.M.
72	Proposals withdrawn	Czechoslovak S R.	P.M.
73	Participation by Members, private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations in defraying Union expenses	S G.	P.M.
74	Agreement between the Swiss P.T T Administration and the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. relating to the steps to be taken for the organization of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the budget of the Conference	S G.	P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
75	Report by the Management Board of the I.T.U. S S. and B. Funds	S.G.	P.M.
76	Proposals submitted to the Conference	Malaysia	P.M.
77	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Morocco	P.M.
78	External auditing of Union accounts	S.G.	P.M.
79	Steps taken to convene the Conference	S G	P.M.
80	Situation of certain countries with respect to the Convention	S G	P.M.
81	Committee structure for the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965	S G	P.M.
82	Secretariat of the Conference	S G.	P.M.
83	Agenda - Meeting of the Heads of Delegations	Chairman	Heads of Delegations
84	Proposal concerning Chapter VI of the General Regulations	Israel	P.M.
85	Accounts in arrears	S.G.	P.M.
86	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Jordan	P.M.
87	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Colombia	P.M.
88	Proposals withdrawn	Israel	P.M.
89	Candidacies for membership of the Administrative Council	S G	P.M.
90	Agenda - First Plenary Meeting	Chairman	P.M.
91	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Argentine Rep	P.M.
92	Proposals relating to Articles 5, 9, 10, 13 and Chapters 16 and 17	Mexico	

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
93	Proposals relating to Article 9 of the Convention	Mexico	P.M.
94	Proposal relating to Article 12	Mexico	P.M.
95	Proposal concerning the establishment of the Regular I.T.U. programme of Technical Assistance	Mexico	P.M.
96	Proposal for amendments to Annex 3 of the International Telecommunication Convention, to Article 17 and to Annex 5, Chapters 1 and 2	Mexico	P.M.
97	Proposal for the amendment of Chapter 5 of Annex 5 to the International Telecommunication Convention	Mexico	P.M.
98	Possible admission of international organizations to the Conference	S.G.	P.M.
99	Agenda - First Meeting of Committee 6	Chairman	P.M.
100	List of Conference Documents	S.G.	P.M.
101	Agenda of the 1st meeting of Committee 5		Committee 5
102	Agenda of the 1st meeting of Committee 3		Committee 3
103	Agenda of the 1st meeting of Committee 4		Committee 4
104	Possible admission of International Organizations to the Conference	S.G.	P.M.
105	Statement concerning China's representation	U.S.S.R. Bielorussian S.S.R. Ukrainian S.S.R.	P.M.
106	Agenda of the 1st meeting of Committee 2		Committee 2

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
107	Agenda of the 1st meeting of Committee 7		Committee 7
108	Agenda of the 1st meeting of Committee 8		Committee 8
109	Agenda of the 1st meeting of Committee 9		Committee 9
110	Draft Resolution by the African Group concerning the apartheid policy of the South African Government	United Arab Republic	P.M.
111	Draft Resolution submitted by the African Group concerning the Territories under Portuguese Administration	Republic of Senegal	P.M.
112	Candidacies for Membership of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
113	Proposal concerning Article 1 of the Convention	Republic of Indonesia	P.M.
114 (Rev.)	Statement by the Delegation of the Republic of China	Republic of China	P.M.
115	Agenda of the 3rd Plenary Meeting		P.M.
116 (Rev.)	Minutes of the meeting of the Heads of Delegations		Heads of Delegations
117	Agenda of the Second Meeting of Committee 4		Committee 4
118	Proposed amendments to the Convention	Mexico	P.M.
119	I.T.U. Contributory Shares - Comments	Mexico	P.M.
120	Proposal relating to Article 13 of the Convention	Mexico	P.M.
121	Regional Offices - Resolution	Mexico	P.M.
122	Candidacies for Membership of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
123 (Rev.)	Structure of the Committees at the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965	S.G.	P.M.
124	Summary record of the 1st Meeting of Committee 2		Committee 2
125	Agenda of the 5th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
126	Candidacies for Membership of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
127	Request by the Algerian Democratic People's Republic for a lower class of contribution to the I.T.U. budget	S.G.	Committee 6
128	Statement concerning the absence of the People's Republic of China at the Plenipotentiary Conference	People's Republic of Bulgaria Hungarian People's Republic People's Republic of Mongolia People's Republic of Poland Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	P.M.
129	Minutes of the 1st Meeting of Committee 9		Committee 9
130	Agenda of the Second Meeting of Committee 9		Committee 9
131	Resolution - Special Regional Conference for Latin America	Mexico	P.M.
132	Candidacies for Membership of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
133	Summary record of the 1st Meeting of Committee 5	Com. 5	Committee 5
134	Memorandum by the Secretary-General (Accession by Chile to the Geneva Convention)	S.G.	P.M.
135	Summary record of the 1st Meeting of Committee 6	Com. 6	Committee 6
136	Transcription of the tape-recording of part of the 4th Plenary Meeting on Friday 17 September 1965	G.S.	P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
137	Motion submitted by the Delegation of the United States of America	United States of America	P.M.
138	Summary record of the 1st Meeting of Committee 7	Committee 7	Committee 7
139	Summary record of the 1st Meeting of Committee 8	Committee 8	Committee 8
140	Summary record of the 1st Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
141	Summary record of the Second Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
142	Statement by Hon. Cleveland Lewis, Leader of the Jamaican Delegation	Jamaica	P.M.
143	Statement by the Delegation of Cuba concerning the absence of the Delegation of the Chinese People's Republic to the Conference	Cuba	P.M.
144	Minutes of the 1st Plenary Meeting		P.M.
145	Agenda of the Second Meeting of Committee 5		P.M.
146	Candidacies for Membership of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
147	Summary record of the 1st Meeting of Committee 3		Committee 3
148	Minutes of the Second Plenary Meeting		P.M.
149(Rev.)	Draft resolution concerning the admission of international organizations observers to the Plenipotentiary Conference	Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	P.M.
150	List of documents of the Conference	S.G.	P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
151	Minutes of the 3rd Plenary Meeting		P.M.
152	Proposal relating to possible admission of International Organizations to the Conference	Guatemala	P.M.
153	Candidacies for membership of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
154	Agenda of the 5th Meeting of Committee 4		Committee 4
155	Minutes of the 4th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
156	Minutes of the 5th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
157	Minutes of the 6th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
158	Minutes of the 7th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
159	Minutes of the 8th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
160	Agenda of the 2nd Meeting of Committee 8		Committee 8
161	Agenda for the 10th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
162	Minutes of the 9th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
163	Agenda of the 2nd Meeting of Committee 6		Committee 6
164	Candidacies for membership of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
165	Agenda of the 6th Meeting of Committee 4		Committee 4
166	Proxy vote	S.G.	P.M.
167	Participation by the North Korean Regime in the work of the I.T.U.	Republic of Korea	P.M.
168	Article in the Telecommunication Journal on the I.T.U. reorganization Plan	S.G.	Committees 4 and 9

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
169	Agenda of the 3rd Meeting of Committee 9		Committee 9
170	Possible creation of an internal auditing system for I.T.U. accounts	S.G.	Committee 6
171	Request by the Republic of Mali to be included in a lower class of contribution for defraying union expenses	S.G.	Committee 6
172	Candidacies for membership of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
173 + Corr.	Summary record of the 2nd Meeting of Committee 9	Committee 9	Committee 9
174	Summary record of the 2nd Meeting of Committee 5	Committee 5	Committee 5
175	Agenda of the 3rd Meeting of Committee 5		Committee 5
176(Rev.)	Agenda of the 4th Meeting of Committee 9		Committee 9
177	Draft amendment to the draft resolution concerning the possible preparation of a charter to replace the International Telecommunication Convention	Guatemala Panama Paraguay	Committee 9
178	Memorandum by the I.F.R.B. concerning the international regulation of the use of the radio spectrum	S.G.	Committee 4
179	Agenda of the 9th Meeting of Committee 4		Committee 4
180	Agenda of the 3rd Meeting of Committee 8		Committee 8
181	Summary record of the 3rd Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
182 + Add.	Summary record of the 4th Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
183	Candidacies for membership of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
184	Agenda of the 10th Meeting of Committee 4		Committee 4
185 + Corr.	Summary record of the 3rd Meeting of Committee 9	Committee 9	Committee 9
186	Draft Resolution concerning the elaboration of a permanent Constitution of the International Telecommunications Union	Australia, Canada, China, Colombia, U.S.A. Japan, Uganda, U.K., Tanzania, Thailand	Committee 9
187 + Corr.	Summary record of the 2nd Meeting of Committee 6	Committee 6	Committee 6
188	Statement made by the Director of C.C.I.T.T. concerning the organization of the Union	S.G.	Committee 4
189	Request by the Republic of Upper Volta to be included in a lower class of contribution for defraying Union expenses	S.G.	Committee 6
190	Summary record of the 5th Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
191	Summary record of the 1st Meeting of the Working Party of Committee 3	Working Party Committee 3	Committee 3
192	Minutes of the 10th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
193(Rév.)	Agenda of the 5th Meeting of Committee 9		Committee 9
194	Agenda of the 11th Meeting of Committee 4		Committee 4
195	Proposals relating to Chapter I (Coordination Committee)	State of Israel	Committee 4
196	Agenda for the 3rd Meeting of Committee 6		Committee 6

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
197	Procedure for the election of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
198	Withdrawal of Proposals	Republic of India	Committees 4 and 9
199	Summary record of the 6th Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
200	List of documents of the Conference	S.G.	P.M.