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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. 201-300
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1-612 and Document DT No. 2-108

* **PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**

* **MONTREUX 1965**

Document No. 201-E

1 October 1965

Original: English/French

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SEVENTH 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 3.30 p.m.

The Chairman proposed that the Committee, continuing its work of the morning session, should consider the remaining paragraphs of Article 9 but some paragraphs would have to be left until other related proposals had been dealt with. He did not intend to ask Members to introduce their proposals as these had already been documented in No. DT/1.

The Chairman, in referring to No. 79, said that several proposals had been submitted and these could be divided into two categories:

- i) those dealing with a change of name of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Council;
- ii) those proposing that a Member of the Administrative Council who failed to attend two consecutive sessions of the Council should lose his seat on the Council.

He proposed that the Committee should consider first those proposals dealing with the change of name. Proposals had been submitted by three countries: Canada, the United States of America and Argentina. These envisaged changing the name of the Plenipotentiary Conference to "Telecommunications Congress" or "General Assembly"; and changing the name of the Administrative Council to "Executive Council" or "Council". He suggested that the Committee should deal only with the general question of change of name; if a change was considered desirable the actual text could be agreed by a small working party.



The Delegate of the U.S.A. said that the U.S. proposals to change the name of the Plenipotentiary Conference to "General Assembly" and that of the Administrative Council to "Council" were in line with U.N. practice.

The Delegate of Pakistan said his Delegation had no strong views, but as the present titles were well understood he saw no real need for a change.

The Delegate of Mexico said his Delegation's proposals for changing the name of the Administrative Council were given in Document No. 118 and were the same as those proposed by the U.S. The present title of the Administrative Council inferred that it had only an administrative function, whereas, in fact, it also had to deal with technical matters.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia, speaking as Chairman of Committee 9, said that the proposals were closely related to proposals on Article 5, which were being considered by his Committee; if Members of Committee 4 thought it to be preferable, the proposals could be considered by Committee 9.

It was pointed out by the Delegate of the U.S.A., however, that proposals relating to Article 5 were shown as having been allocated to Committee 4 and it was agreed to continue considering the proposals.

The Delegate of Canada said that the need to highlight the telecommunications nature of the Conference had led to his Delegation's proposals for a change to "Telecommunications Congress", and that "Executive Council" reflected more accurately the function of the Administrative Council.

In reply to a question from the Delegate of Kenya on the cost of changing the names, the Deputy Secretary General explained that the paper for Administrative Council work was printed when it was required and no additional cost would be involved.

The Delegate of U.S.S.R. asked the Chairman of the Committee to say in his role as Chairman of the Administrative Council, whether he had experienced any difficulty in using the present name. The Chairman replied that, he, personally, had experienced no difficulty.

The Delegates of Kenya, United Arab Republic, Libya and Trinidad and Tobago expressed the opinion that as the present names had given rise to no difficulties, there was no need for a change.

The Delegate of Guinea suggested, as a compromise, that the name Plenipotentiary Conference should be retained but that the Committee should accept a change of name for the Administrative Council to Executive Council.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. said that he would be prepared to withdraw the United States proposal to change the name of the Plenipotentiary Conference and to accept the Canadian proposal to change the name of the Administrative Council.

The Chairman said that this would leave only one proposal before the Committee, i.e. to change the name of the Administrative Council to Executive Council and he suggested that this proposal should be put to the vote. This was agreed, and a vote was taken, the result being :

| | |
|---|----|
| Those in favour of retaining "Administrative Council" : | 72 |
| Those not in favour of retaining "Administrative Council" : | 14 |
| Abstentions : | 8 |

The titles "Plenipotentiary Conference" and "Administrative Council" were therefore retained.

The Chairman then introduced the other proposals relating to No. 79 i.e. Canadian proposal 58(28); U.S.A. 43(18) and U.K. 40(69); these proposals made provision for a Council Member to lose his seat on the Council if he failed to attend two consecutive sessions.

In reply to a question by the Delegate of Pakistan the Deputy Secretary General said there had been no occasion since the last Plenipotentiary Conference when an Administrative Council Member had been absent from two Council sessions, but he could not at that stage give information about sessions prior to 1959. He would have this information assembled and presented to a later meeting.

The Delegate of Pakistan asked that discussion on these proposals should be deferred until this information became available. This was agreed and the Chairman suggested that the Committee should go on to consider a proposal by Mexico (93/(1)) relating to No. 83. This provided for a new clause requiring the Chairman of the Council to remain in Geneva during his twelve months in office.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic pointed out that the Chairman conducted the work of the Council during its Sessions but he could not work by himself. If necessary the Chairman could correspond with his fellow Members but it seemed unnecessary for him to remain in Geneva.

The Delegate of Mexico said the "reasons" for his Delegation's proposals were given in the preamble to Document No. 93. He pointed out that the Council was in session for only two months of the year and that there were therefore ten months when problems which needed solution by some authority higher than that of the Secretary General must be answered.

The Delegate of Pakistan agreed with the view expressed by the Delegate of the United Arab Republic and asked if the Secretariat would provide examples where difficulty had arisen in the past and also say whether correspondence had been tried in these cases.

The Deputy Secretary-General, as examples, quoted the cases of the deaths of Dr. Andrada, former Secretary-General, and Dr. Metzler, former Director of the C.C.I.R.

As a result of suggestions made by the Delegates of Mexico and Guinea the Committee agreed to consider proposals relating to Nos. 84, 86 and 90, on the question of the Administrative Council meeting out of formal session, in addition to the Mexican proposal relating to No. 83.

The Delegate of the United States said he was unable to support the Mexican proposal relating to No. 90, as this proposal envisaged that the Secretary-General would work permanently under the direct supervision of the Chairman of the Council. Neither did he favour the suggestion that the Chairman of the Administrative Council should be enabled to consult his members by correspondence. He proposed that the present texts of Nos. 84, 86 and 90 should be retained.

The Delegate of Morocco felt that the difficulty of the Mexican proposal was that it invested all the powers of the Administrative Council in the Chairman of the Council, whereas in fact the Chairman could act only on behalf of, or with the agreement of, the Administrative Council. He suggested that No. 90 should be deleted to indicate that the Council existed for a full period of five years and not for just two months each year for five years.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, referring to Document No. 37(53), stated that in certain circumstances, it might be expedient for the Council to adopt a rapid decision after consulting Members by correspondence.

The Delegate of Poland thought that the Chairman of the Council should not have special powers between sessions of the Council. They must be careful not to create an additional secretariat which would entail considerable expenditure. The status quo was perfectly acceptable.

The Delegate of Japan referred to Document No. 19(4) concerning Article 9, No. 86 of the Convention. Consultation of Members by correspondence should be allowed between sessions of the Council and would make it possible to deal with certain problems quickly without useless expenditure.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany referred to Document No. 33(17), concerning Article 9, No. 90 of the Convention. According to the Council's Rules of Procedure, the Chairman should be able to prepare or adopt Council decisions by correspondence. This would result in economies and greater efficiency.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that administration of the Council should remain collective. Its Chairman could not be invested with additional powers between sessions. Otherwise, why should it be necessary for him to reside in Geneva? A second secretariat was pointless. Prudence should be exercised as regards decisions by correspondence. How could one decide which questions could be dealt with in such a way? There had been no difficulties so far and the status quo gave satisfaction.

The Delegate of the Congo (Brazzaville) took the view that No. 90 of Article 9 of the Convention should be deleted. Every facility should be given to the Administrative Council to control the activity of the General Secretariat at all times.

The Delegate of Canada supported the Delegate of the Congo. No. 90 imposed inappropriate restrictions, and the Administrative Council should determine the best procedure.

The Delegate of India thought that it should be possible to deal with some urgent problems by correspondence. If the question were particularly serious and urgent, an extraordinary session was then necessary. The Chairman of the Council should not reside permanently in Geneva.

The Delegate of the Cameroon observed that the relations between the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary-General were not regulated by the Convention, so that the Chairman's permanent residence in Geneva was not justified. The Chairman had no particular power between sessions. If consultations were carried on at home, then the Convention should define the type of questions capable of being dealt with by correspondence.

The Delegate of the United States did not think that the Chairman should live in Geneva. Decisions by correspondence might also raise many difficulties. Before deleting No. 90 of Article 9 of the Convention, they should instruct a working party to examine the whole question.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia was opposed to the Chairman residing permanently in Geneva. The Council met once a year and the position was satisfactory. The status quo should be maintained.

The Delegate of Central Africa considered that No. 90 should be deleted. The Chairman of the Council should not live in Geneva.

The Delegate of Nigeria proposed that the Council should be able to act unhindered outside of the period of the sessions. The decision to vote by correspondence should be taken by a majority vote of two-thirds of the members of the Council. There was no need for the Chairman to be domiciled in Geneva.

The Delegate of Ethiopia observed that the Convention contained only provisions regarding ordinary and extraordinary sessions of the Council. It was the Council which took over responsibility for the I.T.U. in the interval between two conferences, and acted on behalf of the plenipotentiaries. Some kind of relationship could be established between the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary-General during these intervals. If No. 90 were deleted, then the functions of the Council and of its Chairman, who had no reason for living in Geneva, should be defined. The working party should review all the numbers in Article 9 of the Convention.

The Delegate of Pakistan was convinced that no special text was required to enable urgent or particular questions to be dealt with. The Chairman had no reason for living in Geneva. The expenses of a second secretariat would be greater than those of any extraordinary session.

The Delegate of Iran pointed out that Article 9 conferred certain functions on the Council and not on its Chairman.

The Delegate of France was doubly concerned. He wished to do nothing to change the functions of the Council, its Chairman, or the Secretary-General, and yet, he did wish to improve the efficiency of the I.T.U. and of the Council in particular. The Chairman of the Council should, therefore, not live in Geneva. It would be to the Council's advantage also to be able to deal with certain questions between its sessions. The German proposal in Document No. 33(17) appeared to be acceptable.

The Delegate of Poland took the view that the Rules of Procedure of the Council were already complicated enough. Consultation by correspondence did not allow discussion. The status quo was very satisfactory.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom supported the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. who considered that it was not for the Chairman to decide as to when written consultation should take place. A qualified majority of the Members of the Council was sufficient and the Council could examine the matter.

The Delegate of Mexico continued to believe that more power should be given to the Chairman. There were examples in existence of cases where such an increase of authority would have speeded matters up. The Chairman would consult Members on a personal basis, and the Rules of Procedure should be expanded to include voting by correspondence.

The Delegate of Canada was of the opinion that number 90 of Article 9 of the Convention was paralyzing Council activity outside sessions. Consultation by correspondence would enable such questions to be dealt with as the adjustment of salaries, pensions, welfare funds, etc.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not think it advisable to settle correspondence voting by a 2/3 majority of the members of the Council. That method did not take account of the fact that some regions of the world had only 3 or 4 representatives on the Council. Exchanges of views could take place by correspondence on questions already on the agenda of the Council so as to reduce the sessions and their expenses.

The Chairman summed up. Document No. 93 (Mexico) was not supported by the majority of members who were strongly in favour of the retention of the status quo. Under those conditions, a vote would be taken to see whether there was a majority in favour of the status quo.

The Delegate of the United States wanted it to be made clear that the vote would be for or against the maintenance of numbers 84, 86 and 90.

The Delegate of Morocco proposed that the first vote should be on the maintenance or the deletion of number 90. If it were deleted, the Committee should then say whether or not the Council was authorized to proceed to consultations by correspondence.

The Delegates of Pakistan, Ukraine, Poland and Colombia supported the idea of a vote en bloc on the maintenance of numbers 84, 86 and 90.

The Delegates of Guinea, the Philippines and Mexico supported the Moroccan proposal.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom proposed that the Committee be asked whether it intended the Administrative Council to have recourse to voting by correspondence.

The Chairman finally proposed a vote on the deletion or retention of number 90. The Committee would then give its opinions on numbers 84 and 86.

The Committee agreed and voted.

In favour of retaining number 90 : 54

In favour of deleting number 90 : 34

Abstentions : 7

Number 90 of the Convention was thus retained.

In favour of retaining numbers 84 and 86 : 88

In favour of deleting numbers 84 and 86 : -

Abstentions : 2

Numbers 84 and 86 of the Convention were thus retained.

The meeting rose at 7.20 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. 202-E

1 October 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 6

Note by the Secretary-General

REQUEST BY THE REPUBLIC OF THE NIGER 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 the Niger.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex : 1



A N N E X

Montreux, 1 October 1965

The Head of the Delegation of the
Republic of the Niger 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 the Niger would like to be included in the $\frac{1}{2}$ -unit class of contribution for defraying Union expenses.

The reason for this is that the 1-unit class of contribution chosen by the Republic of the Niger on its accession is not in accordance with its financial means.

Yours faithfully,

B. BOLHO

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 203-E

1 October 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 7

AGENDA
OF THE
SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

6 October 1965, at 3 p.m.

| | <u>Document Nos.</u> |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Approval of the Summary Record of the 1st meeting | 138 |
| 2. Report by the Administrative Council to Plenipotentiary Conference, Section 2.3 - Relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other international organizations | |
| 3. Article 28 of the Convention | 33 (RFA 62) 58 (CAN 95) |
| 4. Article 29 of the Convention | - |
| 5. Annex 6 - Agreement with the United Nations | 43 (USA 42) 58 (CAN 112) |
| 6. Annex 3 - Definition of "Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls" | 60 59 (CAN 113) |
| 7. Resolution 31 - Possible revision of Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies | - |
| 8. Resolution 32 - Use of the United Nations Telecommunications Network for the Telegraph Traffic of the Specialized Agencies | - |
| 9. Resolution 33 - Telegrams and Telephone Calls of the Specialized Agencies | - |
| 10. Resolution 34 - Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space Vehicles | - |
| 11. General Regulations - Chapter I - (Nos. 504 and 509) Chapter 2 - (No. 518) | - |
| 12. Other business | |

Chairman :
TCHOUTA MOUSSA



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 204-E (Rev.)

4 October 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

AGENDA

FOR THE

ELEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

Tuesday, 5 October 1965 at 9.30 a.m.

| | <u>Document No.</u> |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Minutes of the 4th Plenary Meeting | 155 |
| 2. Minutes of the 5th Plenary Meeting | 156 |
| 3. Minutes of the 6th Plenary Meeting | 157 |
| 4. Minutes of the 7th Plenary Meeting | 158 |
| 5. Minutes of the 8th Plenary Meeting | 159 |
| 6. Procedure for the election of the Administrative Council | 213 214 190 197 |
| 7. Report by the Administrative Council (General discussion) | - |
| 8. Miscellaneous | - |

G.A. WETTSTEIN

Chairman of the Conference



COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
EIGHTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

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

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. H. BACZKO (People's Republic of Poland)
Mr. I. D'DIAYE (Republic of Senegal)

Tuesday, 28 September 1965 at 3 p.m.

The Chairman recalled that the Committee was still discussing the Agenda in Document No. 165. It was now a question of Article 9, number 79 of the Convention. Proposals had been presented by Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom.

After discussion, it was decided that the sponsors of the 3 proposals would meet together for the purpose of submitting a combined text.

Number 80

The Delegate of the United Kingdom referred to the proposal contained in Document No. 40 (69) "Each of the Members of the Administrative Council shall appoint to serve on the Council a person serving in or directly responsible to their telecommunications administration and qualified in the field of telecommunication services. So far as possible the Member shall endeavour to avoid replacing that representative during the term of office of the Council. Should any Member of the Council be not so represented at two consecutive sessions of the Council, that Member shall be deemed to have vacated the seat."

The proposal was supported by the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic was against use of the expression "Qualified in the field of telecommunication services". He was supported by the Delegate of Trinidad and Tobago.

The Delegate of the United States proposed that the words "telecommunications administration" be replaced by the words "telecommunications authority". He was supported by the Delegate of the United Kingdom. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was, however, opposed to that amendment, on the basis of number 300*).

*) of Annex 3 to the Convention.

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The Delegate of Morocco noted that each Member of the Union was freely appointing his representative to the Council. He requested that the last sentence of the United Kingdom proposal be deleted.

The Delegate of France proposed that the existing text be retained or replaced by: "...a person qualified as a result of his telecommunication experience, who shall as far as possible, be an official of his telecommunications administration ...".

The Delegate of Algeria supported Morocco.

The Delegate of Australia stated that all Members of the Union had the right to change their representatives in the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom withdrew the last sentence of his proposal.

The Delegates of Guinea and Morocco were in favour of the expression: "... who shall as far as possible be an official ...".

The Delegate of Sudan proposed that the word "qualified" should be replaced by the word "specialized".

The Delegates of France, the United Kingdom and Cuba arranged to meet during the interval to propose a joint text.

Number 88

The proposal contained in Document No. 45 (10) was withdrawn by the Delegate of Belgium.

Number 94

Number 94 was temporarily deferred.

It was agreed that numbers 96, 98, 100, 104 to 114 would be examined after Committee 9 had come to a conclusion as regards reorganization of the Union.

Number 101

The Delegate of the United States withdrew his proposal (Document No. 43 (18)).

Number 116

After some discussion, in which the Delegates of Morocco and Colombia and the Deputy Secretary-General took part, the Japanese proposal (Document No. 19 (8)) was adopted.

No. 117

The Delegate of China (Document No. 17 (6)) proposed that "technical assistance" should be replaced by "technical cooperation". That was the new term adopted three years previously by ECOSOC.

Following a discussion, in which the Deputy Secretary-General, the Delegates of Uganda, China, Brazil, Tunisia, U.S.A., Guinea, Jamaica, Pakistan, Colombia, the Philippines, France, Indonesia and the Chairman took part,

Proposal No. CHN/17(6) was adopted.

It was agreed to send it, however, to the Editorial Committee.

The Delegate of Cuba drew attention to the fact that the Committee would soon be considering Article 12 dealing with the I.F.R.B., and asked whether the document which the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. had said would be distributed, had in fact been issued.

The Deputy Secretary-General said that he had no information about the document but he would make enquiries and give the information to the Committee at the next meeting.

The Chairman then introduced the Canadian proposal - CAN/58(49) relating to No. 117. The proposal suggested deleting the last two lines of the text, as this was already given in the Preamble to the Convention.

After the Delegates of Pakistan, Brazil, India and Indonesia had spoken in support of retaining the existing text the Delegate of Canada withdrew the proposal.

The Delegate of Pakistan then suggested the deletion of "in accordance with the purposes of the Union".

The Delegates of Colombia, Philippines and Mexico spoke in favour of retaining the status quo and the Chairman in summing up said that, apart from the amendment already agreed, i.e. to change "technical assistance" to "technical cooperation", the general view of the Committee was to retain the present text of No. 117.

This was agreed.

The Delegate of the United States pointed out that his Delegation had submitted a proposal amending the text by substituting "practicable" for "possible", but in view of the opinions expressed he did not wish to press the proposal.

Referring to the earlier discussions on No. 80, the Chairman said that the small working party comprising the Delegates of France,

the United Kingdom and Cuba had suggested the following agreed text for amending No. 80 :

"Each of the Members of the Administrative Council shall appoint to serve on the Council a person who shall, so far as possible, be an official serving in, or directly responsible to, their telecommunications administration and qualified in the field of telecommunication services. So far as possible the Member shall endeavour to avoid replacing that representative during the term of office of the Council."

The Delegate of Pakistan said that in some countries senior officials are in charge of more than one department and he suggested the text be amended to :

"... responsible to, or for, their telecommunications administration ..."

The Delegates of Argentine and Tanzania thought that the wording was unsatisfactory.

The Chairman suggested that as the amendment gave the sense of what the Committee had agreed the amendment should be passed to Committee 10 (Drafting Committee) to provide the wording of the final text. This was agreed.

The Delegate of France (Chairman of Committee 10) said that this would be satisfactory to his Committee but it would be necessary for the text to be agreed by the Plenary Assembly before Committee 10 could work on it.

The Chairman then read out the following text which had been prepared by the small working party and amended as suggested by the Delegate of Pakistan :

"Each of the Members of the Administrative Council shall appoint to serve on the Council a person who shall, so far as possible, be an official serving in, or directly responsible to, or for, their telecommunications administration and qualified in the field of telecommunication services."

The Committee agreed to leave it to Committee 10 to draft the final text.

The Chairman said that ended the work that the Committee could do on Article 9 at present. The Committee would next consider proposals relating to Article 5 and those relating to the structure of the Union in Articles 10, 11, 12 and 13. The proposals had been summarised in Document No. DT/3 but since this document had been issued, a proposal on the structure of the Union had been submitted by Mexico (Document No. 92); the chart which was associated with Document No. 92 had been issued as an addendum to Document No. DT/3 by the Secretariat.

The Delegate of Canada referring back to No. 79 bis said that the small working group comprising the delegates of the United States, United Kingdom and Canada had met to discuss the revised text. As the United Kingdom had withdrawn part of its proposal, the result would probably be a merging of the United States and Canadian proposals and he hoped that the revised text would be available the following morning.

The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. said that the document on the I.F.R.B. which had been prepared for the information of the Committee, and to which the Delegate of Cuba had referred earlier, had not yet been issued. He felt that the Committee should have an opportunity to study this document before proposals relating to Article 12 were discussed.

The Chairman said that the Deputy Secretary-General would be making enquiries about the issue of the document and would provide information about it to the next meeting of the Committee.

The meeting closed 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. 206-E

3 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

AGENDA
OF THE
TWELFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4
(ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION)

Monday, 4 October 1965 at 9 30 a.m. - Room A

| | <u>Document No.</u> |
|---|--|
| 1. Summary Record of the 6th Meeting | 199 |
| 2. Summary Record of the 7th Meeting | 201 |
| 3. Proposals relating to Article 5 of the Convention | DT/1 (page 5/1 through 5/31/10) DT/3 |
| 4. Miscellaneous | |

Clyde James GRIFFITHS
Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 207-E

3 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. A number of Delegations to the Plenipotentiary Conference have asked me privately for my opinion about Document No. 178 concerning the work of the I.F.R.B.
2. In view of the current interest in this matter, I felt that it might be well to make my opinion public, which is the purpose of the present document.
3. First, may I say that I agree completely with the exposition by the I.F.R.B. on the importance of frequency management to all the nations of the world. It is also clear that this work has been and is being done by a group of competent technicians and ancillary staff
4. The crux of the matter is : how is this group to be directed. I note with interest that the Board itself does not take a stand on the matter in Document No. 178. They refer only to "a competent international frequency authority".
5. I fully agree that, directly after World War II, when a certain amount of chaos in the frequency spectrum existed, it was necessary to set up an "international court of justice" as was done by the Atlantic City Conference. But the situation is now different and it seems that the time has come to consider whether a more efficient and economical system, taking into account technical developments and the fact that electronic computers are now available, should not be established.
6. The present situation of having a Board of eleven elected officials is not only very costly for the Union (to the tune of some 1½ million Swiss francs if one takes into account not only the salaries but associated expenses), but is also wasteful in manpower.
7. I cannot avoid feeling therefore that, as a large number of Governments have formally proposed to the Conference, the work could be more efficiently and economically performed under the guidance of a Director, as is the case in the C.C.I.'s. All will agree that those Permanent Organs, ably directed by competent and impartial Directors, have a record of successful achievement going back over many years.
8. Furthermore, I am convinced that a reorganization on these lines would not only be in the interest of all Members of the Union but would be of particular benefit to the new and developing countries.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 208-E

4 October 1965

Original: English

COMMITTEE 9

AGENDA

OF THE

SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Monday, 4 October 1965 at 3.00 p.m. in Room A

Document No.

1. Proposals relating to Articles 1, 2, 3
and 4 of the Convention
2. General proposals relating to the
Convention

} 61(Rev.2)
pages 21 & 22
DT/1

Konstantin ČOMIĆ
Chairman

EVE

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 209-E(Rev.)

14 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 6

Report by the Secretary-General

EXTENSION OF THE I.T.U. HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

1. In its report¹⁾, the Administrative Council stated that the headquarters building is already too small to accommodate present staff and recommended that steps should be taken to extend it to accommodate at least 100 additional staff and to provide a conference room for about 300 delegates. (Resolution No. 572). Such an extension would cost approximately 6,500,000 Swiss francs to build. It was envisaged that this new wing would be constructed on the existing plot in such a fashion that the possibility of further extension would not be prejudiced. The Council also recommended that the Conference empower the Secretary-General to continue negotiations at appropriate times for the acquisition of certain properties upon which a further enlargement to the headquarters building could be made in due course.

A rough plan of the proposed extension is attached for information at Annex I.

2. In Resolution No. 572, the Council instructed me to study and report to the Plenipotentiary Conference on the best methods of financing construction of the new wing. As a first step, I got in touch with the Fondation des Immeubles pour les Organisations Internationales (FIPOI) which has recently been set up by the Swiss Confederation and the Republic and Canton of Geneva, in partnership, to facilitate the construction of buildings for international organizations. The Fondation has now been able to consider whether it could entertain a request by the Union for help in financing the construction of a new wing. I am pleased to report that it is prepared to give sympathetic consideration to any approach that might be made. A letter on this subject from its Chairman is attached at Annex 2. I have every reason to believe that the terms that might be secured from FIPOI for the financing of an extension to the I.T.U. building would be more favourable than any that could be obtained in the commercial market. Meanwhile, I have approached the Société de Banque Suisse (SBS) which is the Union's banker. The Société is prepared to lend the money for the construction of a new wing.

1) Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Part VI, paragraph 5, pages 138 and 139.



3. There are three alternative ways in which the construction of the new wing could be financed :

- a) By borrowing 6,500,000 Swiss francs at the outset and commencing to amortize during the first year.
- b) By borrowing 6,500,000 Swiss francs, paying interest only on the money used during the course of construction (three years), and commencing to amortize the capital in seven or twelve years after the building is occupied.
- d) By starting annual contributions from the I.T.U. regular budget at the beginning of the construction (1,500,000 Swiss francs in unequal payments over three years) and borrowing 5,000,000 Swiss francs, repayable in ten or fifteen years after the building is occupied. The SBS is willing to extend repayment of a loan of 5,000,000 Swiss francs over a period of up to fifteen years.

4. Tables are included in Annex 3 showing the consequences of the three foregoing alternatives. It is to be understood that the figures quoted are based on a loan at 5%, whereas it may confidently be expected that any arrangement concluded with FIPOI would be at a lower rate of interest; they represent, therefore, the highest rates of contribution that might be expected over the periods envisaged.

5. As a result of my investigation, there is also some reason to believe that the Swiss authorities in Berne would consider giving I.T.U. similar and equally favourable terms from the standpoint of subsidy and interest rates that they have recently given to other U.N. agencies such as the World Health Organization (W.H.O.).

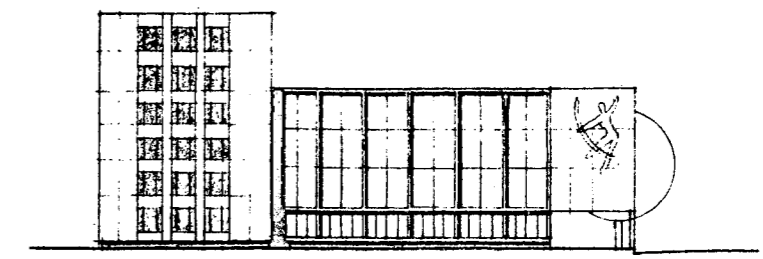
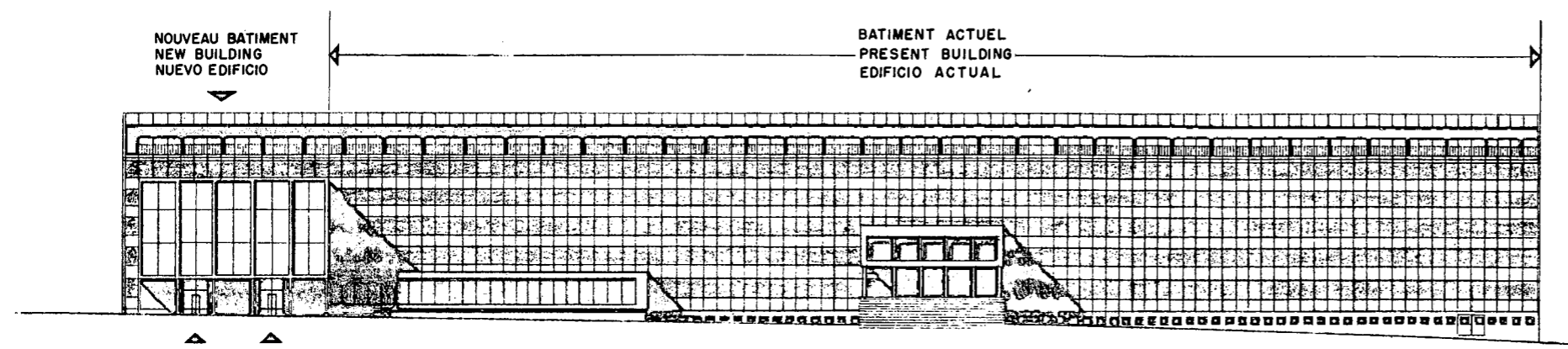
6. If the Plenipotentiary Conference is favourable to this approach a general policy directive could be issued to the Secretary-General along the lines of the attached draft resolution.

Annexes : 4

U. I. T. - ETUDE D'AGRANDISSEMENT - PROLONGEMENT ET GRANDE SALLE
 I. T. U. - ENLARGEMENT PROJECT - EXTENSION AND MAIN CONFERENCE HALL
 U. I. T. - ESTUDIO DE AMPLIACIÓN - PROLONGACIÓN & GRAN SALÓN

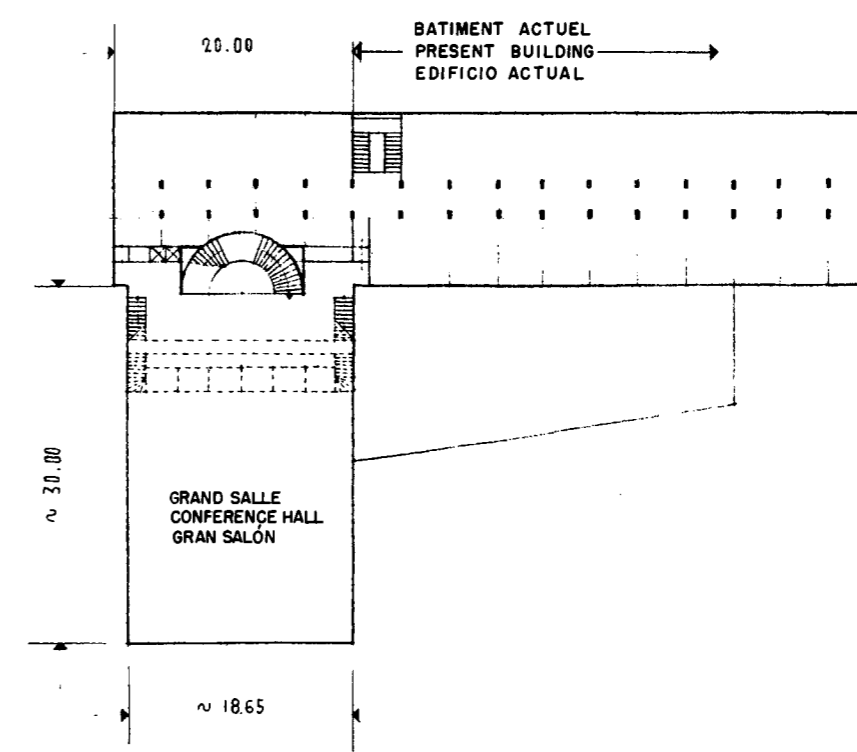
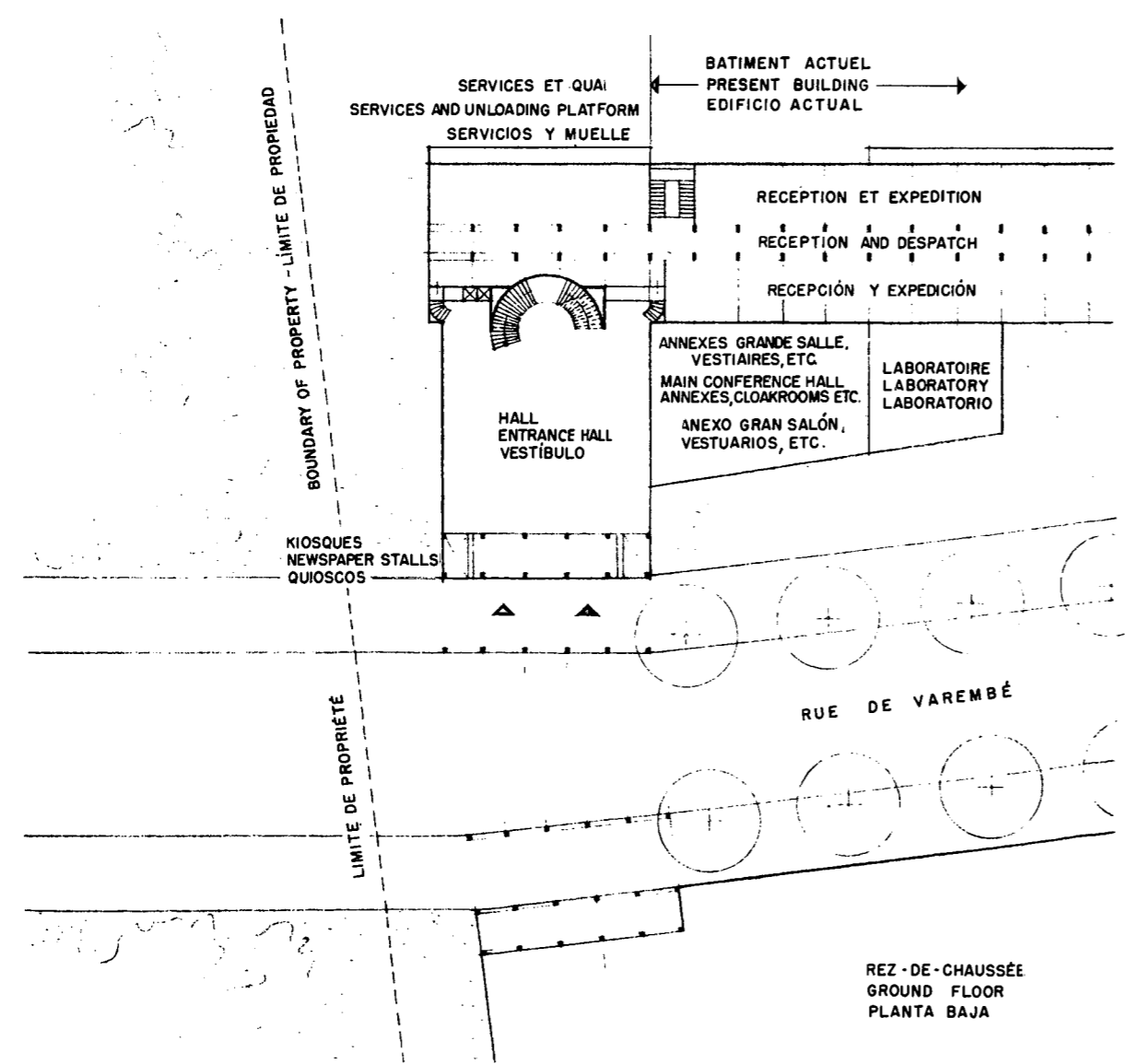
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ANNEXE au document
 ANNEX 1 to document 209
 ANEXO al documento



ENTRÉE RUE DE VAREMBÉ DE LA GRANDE SALLE PROJETÉE
 RUE DE VAREMBÉ ENTRANCE OF PROPOSED MAIN CONFERENCE HALL
 ENTRADA RUE DE VAREMBÉ DEL GRAN SALÓN PROYECTADO

FAÇADE COTÉ VILLE - FAÇADE FACING TOWNWARDS - FACHADA LADO CIUDAD



REZ-DE-CHAUSSEE
 GROUND FLOOR
 PLANTA BAJA

1. ETAGE
 1. FLOOR
 PRIMER PISO

A. BORDIGONI
 ARCHITECTE DIPLOMÉ E.P.F.
 GENEVE
 22, rue Carleret

A N N E X 2

EXTENSION OF THE I.T.U. HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

FONDATION DES IMMEUBLES
pour les
ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES

Geneva, 29 September 1965

Secretariat: rue du XXXI-Décembre 40
Tel(022)369000
RH/go

Mr. Adrian DAVID
Head of Conference and General
Services, I.T.U.,
1211 GENEVA 20

Dear Sir,

We would refer to the interviews and to the correspondence exchanged between your Organization and the Federal and Genevese authorities concerning the extension of your headquarters building and its financing.

As you know, the Fondation des Immeubles pour les Organisations Internationales was set up with the object of "constructing buildings, becoming their owners, managing them or helping their construction in any other way." In the meantime, FIPOI is therefore prepared to give its kindest attention to any plans and proposals for financing the extension of the I.T.U. headquarters building that the Union will be good enough to send to it in due course.

Yours faithfully,

Chairman:
(Signed) F. PEYROT

Secretary :
P. GOTTRET

A N N E X 3EXPECTED EXPENSES FOR CONSTRUCTING A NEW WING ON THE I.T.U. BUILDINGALTERNATIVE A

Basis of calculation: Loan of Swiss francs 6,500,000
 from a Swiss banking concern
 to cover the whole building
 costs.
 Interest on the loan: 5 % p.a.

| <u>First Possibility</u> | <u>Second Possibility</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| <u>Loan paid off in</u> | <u>Loan paid off</u> |
| <u>10 years</u> | <u>in 15 years</u> |

- Swiss francs p.a. -

| | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| Sums to be debited to the Union budget | | |
| from the first to the tenth year | 801,700 | |
| from the first to the fifteenth year | | 596,400 |
| | ===== | ===== |

In addition, from the fourth year onwards about 120,000 Swiss francs will have to be paid for heating, lighting, cleaning, etc.

ALTERNATIVE B

- Basis of calculation :
- time required for building : 3 years
 - cost of building : Swiss francs 6,500,000
 - loan from a Swiss banking concern :
 - building credit at 4 3/4 % plus 1/4 % quarterly commission
 - mortgage loan at 5 % interest
 - amount of loan : Swiss francs 6,500,000
- loan to be paid back, after the end of the building, in 7 or 12 years.

| | <u>First possibility</u> | <u>Second possibility</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | <u>Mortgage loan paid</u> | <u>Mortgage loan paid</u> |
| | <u>back in 7 years</u> | <u>back in 12 years</u> |
| - Swiss francs - | | |
| 1st year (building year) | | |
| Interest on building credit | 71,250 | 71,250 |
| Bank charges | <u>18,750</u> | <u>18,750</u> |
| | <u>90,000</u> | <u>90,000</u> |
| 2nd year (building year) | | |
| Interest on building credit | 190,000 | 190,000 |
| Bank charges | <u>42,750</u> | <u>42,750</u> |
| | <u>232,750</u> | <u>232,750</u> |
| 3rd year (building year) | | |
| Interest on building credit | 275,500 | 275,500 |
| Bank charges | <u>59,750</u> | <u>59,750</u> |
| | <u>335,250</u> | <u>335,250</u> |
| 4th year | | |
| Paying off the loan from the bank | <u>1,069,900</u> | <u>698,500</u> |
| 5th to 10th year, or | | |
| 5th to 15th year | <u>1,069,900</u> | <u>698,500</u> |

In addition, from the fourth year onwards about 120,000 Swiss francs will have to be paid for heating, lighting, cleaning, etc.

ALTERNATIVE C

(loan from the Swiss Bank Corporation)

Basis of calculation: - Time required for building : 3 years
Cost of building : Swiss francs 6,500,000
Loan from a Swiss banking concern :
- building credit at 4 3/4% plus 1/4%
quarterly commission
- mortgage loan at 5% interest
- amount of loan : Swiss francs 5,000,000

| | <u>First possibility</u> | <u>Second possibility</u> |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | <u>Mortgage paid off</u> | <u>Mortgage paid off</u> |
| | <u>in 10 years</u> | <u>in 15 years</u> |
| | - Swiss francs - | |
| 1st year (building year) | | |
| share of building costs to be posted to the Union budget | 600,000 | 600,000 |
| interest on building credit | 57,000 | 57,000 |
| bank charges | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| | <u>672,000</u> | <u>672,000</u> |
| 2nd year (building year) | | |
| share of building costs to be posted to the Union budget | 487,000 | 487,000 |
| interest on building credit | 152,000 | 152,000 |
| bank charges | 34,000 | 34,000 |
| | <u>673,000</u> | <u>673,000</u> |
| 3rd year (building year) | | |
| share of building costs to be posted to the Union budget | 413,000 | 413,000 |
| interest on building credit | 213,750 | 213,750 |
| bank charges | 46,250 | 46,250 |
| | <u>673,000</u> | <u>673,000</u> |
| 4th year | | |
| Paying off the bank loan (including interest) | 616,700 | 458,800 |
| 5th to 13th year respectively | | |
| 5th to 18th year | 616,700 | 458,800 |

In addition, from the fourth year onwards about 120,000 Swiss francs will have to be paid for heating, lighting, cleaning etc.

A N N E X 4

RESOLUTION NO. ...

EXTENSION TO UNION BUILDING

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

having studied

Administrative Council Resolution No. 572 recommending that the Union's headquarters' building be extended and that the Secretary-General be empowered to continue negotiations for the acquisition of certain properties upon which a further extension could be made in due course;

having examined

the report submitted by the Secretary-General regarding the best methods of financing the construction of the extension contemplated;

considering that

in the light of the Union's present requirements for office accommodation for the staff and for conference facilities, it is desirable that a new wing be constructed as recommended by the Council and that the Union should ultimately possess certain neighbouring properties upon which further extensions could be constructed when necessary;

resolves

1. to authorize the Secretary-General
 - i) in consultation with the Administrative Council, to take steps to obtain, under the most favourable terms possible, financial aid for the construction of a new wing to the Union's building up to an amount not to exceed 9,500,000 Sw.frs, including the costs of servicing any loan or loans over the period of amortization;
 - ii) having obtained the necessary financial aid to undertake the construction, at the south-western extremity of the Union's building on land belonging to the Union, of a new wing along the lines of that recommended by the Administrative Council (estimated cost at today's prices, 6,500,000 Sw.frs.);

- iii) in consultation with the Administrative Council to negotiate, as occasion offers, the purchase of certain neighbouring land and premises suitable for the accommodation, in due course of a further extension to the Union's building;

2. to authorize the Administrative Council

to include in the ordinary budget of the Union annual charges for interest and repayment of capital in respect of any loan for the construction of the new wing.



Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965)

Document No. 209

Not available

Pas disponible

No disponible

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 210-E

4 October 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 8

AGENDA

OF THE

FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Monday, 4 October 1965 at 3.00 p.m. in Room C

1. Examination of the Report by the Administrative Council (continued)
(see Annex I to Document No. 160). End of examination of Part IV of
the Report, after point 3.
2. Evaluation of technical assistance projects (Document Nos. DT/8 and DT/11)
3. Other documents for examination by the Committee (see Annex II to
Document No. 160)
4. Other business

L. BARAJAS G.
Chairman of Committee 8

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 211-E

4 October 1965

Original: English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
NINTH 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)

Wednesday, 29 September 1965 at 9.30 a.m.

The Chairman said that, using Document No. DT/3 as a working document, the Committee would consider the general principles of the proposals relating to the structure of the Union. He gave the following analysis of the proposals:

Headquarters structure

3 proposals envisaged division of the Headquarters into four groups,
7 proposals " " " " " " five groups

Administration

8 proposals provided for a Secretary-General and a Deputy Secretary-General,

1 proposal provided for a Secretary-General and two Deputy Secretaries-General,

1 proposal provided for Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and two Assistant Secretaries-General.

Responsibility

Six proposals provided for the Secretary-General to have full responsibility for the administration of the Union; two proposals provided for the Secretary-General to have administrative and financial responsibility only.

Frequency registration

Six proposals provided for the establishment of a frequency review body.

In addition to the above there was a proposal from Mexico, details of which were given in Document No. 92.

Having outlined the work of the session of the Committee, the Chairman called upon members who had presented proposals to first open the discussions.

The Delegate of the United States outlined in general terms his delegation's Proposal - USA/43(14). This suggested changes only in organization and made no provision for structural alterations - details of the proposed re-organization was shown in Annex 8 to Document No. DT/3. His delegation proposed that the only elected official should be the Secretary-General who, in turn, should be responsible for appointing the other officials. The proposals provided for two new posts for Assistant Secretaries-General, giving a three-tier organization, but if the Committee preferred a two-tier structure his delegation would be prepared to abandon the new posts for Assistant Secretaries-General.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia then presented his delegation's proposals, details of which were shown in Annex 3 to Document No. DT/3. In the main the proposals envisaged:

- a) changing the structure of the I.F.R.B. into a Frequency Registration Office under a director; any disputes regarding frequency allocation being referred to the Administrative Council;
- b) two posts for Deputy Secretaries-General, one co-ordinating the work of the General Secretariat, the other being responsible for the Technical Department - C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T.T. - and the Frequency Registration Office;
- c) that the senior officials of the Union should be elected at the Plenipotentiary Conference where all Members of the Union were represented.

The proposals also provided for the creation of posts for Deputy Directors in the C.C.I.'s, but his delegation would not press for these additional posts.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom introduced his delegation's proposals as outlined in Annex 7 of Document No. DT/3. He mentioned that the cost of the Secretariat now represented some 70% of Members' contributions. The Geneva Conference had adopted Resolution No. 6 but, because of

the fragmented structure of the Union, the more far-reaching changes recommended by the group of experts could not be carried out. His delegation had no wish to disturb the functions of the C.C.I.'s or the technical responsibility of the directors of these bodies to their plenary assemblies; the proposals were confined to unifying the structure of the Union, with the Secretary-General as its chief executive officer.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced his country's proposals which were outlined in Annex 6 of Document No. DT/3. In the main these suggested the establishment of a Frequency Registration Department, in place of the existing I.F.R.B., and, because of the growth in importance of technical co-operation, the creation of a new Technical Co-operation Department; the existing functions of the C.C.I.'s would remain undisturbed. His delegation had made no provision for the work of the Frequency Review Body referred to in paragraph 4 of Annex 6 and possibly the proposals of other countries on this point would prove acceptable but, if necessary, he would return to this later.

The Delegate of Mexico mentioned that the Chairman had made a slight error in summing up the Mexican proposals - these included provision for two Deputy Secretaries-General; details of the proposals were given in Annex 1 to Document No. DT/3. He thought that the aims of Geneva Resolution No. 6 could be better achieved if the organization of the Union were rationalized, and he proposed a) the establishment of a Public Relations Office, under the control of the Secretary-General, b) granting more autonomy to the Technical Departments under the control of an Under-Secretary for Technical Affairs, c) the establishment of a new Legal Department under the control of the Secretary-General. The Directors of the C.C.I.'s should continue to be elected by their Plenary Assemblies, and I.F.R.B. should be retained in its present form but the Administrative Council should be required to supervise the allocation of work to the Board members.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the Committee was faced with a choice between a retention of the present federal structure of the Union or the creation of a unified Secretariat. The C.C.I.'s and the I.F.R.B. had worked well under the present structure and he thought that they should be allowed to continue to do so; proposals to subordinate the Directors of the C.C.I.'s to the Secretary-General could only harm the work of these Committees. He pointed out that there seemed to be some misunderstanding of the role of the C.C.I. Secretariats which were, in fact, staffed by technical experts and did very little administrative work. The U.S.S.R. proposed:

- i) the existing federal system should be retained but the work of frequency registration should be rationalized;
- ii) the Directors of the C.C.I's should be given more responsibility;
- iii) the role of the Co-ordinating Committee should be strengthened and that it should act as a Directing Committee.

The Delegate of Sweden said his country's proposals were shown in Annex 4 to Document No. DT/3; and Norway and Finland had made similar proposals. Annex 5 to the document gave details of the Danish proposals which were also similar. The structure proposed by Sweden was very similar to many other proposals and he felt no doubt that the Committee would be able to reach a compromise solution on the future structure of the Union.

The Delegate of Denmark confirmed that the Danish proposals were similar to that of Sweden. He thought that it was a big step to change an elected body such as the I.F.R.B., into a Department of a unified Secretariat, and his delegation's proposals therefore made provision for an Appeals Tribunal in order to give continuity for appeals on frequency registration. He thought that Document No. 178, which had been prepared by the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., would be useful to the Committee but it would need careful study.

The Delegate of Canada said his Delegation's proposals were given in Documents Nos. 58 and 59 and the proposed structure was outlined in Annex 9 of Document No. DT/3. His Delegation had no intention of disturbing the work of the C.C.I's but he thought that the division of responsibility between the elected bodies and the Secretariat should be made clear. He considered that a new Department for frequency registration should be established to continue the work of the I.F.R.B. without in any way diminishing the value of the work which the Board had done.

The Delegate of Argentine said that the Argentinian proposals for a Frequency Review Body referred to in Document No. 91 were omitted from Annex 12 to Document No. DT/3. He thought that the revision of the structure of the Union was a vital problem which could contribute greatly to its efficiency but the C.C.I's worked efficiently and should not be disturbed; the greatest need was for re-organising the Secretariat. He said that he would like to hear a statement from the Chairman of the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of Australia said an outline of his country's proposals was given in Annex 11 of Document No. DT/3. He thought the Committee should bear in mind that the Headquarters is only one part of the Union's structure; it allowed the membership to come together and enabled

technical consultations and co-operation between all Administrations. The C.C.I.'s had done good work. The Committee should beware of detracting from their usefulness and it would be undesirable to make fundamental changes which would alter the existing relationships between the staffs of the C.C.I.'s, their Directors and their Plenary Assemblies. However, some clarification was needed in the relationships between the C.C.I.'s and the General Secretariat. The Convention was not clear on the division of responsibilities and the C.C.I. Secretariats should, he thought, be allowed to concentrate on backing the technical work of the Committees leaving the provision of general services to the General Secretariat. He thought it important to note that under his country's proposals the Secretary-General would not be responsible for the technical aspects of the Consultative Committee's work. He suggested too that the wider participation of administrations in study group investigations and in the Plenary Assemblies had given more status to C.C.I. Recommendations and that in future the Assemblies might be able to indicate the matters to be covered by regulations. This should be recognized by the transfer of responsibilities for Regulations, e.g. Telegraph and Telephone, from the General Secretariat to the C.C.I. Secretariats. He felt that the interests of the Union as a whole could best be met by some change in the organisation of the I.F.R.B. and his proposals provided for a) a new Frequency Notification Department, under a Director to be appointed by a Radio Conference; b) a Group of five experts - one from each region - who should meet as necessary to resolve any frequency allocation problems. He also proposed, because of its increased importance, that the Technical Co-operation Department should be under the control of the Deputy Secretary General who would be able to co-ordinate its work with that of the C.C.I. Secretariats and the Frequency Department which had responsibilities for aspects of technical co-operation.

The Chairman said that the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. had asked to be allowed to make a statement to the Committee and he proposed to ask the Director to take the floor. The statement would be circulated later as a conference document by the Secretariat.

The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. said that he had been asked to say that the Director ad intim of the C.C.I.R. fully shared his views, and went on to give his views on the present and future structure of the Union.

The Delegate of Bielorussia said that the Administrative Council had already carefully considered the revision of the Union structure, as recommended by the group of experts, but had decided to retain the present

structure. He doubted whether the C.C.I. Secretariats, which were staffed by technical experts, would be able to work as successfully as part of a unified Secretariat. He felt that the Committee's aim should be to strengthen the role of the C.C.I's and widen the scope of their work.

The Delegate of Nigeria said his Delegation had not submitted any proposals on the re-organisation of the Union but they supported proposals which recommended that administrative responsibility should be vested in the Secretary General.

The Chairman said that the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. had asked to be allowed to make a statement but as it was 12.40 p.m. he proposed to ask the Chairman to make his statement at the next meeting of the Committee.

The meeting closed at 12.40 p.m.

Rapporteurs :

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

Chairman :

Clyde James GRIFFITHS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 212-E

4 October 1965

Original: French

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY REPORT

OF THE

SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION)

Chairman: Mr. BARAJAS GUTIERREZ (Mexico)

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

Tuesday, 28 September 1965 at 9.30 a.m.

The Chairman opened the meeting and referred to the proposed agenda (Document No. 160) and two additional documents:

- Document No. 139, Summary Report of the First Meeting of Committee 8;
- Document No. DT/8, Information concerning I.T.U. Technical Assistance Missions.

He proposed that Document No. 139 be added to the agenda as item 1 (the original items becoming 2, 3 and 4 respectively). Document No. DT/8 having been only recently distributed, reference would be made at this meeting for information only and full discussion would take place at a later date.

The proposed agenda, as revised, was adopted unanimously.

1. Examination of Document No. 139

The Chairman called attention to the need for a correction of page 3 of the French text, in the last line, a comma is to be added.

The Deputy Secretary-General asked that all references to him should use his title rather than refer to him as Dr. Sarwate. This change affects the French and English texts only.

With these changes, Document No. 139 was adopted.



2. Continuation of the examination of the Administrative Council Report

The Chairman reported that, as requested by Committee 8 at the previous meeting, a survey of I.T.U. technical co-operation projects is under way. It is hoped that a document will be available for examination at the next meeting.

A detailed review, following Annex I to Document No. 160 was then undertaken. In the Annex the reference to Part III, Section 1.6 was corrected to read Part III, Section 1.5.

Part I, Section 6 - Technical co-operation

The Delegates of India and the Cameroon asked for further information on the Union's actions to remedy crowding in the lower radio-frequency bands (page 9 of Report).

After a brief discussion, the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. suggested that the question be deferred until consideration of Part IV, Section 4.3 of the Report.

The Deputy Secretary-General then introduced Part I, Section 6 on technical assistance, which shows a rapid increase in the extent of such work.

The Chairman called attention to a statement in the Report that there were no direct charges to the I.T.U. budget, pointing out that the trilingual seminar organized by the I.F.R.B. involved charges to I.T.U.

The Deputy Secretary-General explained that such charges were only for operations prescribed by the Plenipotentiary Conference of 1959 and covered only certain literature, interpretation and secretariat expenses for the second seminar organized by the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of the Malagasy Republic made the following statement:

"The work of Committee 8 is highly important for developing countries which have to apply for international assistance to solve the problems raised by the development and improvement of their telecommunication services.

" These countries usually do not have the considerable financial means or the highly qualified personnel required for the establishment of telecommunication networks, for the maintenance of installations and for administrative work.

" Accordingly, the development and improvement of telecommunications cannot be undertaken without technical assistance provided by the International Telecommunication Union within the framework of its participation in various United Nations programmes.

" That is why the delegations present here hope that the Committee's work will result in tangible achievements and that even greater participation by the I.T.U. in technical co-operation, either with financial assistance from the United Nations or with contributions from Union funds, will become possible in the future.

" Mr. Chairman, you have asked delegations to supply information on the work carried out in their countries with I.T.U. assistance. I have pleasure in stating here that the Malagasy Republic has obtained assistance from the United Nations Special Fund for the establishment of a Professional Institute of Posts and Telecommunications. The results have been highly satisfactory, and with the help of this establishment and with that of I.T.U. experts, the Malagasy Republic will soon have the adequately skilled personnel which it so greatly needs.

" I should like to express the warmest thanks of my Government to the International Telecommunication Union and the United Nations, which are bearing the cost of financing technical assistance. We are fully aware that these international organizations distribute available funds from capital that they receive from all countries, whose contributions vary according to their means and their generosity, and we extend our gratitude to them also.

" With a view to improving and expanding technical assistance, several countries, including Saudi Arabia, Mexico and Malaysia, have submitted proposals to the Conference for the establishment of the I.T.U.'s own technical assistance programme.

" My delegation has made no proposal, but it is prepared to study those which are likely to have the effect of increasing the volume and efficiency of I.T.U. aid to developing countries, provided that they guarantee equitable distribution of funds and experts among administrations which have submitted the requests for financial assistance and that an order of priority or urgency is established, so that training of personnel and supply of technical study materials in developing countries will be given priority over research for the utilization of satellite telecommunication."

The Chairman responded with the assumption that Committee 8 would consider proposals for the best possible use of funds available from the United Nations and would seek more.

The Delegate of India referred to "Assistance in Kind". No information is available on such assistance and it would be desirable to see evidence of work along these lines and the countries involved.

The Deputy Secretary-General referred to further details from page 114 onward. The countries are not named but these could be provided.

Part II, Sections 2.5.1.3 and 2.5.1.4.

The Deputy Secretary-General introduced the statement on the Technical Cooperation Budget. He noted the rapid rise in recent years and pointed out that the expense is compensated completely by the United Nations.

The Delegate of India asked about the so-called "surplus income". The Representative of the Technical Cooperation Department explained that these are funds advanced by the Special Fund of the United Nations for projects extending beyond the current year.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic stated that further information on the names of countries receiving funds and the nature of the projects would be desirable.

Part II, Section 2.6

The Chairman pointed out that several measures have not been entirely satisfactory as yet and that Committee 8 should decide what should be done.

The Delegate of Sudan asked if the Union's efforts towards efficiency are directed at quality or quantity.

The Chairman and the Representative of the Technical Cooperation Department expressed the thought that it is more qualitative than quantitative.

The Deputy Secretary-General pointed out that the work of the new Standing Committee is extensive, although not described in detail in the Report. Some 30 to 40 reports a month from experts are reviewed personally by each member of the Committee.

The agreements between the I.T.U. and regional commissions were discussed at some length. This is with the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E.C.A.F.E.), the Economic Commission for Africa (E.C.A.), and the Economic Commission for Latin America. The latter is on an ad hoc, rather than formal, basis.

The Delegates of Morocco, Sierra Leone, Congo (Brazzaville) and Ethiopia asked for further information on I.T.U. studies made in Africa.

The Deputy Secretary-General and the Representative of the Technical Cooperation Department explained the various stages, starting with explanations as to the way in which the experts might be of significant help. Several reviews have been made, with increasing degrees of refinement. The work is progressing but is only advisory and specific plans are the responsibility of each country. The studies are available to those needing them.

The Delegate of the Phillipines expressed the thought that the meeting of telecommunication experts in Japan in 1964, sponsored by I.T.U. and E.C.A.F.E., and the meeting in Bangkok, are good examples of the success possible with cooperation between I.T.U. and other agencies.

The Delegate of Liberia described a new project in which four I.T.U. experts are training people and doing some actual maintenance work. Liberia is completely satisfied and wished to see the work continued.

The Delegate of Malaysia lauded the technical cooperation work in his country. They are grateful and hope for continuing assistance.

The Delegate of Afghanistan made the following statement which he asked to have included in the Minutes:

"Having heard the other delegates and the information supplied by the Deputy Secretary-General, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing the sincere thanks of my Government to the International Telecommunication Union for the technical cooperation extended to the Royal Government of Afghanistan.

" The results achieved by the two telecommunication experts at present working in Afghanistan, one of them since 1958 and the other since 1961, are very encouraging and their cooperation with the officials of the Ministry of Communications of Afghanistan is most satisfactory. But the most important assistance consists in the setting up with the help of the Special Fund, of a training centre which will help our country to have some well-qualified telecommunication technicians in a few years' time.

" I trust that this technical cooperation, the essential purpose of which is to improve the telecommunication services of developing countries, will go on as long as possible as far as Afghanistan is concerned."

The Delegate of India found it gratifying to hear of the good results and of the Secretariat's willingness to provide more information. However, he felt that I.T.U. should do more to encourage help in setting-up manufacturing facilities.

The Deputy Secretary-General said that the intention was to accumulate information on organizations willing to assist in this and to make it available to administrations requesting such information. He will see if any such information is now available to give out. If the amount is small, he will propose ways to improve in this area.

There were several questions relating to details of specific cooperation proposals which were deferred until later at the request of the Chairman.

The Delegate of Morocco asked that the Agenda of one of the forthcoming meetings should include the consideration of regional missions undertaken by the I.T.U., and that the officials heading the missions, the countries visited, the duration of the mission and the work done should be stated in each case. He also wanted it to be specified what was covered by a provisional plan and what by a pilot plan, as well as the operational characteristics of both types of plan, the organs which drew them up and the meetings at which they were adopted.

The Chairman asked the secretariat to provide a detailed document for study of the questions.

The Delegate of Sudan asked that information on expenses also be included.

After announcing that the next meeting, 30 September, would start with consideration of the last paragraph of page 64 of the Report, the Chairman adjourned the meeting at 12.50 p.m.

Rapporteur :
R. MONNAT

Chairman :
L. BARAJAS GUTIERREZ

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 213-E

4 October 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

FIRST REPORT BY COMMITTEE 4 TO THE PLENARY MEETING

At its fifth meeting Committee 4 agreed to a change in the number of members composing the Administrative Council from twenty-five laid down in Article 9, No. 78 of the Convention to twenty-nine members distributed into Regions in the following manner:

| | |
|----------|---|
| Region A | 6 |
| Region B | 6 |
| Region C | 3 |
| Region D | 7 |
| Region E | 7 |

Clyde James GRIFFITHS
Chairman of Committee 4



COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8
(TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION)

Chairman : Mr. L. BARAJAS G. (Mexico)

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

Thursday, 30 September 1965 at 3 p.m. in Room E

The Chairman opened the meeting and informed the Committee that it had two working papers before it, Document No. DT/8 and Document No. DT/11, prepared by the Secretariat, which he thanked for supplying the information requested. Those documents would not be examined for the moment, as Document No. DT/11 would be amplified by the data obtained in the course of discussion.

Document No. 180

The agenda (Document No.180) was approved without amendment.

1. Examination of the Report by the Administrative Council (contd.)

Part II, Section 2.6 - Action by the Council in the field of technical co-operation, last paragraph (page 64)

The Chairman pointed out that the project in question preceded the proposal to set up a regular I.T.U. programme of technical co-operation. The Committee took note of the contents of the paragraph, pending examination of the documents supplied by the Secretariat.

Part III, Section 1.5 - Technical Co-operation Department (page 76)

The Deputy Secretary-General explained the mode of operation of the Technical Co-operation Department, which prepared programmes in collaboration with the specialized institutions of the countries concerned.



The Chairman drew attention to the fact that the E.P.T.A. and the Special Fund were to be merged. The merger was an administrative measure which would probably have no repercussions on the Union.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic noted that at a meeting of Committee 4 many delegations had expressed interest in the establishment of a new I.T.U. Department of Technical Co-operation.

The Chairman replied that Committee 8 must determine the scope that technical co-operation was to have, as Committee 4 needed the information before it could make proposals to the plenary meeting.

Section 2.4.7 - Special Assistance to Administrations (page 83)

The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. explained the part played by the I.F.R.B. in technical co-operation and recalled that the Administrative Council had allocated a credit of 30,000 frs. for a new seminar in 1966. The I.F.R.B. and conducted 82 studies under the heading of special assistance to help solve the frequency utilization problems of the developing countries.

Section 3.5 - Technical Co-operation (page 92)

The Director ad interim of the C.C.I.R. recalled that propagation curves had been prepared for the African Broadcasting Conference and that an atlas of solar activity curves was in preparation, to facilitate the choice of frequency bands. C.C.I.R. Study Group XII had completed the task assigned to it and had established receiver specifications for the new countries.

The Delegate of the United States requested information on the antenna handbook for the use of the developing countries.

The Director ad interim of the C.C.I.R. indicated that the handbook had been drawn up from data furnished by Administrations, but that the experts were to meet to make certain corrections to it.

The Delegate of Cameroon expressed the wish that more account be taken of the requirements of the developing countries in the studies of radio-relay systems which were being conducted by Study Group IX.

The Delegate of Australia pointed out that the C.C.I.R. studies of radio-relay systems were still in progress and that they would meet the requirements of the developing countries as well, since they would also be covering the frequency bands which concerned those countries.

Section 4.3.8 (page 99)

The Director of the C.C.I.T.T., supplementing the information in the report, pointed out that regional working parties had been set up by the C.C.I.T.T. to study technical co-operation problems. Referring to pages 224 and 225 of the report in which the work of the Plan Committees and of the Special Autonomous Working Parties for technical assistance was mentioned, he stated that the Working Parties would prepare manuals for the developing countries.

The Chairman recalled the C.C.I.T.T. work done in the voice-ear laboratory and suggested that it might be possible to organize a visit for the delegates interested.

The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. warmly welcomed the Chairman's invitation and added that he would prepare appropriate details beforehand for the delegations.

The Delegates of Israel and Cameroon congratulated the C.C.I.T.T. for its preparation of the manual concerning the planning of an automatic network which had been extremely serviceable to them.

The Delegate of India also thanked the C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T.T. particularly for the work done by the Plan Committee and for the publication of the simplified version of the C.C.I. recommendation.

The Delegate of Burma also thanked the authors of the manual drawn up by the C.C.I.T.T. which had been useful to his colleagues. He asked the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. if there were any instructions in existence published by the Board concerning technical standards.

The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. pointed out that technical standards B and C dealing with propagation had been published in 1953, but that nothing had happened since then to justify a new publication. The Series A standards concerning equipment had just been published. The Rules of Procedure concerning the use of these standards had been sent to Administrations as well as the amendments that were sent each year.

The Chairman advised the delegates interested in those standards to get in touch with the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. for the relevant documentation.

Section 5 - Coordination between the permanent organs of the Union (page 102)

The Chairman pointed out that, owing to the growth of technical co-operation, it had become necessary to entrust a special group with the tasks performed at present by officials forming part of the permanent Technical Co-operation Committee; these tasks were assumed at the same time as other obligations. A proposal by Mexico on that subject would shortly be examined by Committee 8.

Part IV - Activities in the field of technical cooperation (page 107)

The Deputy Secretary-General explained that Part IV should be examined in conjunction with Annexes 16 et seq.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany mentioned that the statistics should be corrected to show that his country had received 20 Congolese students for teleprinter training and not 28.

The Delegate of Jamaica said that his country had received only the supplements to the booklet mentioned under 1.3, but not the booklet itself.

The Deputy Secretary-General announced that the booklet would be re-edited and re-distributed when the amalgamation of the E.P.T.A. and the Special Fund had been decided upon.

Part IV. Section 2 - The Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (page 107)

The Deputy Secretary-General explained that experience had led to the adoption of a 2-year period for the establishment of programmes.

The Assistant Head of the Department of Technical Cooperation announced that the credit estimates for 1965 amounted to 1,818,000 dollars for the E.P.T.A. and that a sum of 1,471,000 dollars had already been approved for programmes covering 1965-1966.

The Delegate of Ethiopia was surprised at the distribution of funds, which showed that certain regions whose needs were not so great as those of other regions had received more.

The Assistant Head of the Department of Technical Cooperation stressed that the I.T.U. had no powers to determine the distribution. Only the United Nations Technical Assistance Board and the Government concerned could decide on the distribution of the overall sum allocated.

The Chairman reminded the Committee of the Mexican proposal on that point, contained in Document No. 95, which would be discussed in due course.

The Delegate of Malaysia asked whether the I.T.U. Department of Technical Cooperation encountered difficulties in satisfying all requests for technical cooperation.

The Assistant Head of the Department of Technical Cooperation explained that the main difficulty lay in extending the missions of experts, whereas for new projects circumstances were more favourable. He added that the I.T.U. was obliged to conform to the rules established by the United Nations.

The Delegates of Cameroon and of the Democratic Republic of the Congo cited specific instances in which missions by experts should have been extended if they were to be useful.

The Delegate of Afghanistan considered that it was desirable to secure an improvement in the use of E.P.T.A. funds for the I.T.U.

The Chairman felt that most of the problems raised concerned control over the execution of projects. The I.T.U. would need to have funds at its disposal in order to take action when certain difficulties - which retarded the work - had to be overcome. All those points had to be taken into consideration in the preparation of provisions to improve technical cooperation.

The Delegate of Sierra Leone would like to see a better distribution of funds among the regions which needed them most.

The Chairman pointed out that any interference by the specialized agencies would be frowned upon by the Governments which were responsible for the distribution; the Assistant Head of the Department of Technical Cooperation added that the only solution which would enable certain drawbacks to be avoided was to be sought in the establishment of a regular I.T.U. programme which should be able to use funds as it thought fit.

The Delegate of Algeria wanted the items of the questionnaires they had received to be discussed by the delegations, instead of merely forming the subject of a reply consisting of "yes" or "no".

The Chairman suggested that a small working party be set up at the appropriate time to get in touch with those delegations which had been unable to give a clear reply.

Section 2.4 - Fellowships (page 109)

The Assistant Head of the Department of Technical Cooperation stated that the fellowships had given excellent results. Only in one instance had their efficiency been questioned, but it was desirable that it be discussed with the delegate concerned.

The Delegate of the Democratic Republic of the Congo regretted that the fellowship holders should be trained only at the lower level. He considered that permanent staff could best be trained in schools on the spot.

The Chairman recalled that the I.T.U. could forward requests to that effect sent to the Special Fund.

The Assistant Head of the Department of Technical Cooperation was happy to note that the delegate of the Democratic Republic of the Congo shared the views of the I.T.U. Thanks to the help of the Special Fund, it should be possible to send staff on the spot for training. The difficulty lay in the need for a certain degree of centralization which was preferable as far as national schools were concerned. The specialists should be trained for those countries which really needed them.

In reply to a question by the Delegate of Nigeria, the Chairman advised him to apply to the Assistant Head of the Department of Technical Cooperation for the brochure relative to the procedure to be followed to obtain fellowships.

The Meeting rose at 6.34 p.m.

Rapporteur :

R. MONNAT

Chairman :

L. BARAJAS G.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 215-E

4 October 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 10

AGENDA

OF THE

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 10

(EDITORIAL COMMITTEE)

Monday, 4 October 1965 at 5 p.m.

1. Appointment of rapporteurs
2. Organization of the work of the Editorial Committee
3. Examination of texts submitted to the Editorial Committee

G. TERRAS

Chairman of Committee 10



Note by the Secretary-General

The Delegate of Cuba has requested that the penultimate paragraph on page 7 of Document No. 216 be replaced by the following :

"During our frequent visits to the I.T.U., we have taken the trouble to ascertain the composition and functioning of the I.F.R.B., and we know that it comprises 7 departments which are briefly described in the annual reports of the Board to the Members of the Union. Such a large number of departments can be justified if it is borne in mind that the specialized secretariat has extremely varied tasks to do; ranging from the office work which is fairly easy but nevertheless very meticulous, to the tasks which require the help of all the resources of radio technique, and the complex operations involved in the use of an electronic computer. Moreover, the Board has never been authorized to recruit its head of department at a higher level than Grade P.4, whereas the heads of department in the other organs of the Union are Grade P.5 or even D.1. As a result, not only is the regrouping of departments impossible but the level of responsibility that can equitably be given to some heads is not equal to that of other organs. Hence, the Board itself, i.e. its members, have to deal with a large amount of details involved in the routine work of the various departments."

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Note: As far as the English text is concerned, the present text is identical to that published in the corrigendum dated 16 October.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Corrigendum to
Document No. 216-E
16 October 1965
Original : Spanish

Note by the Secretary-General

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Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 216-E

4 October 1965

Original : Spanish

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Following a request to the Chairman of Committee 4 the attached statement made at its eleventh meeting by the Delegate of Cuba is published.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General



Annex : 1

A N N E X

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA
AT THE 11th MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4
ON THE MORNING OF FRIDAY, 1 OCTOBER 1965

"Mr. Chairman:

" I hope you will forgive me if I repeat in my statement many arguments, ideas and background material already referred to by the distinguished delegates who spoke before me and in the introduction by Mr. Petit, Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) to Document No. 178.

" Our Delegation considers this question of the I F R B of such vital importance that it does not feel it is a loss of time to repeat certain considerations and draw attention to some important facts.

" Shortly before the Atlantic City Conference in 1947, the use of the frequency spectrum had been enormously intensified as a result of the Second World War but great technical progress had been made since the previous radio conference (Cairo 1938), particularly in high frequency propagation. The fact was recognized that it had become absolutely essential to set up a body responsible for the international coordination and control of frequency utilization, which would have powers of mediation in case of interference. Thus it was that during the third Inter-American Radio Conference of Rio de Janeiro 1945, the United States of America proposed for the first time the creation of an international frequency registration board analagous to its own Federal Communications Commission at the national level. The Latin American countries gave their unreserved support to the idea which was also adopted later at the preparatory conference of the "Big Five" which took place in Moscow in 1946.

" The Atlantic City Radio Conference, 1947 confronted with this concrete proposal, immediately realized the basic difficulty of how to give the Board greater powers than those of the Berne Bureau without unduly encroaching on the sovereign rights of all countries to use a particular frequency as they saw fit, but at the same time to entrust to the Board the duty of avoiding harmful interference between the radio circuits of different countries and thus achieve rational, efficient and orderly use of the frequency spectrum. It was for this purpose that the Conference introduced two columns in the International Frequency List, one column

entitled "Notification", showing simply the date on which the Board had received notice of the use of a frequency by a particular station for specific purposes and the other, the "Registration" column giving the frequency assignment the "right to international protection from harmful interference", provided it complied with the pertinent requirements of the Radio Regulations. It is the attribution of this right conferred by entry in the "Registration" column that gives the Board, in addition to its technical responsibilities, a legal responsibility. This makes it necessary for the status and impartiality of the Board to be such as to inspire the confidence and spontaneous respect of Administrations.

" Finally, it was decided in Atlantic City to set up a Board of eleven members, serving as independent persons, all of them qualified in frequency usage and all nationals of different countries, to be elected by the Radio Conference. It should be noted that the IIIrd Inter-American Conference of Rio de Janeiro had envisaged a Board of five permanent members and three alternate members, each of them of different nationality, and that the Moscow Preparatory Conference had also envisaged only five members but, according to certain proposals, they should be nationals of those countries which had the largest number of entries in the Frequency List. The other countries which took part in the Atlantic City Conference were naturally not at all in favour of having only a small group to deal with frequency questions, for fear that such a system might be of exclusive benefit to the countries represented on it and, hence, to the detriment of other countries. They could not accept the creation of a Board unless it were to be composed also of those other countries which did not have the largest number of entries in the Frequency List. It was thus agreed to set up a Board of eleven members of different nationalities. This constitution of the Board and all its rules were confirmed five years later, together with its membership by the Buenos Aires Conference in 1952, after further lengthy discussions (in which the United States and the United Kingdom proposed that the Board be reduced to seven or nine members, although they subsequently withdrew their proposals) and by the Geneva Conference in 1959.

" In the interests of all countries, all the necessary precautions were taken in the Convention to ensure that the members of the Board would serve as "custodians of an international public trust". Thus, the Chairman of the Board changes each year, so that no member can exercise undue influence on the work and decisions of the Board. All the members of the Board are protected by the Convention against external influences or pressure and in this way no national or non-technical tendency can intrude in the management of the frequency spectrum. It can be said, therefore, that whereas an individual might have difficulty in not giving in to certain influences, a Board is able to resist, to the benefit of all countries. This independence is strengthened by the fact that the Board is responsible

only to the Administrative Radio Conference and, of course, to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

" We shall not set about describing the work of the Board from 1947 to 1964, which must be known by all. We would, however, like to make it clear that the Board has not always had an easy task during its 17 years' existence, but it has earned the general trust of the countries, Members of the International Telecommunication Union. On some occasions they have made mistakes, like any other organization made up of ordinary human beings, but these errors have always been corrected. It has also happened that a country may have made adverse comments on a specific finding or decision of the Board. In the experience of the Cuban Administration, the Board has supplied the necessary explanations and it has generally been recognized that the Board always had in view the general interest of the Union - as it should by reason of its statutes and specific duties - although this general interest is not necessarily the arithmetic sum of the interests of all the Member countries.

" In view of the reasons for the creation in 1947 of a corporate organization, it is to be wondered why certain countries - one of which put forward the idea of a corporate organization in 1945 and which has been strongly in favour of the existence of an International Frequency Registration Board - should have completely changed their attitudes in the present Plenipotentiary Conference and advocate that the Board be abolished and replaced by a Director to be appointed by the Secretary-General.

" It would be interesting to be able to include in this survey the views of the representatives of these countries expressed during the Administrative Radio Conference in 1959, relative to the retention of the Board with its present structure. Owing to their length, we cannot include them here, but the minutes of the 6th Plenary Meeting (Document No. 486) may be consulted.

" Nevertheless, the outstanding arguments then expressed in favour of the maintenance of the Board can be clearly appreciated from the following summary:

"The Atlantic City concept of a body composed of co-equal and independent persons, chosen in such a way as to ensure an equitable distribution among the various parts of the world, has proved not only sound in practice, but quite essential to the functioning of a body bearing a collective responsibility for the discharge of its basic functions of making technical findings regarding notices of frequency assignments, the treatment of cases of harmful interference, and the rendering of advice and assistance to the Members of the Union in effecting the optimum use of the radio spectrum, one of the world's most precious natural resources. It is inconceivable to us that this Conference would be willing to entrust such a vital function to a single person, however capable he might be. It is to be noted that the Board is now

faced with the issue of more than 300 technical findings per week, which would require this official to review and approve all these findings, a manifest physical impossibility. And it is even more difficult to imagine the satisfactory functioning of a system whereby the activities of a Director would be supervised by a Committee of Members of the Union."

" At this stage it might not be amiss to analyse the economic reasons advanced by some persons: even admitting that as a principle, it is in the general interest to carry out such a reform (and the foregoing survey shows that this is not the case) the present members of the Board would have to be replaced by a number of high officials entrusted with the duties that are performed everyday by the members of the Board. Any savings would thus be negligible in the last instance, while there would no longer be the guarantee extended to all countries that their frequency problems will be dealt with impartially and equitably by officials elected by a Conference and not by officials appointed by a Director.

" This economy would in any case be even smaller if it is borne in mind that the radical nature of the proposed reform could, according to some persons, be softened by the introduction of machinery enabling any country to appeal against any decision of the future Director of the frequency register; in this respect, some thought had been given to the setting-up of an "Appeal Board", composed perhaps of the representatives of a number of countries which might possibly be an auxiliary body of the "Administrative Council". This appeal board would meet once a year for about a month, to review the work of the future "Frequency Registration Department".

" Two comments are called for here: firstly, frequency registration is a daily task and it might therefore be asked what the effect might be of appealing against a decision which might have been made 11 months previously, considering that any change in such a decision would necessarily imply the amendment of dozens or perhaps hundreds of other decisions arrived at subsequently. Secondly, a Board of this type could not but be political in nature and any problems which might arise would not be considered on their own merits; each solution would be the subject of negotiations and compromises which would affect other problems. Hence, where the countries not represented on the Board in question find the guarantee that their frequency problems will be dealt with according to strictly technical criteria, which is to be desired in the general interest of the Members of the Union?

" Now that the International Frequency List shows a record of the way in which the radio frequency spectrum is used by countries which have reached an advanced stage in radio technique, is that list to be frozen and become a static document? Why should the existing impartial technical

procedure be practically swept aside when it ensures fair treatment for all countries, particularly the new and developing countries, to obtain the same facilities in the use of the frequency spectrum?

" It may be concluded that the adoption and application of the new ideas of these countries would inevitably mean the disappearance of the procedures which at present permit of the equitable and impartial treatment of the radio spectrum requirements of all the countries, Members of the I.T.U.

" It remains to be seen whether the other Members of the Union consider that this is in their own interest or if they might not prefer the retention as it stands of an impartial organization, independent of external pressure and influences, which has generally given them complete satisfaction over a period of 17 years.

" During our frequent visits to the I.T.U., we have taken the trouble to ascertain the composition and functioning of the I.F.R.B., and we know that it comprises 7 departments which are briefly described in the annual reports of the Board to the Members of the Union. Such a large number of departments can be justified if it is borne in mind that the specialized secretariat has extremely varied tasks to do; ranging from the office work which is fairly easy but nevertheless very meticulous, to the tasks which require the help of all the resources of radio technique, and the complex operations involved in the use of an electronic computer. Moreover, the Board has never been authorized to recruit its head of department at a higher level than Grade P.4, whereas the heads of department in the other organs of the Union are Grade P.5 or even D.1. As a result, not only is the regrouping of departments impossible but the quality of at least of some of the heads of department is lower than in the other organs. Hence, the Board itself, i.e. its members, have to deal with a large amount of details involved in the routine work of the various departments.

" Coordination between the Board and the departments of its Secretariat is ensured - to be brief - in the following way: The Board entrusts various groups composed of its own members with the preliminary study of various problems. Each department is under the responsibility of one or other of these groups in the performance of its duties. The preparatory work is at present divided in this way among about 15 groups of members, this distribution changing from time to time according to requirements. In accordance with this working method, any proposal submitted to the Board as a whole and which calls for a decision proceeds from a member of the Board or from a group of members and any work done by the specialized secretariat is analysed before being submitted to the consideration of the Board and, if necessary, it is amended by the member or group of members responsible for it. The flexibility and efficiency of this system have in our opinion been proved for more than 15 years.

" Although the specialized secretariat of the Board contains 40% of the staff of I.T.U. headquarters, attention must be drawn to the vast amount of work needed to prepare the technical basis on which the findings and decisions of the Board rest. The specialized secretariat of the Board is responsible for the preliminary examination and the registration of about 4,000 frequency notices which it receives each month, of which about 1,000 require a full technical examination to ascertain the probability of harmful interference (for each notice received, this technical examination involves the study and relevant calculations with regard to an average of 10 assignments already included in the Register); it must prepare the High Frequency Broadcasting Schedules - four times a year - which contain about 4,000 assignments, and carry out the necessary studies and calculations to enable it to make technical recommendations with a view to avoiding incompatible emissions. It must analyse and prepare the monthly summaries of about 30,000 monitoring stations, etc. In addition to all this, the specialized secretariat of the Board is responsible for preparing and producing for publication the majority of Union documents.

" A list of the documents published by the Board is always annexed to its annual report to the administrations and the number of printed pages comes to about 10,000 a year. The service documents, which up to 1960 used to be prepared for publication by the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. in accordance with traditional methods (The List of Fixed Stations and Supplements, The List of Broadcasting Stations, the List of Call Signs, etc.) are now prepared by the Board with the help of the computer. Since 1965, the Board has also prepared and published the List of Telegraph Offices. It should be noted that in the draft budget for I.T.U. publications for 1966, (amounting to about 1,900,000 Swiss francs), revenue from documents that are specifically within the domain of the I.F.R.B. comes to 40% of the total, and to 65% if income from the sale of the List of Telegraph Offices is added. The effect of these additional and lengthy tasks must be kept in mind if we wish fully to appreciate the fact that the Board has been able to perform them without increasing the size of its specialized secretariat and, in fact, even by reducing the number of officials by about 20.

" The work of the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. has accordingly been greatly eased since 1960. Nevertheless, it is pertinent to note that the General Secretariat has increased from 114 officials in 1960 to 181 in 1965 and it can be noted from the draft budget for 1966 that it is even requesting 60 more posts.

" To sum up, the annual cost of the specialized secretariat of the I.F.R.B., together with the salaries paid to the members of the Board and other expenditure incurred by the working of the Board comes to about 6,500,000 Swiss francs, which represents about 30% of total I.T.U.

expenditure. The latter expenditure, comprising that of I.T.U. headquarters, the Conferences and meetings of the International Consultative Committees, but excluding the expenditure incurred by administrations in being represented at conferences and meetings, comes to about 20,000,000 Swiss francs per year. The members of the I.F.R.B. cost the Union about 1,250,000 Swiss francs, which represents about 6% of this total I.T.U. budget; but the complete abolition of the Board, as proposed by some administrations, would not lead to a saving of this last mentioned amount, since, if the Board were abolished, not only would a Director and one or more Vice-Directors of the proposed Frequency Department or Office have to be appointed, but at least five high ranking technical officials would have to be recruited to do the work which is now done by the members of the I.F.R.B. The salaries of these additional officials would not be much less than those of the members of the Board. The net savings effected by the Union by the abolition of the Board would not be very large and it is for us to consider whether this saving justifies the removal of the guarantees of objectivity and impartiality inherent in a corporate body of freely elected international officials."

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Corrigendum No. 2 to
Document No. 217-E
18 October 1965
Original: English

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9
(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Thursday, 30 September 1965

The correction annexed hereto which was accepted at the Twelfth Meeting of Committee 9 on Saturday, 16 October, should be made to Document No. 217.

Rapporteurs :

Y. LASSAY
V.A. HAFFNER
José A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman :

Konstantin ČOMIČ

Annex : 1



A N N E X

On pages 7 and 8 amend the record of the statement of the Delegate of Canada to read as follows:

" The Delegate of Canada did not agree with the proposals by Guinea. He maintained that the draft resolution in Document No. 186 provided adequate safeguards. He also made the following points in its support:

- a) That the Committee had decided in principle on a Charter-type Constitution.
- b) That the expanded Administrative Council would appoint qualified experts to draft the Constitution.
- c) Members have the right and the duty to submit comments and suggestions to the proposed Constitution.
- d) That the proposed draft will be distributed a year before the next Plenipotentiary Conference so that Members would have the right to study it.
- e) That the final Constitution would be decided by the next Plenipotentiary Conference."

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 217-E
15 October 1965
Original: English

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9
(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Thursday, 30 September 1965

The corrections annexed hereto which were accepted at the Eighth Meeting of Committee 9 on Thursday, 7 October, should be made to Document No. 217.

Rapporteurs:

Y. LASSAY
V.A. HAFFNER
José A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman:

Konstantin ČOMIĆ

Annex : 1



A N N E X

1. On page 2, amend the record of the statement of the Delegate of the United Kingdom to read as follows:

The Delegate of the United Kingdom remarked that the Committee had agreed at its previous meeting that a Charter type Constitution should be adopted. He believed that machinery was now required to implement this decision. The draft resolution of Yugoslavia (Document No. DT/5) had been overtaken by the Committee's decision, hence the proposal in Document No. 186 in the preparation of which the United Kingdom had participated.

He explained briefly the various clauses of the draft resolution.

The work of drafting the Charter type Constitution would be done by a group of experts. The draft resolution proposed 11 members. The United Kingdom felt that it should be set up by the Administrative Council.

The expenses should be borne by the normal budget of the Union. It was thought that the work could be done in about two sessions of two to three weeks in Geneva.

It was felt that the Conference need not give detailed guidance to the Administrative Council; sufficient directives for the Administrative Council were contained in the draft resolution.

2. On page 6, amend the record of the statement of the Delegate of Thailand to read as follows:

The Delegate of Thailand advocated a possible combination of Documents Nos. 177 and 186. He supported the draft resolution in Document No. 186 because:

- the Administrative Council was composed of twenty-nine countries carefully selected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Council, then, represented all regions and all interests of all the Members of the Union. Hence, all Members of the Union would accept the importance and integrity of the Council to be second only to those of the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- the Delegation of Thailand urged all Members of the Union to submit comments and suggestions regarding the drafting of the Constitution as implied in the draft resolution.

- a one-year period for study of the draft Constitution should give a good opportunity for all Members to participate in the formation of the Constitution before ratification.

Finally, an appeal to other Members to trust the Administrative Council in this work was made because this trust would be implicitly given to the Conference and the Union.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 217-E

4 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9
(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Chairman: Mr. Konstantin ČOMIC¹ (Federal Socialist
Republic of Yugoslavia)

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

Thursday, 30 September 1965, at 3.00 p.m.

The meeting was opened at 3.00 p.m. by Mr. Konstantin Čomic and he expressed the hope that the meeting would be a successful one.

Before introducing the agenda for the meeting, he gave the floor to Mr. Tchouta Moussa, Chairman of Committee 7, who wanted to ask a question of administrative nature.

Mr. Tchouta Moussa referred to Document No. 60 about the privileges of the Specialized Agencies and the Atomic Energy Agency. He enquired whether the document could be transferred to Committee 7.

There was general agreement on a proposal by the Chairman, that this matter be referred to Committee 7.

Mr. Tchouta Moussa thanked the Chairman and said that the decisions of Committee 7 on the document would be referred to Committee 9 if relevant.

Summary Record of the First Meeting of Committee 9 (Document No. 129)

This document was approved subject to a correction submitted by the Delegate of Pakistan.

Summary Record of the Second Meeting of Committee 9 (Document No. 173)

This document was approved subject to corrections submitted by the Delegates of Morocco, United Kingdom, Canada, Yugoslavia, U.S.S.R., Japan, Pakistan and Observer of the U.P.U.



The Chairman summed up the progress so far made on item No. 1 of the Agenda contained in Document No. 130. He stated that the draft resolution by Yugoslavia (Document No. DT/5) had been amended by Document No. 177 submitted by Guatemala, Panama and Paraguay. He also referred to a draft resolution in Document No. 186 submitted by Australia and 9 other countries.

He suggested that Document No. 177 be discussed first.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom remarked that the Committee had agreed at its previous meeting that a Charter type Constitution should be adopted. He believed that machinery was now required to implement this decision. The draft resolution of Yugoslavia (Document No. DT/5) had been overtaken by the Committee's decision, hence the proposal in Document No. 186 in the preparation of which the United Kingdom had participated.

The work of drafting the Charter type Constitution would be done by a group of experts. The United Kingdom felt that it should be set up by the Administrative Council.

He explained briefly the various clauses of the draft resolution.

On the Preamble, he stated that the Charter type Convention which is proposed would not need periodic revision and re-ratification by governments. The Administrative Council should be asked to organize the group of experts which should be small. The draft resolution proposed 11 members.

The expenses should be borne by the normal budget of the Union. It was thought that the work could be done in about two sessions of two to three weeks in Geneva.

It was felt that the Conference need not give detailed guidance to the Administrative Council that sufficient directives for the Administrative Council were contained in the draft resolution.

The Delegate of U.S.S.R. recalled the end of discussions at the last Committee. He could not agree fully with the reference made to it by the United Kingdom Delegate.

He stated that at the previous meeting the Chairman put three proposals to the vote, namely:

- a) The principle of adoption of a Charter type Convention;
- b) The draft resolution by Yugoslavia;
- c) The postponement of consideration of a Charter type Convention until all proposals for amendments of the Convention had been examined.

He stated that a) had been voted on, and, therefore, the Committee should also vote on b) and c).

He referred to No. 626 of the Convention in which it was stated that there should be no interruption once voting had commenced.

He proposed that a vote be taken on the draft resolution of Yugoslavia, and stated that he was prepared to withdraw the U.S.S.R. proposal and support the Yugoslav draft resolution.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia stated that the Yugoslav resolution did not pronounce on the question whether or not there should be an I.T.U. charter. The draft resolution in Document No. DT/5 was intended to find a solution for the two points of view exemplified by the present difference of opinion. It was intended to speed up the work of the Committee and it had therefore been hoped that it would receive unanimous support. Since, however, a vote had been taken on the principle of adopting a constitution type of convention, what was now required was that the procedure be worked out. After listening to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., he did not think that the draft resolution in Document No. DT/5 would serve any useful purpose. He had therefore decided to withdraw it.

The Chairman said that there were two resolutions under discussion; one submitted by Guatemala, Paraguay and Panama amending the original draft resolution of Yugoslavia; and the other in Document No. 186.

The Delegate of Ghana recalled his intervention after the last vote when he had stated that the Committee had agreed only in principle to draw up a Charter-type constitution. At that time there was support for the resolution of Yugoslavia. Even if Yugoslavia wished to withdraw its resolution, the spirit of it persisted. He was surprised by the resolutions in Documents Nos. 177 and 186. It appeared that both resolutions contemplated that a specific mandate was to be given to a working group to draft a charter.

He suggested an amendment to paragraph 1 of Document No. 186 as follows:

"To study the possibility of drafting a constitution and, if possible, draft a constitution and regulations for the I.T.U."

He thought that by this amendment a wider scope would be given to the experts rather than if they were directed to prepare a charter.

The Delegate of Nigeria understood a vote had been taken in principle whether or not a charter-type constitution would be prepared and now the way in which the work could be done must be decided. He referred to Document No. 186 and recommended that a new draft resolution should be drawn up to include the substance of Documents Nos. DT/5, 177 and 186. The new draft resolution should state whether the experts would be drawn from

a panel of legal advisers of Members of the Union. Once the work was completed, it would help to end the problems of continuous ratification.

The Delegate of Cuba referred to the incident on 28 September when he was interrupted and told by the Chairman that the meeting was closed, although at that time, he had raised a point of order.

He referred to the voting on the principle of a charter and said that some delegates did not know what they voted for. He agreed with the comments made by the Delegate of Ghana. He stated that he did not expect to see another draft resolution like Document No. 177. Since the principle of a charter had been accepted the procedure must now be worked out. He recommended the setting up of a working party to examine how the work should be done.

The Delegate of the Philippines recalled his intervention at the previous meeting when he had suggested that the Committee consider the draft resolution of Yugoslavia. By adopting the Italian proposal to vote on the principle, this resolution had however become obsolete. He thought that some confusion had resulted as a result of the Committee not having time to discuss the Yugoslav proposal.

He agreed that the adoption of the Italian proposal had made the Yugoslav proposal without point. He wanted it recorded that the Committee had agreed on the adoption of a charter-type convention. He requested that Documents Nos. 177 and 186 be discussed.

Document No. 177, an amendment to Document No. DT/5, had inherited some of the weak points of the former. The Committee would have to devote much time to most of the points raised in Document No. 177. Commenting on Document No. 186, he recommended that the word "elaboration" in the title should be replaced by "elaborating". In paragraph 1, he recommended that the phrase "who are experts" should be replaced by "authorities on constitutional matters". He felt that the terms of reference were restrictive and recommended more flexibility to give the experts more scope.

In the second line of the second paragraph "in the light of" should be replaced by "taking into consideration, inter alia".

By these recommendations, he felt the authorities who would form the group of experts will be able to introduce more useful ideas into the work.

The Delegate of Japan, as one of the sponsors of Document No. 186, referred to his original proposal by which the Administrative Council would set up a group of experts to do the work. Now that the Committee had accepted the principle of a charter, he recommended that such a group be set up by the Administrative Council. The report of the experts should be ready well before the next plenipotentiary conference. He hoped that Document No. 186 would receive full support of the Committee.

The Delegate of Panama clarified his position regarding Document No. 177. His sole aim was to help the Committee's work. He was prepared to support any resolution which the majority of members would support.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany welcomed the resolutions in Documents Nos. 177 and 186. He requested clarification of the last paragraph of Document No. 186, about the group of experts. He requested information from the U.P.U. observer on how best to speed up the work.

The Delegate of Guinea submitted the following proposal:

- a) The Committee should agree on a draft proposal explaining the advantages of setting up a Committee;
- b) A resolution should be tabled on the basis of the Yugoslav resolution, but also including any useful points in Documents Nos. 177 and 186;
- c) A working group should be set up once the Committee had decided in principle to have a charter.

The Chairman stated that he would reply to the proposals by Guinea after giving the floor to other delegates who wished to speak on the matter.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed with the proposals by the Delegate of Guinea. He suggested that the working group must have wide terms of reference and should also take into account all proposals submitted. He added that all Members of the Union who wished to participate in the work should be allowed to do so.

The Chairman asked if the Committee would like to discuss the proposals submitted by Guinea and supported by the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, on a point of order, requested that discussion should be allowed on the Guinean proposals and that it should not be put to immediate vote.

The Chairman agreed with the request of the United Kingdom Delegate.

The Delegate of Canada opposed the proposals of Guinea and the U.S.S.R. to set up a working group. The resolution of Yugoslavia had been superseded by Documents Nos. 177 and 186. He advocated the setting up of a group of experts as recommended in Document No. 186 and strongly recommended the adoption of the draft resolution in Document No. 186.

The Delegate of Costa Rica agreed with the views of the Delegate of Canada.

The Delegate of Paraguay supported the views expressed by the Delegate of Costa Rica that the Committee should proceed with Document No. 186.

The Delegate of Nigeria recommended that a working group should be set up to examine all the draft resolutions submitted and submit a draft resolution to the Committee based on all information in hand.

The Delegate of Poland referred to the voting procedure at the third meeting, and stated that voting was interrupted on the second point put forward by the Chairman. He supported the proposal by Guinea to set up a working group.

The Delegate of Israel stated that since the Yugoslav draft resolution had been withdrawn, the amendment to it in Document No. 177 fell. He suggested that the Committee proceed to examine Guinea's proposal, on which he wished to comment.

The Delegate of China stated that a decision had already been made by the Committee to have a charter-type convention. He supported Document No. 186, and suggested that the Administrative Council should be asked to set up the group of experts who would do the work.

The Delegate of the United States of America made the following points:

- a) The understanding was that a basic charter constitution was required. This had been decided by a vote at the second meeting.
- b) The Yugoslav draft resolution in in Document No. DT/5 had been withdrawn, hence Document No. 177 which was an amendment to Document No. DT/5 also failed.
- c) There were, however, points in Document No. 177 that might usefully be combined with the proposals in Document No. 186.

He opposed the Guinean proposal and asked for discussion on Document No. 186.

The Delegate of Thailand advocated a combination of Documents Nos. 177 and 186. He supported the draft resolution in Document No. 186, and felt that the Administrative Council, because of its world-wide representation, should be asked to set up the group of experts.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom opposed the suggestion by the Delegate of Guinea to set up a working group. He suggested a meeting between delegates who submitted Documents Nos. 177 and 186 so that a composite draft resolution might be produced and submitted to the Committee.

The Chairman enquired whether the debate should be continued after the Delegates of Guinea, Ghana and the U.S.S.R. had spoken. The question was put to the vote and the result was as follows:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----|
| Those in favour of more speakers | - | 74 |
| Those against | - | 0 |
| Abstentions | - | 2 |

The Chairman stated that the debate would continue.

The Delegate of Guinea explained why he had decided to speak instead of reserving his comments until a plenary meeting. He strongly advocated the setting up of a working group to present a draft resolution on the advantages of having a Charter so as to facilitate the Committee's work when it came to Plenary. He suggested that the working group should take into account all the proposals received, including Documents Nos. DT/5, 177, and 186.

He reminded the Committee that any decision arrived at must be approved by the Plenary.

The Delegate of Ghana felt that all shades of opinions would be reflected in the draft resolution to be prepared by the working group proposed by Guinea. He therefore supported the setting up of a working group.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the question of a Charter for the I.T.U. was of such importance that the future of the Union would depend on the success of the work. He supported the proposal to set up a working group which would take into account all the discussions held and proposals and draft resolutions on the subject. He did not support Document No. 186. He stated that the draft resolution which would be prepared by the working group should reflect the views of the majority of delegates.

The Delegate of Guatemala speaking on behalf of the Delegate of Panama stated that the Committee was laying down the basis of a Magna Carta for the Union. He therefore suggested a composite draft resolution based on Documents Nos. 177 and 186.

The Chairman called the attention of the Committee to the fact that the Delegate of Guatemala spoke on behalf of the Delegate of Panama, since before the resumption of the meeting after the tea break, the Delegate of Guatemala has been granted proxy to speak for Panama.

The Delegate of Canada did not agree with the proposals by Guinea. He maintained that the draft resolution in Document No. 186 provided adequate safeguards. He also made the following points in its support:

- a) That the Committee had decided in principle on a Charter-type Constitution.
- b) That the Administrative Council would appoint experts to draft the Constitution.

- c) That the proposed draft will be distributed a year before the next Plenipotentiary Conference so that Members would have the right to submit comments on it.
- d) That the whole question would be decided by the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 6.30 p.m. saying that the discussions would be continued at the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

Y. LASSAY
V.A. HAFFNER
José A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman:

Konstantin COMIC

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 218-E (Corr.2)

15 October 1965

Original: English/French

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9
(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Friday, 1 October 1965

The corrections annexed hereto, which were accepted at the Eighth Meeting of Committee 9 on Thursday, 7 October 1965, should be made to Document No. 218.

Rapporteurs:

Yves LASSAY

Victor HAFFNER

Jose A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman:

Konstantin ČMIČ

Annex: 1

A N N E X

1. On pages 4 and 6 change the record of the statements of the Delegate of Indonesia to read as follows:

Page 4:

"The Delegate of Indonesia agreed with the views expressed by those delegations, that the Committee should proceed with the discussion of the Preamble, as it contained the basic ideas, the basic philosophy of the Union.

He could therefore not see any reason why the Committee should discuss Article 1 first and come back to the Preamble later."

Page 6:

"The Delegate of Indonesia wished paragraph 5 to be amended and paragraph 6 to be deleted; because of several reasons. The most outstanding one was that in the present text he found a discriminatory provision in regard to accession to the Union between Member and non-Member of the United Nations. He felt that according to the present Preamble, the Union had the object of facilitating relations and cooperation between the peoples by means of efficient telecommunication services. He wished to underline the words the peoples. Furthermore, the purpose of the Union, as stated in paragraph 18, was to maintain and extend international cooperation. According to the Convention also it was clear that the I.T.U. was an independent body responsible only to its own Plenipotentiary Conference.

As a consequence of this, it was logical that the relationship between the Union and its Members and/or candidate-Members was a direct one.

Therefore it was quite clear that the Union was open to all countries, that there should be a uniformity of standards in respect to application for membership and on a voluntary basis.

In the view of the Indonesian Delegation, Article 1 should contain rules which reflect only those fundamental principles.

This was the basic idea of the Indonesian proposal in Document No. 113 which stated 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."

By so doing it was felt that it would be more in line with the ideas expressed in the Preamble and in the purposes of the Union. Rules or provisions with the objective of preventing unfriendly or undesirable countries to join the Union should not appear in Article 1.

There should not be any discrimination at this stage, because this Article 1 should stand the test of time. Besides, all know perfectly well that no country has a permanent friend nor a permanent enemy.

It might be helpful to point out that what Indonesia was proposing was in respect to countries, to which the same criterion as in paragraph 4 was applied.

He recognized the possibility of the necessity of taking common action against an applicant or against a Member of the Union under specific conditions. He felt that for this purpose it could only be done with the consent of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union. If it was a unilateral action it could always be done based upon the sovereign right of a Member. According to the Indonesian view, this provision should be regulated separately, not in Article 1, if deemed necessary.

By adopting the Indonesian proposal the fullest participation of all the sovereign countries in the world would be facilitated irrespective of whether they are a member or not a member of any other international body; thus the fullest cooperation of present and future sovereign countries, small and big as well, would be encouraged.

The purpose of the Union then would be achieved more efficiently and with greater success."

Page 6:

Change the record of the first statement by the Delegate of Czechoslovakia to read as follows:

"The Delegate of Czechoslovakia explained the reasons for the amendments proposed (Documents Nos. 20, 20(1) and 20(2)) and recalled that he had already submitted a proposal to the same effect at the Geneva Conference in 1959. The I.T.U. should be an organization open to all countries practising a policy of collaboration with all other countries without any discrimination."

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Corrigendum to

Document No. 218-E

7 October 1965

Original: partly English/
partly Spanish

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Friday, 1 October 1965

The corrections annexed hereto which were accepted at the Seventh Meeting of Committee 9 on Wednesday, 6 October, should be made to Document No. 218.

Rapporteurs:

Y. LASSAY

V.A. HAFFNER

José A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman:

Konstantin ČOMIČ

Annex: 1

A N N E X

1. On page 2, second paragraph, delete "U.S.A.", insert "U.S.S.R."
2. On page 3, amend the record of the statement of the Delegate of the United Kingdom to read as follows:

"... observed that the proposals by Poland and the U.S.S.R. for amendment of the preamble were linked with more substantive proposals by several countries for the amendment of Article 1. He suggested that these latter proposals should be considered first after which the Committee could return to a consideration of the preamble."
3. On page 4, amend the record of the statements by the Delegate of the United States as follows:
 - i) In the first statement before "considered" insert "agreed with Ireland concerning the introduction of a restrictive element and ...".
 - ii) The second statement should read as follows:

"The Delegate of the United States stated that the proposals of Poland and the U.S.S.R. were related to existing Article 1 of the Convention, and wanted the latter discussed first."
4. On page 6,
 - i) change the record of the statement of the Delegate of the United States to read as follows:

"The Delegate of the United States referred to paragraphs 7 to 11 on the admission to the class of Associate Members. He recommended a deletion of these paragraphs."
 - ii) change the record of the statement of the Delegate of Ceylon to read as follows:

"The Delegate of Ceylon asked for clarification from the Delegate of Czechoslovakia on the definition 'any country' and wanted to know whether this term included divided nations."

5. On page 8,

- i) change the record of the statement of the Delegate of Argentina (line 12) to read as follows:

"The Delegate of Argentina was opposed to making any change whatever in Article 1, Nos. 3 to 6 of the Convention because the I.T.U. was a specialized agency of the United Nations and was bound to remain in close relation with that Organization. Furthermore, the existing text contained no restrictive provisions and there had been no trouble in applying it."

- ii) change the record of the statement of the Delegate of the United Kingdom, second and subsequent paragraphs to read as follows:

"He also considered that the present criteria for membership of the I.T.U. were satisfactory and worked well. Under the existing provisions, membership of the Union was open to a very large number of countries, but Members of the Union were still able to exercise their basic right of deciding which other countries should be admitted to it. The proposed changes would impair this right, and would give rise to a number of doubts and difficulties."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 218-E

4 October, 1965

Original : English/French

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9
(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Chairman : Mr. Konstantin ČOMIĆ (Yugoslavia)

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

Friday, 1 October 1965

The Chairman opened the Meeting at 3 p.m.

Mr. David announced that by a letter from the acting Head of the Republic of Zambia, the Delegate of Tanzania has been given mandate to exercise the vote of Zambia.

The Chairman then referred the Committee to the agenda, contained in Document No. 193. Taking up item 1 on the agenda, he asked for comments on the summary records of the Third Meeting as contained in Document No. 185.

The Delegates of United Kingdom and Cuba replied that they would hand their corrections to the Secretariat.

The Chairman then asked for the adoption of the Summary Record contained in Document No. 185.

The Delegate of Australia stated that item 2 on the agenda emanated from resolutions at the Fourth Meeting on the mechanism for drafting and considering a Convention of permanent character. He requested the deferment of item 2.



The Chairman asked if the Committee agreed to defer item 2 on the agenda until a resolution is submitted in the three working languages.

The Delegate of the United States supported Australia.

The Delegate of Morocco referred to the complexities of details of mechanism after the Committee has already adopted the principle of a Charter. He recommended a draft resolution which should be submitted to Plenary.

The Delegate of Guatemala would like to know if the Committee agreed to Australia's proposal to close debate on item 2 of agenda.

The Chairman put Australia's proposal to the vote and the result was as follows :

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Those in favour of closure | 74 |
| Those against | Nil |
| Abstentions | Nil. |

After announcing the result of voting, the Chairman closed the debate on item 2 until a draft resolution is submitted in the three working languages.

The Delegate of Morocco asked if the matter will be brought before the Plenary.

The Chairman replied that not only that the debate is closed, the views of the Plenary will be sought on the principle of a Charter.

The Delegate of Cameroon agreed with Morocco.

The Delegate of Brazil requested to know what the Committee was voting for, also what it voted for when 74 delegates were in favour.

The Chairman replied that the Committee first voted on the closure of debate on resolutions concerning working of the Charter. The debate was closed until the resolutions appear in the three working languages.

The second proposal is that of Morocco to close the debate until the Plenary agrees on the principle of a Charter.

The Delegate of Brazil requested further clarification on the Morocco proposal since the Committee has already voted in favour of a Charter. He referred to the delay which would result if the Morocco proposal is adopted.

The Chairman replied that by 74 in favour of the first proposal, the Committee has decided to defer item 2 on the agenda until a draft resolution is ready in three languages.

He then mentioned the Morocco proposal on the complete deferment until the Plenary has accepted the principle of an I.T.U. Charter.

The Delegate of Brazil wanted further clarification on rights of delegates to re-open a subject in the Plenary after it has been decided in Committee. He asked if a vote would be taken on Morocco's proposal on complete deferment.

The Delegate of Morocco stated that he abstained when the Committee voted on the principle of a Charter, because he was not given an opportunity to speak before the closure of debate.

The Chairman considered that Morocco has withdrawn its proposal until the draft resolution in the three working languages is tabled for discussion. As a result of the Chairman's decision, he waived the rights of other speakers to continue the debate. On closing the debate on item 2, the Chairman introduced item 3 on the agenda on Proposals relating to the Preamble of the Convention.

The Delegate of Poland introduced his proposal, and requested that the universality of the I.T.U. should be stressed in the preamble. He also stated that there are many countries which are not yet members of I.T.U.

The Delegate of the United States referred to the inconsistencies of the usage of "telecommunication" and "telecommunications" in the Convention. He proposed to refer his document to the drafting Committee.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. wanted the preamble to stress the development of international telecommunications for economic, social and cultural cooperation between nations. He also proposed the name of the Union to be changed to "World Telecommunication Union". He supported the proposal by Poland.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom noticed the similarity in the proposals by Poland and U.S.S.R. He suggested that the Committee should return to proposals relating to Article 1 after concluding discussions on the composition of the Union.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. felt that his proposals are only connected with organizations and not structure of the Union. Although emphasizing the role of the Union with social, economic and cultural fields, he was ready to accept the decision of the Committee on the matter.

The Delegate of Nigeria suggested that the proposals received on the preamble should be referred to the drafting Committee.

The Delegate of France noted the U.S.S.R. proposal, and suggested that the adjective "International" should be retained.

The Delegate of Ireland considered the existing wording satisfactory. A change might introduce an element of restriction.

The Delegate of the United States considered the present preamble satisfactory since it has stood the test of time.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany associated himself with the views of Ireland and the U.S.A. He considered the proposals by Poland and the U.S.S.R. limited in character. He considered the present text of the preamble satisfactory.

The Delegate of Cameroon saw no connection between Article 1 and the preamble. He wanted to know why the Committee should deal with Article 1 before the preamble.

The Delegate of the United States stated that his proposal is similar to existing Article 1 of the Convention, and wanted it discussed first.

The Delegate of Cameroon repeated that there was no connection between the preamble and Article 1.

The Delegate of Indonesia agreed with the views of the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. requested clarification on the discussions. He said that perhaps the drafting Committee can find the best terminology. He referred to the world character of Organizations like U.N.O., U.P.U. and W.H.O.

The Chairman requested the Committee to vote on the proposals, and the result was as follows :

| | |
|--|------|
| Those in favour of the change of the name I.T.U. | - 13 |
| Those against the change of the name I.T.U. | - 55 |
| Abstentions | - 23 |

The proposal to change the name of the Union was therefore rejected.

The Delegate of Cameroon explained why he abstained from voting. He wanted to know whether paragraph 1 of the preamble is retained.

The Chairman replied yes.

The Delegate of Ghana explained why he abstained from voting. He stressed on the need for the I.T.U. to have a universal character.

The Chairman referred the Committee to the second proposal on the preamble by the U.S.S.R. and Poland.

The Delegate of Poland requested delegates to express their views, and then the matter could be passed to the Drafting Committee.

The Chairman asked for clarification from the Delegate of Poland.

The Delegate of Poland drew attention to his proposal "Throughout the World" or "the regions of the world", and stated that if delegates agree to this terminology then the drafting should be left to the Drafting Committee.

The Chairman asked for the views of delegates.

The Delegate of Guinea referred to the similarity in the proposals by Poland and the U.S.S.R. and stated that if they are adopted, the matter should be left to the Drafting Committee.

The Chairman asked for the views of delegates on the proposals.

The Delegate of Sudan suggested the phrase "World Cooperation".

The Chairman asked the Chairman of Committee 10 (Drafting Committee) if he would take over the proposals in his Committee. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee stated that his Committee would only accept any draft approved by Committee 9.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom requested a decision from the Committee on any change in the text.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested setting up a working group.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. stated that a decision should be made whether or not to change the preamble.

The Chairman asked for a vote on the proposal of the United Kingdom, seconded by the U.S.A., to decide whether or not to change the preamble :

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Those in favour of status quo | 64 |
| Those against | 16 |
| Abstentions | 12 |

The Committee decided to retain the present texts of the preamble.

The Chairman stated that in view of the decision to retain the name I.T.U. there was no need to amend point 2 of the preamble. He then proceeded to Chapter 1 and asked delegations to submit their proposals.

The Delegate of Indonesia in his proposal in Document No. 113 requested amendment of paragraph 5, deletion of paragraph 6, because the present texts show discrimination.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia wanted a change in the provisions which limit membership.

The Delegate of Poland stated that political reasons should not create difficulty on membership of I.T.U. He suggested that membership of I.T.U. should depend on a country having telecommunications network. He recommended the removal of the voting procedure in paragraph 6 of Article 1.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. referred to paragraph 7 of rule 11 on the admission to the class of Associate Members. He recommended a deletion of this paragraph.

The Chairman requested discussions on the whole of Article 1 and then on individual paragraphs.

The Delegate of Ceylon asked for clarification from the Delegate of Czechoslovakia on the definition "any country".

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia replied that "any country" means "all countries without limits".

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany made the following statement :

"The Committee has before it several proposals for amendment of Article 1 of the Convention, from Poland (Document No. 20), Czechoslovakia (Document No. 42), the U.S.S.R. (Document No. 64) and Indonesia (Document No. 113), to the effect that Membership of the Union should be acquired merely by a statement of accession to the Convention by each country or group of territories, whereas the existing Convention states that, apart from Members of the United Nations, only sovereign countries can become Members with the approval of two-thirds of the Members of the Union.

" For the time being, I should like to make a few general remarks on these proposals.

" International law is based on the sovereignty of States; only sovereign States come under international law. This is expressed, inter alia, by the possibility of concluding treaties and also by the right to decide who can become a member of an organization, i.e. to choose one's partner in law. Sovereignty is thus the mainspring of one of the basic notions of positive law of most international organizations, i.e. the rule which is generally recognized and applied that Membership by States which are not Members of the United Nations can be acquired only by the majority approval, the majority being usually two-thirds of the Members. Allow me to mention the articles which stipulate such a procedure for admission in the constitutions or conventions of the other United Nations Specialized Agencies with their headquarters in Geneva: International Labour Organisation, Article 1, 4; World Health Organization, Article 6; World Meteorological Organization, Article 3. As the I.T.U. belongs to a group of organizations of the same type in relation with the United Nations, it should not apply standards which are different from those in force in the other specialized agencies and, a fortiori, in the United Nations.

" The system in force within the United Nations family, and therefore in our Union as well, is based on the idea that the fact of being admitted to the United Nations is the normal criterion for becoming a Member of a specialized agency. If on the other hand a country not a Member of the United Nations wishes to join a specialized agency, an admission procedure has to be gone through in the organization in question, that is to say, the opinion and express decision of the members of that organization are required.

" The proposals by Poland, Czechoslovakia, the U.S.S.R. and Indonesia aim at opening the door to any country or territory, without a valid criterion. Admittedly, the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics would like the existence of a country's own telecommunication administration to be a condition for accession. However, it could be imagined that in federal States, such a condition could be easily fulfilled at the administrative level, more or less formally as the case might be. It would suffice to indicate the competent telecommunication authority in each country of the federation. And who could control the existence of such administrations? According to the proposals in question, any check by the countries Members of the I.T.U. would be excluded. The Members could not even give their opinions on the matter. On the other hand, all that would be required would be for each country or territory to lodge an instrument of accession and the Secretary-General would be obliged to accept that instrument since, in his role as international official, he is not authorized to take decisions relating to accession to a convention. This right belongs only to Members as Contracting Parties. However, the aim of these proposals is to deprive Member countries of the right of control which they now exercise. Abolition of such control would not only open the door, but would destroy the walls, of our Organization.

" These amendments would mean tremendous complication in the interpretation and application of our Convention, which, even as they stand, are not an easy matter. They would give rise to enormous difficulties and to serious disputes which might hamper, or even destroy, the work of the I.T.U. Hence, I hope that this Committee will reject these proposals.

" The Membership procedure laid down in the existing Convention has given full satisfaction. Under the régime now in force, the number of Members has increased to 128. The States which have become independent in the last few years have had no difficulty in becoming Members of our Union, a fact which takes away all practical value from the proposals under discussion."

The Delegate of Argentina did not advocate any amendment in Article 1.

The Delegate of Korea supported the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stressed his support for the universality of the Membership of I.T.U. He stated that there should be no political influence. He stated that there are large territories in the world barred from becoming Members of I.T.U.

The Delegate of France supported the views expressed by the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Delegate of Upper Volta stated that the present text only lays down conditions for membership, and does not present any form of discrimination.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom stated that he would, at the appropriate time, comment on the proposal of the United States on Associate Membership of the I.T.U.

He also felt that the present criteria on I.T.U. membership works. Under the present provisions:

- a) I.T.U. membership is open to all countries;
- b) if a country's status is doubtful and the I.T.U. has no right to decide its membership, then the Union would have taken away its basic rights.

The Delegate of Roumania recommended a modification of Article 1 of the Convention to facilitate admission of new members.

The Delegate of the Netherlands supported the views of the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Delegate of Canada opposed the proposal to alter Article 1 in respect of conditions of membership.

The Chairman proposed that the meeting be adjourned until Monday, 4 October 1965, when the debate would continue.

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

Y. LASSAY
V.A. HAFFNER
J.A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman:

Konstantin ŬOMIŬ

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 219-E

4 October 1965

Original: English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

10TH 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)

Tuesday 30 September 1965 at 9.30 a.m.

Document No. 184, the agenda for the meeting, was accepted without comment.

Agenda Item 1

The minutes of the third meeting - Document No. 181 - were considered page by page and the following corrections were proposed:

Page 2

Correction by Pakistan

Delete the last two sentences in the first paragraph and replace by the following:

"The Committee should limit itself to matters of principle and should take up the details after further material had been produced by the General Secretariat in a concise form to give a resumé of the various proposals, as had been done in the case of Document No. DT/3 which was a very useful work."

Page 3

Correction by Pakistan

3rd paragraph, reword second sentence as follows:

"The first proposal had been for a council with a much smaller membership and the membership had finally been fixed at 18."



Paragraph 4, line 5, delete "responsible"; line 7, delete "security council" and replace by "ECOSOC".

Paragraph 5, delete and replace by the following:

"Any sound basis of distribution must be regional. There could be several possible approaches to the distribution of seats amongst the regions. Various factors could be considered, for instance volume of international communications, population, area and other such factors."

Page 7

Paragraph 2, typographical error: amend "Holland" to read "Poland".

Correction by Japan

Following paragraph 6, insert:

"The Delegate of Japan felt a need for an equitable distribution and was in favour of a Council of 29, with 3 additional seats going to Region D and 1 to Region E."

Page 8

Correction by China:

Delete second paragraph and insert:

"The Delegate of China supported the proposal that the African regions should have three more seats. He pointed out that Region E was also under-represented as compared with Regions A and B, and suggested that one more seat for Region E was justified. In his opinion the new Council should have a membership of not more than 30 with a ratio of not more than 25 per cent of the total number of Members of the Union; 25 per cent was about the average size of the governing bodies of other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations."

Correction by Malaysia

Paragraph 1, delete line 2 and substitute: "three additional seats and said that the ratio of representation of the Asia-Australasia region ...".

The Minutes of the third meeting were approved subject to the above amendments.

Agenda Item 2

The minutes of the fourth meeting, Document No. 182, were considered page by page.

Page 2

Correction by Canada

Delete paragraph 4 and substitute: "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 so as to maintain an effective body. If Africa were

given more than 6 seats fresh claims would be made from other parts of the world. However, his country could agree to a larger membership short 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."

Page 3

Correction by Cuba

Paragraph 2:

"The Delegate of Cuba said he had no objection to a Council composed of 28 or 29 members. Nevertheless, he did not consider it satisfactory to base the distribution of the members of the Council purely on the mathematical proportion of the present number of countries per region to that which existed in 1959. If such a procedure were followed, Africa should have 10 members on the Council. The point about Council expenditure was unimportant, for it amounted to no more than about 3 per cent of the Union's budget. The present Conference could have been held in Geneva and the considerable savings which would have been made thereby would have more than covered the expenditure on the present Administrative Council for one year.

" Cuba reserved the right to revert to the question of the election procedure and the term of office and rotation of members of the Council."

Correction by the United Arab Republic

Paragraph 5, line 2, delete "Rotation should be further considered". Substitute "Rotation should not be entertained".

Correction by India

Paragraph 6, lines 4 and 5, delete "had joined the United Nations and would soon be joining the Union" and substitute "were likely to become members on being accepted in the United Nations".

Correction by Israel

Paragraph 7, line 3, delete "and Israel withdrew the motion" and substitute "At the request of the Chairman the Delegate of Israel withdrew the motion".

Page 4

Following paragraph 4, insert:

"The Chairman asked the Delegate of Sweden if he wished to press his proposal for a Council of 19 members. The Delegate of Sweden stated that he maintained his view that 19 members were adequate for the Administrative Council but he would not press his view to a vote."

The minutes of the fourth meeting were approved subject to the above corrections.

Agenda Item 3

The Chairman asked the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. to make his statement.

The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. said that it was not his intention to introduce Document No. 178, which had been distributed to the Committee, but to make a few general remarks. He had noted that all the proposals under discussion contained provision for frequency registration in some form or other, governed or controlled by a Radio Conference. He thought it essential that frequency registration should be done by an autonomous body equivalent in status to the C.C.I.s and all the remarks made at the ninth meeting by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. about the status of the C.C.I.s applied in equal force, mutatis mutandis, to the I.F.R.B.

The Chairman then proposed that the Committee should continue its discussion, in general terms, of the proposals in Document No. DT/3.

The Delegate of Pakistan reviewed briefly the range covered by the main proposals that had been submitted. These fell into five main groups:

- i) the position of the Secretary-General
- ii) election of officials
- iii) Co-ordination Committee
- iv) reorganization of the General Secretariat
- v) I.F.R.B.

He supported the views that the Secretary-General should be the chief executive officer in the hierarchy of the Union and those proposals which recommended strengthening the powers of the Co-ordinating Committee and would go so far as to give the Committee its own Charter. He agreed that the General Secretariat should be reorganized for the sake of economy and efficiency, but thought this reorganization should be the responsibility of the Secretary-General. The Directors of the C.C.I.s should, however, continue to be elected by their Plenary Assemblies, which laid down the programme of work for the Committees. He was not in favour of a change in the constitution of the I.F.R.B. and expressed the view that not only should the Board be retained but there was a need to revitalize it.

The Delegate of Roumania said his delegation supported the proposal to convert the I.F.R.B. into a body on the lines of the C.C.I.s, under an elected official and also supported the proposal that the Co-ordinating Committee should be strengthened; he suggested that its members should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The C.C.I.s, however, did excellent work and should be retained in their present form.

The Delegate of Morocco said he found it very difficult to follow the wide range of proposals and proposed that in organizing its work the Committee should deal firstly with the I.F.R.B.; hold a joint meeting with Committee 8 to study a new department of technical co-operation and then examine the position of the C.C.I.s in relation to the General Secretariat.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of Morocco for his very helpful proposal but thought it preferable for members of the Committee to discuss the proposals in general terms before considering the separate proposals in detail.

The Delegate of Sudan supported the need for a department for technical co-operation with the same status as the C.C.I.s. He considered that the remainder of the organization should remain unchanged.

The Delegate of Japan said that the duplication of the work of the Secretariat had led to increased costs, inflated staff and inefficiency and he supported proposals to merge the Secretariat under the control of the Secretary-General. He thought that the tasks of the I.F.R.B. could be carried out more efficiently by a department of the Secretariat, provided there was an impartial body to consider any problems of frequency allocation. He reserved his position when the time came for more detailed discussion.

The Delegate of Venezuela made the following statement:

"We have asked for the floor in order to make a statement that we have had in readiness for some time.

" We wish to refer solely to the International Frequency Registration Board.

" The Delegation of Venezuela considers it essential to retain the I.F.R.B. with its present structure, because during its many years of activity it has proved of great utility, especially in assisting the new or developing countries in radio matters.

" My delegation does not wish to dwell at length on the work done by the Board and the benefits to be derived from it in future.

" Admittedly, many countries are transforming their means of telecommunication by the use of cables and microwaves but for many years to come they will continue to use high radio frequencies and this is precisely the field in which the help of the I.F.R.B. is most required.

" If some Administrations consider that the I.F.R.B. is not working to full satisfaction, we believe that the defects can be remedied after appropriate technical study.

" We also consider that any change to be made in its methods of work is a matter for the Administrative Radio Conference.

" With regard to the other organs of the Union, we reserve the right to express our opinion on the appropriate occasion."

The Delegate of Israel thought that two approaches had become apparent: either

- i) investing full powers in the Secretary-General to select his staff; or
- ii) retain the present federal structure.

He was in favour of retaining the C.C.I.s and the I.F.R.B. in their present form, but supported proposals that the powers of the Co-ordinating Committee should be strengthened, and that its terms of reference should be laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference. He also supported those proposals which sought to set up a separate department for technical co-operation.

The Delegate of Nigeria said he wished to make it clear that his statement at the ninth meeting of the Committee, in which he supported proposals for the reorganization of the General Secretariat, did not support any change in the organization of the C.C.I.s on technical matters or the abolition of the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of France summarized the successful work which had been done by the C.C.I.s in the past and recalled that at the time of the merger of C.C.I.F. and C.C.I.T. in 1957 it had been evident that the C.C.I.F., which had a specialized secretariat, had been much more successful than the C.C.I.T., which had no secretariat of its own. This, he felt, illustrated the need for the retention of the specialized secretariats in the C.C.I.s. He thought it impossible to separate the C.C.I.s and I.F.R.B. from the Plenary Assemblies and the special secretariat from the C.C.I.s. His country would not

reject proposals for minor improvements in the structure of the Union or for the reinforcement of the powers of the Co-ordinating Committee but, in his opinion, it was for the Administrative Council to concern itself with the reorganization of the General Secretariat.

The Delegate of Portugal reviewed the origins of the I.F.R.B. and said that whilst the working of the Board was not entirely satisfactory the fault may lie with Administrations and not in the Board. He considered that the successful work of the C.C.I.s was attributable, in part, to their existing structure and that this structure should not be disturbed.

The Delegate of Poland was also opposed to any alteration in the structure of the C.C.I.s and I.F.R.B. He considered, however, that the powers of the Co-ordinating Committee should be strengthened and that its status should be changed from a consultative committee to that of one capable of taking decisions on co-ordination.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested that as a majority of the speakers had expressed the view that the existing structure of the Union should be maintained, the meeting should take a decision to retain Article 5 in its present form; with the proviso that No. 31 would be considered later when the Committee had come to a decision on the measures necessary for frequency registration. He suggested that once this decision had been taken the Committee could go on to consider questions of the Co-ordinating Committee and the question of frequency registration.

The Delegate of Algeria said that though proposals had been submitted for altering the structure of the Union, no concrete complaints had been made against the present organization. His delegation was not in favour of concentrating all the responsibility in one person and preferred to see the present federal type of structure retained. He agreed with proposals to strengthen the powers of the Co-ordinating Committee and felt strongly that the I.F.R.B. still had a major part to play, particularly in regard to frequency allocation in the new and developing countries.

The Delegate of Albania was also in favour of retaining the present structure of the C.C.I.s. He suggested that the Committee should have a separate debate on the future of the I.F.R.B.

The Chairman said that the Delegate of Morocco, supported by another speaker, had suggested that the Committee should first deal with the I.F.R.B. and then discuss the C.C.I.s and other matters. He considered that this would be the easiest way of dealing with the mass of proposals with which the Committee was faced, but the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had since suggested that the Committee should first vote on retaining Article 5 in its present form with the proviso that No. 31 was to be considered later.

The Delegate of the United States of America was in favour of adopting the proposal made by Morocco that the I.F.R.B. should be dealt with first.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom whilst supporting the views expressed by the Delegate of the U.S.A. felt that there was some force in the argument put forward by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. and suggested that, as it was nearly time to close the meeting, that the meeting should adjourn to allow members to consider their views on the matters which had been discussed.

The Delegate of Switzerland said his country had put in a proposal on No. 28 and his delegation would want to return to this if Article 5 was to be discussed immediately.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., in clarifying his earlier proposal, said he had suggested the procedure as he felt that the question of the organization of the C.C.I.s had been sufficiently debated to enable a decision to be taken on their future, whereas many delegations would not yet be in a position to discuss the abolition of the I.F.R.B. and would need time to consider their views on its future.

The Chairman suggested that the meeting should adjourn as members of the Committee would wish to consider the points which had been brought out in the debate in preparation for the next meeting. He mentioned that the question of a department of technical co-operation had received much support during the discussions but there was no provision for such a department in Article 5; this would be dealt with at the next meeting.

The meeting closed at 12.30 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

T.F.H. HOWARTH
A. TRITTON
J.M. VAZQUEZ

Chairman:

Clyde James GRIFFITHS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 220-E

4 October, 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 5

AGENDA
OF THE
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5
(PERSONNEL QUESTIONS)

Thursday, 7 October 1965 at 3 p.m.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Summary record of the Third Meeting with associated draft Resolutions | Document No. 221 |
| 2. Evolution of the Manning Table | Council Report, paragraph 7.1, page 18 " " paragraph 2.4.8, page 40 " " paragraph 2.2, page 134 |
| 3. Miscellaneous | |

W.A. WOLVERSON
Chairman of Committee 5



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 221-E

4 October 1965

Original: English

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRD 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 Vincente Albano PACIS (Republic
of the Philippines)

Friday, 1 October 1965 at 3 p.m.

The Chairman welcomed the delegates to the Third Meeting of the Committee.

The Agenda for the meeting was approved.

1. Summary Record of the Second Meeting (Document No. 174)

1.1 The Chairman said that the draft resolution annexed to the Summary Record would be considered separately.

As regards the minutes the Chairman said that the Delegate of the United States of America had requested the following amendment:

Page 7, delete paragraph a) and replace by:

"a) it could be read as derogating from the second sentence of No. 152 of the present Convention, which implied that due regard must be paid to the importance of recruiting on as wide a geographical basis as possible all professional staff and not just those in higher posts."

The Summary Record was approved with the above amendment.



1.2 Draft Resolution, page 9

Following a request from the Delegate of China, the Committee agreed to consider the draft resolution, paragraph by paragraph.

The first two paragraphs were agreed.

The Delegate of China suggested that the third paragraph be amended particularly in order to enable the Administrative Council, if necessary, to seek outside advice.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that although the principle of the Resolution was good he did not think it gave sufficient emphasis to the large amount of regrading already carried out. He also doubted that any mention should be made of outside experts: outsiders were not likely to be more expert than C.C.A.Q. and I.C.S.A.B.

The Delegate of Poland drew the Committee's attention to statements made in Committee 4 against the use of outside experts. He felt that the Co-ordination Committee and the Council were the competent bodies to deal with this question.

Dr. Joachim, Chairman of the Staff Association pointed out that the C.C.A.Q. study would not cover the technical and engineering posts of the Union, and he felt that the Administrative Council should continue to study the re-classification of all I.T.U. posts. He proposed that "all" should be added before "I.T.U. posts" in the last line of the draft resolution.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that technical posts were to be found in all specialized agencies and the problem of grading standards for such posts was not specific to the Union. The same policy should be followed for administrative and technical posts. A revised draft resolution could be submitted to the next meeting of the Committee.

The Delegate of the Cameroon agreed with the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. It was important that the I.T.U. should keep in step with the common system and the other specialized agencies.

The Chairman summarizing the debate, suggested that the last paragraph of the Resolution could be amended to read:

"In the light of developments within the U.N. Common System to take whatever steps it considers necessary, without incurring unreasonable expense, in order to ensure that such grading standards are established and applied for all I.T.U. posts."

It was agreed that the Chairman should revise the draft resolution in the way he had indicated and submit it to the next meeting of the Committee (Annex 1).

2. Geographical distribution

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he had little to add to his statement at the last meeting. His proposal was not in any way directed against existing incumbents of the higher posts; these officials were well known and their services appreciated. Yet, a more equitable geographical distribution in these grades should be achieved.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that, although it was acknowledged that the staff of the Union should be drawn from as many countries as possible, the normal method of filling the higher posts should be by promotion. The best service could not be expected from staff in grades below P5 if all future appointments to P5 and D1 posts were to be made from outside the present Union Secretariat. The promotion prospects in an organization of the size of the I.T.U. were already unsatisfactory, and various bodies of the U.N. concerned with staff matters were considering the problem of improving such prospects. He felt that any decision taken by the Committee must bear in mind the need to improve, not worsen, the promotion prospects of the staff, and therefore the qualifications of the staff to carry out the functions required of them must be the paramount consideration, bearing in mind, as a desirable objective, the widening of the geographical distribution as occasion offered.

Dr. Joachim said that the Staff Association recognized that geographical distribution should be taken into account, but that staff already in the Union must be given the first opportunity for the higher posts.

The Delegate of the United States of America supported the Delegate of the United Kingdom. He was not certain he understood the mathematics of the U.S.S.R. proposal.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the regions mentioned in URS/64(11) were the five regions used for the election of the Administrative Council. He repeated that it was not the intention of their proposal that the present staff in the P5 and D1 posts should be replaced overnight by new staff appointed on the basis of geographical distribution. Their proposal was made more with the future in mind and, other qualifications being equal, candidates from regions not represented should be selected.

The Delegate of the United States of America suggested amending No. 152 of the present Convention, instead of adopting a new provision in the Convention. He proposed adding "at all levels" after "staff" in the last sentence of No. 152.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., supported by the Delegate of Poland said that the proposal made by the Delegate of the United States of America would have been valuable if there had been no specific proposal on geographical distribution. He felt, however, that there should be some new provision in the Convention.

The Secretary said he would like to draw the Committee's attention to two points:

1. It might be unwise to alter No. 152 of the Convention as it was taken straight from the United Nations Charter.
2. As the structure of salary scales was not immutable and in view of the possible adoption of a Charter-type Convention, it might be best not to amend the Convention, but to adopt a revised text of Resolution No. 9 of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Chairman asked the Committee whether it would agree to the amendment of Resolution No. 9 to include the purpose of URS/64(11). There were other provisions in Resolution No. 9 which it seemed necessary should be kept on record in the new Convention.

The Vice-Chairman, speaking as the Delegate of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic agreed that the purpose of the U.S.S.R. proposal could be adopted in a revised Resolution No. 9, but suggested that "equal" could be replaced by "proportional".

The Delegate of Australia reviewed the progress in geographical distribution since 1959, and suggested that it might be wiser to retain the existing provisions of the Convention as they stood.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany was satisfied with the existing provisions in the Convention supplemented by Resolution No. 9. He felt that if the Committee was of the opinion that amendment should be made, it should be to Resolution No. 9, paragraph I.2 only.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that he would prefer to see a reference to "equitable" geographical distribution rather than "equal" or "proportional" which implied an unworkable notion of mathematical relationship.

The Delegate of Poland drew the Committee's attention to the unsatisfactory position in Document No. DT/9, which showed that the instructions contained in No. 152 and Resolution No. 9 were not carried out to the fullest extent. For this reason, he supported the suggestion of the Delegate of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The Chairman suggested for the consideration of the Committee that the substance of the U.S.S.R. proposal coupled with minor amendments designed to bring the provisions up to date should be included in an expansion of Resolution No. 9. He suggested that "appointed" should be added after "the geographical distribution of" in paragraph I, and that the following should be added at the end of paragraph I.2:

"In particular, so far as grades P5 and above are concerned, the ultimate goal should be the equitable representation of all regions."

The Delegate of the United States of America supported the Chairman's suggestion.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that although they would have preferred to see a new provision contained in the Convention, they would agree to the proposal to amend Resolution No. 9. He proposed, however, a revised wording to be added to the end of paragraph I.2:

"In particular, special attention should be given to securing equitable geographical representation of the five I.T.U. regions when filling posts in grades P5 and above."

The Chairman suggested that if the proposed wording reflected the general wish of the Committee he would study it with the Secretariat and submit a draft revised Resolution No. 9 to the next meeting of the Committee (Annex 2).

This was agreed.

3. Assimilation of conditions of employment in the I.T.U. to those of the U.N. Common System

3.1 The Chairman said that work of assimilation of the I.T.U. to the U.N. Common System had in the main been successfully carried out. He drew the particular attention of the Committee to paragraph 2.4.1.5, page 35, of the Council's Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference, which dealt with an appeal by a member of the I.T.U. staff to the Administrative Tribunal of the I.L.O.

He then referred the Committee to paragraph 2.3. page 134 of the Report, which invited the Plenipotentiary Conference to adopt a resolution which would put beyond doubt that the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General faithfully observed the exhaustive instructions of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference concerning assimilation of the Union to the U.N. Common System. He suggested that the Committee, in its Report to the Plenary meeting, should recommend the adoption of such a resolution. (Annex 3).

This was agreed.

3.2 At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary described the desirability of adopting a resolution "noting that the Administrative Council is authorised to request an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice as provided under Article XII of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal".

He explained that in 1953 the Administrative Council decided to affiliate the I.T.U. to the Administrative Tribunal of the I.L.O. The Secretary-General, in July 1953, made, on behalf of the I.T.U., the declaration that the I.T.U. recognized the jurisdiction of the Tribunal and that the Statute of the Tribunal applied "in its entirety" to the I.T.U. This meant that under Article XII of the Statute, the Administrative Council could request an Advisory Opinion from the International Court of Justice concerning the validity of a decision given by the Tribunal. Article VII of the Agreement between the United Nations and the I.T.U. signed in 1947 (reproduced in Annex 6 to the 1959 Convention) provided, however, that a request for an advisory opinion could be addressed to the International Court of Justice by the Plenipotentiary Conference, or the Administrative Council "acting in pursuance of an authorization by the Plenipotentiary Conference". The suggested resolution would have the effect of endorsing the action taken by the Administrative Council in 1953 and would recognize that the Administrative Council is able, as a result of that action, to request an advisory opinion of the kind referred to without the need for any further authorization by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Chairman said that this would be a formal resolution to regularize the position of the Administrative Council. He said that if the Committee agreed he would prepare a draft resolution with the Secretariat. (Annex 4).

This was agreed.

3.3 The Chairman suggested that the Committee should state, in its Report to the Plenary meeting, that the assimilation of the I.T.U. to the Common System had been completed and also submit the two resolutions.

This was agreed.

4. Miscellaneous

In reply to a question from the Delegate of the United States of America, the Chairman said he would prepare the Agenda for the next meeting of the Committee as early before the next meeting as possible. As there was no other business, the meeting rose at 5.50 p.m.

Rapporteurs :

J.M. TURNER
M. JABALA GONZALEZ

Chairman :

W.A. WOLVERSON

Annexes : 4

A N N E X 1

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 regrading 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 any steps it considered necessary, without incurring unreasonable expense, in order to ensure that such grading standards are established and applied for all I.T.U. posts.

A N N E X 2

DRAFT RESOLUTION

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNION STAFF

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

considering

- a) the provisions of No. of the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965);
- b) the present geographical distribution of Union staff; and
- c) the need to improve geographical distribution both generally and for particular regions of the world;

resolves

- 1. in order to improve the geographical distribution of staff in level P.1 and above :
 - i) that, in general, vacancies in these grades shall be advertised to the administrations of all the Members and Associate Members of the Union. However, reasonable promotion possibilities for the staff should also be considered;
 - ii) that, in filling these posts by international recruitment, preference should be given, other qualifications being equal, to candidates from regions of the world which are not at present represented or are insufficiently represented; in particular, special attention should be given to securing equitable geographical representation of the five I.T.U. regions when filling posts in grades P.5 and above;
- 2. that officials in levels G.1 to G.7 shall :
 - i) so far as is possible, be recruited from among persons resident in Switzerland, or in French territory within twenty-five kilometres of Geneva;
 - ii) exceptionally, where the vacancies in levels G.7, G.6 and G.5 are of a technical character, consideration shall be given in the first place to recruitment on an international basis;

- iii) where the recruitment of staff with the requisite qualifications is not possible in accordance with paragraph 2.i) above, the Secretary-General should recruit them from as near a place to Geneva as possible. Where this is not possible, he should notify the vacancy to all administrations but should, in selecting the recruit, have regard to the financial implications;
- iv) staff recruited in levels G.1 to G.7 shall be regarded as internationally recruited and entitled to the benefits of international recruitment, as provided in the Staff Regulations, if they are not of Swiss nationality, and if they are recruited from outside the area referred to in paragraph 2.i) above;

instructs the Administrative Council

to keep this matter under review in order that the objective of a wider and more representative geographical distribution be achieved.

A N N E X 3

DRAFT RESOLUTION

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.

A N N E X 4

DRAFT RESOLUTION

REQUESTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE FOR ADVISORY
OPINIONS

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Tele-
communication Union (Montreux 1965)

in view of

- a) Article VII of the Agreement between the United Nations and the I.T.U. which provides that requests for advisory opinions may be addressed to the International Court of Justice by the Plenipotentiary Conference, or the Administrative Council acting in pursuance of an authorization by the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) the decision of the Administrative Council "to affiliate the Union to the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization", and the declaration recognizing the jurisdiction of the Tribunal which was made by the Secretary-General pursuant to that decision;
- c) the provisions in the Annex to the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the I.L.O. under which that Statute applies in its entirety to any international governmental organization which has recognized the jurisdiction of the Tribunal in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article II of the Statute of the Tribunal;
- d) Article XII of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the I.L.O. under which, in consequence of the above-mentioned declaration, the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. may submit to the International Court of Justice the question of the validity of a decision given by the Tribunal;

notes

that the Administrative Council is authorized to request an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice as provided under Article XII of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the I.L.O.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 222-E

4 October 1965

Original: French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

VOTE BY PROXY

Further to Document No. 166, the Chairman of the Conference has received the attached letter signed by H.E. Dr. Trần-Văn-Do, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex: 1



A N N E X

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Saigon, 29 September 1965

To the Chairman of the
Plenipotentiary Conference of the
International Telecommunication Union

MONTREUX (Switzerland)

Dear Sir,

I informed you, by telegram No. 737/MAE/TO/AUP, dated 27 September, that the Viet-Nameese Government had requested the Royal Government of Thailand to represent it in the voting on any proposals which might be submitted to the examination of the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference, particularly those concerning the admission of new members or of observers of countries which were not members of the Union.

I hereby officially confirm the terms of that telegram together with the agreement of which we have just been notified, of the Royal Government of Thailand to represent the Viet-Nameese Government in the votes in question.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Dr. TRẦN - VĂN - ĐO
Minister.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 223-E

4 October 1965

Original : Spanish

COMMITTEE 8

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY
THE DELEGATIONS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE LATIN AMERICA
REGION: ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, REPUBLIC
OF COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CHILE, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, PANAMA,
PARAGUAY, PERU, ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY AND REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

REGIONAL CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF SPACE COMMUNICATIONS

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, meeting at Montreux, 1965;

mindful of

the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, which states that the purposes of the Union are to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds; to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services and to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends; and

considering

that telecommunications, with the extraordinary degree of development and perfection which they have now reached, play a role of capital importance in the modern world through their direct political, economic and social influence and that the most recent scientific and technical progress, including communication satellites, will create unprecedented achievements in this field;

that communications via artificial satellites, which are one of the most important applications of space technology, will undeniably increase the capacity of present telecommunications, for the good of mankind as a whole;

that, with this mode of telecommunication, it will be possible to set up direct radio circuits between any places or regions of the world where there is a suitable earth station;



that in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations General Assembly on the peaceful uses of outer space (Resolution 1721-XVI), the bringing into service of a world-wide system of telecommunication by satellite will enable any nation, without discrimination, to have access to this modern method of communication;

that the I.T.U., in accordance with its basic Charter, attributes a special importance to everything connected with the peaceful use of outer space and has already adopted, through its special organs and its Administrative Conferences, a series of measures concerning international cooperation and technical assistance in the field of space communications;

that, within these principles of cooperation, the I.T.U. should offer Member countries the means and guidance they require to fall in with the rhythm of world progress, as regards space problems, adopting procedures for the establishment of Regional Training Centres, with specialized teachers, for the preparation and training, at medium and higher level, of technical staff and staff specialized in satellite telecommunications;

resolves

to set up in Latin America a Regional Centre for the preparation and training, at medium and higher level, of technical staff specialized in satellite telecommunications and

instructs the Administrative Council

at its next yearly session, to take whatever action it deems necessary and to determine the general standards required to put this Resolution into practice.

*

* *

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS OF THE
DRAFT RESOLUTION TO SET UP A REGIONAL CENTRE
FOR THE STUDY OF SPACE COMMUNICATIONS

Most countries of Latin America are already developing activities to make more widely known the great importance and the immense present and future possibilities of satellite telecommunications.

An attempt is also being made to obtain resources and to set up the requisite conditions for a real and effective integration of communications on regional and international levels.

The draft resolution submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1959, is based on the success already obtained in these activities, and in the courses they comprise, as well as experience acquired in this subject.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 224-E

4 October 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 8

AGENDA

OF THE

FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8
(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Tuesday, 5 October 1965, at 8.30 p.m.

1. Conclusion of examination of the Report by the Administrative Council (Resolutions 24 to 30 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva 1959)
2. Evaluation of technical assistance projects (Documents Nos. DT/8 and DT/11)
3. Other business

L. BARAJAS GUTIERREZ
Chairman



COMMITTEE 10

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 10

(EDITORIAL COMMITTEE)

Monday 4 October 1965, at 5.20 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Gustave TERRAS (France)

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

1. Rapporteurs of the drafting groups

The rapporteurs of the drafting groups will be nominated later:

for English by the United Kingdom Delegation,
for Spanish by the Delegation of Spain,
for French by the Delegation of France.

In addition, the General Secretariat will furnish a representative for each of the three languages, namely:

for English: Mr. R. REES
for Spanish: Mr. C. CARDENA
for French : Mr. J. REVOY.

Mr. Winter-Jensen, of the General Secretariat, will be responsible for organizing the secretariat of the Editorial Committee.

2. Organization of the work of the Editorial Committee

The Editorial Committee proposes the following organization:

2.1 To enable it to carry out its work expeditiously, the Editorial Committee considers it necessary to ask the Chairmen of the other committees to send it the texts as soon as they are approved in committee.

2.2 Each document is to be submitted in the form in which it has been approved, in triplicate, in English, Spanish and French, bearing the signature of the Chairman of the relevant Committee.

2.3 The texts submitted for first reading to the Plenary Assembly are to be drawn up on the basis of the existing lay-out and numbering of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959).

Annex 1 shows how, in the texts submitted to the Editorial Committee, the references and indications should refer to the various numbers. These indications will be placed in the margin, to the left of the text, in the following manner:

| Symbol | English | Spanish | French |
|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| MOD | Modification | Modificación | Modification |
| SUP | Suppression | Supresión | Suppression |
| ADD | Addition | Adición | Addition |

Note: If a modification affects only the drafting of a number, without changing the substance, the symbol

(MOD)

will be used.

2.4 The texts are to be submitted for registration in Room 74 at the Montreux Palace.

3. Presentation to the Plenary Meeting of the documents reviewed by the Editorial Committee

The Editorial Committee proposes that two successive readings be submitted to the Plenary Meeting. The first reading will be submitted in the form of blue documents, the second one as pink documents.

Both types of document, and the final acts are to be reproduced in printed form.

Chairman of Committee 10:

Gustave TERRAS

Annex: 1

A N N E X

LAY-OUT OF TEXTS SUBMITTED
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Former reference

Source: Committee No. . . .

Chapter:
Article:
Numbers:

| Title | (MOD) |
|-------|-------|
| 87 | SUP |
| 87a | ADD |
| 88 | MOD |
| 90 | ADD |

A 10x10 grid of dots. A 2x2 square of dots is highlighted in the top-left corner, representing the number 4.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Corrigendum 2 to
Document No. 226-E
6 October 1965
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4
COMMITTEE 6

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The first page of Document No 226 should be replaced by the
attached.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex : 1



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 226-E
5 October 1965
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4
COMMITTEE 6

Report by the Secretary-General

USE OF ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS BY THE UNION

1. During its 19th Session, the Administrative Council, having examined reports by the IFRB, instructed me, under Administrative Council Resolution No. 552, "at once to place a contract with the Remington Rand Company for the installation, on 1 January 1966, of a UNIVAC 1050 computer on a 5-year rental purchase agreement" to the specification, rental and performance given in abridged form in the Annex to that Resolution (for further information see Annex 1 hereto for an extract from the Minutes of the Final Plenary Meeting of that Session giving discussion and reasons for that Council Resolution).
2. The contract was signed on 19 June 1964.
3. Owing to the slow progress by Remington Rand in the conversion of programs, which is essential before the work of the ITU can be transferred from the IBM to the Remington Rand system, I have recently had grave misgivings as to the likelihood of the UNIVAC 1050 computer becoming ready for use on 10 January 1966, as stipulated in the contract.
4. I therefore, on advice of legal counsel, took the precaution of sending to the Remington Rand Company, on 27 September 1965, a letter serving notice of an "anticipatory breach of contract."
5. It should be noted that the contract with Remington Rand contains, inter alia, the following clause, in order to protect the ITU:

"Art. 5 - Back-up System

An alternative system with a configuration on which the programmes of the Union are usable without modification shall be made available by UNIVAC without any cost to the Union during the period 1 to 9 January 1966 and at any other time thereafter when the system is required but not operational."

6. It is clear that the "Back-up System" which would permit the work of the ITU to be carried on without any interruption is the present IBM 1401 electronic computer which has been operating satisfactorily in ITU headquarters over the last few years (see Report by the IFRB). However, the present agreement with IBM for the use of that equipment terminates on 31 December 1965, and, unless prior notice were received, that equipment was to be removed from the building on 1 January 1966.

7. Under these circumstances and after having obtained assurance from the Remington Rand Company that they would cover any additional expenditure involved, I requested IBM on 1 October 1965 to retain their equipment in the ITU building after 31 December 1965. They have agreed to this on a month-to-month basis, subject to three months' notice that such equipment will no longer be required (pertinent correspondence is attached hereto as Annex 2).

8. In view of the terms of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference Resolution No. 22 (see page 152 of the Convention and annexed Resolutions, etc.), I feel it is my duty to inform the Conference of this precautionary action, which I consider to be prudent management, in the best interests of the Union.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex 1: Extract from the Minutes of the Final Plenary Meeting of the 19th Session, Administrative Council, 1964, giving discussion and reasons for Council Resolution No. 552 (with two Annexes).

Annex 2: Pertinent correspondence exchanged between the Office of the Secretary-General and electronic computer companies supplying services to the Union.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Corrigendum to
Document No. 226-E
6 October 1965
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4
COMMITTEE 6

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Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex : 1



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COMMITTEE 4
COMMITTEE 6

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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 226-E

5 October 1965

Original: English

COMMITTEE 6

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Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

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ANNEX 1 TO DOCUMENT No. 226

International Telecommunication Union

A D M I N I S T R A T I V E C O U N C I L

19th SESSION - GENEVA - APRIL-MAY 1964

Document No. 3294/CA19-E
(PV CA19/10)

16 June 1964

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

of the

10th AND LAST PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 8 May 1964 at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. Mohamed MILI (Tunisia)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. Clyde James GRIFFITHS (Australia)

Subjects discussed :

.....

4. Use of an electronic computer by the Union

.....

Document No. 3294/CA19-E
(PV CA19/10)

Page 4

.....

4. Use of an electronic computer by the Union

The Chairman explained that the introduction of the document amounted to re-opening the discussion on which a decision had already been taken. The Council therefore, under the Rules of Procedure, would have first to decide by a vote whether the discussion should be re-opened.

Mr. Wolstencroft (United Kingdom), supported by Mr. Butler (Australia), asked for a secret vote.

Mr. Loeber (United States) said it would be extremely unfortunate for the matter to be re-opened at the present stage.

Mr. Terras (France), while agreeing that if a vote were taken it should be secret, doubted whether it was really necessary to vote, since it was clear that there was a majority against re-opening the discussion.

The Chairman, in giving the floor to Mr. Iyengar (India), asked him to confine his comments to the question as to whether the discussion should be re-opened.

Mr. Iyengar (India) agreed that the matter should be put to the vote but, to enable the Council to take a proper decision, said he would like to be allowed first to make a statement

The Chairman promised Mr. Iyengar the floor after a decision had been taken on the re-opening of the discussion.

The Secretary-General repeatedly requested the floor at this point to provide the Council with new and important information prior to taking the vote, so that the Council might act with all the facts before it.

The Chairman exercising his prerogative as chairman, refused to give him the floor at that time but said that he could make a statement after the vote had been taken.

Mr. Ben Abdellah (Morocco) expressed regret that discussion should be re-opened on a decision taken in full knowledge of all the facts.

Mr. Fouad (United Arab Republic) emphasized that a decision once taken should be adhered to and the discussion closed once and for all.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Butler (Australia) and Mr. Shakibnia (Iran) acted as tellers in the vote by secret ballot; by thirteen votes to seven, with three abstentions, it was decided that the discussion on the electronic computer would not be re-opened.

The Chairman suggested that the statements by Mr. Iyengar and the Secretary-General could be taken later in the agenda.

Mr. Barajas (Mexico) said that if the statements were connected with the question just dealt with, it was preferable to listen to them at the present time rather than later.

Mr. Ben Abdellah (Morocco) thought that the Council could not refuse to hear Mr. Iyengar's statement as he was a member of the Council, but wished to remind the Secretary-General that the Council was not obliged to listen to statements which it had not specifically requested.

Mr. Iyengar (India) had already embarked upon his statement when he was interrupted by Mr. Terras (France) on a point of order, namely that the statement amounted to a re-opening of the discussion. It was important that the vote just taken should be respected.

Dr. Nicotera (Italy), agreeing with Mr. Terras, suggested that the problem could be solved by publishing the statements as separate documents or attaching them to the minutes of the meeting.

He himself had suggested the setting up of a working party and postponing a decision until the Secretary-General had returned from Paris, but Committee 5 had not done so. If the Secretary-General had wanted to put before the Council some important information about the computer, he should have arranged to be at the meeting when the decision was taken.

Mr. Iyengar (India) agreed to Dr. Nicotera's suggestion and said he would submit a written statement.

The Secretary-General reminded Mr. Ben Abdellah that, under No. 87 of the Convention, he could participate as of right in the deliberations of the Council. Since the Council had taken action on the matter of electronic computers, some important new facts had developed which made it impossible for the Council's resolution to be implemented without serious financial loss to the Union. He would be happy to present those facts to the Council, or, if the time were too short, to make a full report to the following session.

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Dr. Nicotera (Italy) and Mr. Terras (France) recalled that a point of order had been raised. They could not accept the Secretary-General's statement.

Dr. Nicotera (Italy) remarked that the Secretary-General's attitude of disagreeing with decisions of the Council was an habitual one, and urged that the discussion be closed.

The Chairman pointed out that a resolution had been adopted in which the Secretary-General was asked to sign a contract for the installation of a Univac 1050 computer. He asked for the Secretary-General's assurance that that action would be taken and, if so, that it would be done without delay. He understood that some 18 months was necessary for a computer to be delivered, and therefore negotiations should begin as soon as possible.

The Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B. stated that the Board should receive as soon as possible the free assistance in programme conversion offered by Remington Rand, which implied that a firm order should be placed without delay, or at least that the firm should immediately be given official notification of the Union's intention to place an order.

In reply to a question from the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B. said that in his opinion the time-limit for signature of the contract should be July if the transition from one machine to another was to be effected without difficulty.

The Chairman again asked the Secretary-General for assurance firstly, that he would implement the resolution, and secondly, whether the contract could be signed before July.

The Secretary-General stated :

"The answer to your first question, Mr. Chairman, is as I mentioned before, the implementation of your resolution will result in serious financial loss to the Union because of some important new facts which Mr. Iyengar and others have been trying to present to you. Since you refuse to listen to them, the responsibility for the financial losses to the Union, which will be shown in full in my Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference, will be the full responsibility of the Council - and I hope the Council is aware of this - and is acting. This is why I wanted to give you this information before you took your vote.

" On the second point, there is no time at all - I mean, the contract could be signed - it is a matter of the lawyers going into the matter and it is a matter of weeks - certainly it could be signed in July - there is no problem about it. But I want it clearly understood that I have reported to the Council that this would result in serious financial losses of many hundreds of thousands of francs - that all the facts have not been before the Council. I have, furthermore, been advised by our legal authorities that the Council, under Article 9, has the power to approve resolutions, approve the budget, approve the regulations of the I.T.U., and that under Article 10, the Secretary-General is the only one who can sign the cheques or the contracts. And if I sign a contract, Mr. Chairman, binding the Union to a serious financial commitment which goes beyond this Council, the next Council and the next Plenipotentiary Conference, I think this is irresponsible management. Thank you."

The Chairman pointed out that the members of the Council were prepared to accept responsibility for any decision they took, such as the one in Document No. 3248.

The Secretary-General asked for a specific instruction from the Council to undertake the proposed action, stressing that he had tried to present the additional basic facts to the Council but had not been allowed to do so. If, nevertheless, the Council told him to sign the contract, he would, of course, do so, but would take no responsibility for what might happen.

Mr. Ben Abdellah (Morocco) recalled that if it so wished the Council was not obliged even to hear the statements of the Secretary-General since it could hold meetings reserved to members only. The powers of the Secretary General were purely executive, while those of the Council were legislative, and decisions of the Council should be implemented without discussion.

Mr. Wolstencroft (United Kingdom) said that in his view the Resolution itself contained a sufficiently clear instruction to the Secretary-General; the only point of ambiguity was the phrase "at once" and that had been interpreted as July. The Secretary-General had said that that was possible: the Council should take up the next point on its agenda.

Mr. Gabriel Tedros (Ethiopia) disassociated himself from the action of the Council and asked the Secretary-General to put his arguments into an official Council document. The Council was perhaps establishing a serious precedent in refusing to listen to important information.

Dr. Nicotera (Italy) said that the Council took full responsibility for its decisions; if the Secretary-General failed to carry them out, then he was responsible. The fact that the Secretary-General disagreed with a decision should be put on record, but that did not preclude him from implementing it.

The Chairman thought that the Secretary-General could not refuse to implement a clear decision by the Council. The Minutes would show that the Secretary-General's views were not those of the Council.

The Secretary-General pointed out that he had never refused to take the action required to implement decisions: it is simply a question of principles of economy.

On a point of order raised by Mr. Langenberger (Swiss Confederation) the Chairman said that discussion on the question of the computer was closed.

At that juncture, Mr. Klovov (U.S.S.R.) explaining that his delegation was obliged to leave Geneva in one hour, said he wanted to take the opportunity of wishing health, happiness and success to his fellow members of the Council. He congratulated the Chairman on his skilful guidance of the 19th Session and wished the Secretary-General and the entire Secretariat success in the preparation of the following one.

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The Chairman, on behalf of the Council, warmly thanked Mr. Klovov and his colleagues for their kind words, and expressed his appreciation of the unfailing good advice and help which Mr. Klovov had unstintingly given.

.....

A N N E X 1

STATEMENT BY Mr. K.R.K. IYENGAR, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA
AT THE 19th SESSION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

1. The question of choice of a suitable electronic computer in the place of the existing IBM-1401 computer, has engaged the attention of the Council for some time. For assisting the Administrative Council to take a decision, the I.F.R.B. presented Documents Nos. 3183 and 3223 to its 19th Session. Based on the information contained in these documents, the Council decided to purchase Remington Rand UNIVAC 1050 computer and place it in commission by January 1966. While adopting the resolution containing this decision, there was no unanimity at the meeting of Committee 5, which considered this matter.
2. In my capacity as Vice-Chairman of the Finance Committee, I felt that the decision should have been taken after further thought and consideration, both from the technical and economical aspects. In the first instance, there was no unanimity in the I.F.R.B.'s recommendations. Secondly, as the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. himself admitted, the Board was not a technical university for research and investigation about computers. Thirdly, the recommendation had been made on the basis of a study of a mere three weeks, which could at best be of a cursory nature, as it concerned such a complicated apparatus, like the computer for I.F.R.B. work.
3. For these reasons, I tried to get a little more insight into the matter, both by further study of the Documents Nos. 3183 and 3223 and by obtaining further figures of cost, etc. from the I.B.M. agents in Geneva. The information I have so gathered with my opinions is as follows:

The difference in the rental cost of the IBM 360 at 2,059,820 Sw.frs. and the purchase cost of the Remington Rand UNIVAC 1050 at 1,707,516 Sw.frs. is, according to Annex A of Document No. 3223/CA19, approximately 300,000 Sw.frs.

This is biased comparison since the IBM 360 computer with the powerful configuration proposed should not be compared with the minimum configuration proposed for the Remington Rand UNIVAC computer and the rental cost should not be compared to a purchase cost.

The basic cycle speed of the three machines provides a simple comparison:

- IBM 1401 - 11 micro sec.
- UNIVAC 1050 - 4 micro sec.
- IBM 360 - 2 micro sec.

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Furthermore, even in Annex A of Document No. 3223/CA19, the IBM 360 is considered to be faster than the UNIVAC 1050 (see column 6, page 13).

If a pure financial comparison of the proposals and the two computers on an equal basis is to be made, the capacity of the IBM 360 should be reduced. Then the difference in cost over the 5 year period of the UNIVAC 1050 and the IBM 360 is about 90,000 or 18,000 Sw.frs. per year.

The indirect cost to the I.T.U. of changeover has been estimated at 390,000 Sw.frs. From this it is easy to conclude that the changeover to the UNIVAC 1050 instead of the IBM 360 would cost 300,000 Sw.frs. more rather than be a 300,000 frs. saving.

But specifically, gentlemen, this is still not all the facts. I have requested, following Mr. Langenberger's intervention, the purchase cost not rental cost of the IBM 360 computer. I have the letter in reply here - it is 1,419,905 Sw.frs. If we add to this the changeover cost of 5,000 frs. as given in Annex A of Document No. 3223, the IBM 360 is cheaper to purchase than the UNIVAC 1050 by 272,665 Sw.frs. Therefore, it is clear that we are not right in committing the Union through 1970 to the use of the slower and more expensive computer.

4. In view of these new facts and the difficulties that are obviously involved in the solution adopted by the Council in the belief that it was the most economic, I formally proposed as an exception, that the matter be re-opened. The Council, however, having decided not to re-open the question, in accordance with the decision taken by it, I am placing the above for the information of the Members of the Council.

A N N E X 2

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

" Knowing the amount of discussion that has taken place over the years in this Council about the question of electronic computers, I hesitate to take the floor on this subject, but I would not be discharging my responsibility as Secretary-General if I remained silent, in view of the serious financial implications for the Union which attach to your action in this matter.

" It is clear that this does not involve national interests, since the equipment recommended by both Groups A and B of the I.F.R.B. in Document No. 3223 is manufactured in the same country. It is interesting to note in assessing this point that the four members of the I.F.R.B. who recommended prudence in the matter are nationals of the U.S.A., Japan, Poland and the U.S.S.R. Furthermore, the group of Council members sponsoring the alternative proposal found in Document No. 3271 for reasons of both prudence and economy are nationals of India, Japan, the Philippines, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R.

" I shall summarize briefly the position.

" 1. I am afraid that the Council has been badly advised and took a decision without being given full information by the I.F.R.B.

" 2. I believe that some of the information obtained has not been correctly interpreted by the sources responsible.

" 3. As Council is aware, the I.F.R.B. past history in this matter has been lamentable. They started with IBM cards, later switched to Remington Rand, then switched to ICT, then switched back to IBM and now 6 of the 11 members of the I.F.R.B. propose switching to Remington Rand again. Each of these changes is costly in money, personnel and above all, time, especially as the full value of the installations has not been nearly achieved. If not ludicrous, the I.F.R.B. record, to say the least, reveals a certain measure of financial irresponsibility.

" My conclusions are the following:

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" 1. The I.F.R.B. was set up as a frequency board and not as a management group and consequently should settle the technical requirements and parameters of the equipment and leave the business and management side to more suitable authorities, such as the financial and administrative departments of the I.T.U.

" 2. It is unfair to burden the Administrative Council with these complicated problems particularly involving the choice of specific personnel or specific equipment which do not seem to come within the purview of Article 9 of the Convention. The Council has authority for policy making, rather than for detailed management questions.

" 3. It is premature at this stage to commit the Union on the eve of the Plenipotentiary Conference to an action which in no case can take place before 1966. The pleas that the orders must be signed at once I regard as entirely specious.

" 4. The present equipment should be put to maximum use during the remaining 1 2/3 years of the lease to which we are committed by Council Resolution No. 520.

" 5. In the meantime, better terms might be negotiated even for the present period, and I shall do all I can in this direction and make a full report to the Council at its next session. Council can see from the past what happens when the 11 members of the I.F.R.B. attempt to negotiate: chaos and confusion.

" 6. If, in spite of this very grave warning, Council insists on its instruction to me to proceed at once with signing a contract for a new system, this will be done entirely on the authority and full responsibility of the Council.

" 7. In the circumstances, I should have no choice but to make a full report on the subject to the Plenipotentiary Conference, declining so far as I am concerned any responsibility for what, in my opinion, would result in serious financial losses to the Union.

" 8. I know that we are all trying to serve the best interests of the Union as a whole and be able so to report to the Plenipotentiary Conference, which elected both the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General. In reporting this matter to the Plenipotentiary Conference, I believe the record would look better if the vote on the subject were recorded in the minutes rather than having been done in the relative anonymity of a secret vote.

" Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

ANNEX 2 TO DOCUMENT NO. 226

Pertinent correspondence exchanged between the Office of the
Secretary-General and electronic computer companies supplying
services to the Union

1. Letter of 28 September 1965 from the Secretary-General to IBM.
2. Letter of 29 September 1965 from IBM to the Secretary-General .
3. Letter of 1 October 1965 from UNIVAC to the Secretary-General.
4. Letter of 1 October 1965 from the Secretary-General to IBM.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

REGISTERED

28 September 1965

International Business Machines
Extension suisse
15, rue Pierre Fatio
1211 GENEVA

Gentlemen,

Reference is made to a letter from the
ITU dated 13 July 1965 signed by Mr. Adrian David.

Owing to certain developments, of which
you are no doubt aware, the last paragraph of that
letter, reading as follows :

"I would also like to take this
opportunity of informing you that we
wish to retain the punch park after
the 1401 computer has been removed
at the end of the year. I suggest
that at this time we draft a fresh
agreement to cover the machines
that are left behind."

is hereby cancelled.

Very truly yours,



Gerald C. Gross
Secretary-General

IBM

International Business Machines *Extension Suisse* *Succursale de Genève*

1211 Genève 3
15, rue Pierre Fatio
Téléphone (022) 35 92 50

Mr. Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations

1202 GENEVA

Geneva, September 29, 1965
DPW/cc

Dear Sir,

In order to permit IBM to plan the future disposition of your presently installed IBM 1401 Computer System, we would ask you to let us know your plan regarding the return of the 1401 system, presently scheduled to be returned December 31, 1965.

Very truly yours,

IBM
International Business Machines
[Signature]
Extension Suisse

UNIVAC

F. GORDON SMITH
VICE-PRESIDENT

DIVISION OF SPERRY RAND
INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
1-8, AVENUE DES JORDILS
1000 LAUSANNE 6, SWITZERLAND

October 1, 1965

Mr. Gerald C. Gross
Secretary - General
I T U
International Telecommunication
Union - Conference

HOTEL PALACE

1820 M O N T R E U X

REGISTERED LETTER

Dear Mr. Gross,

Confirming our telephone conversation, I am writing to acknowledge the fact that :

- 1) IBM has agreed to leave its 1401 installation on your premises for the month of January and February, 1966.
- 2) The rental for this equipment should be deducted from the amount you are anticipating paying UNIVAC beginning January 1st, 1966.
- 3) There should be no requirement on your part for additional funds beyond those already planned to carry out the conversion, for UNIVAC is making every effort to complete the work on schedule, which includes 22 people assigned full time to the project at the moment. However, in order to assure the ITU of a smooth conversion without disruption to your normal schedule, we consider that it is best to plan the duplicate installation at least for January and probably for February.

I am looking forward to seeing you next Wednesday, at which time I will give you the full report on the status of the entire project.

Yours very truly,


F. Gordon Smith

GS/ls

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

October 1, 1965

Mr. D. P. Wilson
International Business Machines
Extension Suisse
15, rue Pierre Fatio
1211 Geneve 3
Switzerland

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Thank you for your letter of September 29.

It now appears that it will be necessary to keep the IBM 1401 computer in the ITU building for a certain period after the 1st of January, 1966, and I will be grateful to you if you will make the necessary arrangements.

The details will be worked out by our respective administrative services.

Yours sincerely,



Gerald C. Gross

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 227-E

5 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

AGENDA

OF THE

THIRTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION)

Wednesday, 6 October 1965 at 9.30 hours

| | <u>Document No.</u> |
|--|--|
| 1. Summary Record of the Eighth Meeting | 205 |
| 2. Summary Record of the Ninth Meeting | 211 |
| 3. Summary Record of the Tenth Meeting | 219 |
| 4. Proposals relating to Article 5 of the Convention | DT/1 (page 5/1 through 5/31/10) DT/3 |
| 5. Miscellaneous | |

Clyde James GRIFFITHS
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 228-E

5 October 1965

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNION
WHICH ARE TO SERVE ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
(adopted during the 11th Plenary Meeting on 5 October 1965)

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 (25 countries)

Austria - Belgium - Cyprus (Republic of) - Vatican City State - Denmark - Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency - 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 is 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 (39 countries)

Algeria (Democratic and Popular 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) -

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
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 229-E

5 October 1965

Original: French

COMMITTEE 4

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE
I.F.R.B. SUBMITTED BY THE DELEGATION OF
THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

The Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965

Considering

- a) that the corporate form of the International Frequency Registration Board is essential to ensure proper management of the Master International Frequency Register and to safeguard the interests of all Members;
- b) that large membership of the Board could hamper its operation and make it difficult to allocate seats among regions;
- c) that if the post of director of the Board is not a permanent appointment, difficulties may arise in managing its specialized secretariat;

Resolves

- 1. that the International Frequency Registration Board shall be composed of five members, one from each region;
 - 2. that it shall appoint one of the five members as permanent Director, responsible for administrative questions;
 - 3. that it shall leave it to the Board to fix the procedure for the appointment of the Chairman of its meetings and his term of office.
-

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 230-E
13 October 1965
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES
OF THE
ELEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

Tuesday, 5 October 1965, at 9.30 a.m.

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

| <u>Subjects discussed</u> : | <u>Document No.</u> |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Announcements | |
| 2. Approval of the Agenda | 204 (Rev.) |
| 3. Minutes of the Fourth Plenary Meeting | 155 |
| 4. Minutes of the Fifth Plenary Meeting | 156 |
| 5. Minutes of the Sixth Plenary Meeting | 157 |
| 6. Minutes of the Seventh Plenary Meeting | 158 |
| 7. Minutes of the Eighth Plenary Meeting | 159 |
| 8. Procedure for the election of the Administrative Council | 213 190 197 |
| 9. Miscellaneous | |



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; 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; 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; Yemen; 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

1. Announcements

a) by the Delegate of the United Arab Republic

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic, Vice-Chairman of the Conference, announced that he had received a telegram calling him back to Cairo for some urgent duty. He wished to take the opportunity of thanking all delegates for their cooperation; he had renewed old friendships and made new ones. He also expressed his appreciation of the Chairman's patience and impartiality in conducting the work of the Conference, and conveyed his best wishes for a successful completion of their work. He would do his best in the future to attend such meetings of the Conference as his duties would allow. In his absence, however, his colleague Mr. Fouad, would replace him as Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman, expressing his regret to see Mr. El Bardai leave the Conference, and his thanks for all his assistance in the past, wished him a good journey home and hoped to see him back at the Conference soon. In the meantime, he had every confidence that Mr. Fouad would replace him most efficiently.

b) by the Secretary-General concerning proxy votes

The Secretary-General stated that a declaration had been received that Tanzania had a proxy for the Republic of Zambia.

He also invited attention to Document No. 222 which was a confirmation in writing from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam that they had requested the Delegation of Thailand to vote on its behalf. The letter annexed to Document No. 222 had been signed by H.E. Dr. Tràn-Van-Do, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Republic of Viet-Nam, who had also signed the telegram on the same subject received earlier.

The Delegate of Thailand requested confirmation from the Chairman that his delegation now had the right to vote for Viet-Nam on all matters submitted to the Conference.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics felt that the subject should first be dealt with in Committee 2, the question being left in abeyance until that Committee had submitted its Report. The U.S.S.R. Delegation reserved the right to state its views on the subject in Committee 2.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that if the proxy under consideration was to be referred to Committee 2, in spite of the fact that it appeared to be quite in order, all other proxies which had been received should also be submitted to that Committee for examination.

The Chairman referred to Nos. 536 and 537 of the General Regulations according to which countries had the right to vote until such time as the Plenary Assembly decided that their credentials were not in order.

The Delegate of Kuwait quoted from the summary record of the First meeting of the Working Party of Committee 2. To avoid further debate on the subject later he requested clarification from the Chairman of Committee 2 as to whether the letter sent to the Chairman of the Conference by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Viet-Nam was in accordance with the decision taken by that Working Party.

The Delegate of Thailand pointed out that according to No. 537 of the General Regulations a delegation lost the right to vote from the time the Plenary Assembly considered its credentials were not in order. In the case before the meeting, the Plenary Assembly had reached no such decision. There had merely been a comment from one delegation. He therefore proposed that the Chairman submit the matter to the Plenary Assembly for decision.

The Delegate of Brazil, speaking as Chairman of Committee 2, said that there appeared to be some confusion as to the interpretation of the discussion on the Working Party of his Committee: a distinction had been made between the right to participate in debates but not sign the Final Acts, and the right to sign the Final Acts, which meant that the delegation concerned could also take part in the work of the Conference and vote. It had also been specified that the right to vote did not necessarily mean that the delegation concerned was entitled to sign the Final Acts. The Report of the Working Party had to go through Committee 2 and then come before the Plenary Assembly. He could not understand how the Plenary Assembly could decide whether or not credentials were in order without first obtaining the opinion of Committee 2, unless the Plenary turned itself into a Credentials Committee to reach such decisions. If Committee 2 had accepted only credentials specifying full powers, half of the credentials submitted would not have been acceptable. A more flexible procedure had been adopted therefore; authority to sign the Final Acts being taken to cover participation in the work of the Conference and in votes as well. He pointed out that by the end of the previous week twenty delegations taking part in the debates and votes of the Conference had not submitted any credentials at all. He could not see therefore why such a restrictive procedure should be adopted in the case before the meeting.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the provisions of the General Regulations were quite clear. The distinction was between those delegations present at the Conference and those which had not sent a delegation. Quoting Nos. 536, 537 and 539 of the General Regulations, he said there was no doubt whatsoever that delegations had the right to vote from the moment they took part in the work of the Conference, pending a Report by Committee 2 on their credentials. The case of those not present at the Conference was clear; No. 536 covered

only the delegations taking part in the work of the Conference. He fully agreed with the Chairman of Committee 2 that there was no need for the Plenary to sit in place of that Committee and consider credentials. It was preferable for Committee 2 first to examine the credentials in accordance with normal procedure. The U.S.S.R. Delegation was of the opinion that the Plenary meeting should not take a decision on the matter until the Report had been received from Committee 2.

The Chairman enquired whether the Assembly supported the U.S.S.R. view that the matter should be left in abeyance until Committee 2 had submitted its report.

The Delegate of Brazil, speaking as Chairman of Committee 2, said that the Working Party was taking much trouble with the application of the Convention and General Regulations to delegations' credentials, and he would be glad of clarification from the U.S.S.R. Delegation because Committee 2 wished to take into account all legal aspects of the matter. It was true that Nos. 535, 536 and 537 of the General Regulations referred to those delegations present at the Conference. However, No. 538 set forth another possibility, which was that Members unable to send a delegation might delegate powers to act and sign on their behalf to another accredited Member of the Union. There was no restriction in No. 538 as to whether or not the powers entailed the right to vote. The reference was to "powers to act and sign". Committee 2 was very concerned that all legal aspects of the provisions of the General Regulations be respected, and although he did not wish to prolong the debate, he would be glad to receive further information from the U.S.S.R. Delegation in clarification of its point of view.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that his interpretation of No. 536 of the General Regulations was that delegations had the right to vote from the moment they began to take part in the work of the Conference, but not those which were not attending the Conference. No. 539 said that a "duly accredited" delegation might give a mandate to another "duly accredited" delegation to exercise its vote, but clearly no delegation could be considered as "duly accredited" until the Report of Committee 2 on the subject had been approved by the Plenary Assembly. It was for that reason that the Plenary meeting could not discuss the matter until Committee 2 had submitted its Report.

The Delegate of Cuba expressed some concern in view of the statement made by the Chairman of Committee 2 because No. 538 of the General Regulations referred to delegation of powers "to act and sign" but not to vote.

The Chairman asked whether the Plenary Assembly authorized the Delegation of Thailand to vote for Viet-Nam until such time as Committee 2 had completed its Report.

The Delegate of Brazil, Chairman of Committee 2, raised a point of order. Clarification was necessary before Committee 2 could continue with its work. Referring to the statement by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. underlining the reference in No. 539 to "duly accredited" delegations, he drew attention to No. 536 and asked whether in the opinion of the U.S.S.R. Delegation those delegations whose credentials had not yet been stated not to be in order could be considered "duly accredited" and entitled to take part in the work of the Conference. If the U.S.S.R. Delegation felt that Members of the Union were not duly accredited until the Report of Committee 2 had been approved by the Plenary Assembly, then not only the delegations which had not yet submitted credentials but also all of the delegations present at the Conference were not entitled to take part.

The Delegate of the Philippines felt that a simple matter was being unduly complicated. The case of Viet-Nam was covered in No. 538 of the General Regulations since that country had not been able to send a delegation to the Conference and had requested Thailand to vote for it from the beginning of the Conference and throughout its duration. In his opinion the Delegate of Thailand was thus authorized to exercise the right to vote of Viet-Nam until such time as it was declared that its credentials were not in order.

The Delegate of Cuba could not see the difficulty. Nos. 535 to 540 of the General Regulations covered all the possibilities. Clearly all delegations had the right to vote from the moment they began to take part in the Conference. Committee 2 required a certain amount of time to examine the credentials of each delegation. When the Report of Committee 2 was approved by the Plenary Assembly any delegation whose credentials were found not to be in order would lose the right to vote from that moment. In the case of absent Members, No. 538 clearly authorized the delegation of powers "to act and sign" but not to vote.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in reply to the Chairman of Committee 2, said that he had no intention of challenging the right of all delegations present to take part in the work of the Conference and vote, as that was clearly in order under No. 536. The U.S.S.R. Delegation was challenging the right of one delegation to transfer powers to another, in accordance with No. 539, unless both the delegations concerned were "duly accredited". They should not confuse the rights of delegations present at the Conference with those of absent Members.

The Delegate of China felt that the Conference as a whole had been spending too much time discussing points which were perfectly clear. He had deliberately refrained from taking the floor in past discussions to save time, and he appealed to all delegations not to waste the time of the

Conference in discussing matters which were quite clear to most delegations. He would not take the floor again unless he really felt compelled to do so.

In the case before the meeting a considerable amount of time could be saved by putting the matter immediately to the vote. With regard to No. 538, it was beyond his comprehension that the words "to act and sign" could be taken not to include voting. Clearly the right to vote was to be inferred. In conclusion, he requested the Chairman to put the matter to the vote not only for the sake of saving time but also to facilitate the work of the Chairman of Committee 2.

The Chairman, referring to Nos. 536, 537, 538, 539 and 540 of the General Regulations, said that the Delegation of Thailand was authorized to vote for Viet-Nam until Committee 2 had submitted its report. If any delegation objected to that opinion, he requested it to make a proposal which he would then put to the vote.

There being no objection, it was decided that the Delegation of Thailand was authorized to vote for Viet-Nam, in any event until the report of Committee 2 was received by the Plenary Meeting.

2. Approval of the Agenda (Document No. 204 (Rev.))

The Agenda was approved without comment.

3. Minutes of the Fourth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 155)

The Minutes were approved, subject to the following amendments :

1) The insertion of Ghana and Venezuela in the list of those present on page 2;

2) At the request of the Delegate of Argentina, the re-drafting of the last sentence on page 3 to read as follows :

"True, the Plenipotentiary Conference could make changes in the Convention. Furthermore, 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.";

3) At the request of the Delegate of Trinidad and Tobago, the replacement of the last three paragraphs on page 9 by the third paragraph on page 5 of Document No. 136 : "The Chairman : Then I can put those who are against vote "no"."

4) At the request of the Delegate of Mexico, the correction of a typographical error in the last line of the penultimate paragraph on page 7, Spanish text only, where the word "proclamen" should be replaced by "proclaman".

The Secretary-General said that the Secretariat would willingly make the amendments concerned, but respectfully requested delegates to submit corrections in writing when minutes were issued as "blue" documents, rather than verbally at plenary meetings, to facilitate the work of the plenary meeting and save the time of the 120 delegations attending it.

4. Minutes of the Fifth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 156)

The Minutes were approved, subject to the insertion of the Federal Republic of Nigeria among those present on page 2, and the following amendments:

1) At the request of the Delegate of the United Arab Republic, the replacement of the eighth paragraph on page 8 by the following:

"The Delegate of the United Arab Republic said that he did not disagree with the part read out, which only explained the method of voting, but he requested to have a hearing of the tape-recording of an earlier part where the Delegates of the United Kingdom and France intervened to submit a proposal.";

2) At the request of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., the reversal of the words "proposal" and "question" in the last line of the first paragraph of page 9.

5. Minutes of the Sixth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 157)

The Minutes were approved without comment.

6. Minutes of the Seventh Plenary Meeting (Document No. 158)

The Minutes were approved without comment.

7. Minutes of the Eighth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 159)

The Minutes were approved, subject to the insertion of Dahomey and Ghana among the list of those present on page 2.

8. Procedure for the Election of the Administrative Council (Documents Nos. 213, 190 and 197)

The Chairman announced that Committee 1 had decided to submit the procedure for the election of the Administrative Council decided upon in Committee 4 to the Plenary for approval as early as possible. The date of the election could be discussed later. He drew special attention to the first Report by Committee 4 to the Plenary Meeting, contained in Document No. 213. It would be noted that it was proposed to change the number of Members composing the Administrative Council from 25 to 29.

In the absence of any objections, Document No. 213 was approved.

The Secretary-General pointed out that Document No. 197 set out the procedure followed during the Plenipotentiary Conference held in Geneva in 1959. The current Conference was, of course, free to alter that procedure.

The Chairman observed that Annex 1 to Document No. 197 contained a draft circular telegram to all Administrations, informing them that the Conference had decided to increase the membership of the Administrative Council, giving the number of seats allotted to each region, listing the countries by regions, stating the decision that the new Council would take office immediately after its election and asking countries wishing to stand as candidates for seats on the new Council to apply not later than midnight on 15 October.

The Secretary-General said he had received a letter concerning the Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency, stating that the Group should be listed under Region B, Western Europe, where it had its headquarters instead of under Region D, Africa. Annexes 1 and 2 should be modified accordingly.

The Delegate of Mexico thought that numbers should be used instead of letters to designate the regions in the telegram, to avoid the possibility of error.

The Delegate of Nigeria thought it might be unnecessary to send the telegram to countries which had already given notice of their candidature for seats on the Council.

The Secretary-General said that all statements to that effect made by Heads of Delegations would of course be taken into account. The telegram simply served as a precaution to make sure that all Member States were duly informed.

The Delegate of Pakistan supported the Nigerian Delegate's view.

The Delegate of Sweden observed that the decision referred to in the second paragraph of the telegram had not yet been taken and, indeed, was so important that it should be dealt with in connection with the additional protocol, in a somewhat different form from that which appeared in the telegram.

The Chairman, supported by the Secretary-General, suggested that the second paragraph of the draft telegram be deleted.

It was so agreed.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics pointed out that a number of delegations in Committee 4 had expressed the wish that as many countries as possible should participate in the work of the Administrative Council and had proposed the adoption of a principle of rotation. The Committee had rejected those proposals, but had also considered

a Czechoslovak proposal that the term of service on the Administrative Council, which represented the five- or six-year interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences, might be divided between two countries from any region which wished to nominate two candidates for a seat. He believed that the proposal might be of interest for certain regions and for countries which had had no chance of participating in the Council's work.

The Chairman pointed out that the Conference was discussing decisions already taken by Committee 4 and that the debate held in that Committee should not be reopened.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that he merely wished to draw attention to a procedure under which a larger number of Member States could participate in the activities of the Union.

The Delegate of Indonesia associated himself with the Nigerian Delegate's views and suggested that the third paragraph of the draft telegram should be redrafted to reflect more accurately the Secretary-General's reply to the Delegate of Nigeria.

The Delegate of Spain suggested that the words "in case they have not already done so" should be inserted after the first comma in the third paragraph.

The Delegate of Morocco pointed out that the delegates attending the Conference were qualified, as plenipotentiaries, to submit their candidacies for seats on the Administrative Council directly to the Conference. The fact that the telegram was addressed to all Administrations might cause a certain amount of confusion; he proposed that the telegram be sent only to Member countries which were not present at the Conference.

The Delegates of Thailand, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Congo (Leopoldville), Ghana, Mexico and Spain supported the Moroccan proposal.

The Secretary-General said that that would simplify matters considerably.

In the absence of any objection, the proposal was approved.

Annex 2 was approved.

The Delegate of Canada said that his delegation fully supported the purpose behind the additional protocol (Annex 3), which was to enable the Conference to elect 29 Members of the Administrative Council instead of the 25 provided for in Article 9 of the existing Convention. He wished, however, to suggest a slight change in the proposed procedure: the protocol should be signed before the elections, so as to provide temporary arrangements until such time as the Convention was modified. The substance of the protocol would still remain similar to the corresponding clauses adopted in 1959. The delegates' full powers to sign the Final Acts of the Conference would also enable them to sign the protocol, which would enter into force provisionally on its signature, and would thus enable the Council to meet

immediately after its election. In any case, it seemed advisable to regularize the elections before they took place. His delegation would submit its proposal in writing, to enable delegations to study it carefully.

The Delegate of France observed that the year referred to in the last line of the protocol should be 1967, not 1966.

The Delegate of Sweden agreed with the Canadian Delegation that it was advisable for the additional protocol to be signed before the elections. He pointed out that the additional protocol to the 1959 Convention also referred to the election of members of the I.F.R.B. and of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General, whereas the protocol in Annex 3 to Document No. 197 referred only to the election of Members of the Administrative Council; he approved of that gradual procedure, but wished to point out that another additional protocol would be required.

9. Miscellaneous

The Secretary-General said it had come to the notice of the Secretariat that certain delegations were handing in political literature for distribution in the official Conference pigeon-holes. To avoid any incidents, the Documents Distribution Service had been given instructions not to circulate such literature.

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. 231-E(Rev.)

7 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

DRAFT RESOLUTION

CONCERNING THE PREPARATION OF A DRAFT CONSTITUTIONAL CHARTER
OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER

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

resolves to instruct the Administrative Council to

a) set up as soon as possible a drafting group of not more than ten experts (two from each Region) with the following terms of reference :

to prepare a draft Constitutional Charter and General Regulations for the International Telecommunication Union, based upon the decisions taken by, and the discussions which took place at the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux; the Convention and the experience of the Union; the Constitutions and the experience of other specialized agencies of the United Nations; and the comments, suggestions and proposals submitted by Member countries:

such draft to be prepared in sufficient time to enable it to be circulated to Members of the Union at least one year before the next Plenipotentiary Conference,

b) make the necessary administrative arrangements to enable the group of experts to carry out its work,

c) invite Members of the Union to submit to the group of experts, through the Secretary-General, comments, suggestions and proposals in regard to the draft Constitutional Charter and General Regulations,

d) direct the Secretary-General to circulate the draft Constitutional Charter and General Regulations prepared by the group of experts to the Administrative Council for information and to the Members of the Union for their study and later consideration at the next Plenipotentiary Conference,

e) meet travel and per diem costs of the group of experts from the general budget of the International Telecommunication Union.



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e) meet travel and per diem costs of the group of experts from the general budget of the International Telecommunication Union.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 232-E

6 October 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

COMMITTEE 4

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with the request of the Plenary Meeting, there is attached a copy of the "Expert Inquiry into the Working of the Union's Secretariats" Document No. 2562/CA16 (Annex 1). Also attached are Resolutions 465 (Annex 2), 493 (Annex 3) and Decision 300 (Annex 4) of the Administrative Council.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annexes : 4



Document No. 2562/CA16-E
(VI/1-2)

23 March 1961

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Report by the Secretary-General

EXPERT INQUIRY INTO THE WORKING OF THE
UNION'S SECRETARIATS

Submitted herewith in its entirety is the report prepared by the Associated Industrial Consultants Limited on "Proposals for modifying the Organization and Operation of the Secretariats of the International Telecommunication Union".

This report is submitted in accordance with Administrative Council Resolution No. 423 and with reference to Document No. 2519/CA16.

The terms of reference of the experts conducting the inquiry were:

"Assess the working methods and internal organization of the Secretariats of the four permanent organs of the Union, and make proposals within the frame work of the Convention and its annexes, for their more economical and more effective working, bearing in mind the forthcoming move of the offices of the Union to a single building."

In the course of a brief examination in the Coordination Committee a number of important observations were made by the Heads of the Permanent Organs. These observations will be presented to the Administrative Council in writing or orally during the course of the discussion.

The Associated Industrial Consultants Limited have been invited to be present for a day or two at the Council's pleasure during the week from 1 to 6 May to answer any questions which may be posed by the members of the Council.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

A N N E X

Consultant : J.P. van der Plas

Date : February, 1961

Client : International Telecommunication
Union - Geneva

Report No. 1

PROPOSALS FOR MODIFYING THE
ORGANISATION AND OPERATION OF THE SECRETARIATS OF
THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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PROPOSALS FOR MODIFYING THE ORGANISATION AND OPERATION OF
THE SECRETARIATS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Introduction

1. This report contains our detailed observations and recommendations with regard to the functioning of the Secretariats of the International Telecommunication Union, and their relationship within the permanent organs of the Union.

2. In our original Survey Report, dated 7th October, 1960, we set out our agreed terms of reference as being, broadly, to investigate and make recommendations regarding the following questions :

- 1) In what way should the secretariats of the four permanent organs of the I.T.U. be organised to enable them to perform their functions most effectively?
- 2) What basic improvements are possible in the administrative procedures of the secretariats?
- 3) What administrative economies can be achieved in preparation for, or as a result of, the forthcoming move to the new building?
- 4) What administrative improvements are possible in the inter-organisational relationships between the permanent organs?

3. We stated further that our objective, in undertaking this assignment, would be to study these problems, and to recommend administrative modifications which, within the framework of the International Telecommunication Convention, would meet the observations made in Resolution No. 6 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, 1959, to the effect that :

- 1) The complex structure of the Union has created problems not yet fully solved from the point of view of sound and economic administration;
- 2) A greater degree of rationalisation of the structure of the I.T.U. and of the secretariat, without losing the benefits of past experience, should lead to a better and more economical administration of I.T.U. activities; and

- 3) It is desirable to achieve the greatest possible efficiency at the lowest possible cost in the operation of the secretariats of the different organs of the Union.

4. In our investigations we have endeavoured to provide answers to the questions set out above, and constantly to bear in mind the observations made in Resolution No. 6.

5. Owing to the complexity of the matters with which we have been concerned, our report is inevitably lengthy, and in order to gain clarity it has been divided into three parts, as follows :

Part I - General Observations and Summary of Recommendations.

Part II - Detailed Analysis of Proposals.

Part III - Conclusions and Recommended Future Programme.

PART I

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

General Observations

6. The technical functions of the permanent organs of the Union are laid down by the International Telecommunication Convention and the Radio, Telegraph and Telephone Regulations. A major part of the administrative duties of the Consultative Committees and the International Frequency Registration Board, is related to their technical advisory responsibilities. The highly skilled technical staff is, however, partly engaged in dealing with routine administrative matters and a certain amount of their valuable time is spent in such activity.

7. As the Convention of Geneva 1959 emphasises, promotion of the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation is the primary purpose of the Union, and it is, therefore, our view that a major object of an reorganisation within the Union should be to relieve the technical staff of routine administrative matters as far as possible in order to give them more time for studying and revising technical reports and data.

8. According to Article 10 of the International Telecommunication Convention 1959, the General Secretariat is responsible for all the administrative and financial services of the Union and shall, among other things, undertake :

- a) Administrative arrangements for the specialised secretariats of the permanent organs of the Union;
- b) Secretarial work preparatory to, and following, conferences of the Union;
- c) Publish the recommendations and principal reports of the permanent organs of the Union;
- d) Distribute the published documents.

9. The Consultative Committees' functions, according to Article 13 of the Convention and Article 45 of the Revised Telephony and Telegraph Regulations of 1958, are, among other things :

- a) To study technical and operating questions relating to radio-communication (C.C.I.R.) and telegraphy and telephony (C.C.I.T.T.), and to issue recommendations thereon;
- b) To study questions submitted to them by the Plenipotentiary Conferences, their respective Plenary Assemblies, the Administrative Council and the I.F.R.B.;
- c) According to Chapter 17 of the Convention, to co-ordinate the work for the Plenary Assemblies and Study Groups.

10. The duties and responsibilities of the I.F.R.B. are laid down in Article 12 of the Geneva Convention and in the Radio Regulations of 1959. They are of a very specialised nature and cannot be considered in the same way as in the case of the General Secretariat and the Consultative Committees, except for some minor administrative matters.

11. It is apparent from the quotation of duties, that the responsibilities of the General Secretariat concerning the Union's administrative matters are considerable. The central services which exist already in the General Secretariat undertake some work for the permanent organs. Each of the other organs, however, have their own section dealing with administrative matters, in accordance with rules laid down by the Chairman or Director concerned. A duplication of services and of related records is the inevitable result. For certain administrative matters there is also a control partly by the General Secretariat, partly by the organ concerned.

12. The present situation, therefore, makes it difficult for the General Secretariat to undertake effectively the functions and responsibilities outlined in the Geneva Convention. The operational difficulties are not only of an organisational nature. We would not endeavour to explain the reasons for the problems but would observe that in international organisations there is bound to be a complexity of problems caused by differences in points of view created by the cultural development of the various members of the staff. These points of view may be influenced by political, geographical, as well as administrative experience at quite different organisational levels in widely separated parts of the world. We found therefore that some of the problems which were evident were created by well-meaning staff members who were firmly convinced that their way of operation was the best, and who were unwilling to accept direction. We must say, nevertheless, and without regard to the reasons, that during our investigation we found that cooperation between the secretariats of the permanent organs is inadequate. We cannot fail to place on record our impression that tensions persist and differences of opinion among persons representing the four different organs remain unresolved to an extent which hampers quite seriously the administrative efficiency of the Union.

13. Some other reasons for these difficulties can, of course, be found in the historical growth of the Union, which is an amalgamation of the C.C.I.R., I.F.R.B., C.C.I.F., C.C.I.T., and the International Telecommunication Union, which resulted from the Plenipotentiary Conference of 1947 in Atlantic City. The Union's administrative responsibilities were given to the Secretary General during this conference; the other permanent organs, however, remained autonomous as far as their own specialised technical duties were concerned, and also in practice retained independent secretariats.

14. It is, however, possible to recommend within the framework of the Geneva Convention, and the Radio, Telegraph and Telephone Regulations, that most common administrative services should be centralised under the responsibility of the General Secretariat, and that the present costly duplication of these services by the C.C.I.'s and the I.F.R.B. should be eliminated.

15. In order to arrive at a more logical and economical form of organisation for the Union's secretariats, including the centralisation of common services, several barriers and difficulties will have to be overcome. But there is no doubt that, as a result of centralisation, considerably more time would become available for the highly skilled and competent technical staff of the Union's permanent organs to undertake technical revision of documents and to carry out research studies on telecommunication techniques and development. In addition, a considerable saving in operating costs would be obtained in future years through the more effective utilisation of staff, which would enable the ever-increasing volume of work in the I.T.U. to be performed with fewer additional staff than would be the case if present methods were continued.

Summary of Recommendations

16. The services (and the staff) which we recommend should be centralised for the Union as a whole, and the reasons for the recommendation, are summarised below, whereas more detailed explanations of our proposed methods are given in separate sections of this report.

These common services can be divided conveniently into two groups :

- 1) The services concerned with external affairs, which act as an information centre for the Union, and
- 2) The internal services, which would cover the administrative functions of the Union Secretariat.

External Services

17. Publications

This was found to be one of the few centralised services already existing. Its strength of 1 Head and 4 staff members is estimated to be sufficient for the foreseeable future.

18. I.T.U. Journal and Public Information

This department is also now serving all permanent organs. Its recommended strength is 1 Head, 1 Assistant Head and 3 General Service staff (preferably French, English and Spanish speaking, in order to be able to proof-read the I.T.U. Journal).

19. Library and Archives

In the present organisation of the Union, each organ, except the I.F.R.B., has its own Library and Archives. Separate budgets are prepared for Library, Maps, Journals and Bookbinding for each permanent organ. Control of Library and Archives inventory is very difficult, if not impossible, at present, and it is likely that purchases of books and bound volumes, and subscriptions for technical Journals are duplicated in the different libraries. We recommend that this service be centralised, especially in view of the move to the new building where better communication facilities will exist between the Library and the organs. The suggested staff for this service is 1 Head, 1 Librarian, 1 Head of Archives and 1 or 2 General Service staff.

Internal Services

20. Personnel Division

This Division handles staff recruitment and registration for all the permanent organs of the Union; a duplicate register, however, exists with the organs as well. Sick leave, home leave and holidays are usually dealt with by the organs themselves, with or without notifying the Personnel Division of arrangements made. The same applies to Travel arrangements, which are also theoretically the responsibility of this department.

In order to relieve the administrative staff of the C.C.I.'s and I.F.R.B. of this work, and to have a better control over the movement of the Union's staff, it is recommended that this department be made solely responsible for all personnel matters and that the technical staff of the other organs deal directly with the Personnel Division.

The estimated strength, taking into consideration the possible future requirements of Technical Assistance programmes when dealt with by this department, is 1 Head, 1 Assistant Head, 1 professional officer and 5 General Service staff members.

21. Finance Division

This Division is responsible for all the financial operations of the Union, the budgetary operations and commitments to expenditure as stated in Article 1, paragraph 2 (a) and (b) of the Financial Regulations. The administrative officers of the permanent organs, however, have their own records for budget control as well, being largely duplicates of those kept by the Finance Department. This duplication of work is unnecessary as far as auditing requirements are concerned, and it is strongly recommended that all financial operations should be effectively centralised. Monthly accounting statements which are already submitted to the heads of the permanent organs should be quite sufficient to provide them with financial information, and the format and content of such statements should be revised wherever necessary to ensure that the individual control requirements of these executives are adequately satisfied.

The required strength for this Division, again considering the future requirements for Technical Assistance, is 1 Head, 1 Assistant Head and 12 to 13 staff members.

22. Translation Section

In this section, one of the existing common services in general use, the present staff is not used to full effectiveness, partly owing to the absence of stenographic services which should be provided for them by the Typing Pool. After reorganisation of this section its staff should be 9 translators, 1 administrative secretary and 1 Spanish editor, assuming that proper use is made of the Typing Pool facilities.

23. Typing Pool

This department is one of the common services at present used from time to time by the permanent organs. The I.F.R.B. uses it when required at all times, but the other organs employ its services only to deal with peak loads.

The Consultative Committees, dealing at present with the reproduction and distribution of study-group documents, have so far had their own pools. The work-loads vary considerably in these organs : for the C.C.I.R. a period of only 14 months (preparation of a Plenary Assembly) out

of every three years can be considered as presenting a peak-load. The C.C.I.T.T., however, which has a more active study-group organisation, has a continuous flow of typing work to be done. Owing to the separatist spirit which pervades the several organs, any exchange of typists between them is impossible. This results in a frequent need to engage supernumerary staff, even when one of the existing pools is not fully occupied. We strongly recommend, therefore, a central typing pool, and the transfer to it of all typists other than a strictly limited number of personal secretaries.

This recommendation implies that the central Typing Pool should give steno and dictaphone facilities to the technical staff of the C.C.I.'s, to the translation section and to wherever it may be needed in the Union, including leave replacements and reinforcements at peak load periods.

The suggested strength for this department, based on standard output calculations with the use of existing data, is 1 Head and 12 Typist-Stenographers.

24. Conference Service

This service already exists in name in the General Secretariat. However, so far each organ has organised its own conferences. For the Consultative Committees this has usually been done by the same member of their staff, but for the Union as a whole different persons have been in charge of conference administration. It is, therefore, suggested that the planning and administration of conferences and study-group meetings should be organised in future by a central conference service in cooperation with the organ concerned. Conference dates could then be established and measures taken to meet the anticipated work-loads for each one. Standards of requirements for conferences of different sizes could be established in the light of accumulated experience.

1 Head and 1 Assistant are recommended to take care of this planning and administration of conferences and meetings, having at their disposal also all the other common services.

25. Document Service

The creation of this service is suggested in view of the present situation where (a) the standards for reproduction of documents vary from organ to organ, and (b) a considerable wastage of paper was found to be the result of lack of standards and the lack of good document stock control. It is suggested that the handling of all the Union's documents, including the Consultative Committees' study-group documents, the General

Secretariat's circulars and notifications, and the annexes to the I.F.R.B. weekly circulars should be done by this department, as far as reproduction, despatch and stock control is concerned. Standards for reproduction of study-group and other documents should be established in this department, as well as the needed stock level, the routing of the manuscripts through Typing Pool and Technical services, and the methods of despatch.

26. Despatch

This is now partly the responsibility of the General Secretariat's despatch section and partly of the C.C.I.'s themselves. A central despatch section is recommended, with good machinery (including a new Addressograph), and under the supervision of the Head of the Documents Service. The estimated strength for the Documents department and the Despatch section is 1 Head, 1 Assistant Head (Head of Despatch), 1 General Service officer for document registry and routing, and 8 staff members.

27. Supplies and Stores

This central service, dealing with purchase and distribution of stationery, office material and furniture, is usually contacted by the permanent organs. Here again, however, a duplication in the administrative work concerning this service exists, as far as the registering and checking of purchases are concerned, in the organs themselves.

Sometimes purchases are made by the organs without notifying the section which makes control of the Union's inventory impossible. It is suggested, therefore, that Supplies and Stores should deal with all purchases and keep the inventories of all sections of the Union. The staff required for this department is estimated at 1 Head, 1 Assistant and 1 Storekeeper (especially in the new building).

28. Registry

Each permanent organ has its own registry, and within the General Secretariat several departments have their own registry as well. It is therefore, advisable to centralise registry of incoming and outgoing mail, in order to relieve the personnel of the organs and departments and to achieve a better control and flow of mail. Owing to the special requirements attached to the registry of mail for the I.F.R.B., careful attention should be given to providing adequate facilities. A staff of 3 persons should be sufficient to take care of all organs.

29. Technical Services

This section is responsible for the mechanical reproduction of documents, notifications and circulars. It has at its disposal a Roneo department, an Offset department and a drawing office. Work is done for the General Secretariat, C.C.I.T.T. and I.F.R.B. The C.C.I.R has its own Roneo section and some offset printing is done by an outside firm, the plates being destroyed after use.

Each organ has a draftsman, whose time is not always fully occupied. Supernumerary draftsmen have, however, frequently been employed by the different permanent organs when a draftsman in one of the others might well have been available.

We recommend, therefore, the creation of a central drawing office, transferring all draftsmen from the permanent organs to this central office. We also suggest the centralisation for all organs of the Roneo, Offset, Banda and assembling services. We further recommend for these services the purchase of an automatic assembling machine and a Xerox or other type of plate-making machine.

The simultaneous interpretation equipment, already part of this service's responsibility, should remain with it.

The estimated strength for this section is 1 Head, 2 Assistant Heads, 3 Draftsmen, 1 Electrician and 12 staff members.

30. It is our opinion that the administrative changes summarised above, and which are developed in greater detail in Part II of this report, are essential if the desire expressed in Resolution No. 6 of the Plenipotentiary Conference to obtain a better and more economical administration of I.T.U. activities, is to be achieved.

31. On the score of economy, it will be seen in the relevant sections of Part II, that our recommendations would lead to the following specific savings in annual operating costs :

Swiss francs

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| Translation | 110,000 |
| Typing Pool | 41,500 |
| Roneo | 26,000 |
| Drawing Office | 12,500 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 190,000 |
| | <hr/> |

32. In all these cases our estimates of savings have been calculated on very conservative bases, and we have no doubt that total savings in operating costs resulting from the implementation of all our recommendations would be considerably in excess of the figure quoted here. There would also be substantial intangible economies arising from a smoother-running administrative system.

33. We are well aware that there will be sincere objections raised against the principle of centralised services, by the organs of the I.T.U., on the grounds that they doubt whether they will receive as prompt or as efficient, a service as they now obtain from the staff which is under their own strict control.

34. This is a very valid objection, and must be seriously recognised by the administration of the central services. It can be overcome if two fundamental principles are fully accepted :

- 1) The head of each central service must be a person of high calibre, fully competent to operate and to supervise the service concerned, and who recognises and accepts his or her responsibility to provide an infallible service to every organ and department of the I.T.U.
- 2) The central services as a whole must have at their head an officer (or officers) of high rank, who can negotiate with the Directors and other senior officers of the Union, and who, by an equitable and efficient satisfaction of the needs of all can, through the central administrative services, create a spirit of unity and co-operation between the General Secretariat and the other permanent organs.

PART II

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF PROPOSALS

Technical Department

35. The duties of the Technical Department are to publish the service documents of the Union as laid down by the Geneva Convention, the Radio, Telegraph and Telephone Regulations. It is in charge of protocol matters concerning the Union as, for instance, the ratification of the Regulations and Convention by the Administrations. The division also organizes the Radio conferences and answers questions related to these conferences or their final resolutions.

36. The Department consists of three divisions in which the compilation of the different service documents is carried out. The Telegraph and Telephone Division takes care of all protocol matters and publishes the bi-monthly notifications as well as the service documents related to Telegraphy and Telephony. The Radio Division deals with the organisation of conferences and queries of Administrations and publishes the service documents related to Radio Communications. The Mechanical Section prepares the punched cards for two service documents and the call sign typewritten card system related to the Fixed and Broadcasting stations (List VII B of the Radio Regulations).

37. It is apparent that the main duty of the division is to prepare and keep up to date the service documents. As the amount of text in many of these documents is considerable, the use of mechanical methods to keep them up to date is uneconomic.

38. The methods used to compile these service documents are good, except for service documents List II, III A and B, and VII B of the Radio Regulations.

39. Before dealing with the compilation of these lists, the following suggestion is made concerning the I.F.R.B. and Radio Division : It was found during our study that several persons are using the geographical records of the I.F.R.B., the Telegraph offices list of the Radio Division and other sources for checking the geographical position and international names of radio stations. It is recommended that the names and positions established by the I.F.R.B. and those published in the International

Telegraph offices list should be regarded as the only valid ones. The Geographical section of the I.F.R.B., in cooperation with the Telegraph Division of the Technical Department, can establish a standard list of names and positions. Such a complete reference list will save a certain amount of time, especially in the Radio Division where new names and positions are checked, using atlases, books and lists. The Geographical section of the I.F.R.B., in order to be able to locate stations, should have better atlases and reference material.

40. Concerning the compilation of list VII B, the following recommendation is made. It was found that Call-sign list VII B prepared in the Mechanical section, concerning all the stations not in the Mobile or Special station list gives most trouble in compiling. The call-signs for this list are gathered from I.F.R.B. punched cards. Each week the old and duplicate new I.F.R.B. punched cards are sent to this section and checked against the tabulation of the new cards for call-sign list particulars. Changes and new call-signs are typed on cards and filed. Changed and cancelled call-sign cards are taken out of the file. All this checking is now done by hand. It is assumed that this system might be improved when the new method of publishing the Weekly Circular Part I of the I.F.R.B. comes into force. It is recommended that the Call-sign list be kept up to date mechanically. Instead of sending to the printer a box with small typed cards, a tabulation sheet with the new, and one with the old, call-signs would be sent. The difficulties for the printer in re-arranging the existing lino-type setting will not increase as a result of this.

41. Preparation of List II and III A and B is done mechanically with the use of punched cards. These cards are duplicates of the I.F.R.B. Master Record cards. The difference is that they are sorted in the mechanical section of the Radio Division in country order, whereas the I.F.R.B. cards are in frequency order. This sorting in country order is very important, especially because Administrations sometimes ask for tabulations of their registered frequencies; had they to be sorted from the I.F.R.B. Master Record of half a million cards, this would take approximately one week. However, after this sorting into country order, the mechanical section sorts into four different groups: Fixed Radio, Broadcasting - A3, F3 and television. For each group they make a new card, giving them another four card records. Furthermore, they have television station cards in State order for the U.S.

These extra card records need time for keeping them up to date, whereas with the present sorting machines it is possible to sort all that is required from one master-card record. If only the duplicate Master Record in country order has been used for recording the information required for List II and List III A and B, at least 85,000 cards would have been saved. It is strongly recommended that in order to arrive at a considerable saving in time, personnel and punched-card equipment, the preparation of these lists be done by the I.F.R.B. In order to compile the Call-sign List VII B now done in the Radio Division, and the keeping up to date of the duplicate Master Record in country order, as well as the necessary tabulations, the I.F.R.B. would require three persons for this mechanical section and a sorting machine.

42. The estimated saving in the mechanical section of the Radio Division would then be 5 persons and the rent of some machinery.

Technical Assistance

43. The I.T.U. has only recently assumed responsibility for the administration of the Technical Assistance programme dealing with telecommunication services. The work load and administrative duties of this new department of the I.T.U. cannot at present be assessed, and it is difficult to estimate the probable staff requirements. The I.T.U. personnel and finance departments have done as much as possible with their limited staff, but it is likely that extra staff will be needed in both sections, as well as in the secretarial services, to deal with this Technical Assistance work.

44. The total budget for Technical Assistance given to the I.T.U., apart from the special fund budgets for the Congo and other specific programmes, is only 2% of the total Technical Assistance Board's budget. However, the administrative work concerning a programme which has a budget of 2 million dollars is more or less the same as a programme whose budget is only 200,000 dollars. As the Technical Assistance regulations allow only 12% of each programme to be spent on its administration, it can be understood that the Technical Assistance Department of the I.T.U. has considerable difficulty in meeting its requirements.

45. This situation is aggravated by the fact that travelling expenses of the Technical Assistance personnel have to be paid out of the administrative part of the budget. The result is that although, thanks to an enormous effort on the part of the Technical Assistance staff of the I.T.U. to do more field work in order to create greater interest in Telecommunication programmes, they still cannot get the same results as those other

Technical Assistance organisations which have their own local agencies. The need for these agencies may be illustrated by the fact that within 9 months of the start of field work, it was possible to raise interest in the development of telecommunication services in undeveloped countries sufficiently to increase the I.T.U. allocation from 1% to 2% of the total Technical Assistance Board's budget.

46. Taking all this into account and especially the limited administrative budget for this department, it is recommended that all the administrative duties connected with Technical Assistance work should be incorporated into the existing General Secretariat's services. By doing this, less staff will be required for Technical Assistance work since fewer senior staff would be needed and all requirements would be met by lower ranking and less costly personnel.

47. It is suggested that considering the future growth which is anticipated, two persons should be paid for by the Technical Assistance budget in the Personnel and two in the Finance Departments of the I.T.U., and also pending further developments, a typist should be given to the General Secretariat Central Typing Pool to meet the Technical Assistance requirements. It should be understood that these persons would work under the supervision and control of the section heads, with the understanding that they are paid out of the Technical Assistance budget, and that the sections guarantee the Technical Assistance prompt and effective satisfaction of their requirements.

48. No further suggestions can be given at this stage in view of the shortage of information concerning future needs.

Publications

49. This well-organized department publishes and sells the I.T.U.'s service documents, Regulations and I.F.R.B. technical Standards. As a result of the special financial regulations for this department, which is run on a semi-commercial basis, funds are available which can be used by the Administrative Council to reduce the sale prices of service documents, and/or to reduce the amount of contributions to the I.T.U. by the Members.

50. The department takes care of the correspondence, invoicing and stock control related to the sale of publications. Correspondence is registered in this department, but the registry will be transferred in the near future to the General Secretariat Registry.

51. Invoices are made out in the sales section and sent to the Finance Department for collecting. Stock control is kept up to date with a cardex system. Each month the Finance Department gives a statement about the total sales during the month to the sales section.

52. They also have control over 35 subscribers' lists concerning the I.T.U. Journal, Supplements to service documents, Circulars and Notifications. These lists are kept up to date with a bulky card system, one for each list, which will, however, be replaced in the near future by a more rational system. The sales section keeps the records of the Administrations' various subscriptions. The corresponding invoices are sent to the Finance Department for collection.

53. Another suggestion to relieve the staff of this department of some work is the transfer of the despatch to the Document Department's Despatch section.

54. The present staff is sufficient to cope with the work of this department.

Journal and public information

55. The need for better external relations has been found necessary as a result of the development of I.T.U. It is not within our terms of reference to recommend whether I.T.U. needs a public relations office or not. However, if a public relations office is to be established and new functions are to be assigned to it, we can suggest changes in the present methods of work which, we believe, would enable savings in staff to be made. Assuming the creation of a public relations office, one head and one general service staff member should be assigned to it.

56. The sections dealing with public relation matters at present are, to a certain extent, the Library, but to a much greater extent the Journal. As a part of the public relations duties is to hand out press releases and to contact newspapers and magazines, it is suggested that the I.T.U. Journal staff should be combined with the Public Relations functions. The same staff could then deal with both activities so that in the long run overall fewer staff would be needed.

57. It was found during the investigation that a certain amount of work is done by the Head of the Library, in answering general incoming queries concerning the I.T.U. This service of the Library should in our view be amalgamated with the Public Relations service to avoid duplication. The duties of the Public Relations Officer, who would at the same time be Head of the Journal editing staff, have not yet been consolidated but concern mainly the provision of information to the outside world about the work and responsibilities of the I.T.U.

58. The Journal is now produced by a staff of three with the assistance of an editorial board which decides on the main articles to be printed. This organisation could be modified in such a way that the staff spend less time on routine work and have more time for preparing the Notes and News column and for proof-reading the Journal.

59. It is suggested that the List of Principal Publications which is now published every month should be published once or twice a year, because it occupies a lot of space in the Journal and is a duplication of the list published in the annual report. The list of newly issued and forthcoming publications has to be kept, and it should be so arranged that the General Secretariat Publications Department prepares this list for the Journal.

60. The items marked "Official Communications" which are extracts from the bi-monthly notification should be prepared or at least checked by the division responsible for their publication, so that the Journal does not have to screen them in order to select those which should be printed.

61. The Bibliography column now prepared by the Journal staff could more easily be compiled by the Library, because this section should have a card index recording all important articles in the journals and periodicals they receive. The Bibliography published by the C.C.I.R. should also be used, and this document should in fact be produced in future by the Library.

62. This then leaves the I.T.U. Journal staff with the work of proof-reading the Journal in French, Spanish and English, the preparation of the summaries for Notes and News, and editing and some translation of the smaller articles. The other parts of the Journal have to be obtained from various sources, of which the Bibliography is probably the most difficult one, needing some attention from the Journal staff as well.

63. The Journal staff will in addition continue to carry the voluminous tasks required of it in connection with the advertisements.

64. The recommended strength to cope with Public Relations work and Journal preparation is estimated to be :

- 1 Head
- 1 Assistant
- 3 General Service (French, English and Spanish for proof-reading)

Library and Archives Department

65. In the course of our investigation a study was made of the three existing independent Libraries of the Union.

66. Although a certain control exists, it is not very effective and a duplication of books in each of the libraries is unavoidable. Another possible source of duplication is the number of subscriptions for Technical Journals; in the C.C.I.R., for instance, 35 such subscriptions exist, whereas in the General Secretariat there are 190. A third source of duplication is likely to be the binding of conference and other documents and binding of the Technical Journal volumes (25 in the C.C.I.R., for instance, and 109 in the General Secretariat), due to the fact that each permanent organ binds what it thinks necessary. The Library on the other hand has two bound copies of each document and 109 bound volumes of periodicals as well.

67. It is for the above reasons that we strongly recommend centralising the Library and giving it sole responsibility for purchasing books, Technical Journal subscriptions and binding requirements. They should compose a catalogue of all the books in the Union and make it available to the Technical staff of the Union. They should prepare the Bibliography for the I.T.U. Journal and the C.C.I.R. and keep a record of the technical articles of interest to the Union's staff.

68. An Archives section does not exist in the present organisation of the Union. Each organ, section or department has its own Archives, of which the contents naturally follow no common pattern. The result of this is, for instance, that in the General Secretariat alone, approximately 8 tons of Archives have been destroyed in 3 months.

69. We suggest, therefore, the creation of a central Archives section for the whole Union, which could be part of the Library Department. The staff which we estimate would be required, once the Library and Archives have been properly organized, is :-

1 Head of Department

1 Librarian

1 Head of Archives

1 or 2 General Service staff.

Personnel Division

70. In this department a staff of 6 persons (5 + 1 Head) is employed. They deal with the administration of the I.T.U. personnel matters, such as recruitment, contracts, promotion, travel arrangements, leave, etc. The duties of this department have been recently increased, since the administration of the Technical Assistance staff has been assumed by the I.T.U.

71. Their work is sometimes hampered by the fact that registry and administration of sick leaves, holidays, travel arrangements and supernumerary staff is partly done in this department and partly by the permanent organs. The organs, however, do not always notify the Personnel Department, which has the overall responsibility for the arrangements. It is, therefore, difficult for the Personnel Department to control personnel movements within the Union, especially in regard to sick-leave, holidays, and travel arrangements.

72. It is suggested that all personnel matters, for which the Personnel Department is responsible according to the Convention, are looked after solely by this department, without duplication of any of its duties in the different organs. It should be informed as to the number of absentees in the organs, due to sickness or holiday. Requests concerning holidays, payment, etc., should be sent to it, without detailed registry of these queries in the organs themselves, thus relieving the organs' administrators of some routine work. So that these responsibilities may be carried out effectively, more authority should be given to the Head of this department.

73. We recommend that personnel matters relating to the Technical Assistance Department should be handled by the Central Personnel Department of the I.T.U. This would be more economic than for the Technical Assistance to establish their own organisation for this purpose. Moreover, the additional staff which would be needed in the central office to deal with this particular work, would also provide for them a useful reserve for dealing with peak loads of work when supernumerary personnel are being engaged for Conferences.

74. The suggested strength for this department, taking into account the future requirements of the Technical Assistance Department, is :

- 1 Head
- 1 Assistant Head
- 1 Professional Officer
- 5 General Service staff.

Finance Division

75. The Finance Division, according to the Financial Regulations and the 1959 Geneva Convention, is responsible for all the financial operations of the Union. The Department must keep the books and accounts of the permanent organs up to date and see to it that their budgets are not overdrawn. They can control the expenditure commitments and may query the need for certain expenditures.

76. They prepare quarterly debtors-statements to be published in the bi-monthly notifications and monthly accounting statements for the information of the organs.

77. They administer the Technical Assistance budget and payroll, for which bank accounts have been opened and have to be controlled in more than 25 different countries.

78. They have the responsibility for the special conference budgets, the Caisse Maladie, the pension and insurance schemes, the accounts for the Publication Division and those for the Supplies and Stores and Offset Sections.

79. Control of invoices from Publication and the invoices and requisite forms coming from the Supplies and Stores or the organs is done by the accountancy section. The administrators of the permanent organs have duplicate records of these, as well as for the expenses incurred for travel and holiday arrangements. Payroll control is done by this department, using the information supplied by the Personnel Department. Supernumerary staff administration especially gives a considerable amount of work.

80. Our suggestions concerning this department will be of a general nature because the methods and forms in use are in process of being changed.

81. The Swiss Government, entrusted with the external audit of the Union's financial operations, only considers the books of the Finance Department and does not audit the records kept by the organs. We recommend giving the Finance Department absolute control over financial operations, without having duplicate records kept in the permanent organs. This would relieve the administrative officers of the I.F.R.B. and the administrative secretaries of the C.C.I.'s of certain routine matters.

82. It is further suggested that, in order to make more economical use of the available funds of the four permanent organs and to facilitate the work of the budget control section, the budgets for each of the following items of the four organs be put together: Library; Maps; Journals and Binding; and Furniture and office material.

83. The main saving in this division would be in time, especially when full use is made of the National Cash Register accounting machine now being installed, but not in actual staff.

84. The estimated staff requirements for this department, taking into consideration the possible future increase in work for the Technical Assistance Department, is :

1 Head

1 Assistant Head

12 to 13 staff members.

Translation Division

85. In the present organisation, the staff of the Translation Division of the General Secretariat consists of :

- 3 English translators
- 3 French translators
- 6 Spanish translators and editors
- 1 Administrative Secretary
- 1 Spanish stenographer

86. The department provides a translation service for all organs of the I.T.U. Owing to the fact that the translators do practically all their own typing as well as proof-reading for the Journal and service documents, the average output of work is rather low, compared with the U.N. standard of 1 page per hour - 2 line spacing.

87. As costs for employing supernumerary translating staff are very high, and as their use is unavoidable with the present organisation of this department, a change in the operating methods is strongly recommended. The principal changes needed are : a) the Translation Division should make use of the Typing Pool facilities; b) they should use dictaphone and steno-dictation; alternatively, c) they should type their own translations only when a slack period in their own department coincides with a peak load of work in the Typing Pool.

On the other hand, during conferences, when there is much translation work to be done, the Translation Division should be able to make use of the Technical Editors and Journal Editors normally working for the C.C.I.'s and the Journal, to revise texts and/or proof-read documents. If a translation is to be sent to the source for technical revision (for example, texts for documents of C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T.T.), each translator should check his own translation, grammatically, when returned from the Typing Pool and then send it straight to the source. The Head of a section should only check the translations which are not going back to the source for revision. With the requirements of the Translation Division in mind, it is advisable that the Typing Pool should have stenographers who are of French, Spanish and English mother tongue. During peak periods, as for instance, Administrative Council meetings, when supernumerary translators are needed, the Translation Division should have at its disposal supernumerary stenographers as well.

88. The estimated requirements for this division are :-

- 3 English translators
- 3 French translators
- 3 Spanish translators and 1 Spanish editor
- 1 Administrative Secretary.

89. We give below the calculation of savings in salaries to be obtained if the Translation Division were to be organized in the above manner. Based on a period of 6 months in 1960, the attainable annual saving is estimated at approximately 110,000 Sw.frs.

90. Savings which could have been obtained during the period 1 May - 31 October, 1960, if the translators had worked according to the standard of 1 page/hour (2 line spacing) with assistance of stenographer or dicta-phone service have been calculated. Data for this calculation were supplied by the Translation Division.

| <u>Actual costs involved</u> | <u>Salaries</u> | |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|
| Permanent and temporary staff | 223,704 | Sw.frs. |
| Supernumerary staff | <u>92,196</u> | |
| | 316,900 | |
| Deduct salary of one Spanish translator whose time was used for "Publication" editing | <u>11,058</u> | |
| Total | | <u>305,842</u> Sw.frs. |

Estimates costs when working to our recommended methods

Permanent and temporary staff:

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|
| 3 English translators | 52,212 | Sw.frs. |
| 3 French translators | 56,772 | |
| 3 Spanish translators | 55,626 | |
| 1 Administrative secretary | 10,428 | |

Supernumerary staff :

| | |
|--|--------|
| English translators (May 2, June 4-5, July 1, October 1) | 22,112 |
| French translators (May 2, June 3 ¹ / ₂) | 13,122 |
| Spanish translators (May 2, June 2 1/3, July 1/3, August 1) | 13,346 |

Supernumerary stenographers, one for each section at 1,200 Sw.frs./month, for peak months of May - June (other months included in Typing Pool costs)

7,200

Total 230,818 Sw.frs.

Estimated net saving in 6 months 75,024 Sw.frs.

Estimated annual saving, say 110,000 Sw.frs.

Typing Pool

91. The total of established posts in the Typing Pool of the General Secretariat is 5 typists and 1 supervisor, who do work for several organs of the I.T.U.

92. Although the output of the Pool has been satisfactory for certain periods of the previous three years, the overall productivity is low, and whenever there is an increase in the work-load, supernumerary staff are engaged. This is one of the reasons for the low average productivity, as it takes some considerable time for the new staff to become acquainted with the work.

93. Even when there are slack periods for the typing staff of the other organs, and therefore surplus typing capacity available within the I.T.U. as a whole, more supernumeraries are taken on for the General Secretariat's Typing Pool to meet their own requirements.

94. This method of dealing with variations in the work-load, with seemingly little co-operation between the various organs, results in high typing costs for the I.T.U. A complete re-organisation of the typing facilities should therefore be considered, and it is strongly recommended that one Central Typing Pool be created. This Central Typing Pool must be able to give steno and copy-typing facilities to all organs when required. In addition to these facilities, it is recommended that extensive use of dictaphones should be made in future by translators, engineers and other persons, in order to minimise unproductive time through the typists having to take oral dictation.

95. We therefore recommend that the Translation Division be given two dictaphones per language-section, and that certain personnel of all other organs have dictaphones at their disposal. It should be easier for the typists to type from dictaphones, since work in each language could be given to the particular typist who has that language as her mother-tongue.

96. Typists should be encouraged to take more responsibility in checking their own work; and work for the C.C.I.'s should be given, preferably, to a typist acquainted with the terminology and methods of the organ concerned.

97. Other points which would help to increase the efficiency of the typing operation may be mentioned :

- 1) The format of the typing for the Translation Division should be standardised as double-spacing for all languages.

- 2) Some typewriters should be fitted with special stencil-rolls, and be confined as far as possible to this work.
- 3) The number of copies typed at the same time as a stencil should never exceed two, in order to ensure a good quality of stencil.
- 4) It should not be necessary for the Pool to type addresses on envelopes from long lists. Use should be made of the addressing machine, which is recommended for the Despatch Section.

98. In order to be able to propose the strength of a General Typing Pool such as we envisage, a study has been made of the average requirements of the organs. Details of previous years' output are available for the present Typing Pool of the General Secretariat; however, comparable details for the C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T.T. are not available and output can only be approximately estimated.

99. The amount of work for the C.C.I.T.T. tends to be constant over certain periods, as they handle a fairly regular flow of Study Group Documents between Plenary Assemblies. The records indicate that the C.C.I.R. has a peak period of approximately only 14 months in every three years which is related to the date of their Plenary Assembly.

100. We have applied certain productivity standards to calculate the number of hours which should have been needed to complete the volume of work which actually arose between 1st November, 1958, and 31st October, 1960. The chart shown under Appendix I illustrates the monthly variations in the work-load. We have set out at the end of this section the calculations from which we have estimated the optimum number of staff required to handle the average volume of work.

According to these calculations, a total strength of 13 typists, including the Head of the Pool, should have been sufficient to cope with the average work-load (including normal service to Translation Department, service to C.C.I.T.T. during peak periods, as for example when preparing for the New Delhi Conference, and service to C.C.I.R.), but excluding the two Administrative Council periods comprising a total of 8 weeks, and one major Conference per annum on average, for which supernumerary typists would have been necessary. The calculations also indicate that a saving in cost of salaries of approximately 42,000 Swiss francs per annum can be expected to result from a re-organisation of this service.

101. It must be emphasised that the productivity in the Typing Pool of the General Secretariat was very good, according to standard, during this period. However, the adequacy of the proposed strength of 13 typists depends entirely on whether the suggested re-organisation will be carried through concerning :

- a) Work in the Translation Division (See section on "Translation Division");
- b) Co-operation in fixing dates for Conferences, so that a more constant flow of work can be expected (See section on "Conference Service");
- c) Increase of work due to administration of Technical Assistance;
- d) The introduction of dictaphones.

102. In addition to the calculated financial savings referred to, the following further benefits may well accrue from our proposals :

- 1) It would be unnecessary to engage the additional secretarial staff already envisaged by various departments;
- 2) Intangible benefits will accrue from the employment of a greater proportion of permanent staff, who will attain a much higher average level of efficiency than can be expected of supernumerary staff;
- 3) Our estimate of requirements is a conservative one, and the calculated figure of 13 typists will only be justified if the suggested re-organisations are in fact carried through.

Typing Pool Output and Salary Costs over period of 6 months

103. Calculations of copy-typing work carried out in the Typing Pool of the General Secretariat (permanent and temporary staff (5), typists of C.C.I.R. (3), typists of C.C.I.T.T. (4), and supernumerary staff) during period between 1st May and 31st October, 1960.

Basis of Calculations

104. 1) Standard times used for calculations are :

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1.5 pages of table-typing per hour |) These times include Rest Allowance and Coffee-breaks. |
| 2.2 pages of stencil-typing per hour | |
| 3.5 pages of letter-typing per hour | |

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|
| 105. | <u>Typing Pool (General Secretariat)</u> | <u>Hours needed when</u> <u>working at standard</u> |
| Total pages typed : | 18528 - tables 467 stencil 18061 | 312 8209 |
| <u>C.C.I.R.</u> | | |
| Total pages typed : | 486 - letters 186 stencil 300 | 53.5 136.5 |
| <u>C.C.I.T.T.</u> | | |
| Total pages typed : | 3605 - letters 277 stencil 3328 | 80 <u>1513</u> |
| Total ... | | 10304 hours |

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Typing Pool, General Secretariat | 6 |
| C.C.I.R. | 3 |
| C.C.I.T.T. | 4 |
| Total ... | <u>13</u> |

107. With a calculated working week of 35 hours, after excluding holidays, Saturdays and Sundays, during a six months period, the 12 typists, excluding the Head of the Pool, worked a total of 10920 hours.

108. Comparison of this actual number of hours, with the assessment of standard hours needed to complete the actual copy-typing work-load, shows that, generally speaking, with an addition of four more stenographer-typists to the permanent staff, the Central Pool would have been able to deal with all the typing requirements of the I.T.U. as a whole.

109. During the period of 23rd May til 18th July, there was a peak in the typing work-load, due to work for the Administrative Council. In addition to the normal Typing Pool output, there were during this period of eight weeks, 8416 pages typed (stencils), for which 3826 standard hours are needed. With a working week of 40 hours for supernumerary staff, 12 additional typists engaged for these eight weeks should have been sufficient to cope with this extra work.

Actual Payments
1st Nov. 1959 - 31st Oct. 1960
Swiss francs

Salaries of Permanent Staff

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| General Secretariat Typing | |
| Pool 5 + 1 | 92,064 |
| C.C.I.R. | 56,820 |
| C.C.I.T.T. | 65,828 |
| | <u>214,712</u> |

Salaries of Supernumerary Staff

1st Nov. 1959 - 31st Oct. 1960 ... 95,737

Total 310,449

Estimated Salary Cost of standard
establishment of 12 permanent typists
and one Head 214,712

Supernumerary staff for Administrative
Council meetings and replacement of
I.T.U. staff on loan at Conferences :

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| 12 for 3 months - Administrative) | 1128 | |
| Council and other Conferences. |) Sw.Fr. | |
| 6 for 2 months - Conferences |) per | <u>54,144</u> |
| | month | |

Total 268,856

Savings 41,593

=====

110. Estimated Annual Saving on Typing Service 41,500 Sw.Fr.

Conference Service

111. In consequence of our study of the organisational and administrative problems in the International Telecommunication Union, we have come to the conclusion that the creation of a Central Conference Service is very necessary in the interests of economy.

112. To fulfil the purposes of the Union, conferences are held regularly by all organs. Although each of these conferences has its own structure and requirements, they all need and use the general services of the Typing Pool, Translation Section, Roneo department, etc. During normal study-group conferences, the permanent staff of the Union is supposed to be able to deal with the slightly increased work load. Before each major conference, however, a calculation has to be made of the workload to be expected, and on the basis of these estimates arrangements are made to recruit the necessary supernumerary staff.

113. As there is, in the present situation, always a different person in charge of the organisation of each conference, the opportunity of accumulating a pool of experience from which the whole Union might benefit is lost. Apart from this wastage of experience, another point which is neglected in the present situation is the planning of a forward conference programme. The existence of such a programme, which would guarantee a much more continuous flow of preparatory work, could result in a large reduction in the numbers of supernumerary staff which need to be engaged for administrative duties.

114. This matter is of such importance, both from the point of view of economy and efficiency, that we recommend that a person from within the present organisation be assigned to deal with these questions on a full-time basis. He should have complete responsibility for planning and organising all the conferences held by the organs of the I.T.U., whether Plenipotentiary, Radio, or for Study Groups. He should know at least six months in advance what conferences are to be held, so as to be able to make arrangements for meeting the requirements for staff and other services. It is important also that he should have the right to advise on the planning of conference programmes, so that he may have knowledge of the programmes of every organ and thus be able to eliminate where possible any overlapping of conference schedules between two different organs.

115. The department would need as staff one Head and an assistant, and should make use of the existing common services for its other requirements, for example, in making travel arrangements, engaging supernumerary staff, in matters of finance, and for typing and translation facilities.

Document Service

116. During our investigation it became apparent that a considerable number of documents are produced by the Study Groups of the C.C.I.'s and during the conferences held by the I.T.U. In addition, there is a fairly considerable circulation of information papers at regular intervals. All this documentary material is prepared and reproduced by the different organs of the I.T.U. to keep the Administrations informed about the technical progress in international telecommunication services as well as of the affairs of the I.T.U.

117. Article 10 of the Geneva Convention, paragraph 138, states that the Secretary General shall distribute the published documents, whereas under Chapter 17, paragraph 698, it is stated that the Directors of the Specialised Secretariats are responsible for the documents of the Committee. These two statements may be regarded to a certain extent as contradictory. We have taken these two convention regulations into consideration, however, and we would stress the fact that in suggesting a centralised documents service we do not imply that this service should take responsibility over the content of the documents, but would only be responsible for an efficient and economic distribution system. Several of the documents, the bibliography of the C.C.I.R., and supplements, are sold at a fixed price to Administrations, whilst others are sent free of charge as working documents, notifications and circulars. All these books and documents however, have to be stored awaiting despatch and future requirements. This is now done by the different organs themselves, by the Publications section and by the Despatch section. The result is that there is no central control of what is available and where it can be found.

118. Beside this diversity of storage, different methods of producing study-group documents and conference documents were noted. Whereas the C.C.I.T.T. reproduces its documents double-sided (recto-verso), the C.C.I.R. prints on one side only. The same goes for different documents and notices sent out by the General Secretariat. Added to this, it was found that a considerable over-production of all documents was apparent in the provision made by the C.C.I.T.T. for eventual future requirements.

It amounted to an over-production, taking 20% as normal stock for each document, of 40% of English text and 56% of French text documents. This meant that by avoiding the excess reproduction of C.C.I.R. documents and the over-production of C.C.I.T.T. documents, a total expenditure of 8645 Swiss francs on paper alone could have been saved in 1960. To this may be added the saving in paper reproduced on non-standard recto-verso basis by the General Secretariat, Roneo time, assembling time, excess postage due to extra weight, storage and handling.

Despatch

119. The study of the present situation in the several existing despatch sections of the organs confronted us again with the problems resulting from the historical growth of the I.T.U, and the extra complexity due to the fact that the various organs are not housed in one central building.

120. There is a tendency for the services of the General Secretariat's Despatch department to be used by the different organs. This occurs chiefly, however, where the employment of machinery, either for addressing or parcelling, is advantageous. The machinery existing in the General Secretariat's Despatch section is then used, but the goods are still returned to the organ concerned for actual final despatch. This results in unnecessary transportation and double checking.

121. The existing staff and equipment of the various despatch departments are as follows :

- 1) The Despatch section of the General Secretariat has a total staff of 6 persons. They are equipped with an antiquated addressograph and a parcel-binding machine. They are responsible for keeping the stocks of Administrative Council documents and archives, besides the normal despatch work. At least one extra person is needed to deal with these stocks, especially during Administrative Council periods.
- 2) The Despatch for the C.C.I.T.T. is done by 3 persons, with no mechanical equipment.
- 3) The Despatch for the C.C.I.R. is done by one person. An addressograph is available.

122. In consequence of the spreading of the actual despatch work, a number of addressing systems are in use, and no system exists to keep them all up to date.

123. On the 1961 budget of the General Secretariat a modern addressograph is asked for, which would seem to be entirely justified.

124. After thorough investigation, we recommend the creation of one Central Despatch Service for the I.T.U., which should have the responsibility for handling the despatch requirements of all the organs, without exception.

125. The service should have a modern addressograph at its disposal with sorting facilities, in order to reduce the number of address-plate files. Changes of addresses notified to one of the I.T.U. organs should be forwarded to the despatch section so that one master address list for the I.T.U., kept up to date by supplements, can be maintained by this service. Instructions concerning the number of documents to be sent to each address, and other similar information, can also be put on the address plates.

126. It is suggested that a study should be made of the possibilities of achieving some standardisation of packing materials and envelopes. More use should be made of pre-printed envelopes. Installation of sorting racks may be an improvement although this would have to be studied in more detail.

127. The recommended strength for this section after such a re-organisation, and taking into consideration the increase of work which would follow from centralisation, would be a staff of 9, as follows :

- 1 Head
- 1 Assistant Head
- 1 Addressograph operator
- 1 Stamp and postage clerk
- 5 Packers.

128. The increased number of personnel for this section can be met by transferring staff from the organs, where despatch personnel would no longer be necessary.

129. It is recommended that the despatch section should be freed of the responsibility for Administrative Council documents, which should be transferred to the document service.

Supplies and Stores

130. Each organ of the I.T.U. has its own budget for furniture and office stationery. Supplies and Stores is the department which issues stationery to the organs and purchases furniture and office machinery on their behalf.

131. The reason for centralising the purchase of material is that, in common with the other international organisations, stationery material is bought in bulk once per year, as for example, paper, pens, ink, staples, carbon paper, etc. The advantage of this is that a considerable reduction in price is given by the suppliers, and furthermore it enables the international organs to require from the manufacturers delivery of certain special standard sizes, as in the case of envelopes.

132. Supplies and Stores keeps the inventory of the General Secretariat up to date. The inventories of the other organs, however, are kept up to date by the administrative officers of the respective permanent organs. The result of this and the existence of four different budgets is that when an organ needs new equipment, not being aware of its availability in one of the other organs, it buys what is required, leaving the existing equipment idle with the other organ.

133. Stock and material control under these circumstances is rather difficult, also because it happens regularly that the organs make out requisition forms, have these approved by the Finance Department and do the purchasing without notifying Supplies and Stores.

134. In order to obtain a more economical use of available funds, it is recommended that the budgets for furniture and office equipment of the four organs be put together. Furthermore that the Contracts Committee, amongst its duties, should assure itself of the necessity of any purchases.

135. All requisitions of material should be made to Supplies and Stores. They should check with Finance if money is available, purchase the material, register the material in the inventory, check the invoices with the delivery, and send the invoice approved by them to Finance for payment, at the same time notifying the organ that the material has arrived. There should be no duplication of this requisition flow in the organs themselves. The inventory for the organs should also be kept by Supplies and Stores having then a control of material available.

136. Supplies and Stores should also organise and control a regular system for cleaning and servicing of typewriters and other machinery. This at present is done by all organs separately and no control exists.

137. Small stocks of office stationery should be kept by secretaries of all section or department heads where necessary. Control of these stocks should be with Supplies and Stores which should have the authority to make irregular unnotified checks.

138. The above suggested organisation of Supplies and Stores will relieve the I.F.R.B. and the C.C.I.'s of a certain amount of routine administrative work, and control will be more effective.

Messenger Service

139. This service when in the new building will have to be changed considerably. It may be necessary to increase the staff in order to meet requirements of the offices on each floor and all the other services to be rendered.

140. It is our suggestion that at least one messenger be stationed on each floor, being responsible for the operation of the letter-hatch and the general distribution of mail between the offices and floors. They should be able to operate the Photo-Rapid, or any other photocopying machine now in use by the organs or departments individually. It will then be possible to have a quicker photocopy service, and it will occupy the messengers during their spare time.

141. The Head of this service should sort the incoming mail in a pre-arranged manner and deliver it after sorting to the Registry of the General Secretariat or the I.F.R.B.

142. The service should have the responsibility for the garden, the I.T.U. car, the maintenance of the simultaneous interpretation equipment, sundry duties such as carpentry, plumbing, etc., and have supervision over the cleaning staff.

143. The estimated staff requirement of this service, pending the decision concerning night, Saturday and Sunday duties, for day shift working is :

- 1 Head,
- 1 Gardener-handyman,
- 1 Driver and
- 7 Floor messengers.

Registry

144. This department is the registry for the General Secretariat only. The other permanent organs, as well as certain services of the General Secretariat, have their own registry, the mail being delivered to them unopened by the messengers when received at Palais Wilson. This department is also responsible at the moment for the despatch of certain circulars and the address files related to these.

145. It is suggested that, once in the new building, this department should register all incoming and outgoing mail for the General Secretariat, the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R. and the I.F.R.B.

146. All incoming mail should be opened by the Registry with special handling given to the I.F.R.B. mail because of the special requirements attaching to its registration. The private mail for the I.T.U. staff, now delivered with the official mail, should be collected hereafter by means of a special postbox number created for this purpose.

147. All outgoing mail should be sent to the Registry, after signature. The present system of sending a letter, unsigned, to be registered for "subject" and "dossier", and then returning it again after signature to be despatched, should be abolished.

148. The Registry should keep the letter-copy files, but the dossier-archives could go to the Archives Service. The dossiers to be used for registry should be classified under the existing organs and departments, as is done at the moment, with a further reference to a general "dossier" number, with or without sub-divisions. The application of sub-divisions will allow for a considerable decrease in "dossier" numbers, which have now reached 3247 and are increasing every year. For instance, the I.A.T.A. Conference held once a year, should have one general "dossier" number, say No. 130, with a sub-division referring to the number of the Conference, say 8. All letters referring to this 8th Conference should then have reference No. 130/8. At the moment 15 different I.A.T.A. dossiers exist, all with different numbers. Several similar examples can be found in the present system.

149. Further duties of the Registry are to take care of the Telex, to send the circular telegrams and to send paid telegrams by Post.

150. All the other work which this department does at the present time should be discontinued and be done by the Despatch, Archives and Document services. No address files would then need to be kept by the Registry because Despatch would deal with them.

151. 3 persons should be able to handle the work of the Registry for a considerable time to come.

Roneo

152. At the present time, the total of permanent and temporary staff in the Roneo service of the General Secretariat is 5 persons. It has at its disposal 6 Roneo machines, and it is doing work for the General Secretariat, C.C.I.T.T., I.F.R.B. and their Conferences, when held in Geneva. The C.C.I.R. has its own Roneo unit. When the requirement of document reproduction is high, especially during Conferences, a large supernumerary staff is employed, mainly for assembling documents, which is done by hand. High costs are therefore involved. No standards exist for duplication, single or double-sided (recto-verso). Very long runs are often asked for, without actually being needed, resulting in a considerable waste of paper and extra assembling time.

153. We make the following recommendations for the re-organisation of the duplicating facilities :

- 1) The Roneo service should do the duplicating work for all the organs of the I.T.U., including the C.C.I.R. This means that the two Roneo machines, now with C.C.I.R., should be at the disposal of Roneo so that its need for duplicating equipment would be satisfied for a long time to come. The current need, to take care of the highest production to date, is calculated to be 6 machines.
- 2) Purchase of a simple assembling machine, involving an investment of approximately 3,000 Swiss francs. This would result in a considerable saving of salaries for supernumerary staff, now mainly employed for assembly of documents. In Appendix II we have calculated the possible savings, showing that an annual saving in costs of 26,000 Swiss francs can be anticipated.
- 3) Standardisation of reproduction. Considerable reduction in consumption of paper and assembling time could be obtained by double-sided (recto-verso) reproduction of all documents and by a better control of the length of runs, which should be determined by the Document Service. Roneo reproduction on airmail or other non-absorbent paper should be avoided, if possible, as time involved for drying is considerable. This kind of reproduction should be done preferably in the Offset department.
- 4) Transfer of "Banda" equipment. The Banda production, now with I.F.R.B., could be transferred to Roneo so that it could be used for the other organs as well; the assembly could be done on the assembling machine, while any spare time of the Banda operator could be used for other work in the department.

154. The estimated staff requirement for this department to cope with the present and the possible future increase in work is : 1 Head, 3 Roneo machine operators, 2 Assembling machine operators, 1 "Banda" operator and 1 Helper. During peak periods, as for instance, Administrative Council meetings, some supernumerary staff will be required for shift work.

Offset and Drawing Sections

Offset Section

155. Most of the offset printing for the I.T.U. is done by the Offset Section of the technical services. Certain manuscripts are, however, printed outside the I.T.U. for special reasons, as for instance, the I.F.R.B. weekly circular which has to be printed according to a very tight schedule. The C.C.I.R., however, also have offset printing requirements, of lesser importance, which are done by outside firms as well. The printer for the C.C.I.R. does not keep the plates and a considerable over-production is required to meet eventual future demands.

156. The bulk of the I.T.U. offset printing is done internally by this section and requirements are dealt with in order of importance. Several of the printed documents are sold and the Offset Section has to quote material and supernumerary staff costs in order to fix the sales price.

157. The sizes of paper to be used are indicated by the organ originating the work, and this gives rise to certain difficulties due to limitations of the machine, especially, for example, in the case of the High Frequency Broadcasting Section's list.

158. The machinery in use by this section is good, with the exception of the main printing machine which is a very old one and works satisfactorily only because of the skill of the operator.

159. The staff of the Offset Section is partly permanent and partly supernumerary. The employment of supernumerary staff members gives rise to difficulties in the accounts section because the work they do per hour or per day has to be accounted for in the budgets of the organs for which the work was done.

160. Our recommendations for the Offset Section are first to make the supernumerary staff members either permanent or temporary so far as budget credits are available, so that they can be accounted for in the budget under General Services. It is also of great importance that a new modern offset machine be purchased to replace the old one, as this will give more and better printed material than the old one in the same running time.

161. The Vari-type machine now borrowed on a part-time basis by the Technical Service from the Radio Division should be used full time in the Offset Section, so that specific persons will be able to learn to type the texts for circulars, etc. These are now typed on this machine by different people from either the Radio Division or the Technical Service.

162. The suggestion, which is already being considered, to purchase a Xerox or some other type of plate making machine is undoubtedly well worth thorough investigation. Such a machine would reduce the time for making a plate approximately from 30 to 3 minutes. Furthermore, it has reducing or enlarging facilities and material costs are less than for a normal offset plate. It could also be used, because of the cheaper plates, for small quantity runs of circulars on airmail or other paper. This is now done by the Roneo section with great difficulty owing to the necessity for separate drying of each sheet.

We consider that this and many other advantages make it worthwhile to purchase equipment for use in plate making or photocopying of less important matters, such as drawings for working documents, circulars, etc.

163. It would not replace the other normal offset plate making facilities of the Offset Section, as these may be needed for more important documents.

Drawing Office

164. During the investigation it was noted that each organ has its own draftsman and that there was a continuous need for supernumerary draftsmen in the General Secretariat and in the other organs for conferences or special printing requirements.

165. There is, however, no interchange of draftsmen between the organs. Even within the departments themselves it is sometimes necessary to recruit a supernumerary draftsman to prepare a certain job for the offset printing section, because no interchange is possible.

166. The result of this is that since 1958, one draftsman has been continuously supernumerary in one or other of the I.T.U. organs. However, it was also noted that certain draftsmen were not occupied because no work was available, whereas at the same time a supernumerary one was working elsewhere.

167. This implies that a saving of one draftsman's salary on a supernumerary basis can be made if the Drawing Office for all the organs of the I.T.U. were to be centralised. The possible saving would then be

in the order of at least 12,000 to 15,000 Swiss francs per annum. It is estimated that 3 draftsmen would be able to cope with the work for all the organs.

168. They could also be used to help the photographic section of the Offset to prepare and retouch the plates when there were no drawings to be made. It should be emphasised that it is advisable to have one draftsman learn the requirements of each organ so that he can familiarise himself with the special details of the work. They should all be able to deal with the drawings required by the General Secretariat.

169. The total strength recommended for the Offset and Drawing Office Sections should, under such a re-organisation, be 8 persons, as follows :

- 1 Head photographer
- 1 Machine operator
- 1 Assistant operator
- 1 Plate maker (Xerox or offset)
- 1 General assistant for cutting paper, Xerox, plate, etc.
- 3 Draftsmen.

170. There would be no need for this section to maintain a card system recording the documents produced as this would be done by the Document Service; neither should they keep the plate files as these are also to be stored and registered by the Document Service.

171. Our final suggestion is that the photocopying equipment now distributed among many of the I.T.U. departments should be transferred to the Messengers Service for use on each floor.

Recommendations for modifications to layout of the new building

172. Under our terms of reference it was agreed that we should comment upon the layout of the new I.T.U. building and on the most effective ways of housing the Union's staff of 354 in the new building.

173. During our investigation we learned that the layout of this building was first made in July, 1958, and that the layout was based upon the number of staff in the Union during 1959, namely 252. This figure, however, will be increased to about 350 in 1961, according to available data. Moreover, some changes in the layout have already been made to meet the anticipated growth up to April, 1960.

174. Our recommendations are based on certain assumptions. We have accepted the existing size of the building and have assumed that the suggestions for administrative re-organisation as set out elsewhere in this report will be carried out. We have taken into consideration the need for supernumerary staff in the Typing Pool and in the Translation Department during certain periods of the year, and have allowed for the present staff of the I.F.R.B. as 158.

175. Several structural changes would have to be made in order to modify the layout of the building to meet our suggestions, but such alterations have been kept to a minimum. As the building is not yet occupied and still under construction, it is strongly recommended that the necessary changes are carried out as soon as possible, in order to keep the refitting costs as low as possible.

176. With our recommended layout (see Appendix III) a total of 10 offices remains unallocated, covering 1,894 sq. feet and distributed over six floors. The unallocated offices of the C.C.I.R., the C.C.I.T.T., the I.F.R.B. and those reserved for the I.T.U.'s auditors are not included in this total.

Detailed Recommendations

177. 5th Floor

This floor is entirely reserved for the Council and Committee rooms and the telephone exchange. Rooms 505 and 527 are unallocated and the area now reserved for the caretaker's living quarters may become free if no living-in caretaker is engaged. It is understood that the C.C.I.'s will use the Committee rooms for their Study-Group meetings.

178. 4th Floor

The present layout of this floor is based on the entire autonomy of the C.C.I.'s having their own common facilities and Typing Pools. If our recommendations, outlined in this report, are implemented, the space occupied by the common service facilities of the C.C.I.'s becomes available.

179. With this in mind, it is recommended that this floor should be entirely re-arranged so that the Translation Department, Typing Pool, part of the Technical Assistance, Documents Service Department and Conference Department can have their offices on this floor (see Appendix III). Several rooms have to be fitted with telephone and light connections, as well as being partitioned with solid or moveable walls.

180. The Library space, taken from the C.C.I.'s, should be added to the General Library on the 3rd floor.

181. The Typing Pool should be installed in the area 430-434. The head of this department should be in room 434, where a letter hatch should be installed next to the mail-lift. This room should be partitioned from the others by glass walls, and the Typing Pool area should have moveable glass partitions so that the rooms can be enlarged to house extra staff when required. Room 430 should be divided into two small reading rooms. The available space for the 12 permanent typists is 126 sq. ft. per person. If each person were given 60/80 sq. ft. (National Office Management Association Standards), 18 to 24 typists could be housed in this area.

182. The Translation Department should be given the area 401-403. This space should be entirely refitted and partitioned with solid walls as shown in Appendix III, thus giving each permanent translator a two-window room and leaving spare rooms for 6 supernumerary translators. With this layout, 16 translators each have a working space of 120 sq. ft.

183. The Document and Conference Departments should each have a four-window office, rooms 414 and 415. With this layout, rooms 416, 436 and 437 are available for re-allocation. Room 414 is available for the C.C.I.R. and room 436 for the C.C.I.T.T.

184. Part of the Technical Assistance, now on the 3rd floor, should occupy the rooms 404 - 406 on this floor. This change will not decrease the number of offices asked for but would make space available for another service on the 3rd floor.

185. The area to be occupied by the C.C.I.R. should be 425 - 429, 418 - 422, 413 and 414. It is suggested that rooms 427 and 428 be made into one room so that more space will become available to the Administrative Secretary. The room can still be used for receiving visitors and also for housing an extra secretary if required.

186. The C.C.I.T. should have use of the rooms 438 - 447, as well as the Laboratory on the Ground floor. It is suggested that the Technical Editors, asked for in the 1961 budget, share one three-window room between two Editors, as is done by the I.F.R.B. Technical Examination Engineers. The Administrative Secretary of the C.C.I.T.T. should have a three-window office to store the office materials and files. Rooms 444 and 445 should be re-arranged to provide two three-window rooms for Counsellors.

187. 3rd Floor

This floor is reserved for the heads of sections and the Common Services of the Geneva Secretariat. Certain changes in the layout of this floor are suggested, as well as in the allocation of the rooms to the different departments (see Appendix III).

188. The Journal and Public Information department should be housed in rooms 336, 337 and 338, which become available as a result of the recommended move of the Technical Assistance to the fourth floor. The Technical Assistance requirements as indicated on the present floor layout can house 19 persons; giving 14 persons 95 sq. ft. each, and the remaining five (Head, Assistant Head and three Engineers), rooms 340 - 343.

189. Unallocated rooms on this floor are 306 and 307 (see Appendix III).

190. As already mentioned, it is recommended that the Library should be enlarged. This would be possible by re-arranging the Library area as shown in Appendix III. The Librarian and the one or two clerks should be given two-window rooms partitioned from the Library by glass walls. The Head of the Library and the Head of the Archives Section should each have two-window rooms. With the new layout of the Library, 1,205 sq. ft. extra space is obtained.

191. The area allocated to the Radio Division is rather large. We recommend the transfer of the Telegraph and Telephone Department to this floor. They can be housed in rooms 305, 306, 309 and 310, whereas the Radio Department can be housed in rooms 308 and 345 - 349. The Call-sign list staff of this department should be transferred to the Ground floor with the Mechanical Section of the I.F.R.B. The Radio Division staff of 12 persons, not counting the two departmental heads and excluding the Call-sign list and Mechanical Section staff, have each 100 sq. ft. of working space, whereas the heads have a three-window room each.

192. 2nd Floor

This floor is now entirely reserved for the General Secretariat common services but in view of our suggestions, and the need of the I.F.R.B. to have more space to house 158 staff members, a considerable change in allocation of the existing rooms will be necessary. Besides this, the Drawing Office should be modified by adding room 223 and re-arranging the photographic and darkroom as in Appendix III. This is necessary to make space for the three draftsmen of the G.C.I. and I.F.R.B., whom we suggested should be transferred to this Drawing Office.

193. The Registry on this floor should be given a letter-hatch next to the mail lift and a Dossier-archives room, 245. Room 224 will then become available for general use. Room 247 should be kept free for the Union's auditors and for part-time personnel of the General Secretariat.

194. The I.F.R.B., which has to place 33 persons on this floor, should have rooms 248 - 260 and 201 - 207. Each person will then have a working space of 130 sq. ft. It is suggested that rooms 254, 255 and 256 be converted into two four-window rooms, which would make better use of this space.

195. We further suggest that the Technical department should occupy rooms 208 and 209, Publication department 210, 211 and 212, and Supplies and Stores 213 and 214. Personnel and Finance Divisions have sufficient working space to allow for their anticipated expansion.

196. 1st Floor

This floor is entirely reserved for the I.F.R.B. It is suggested that rooms 108 and 109 should be made into one large four-window room. This room would then be available for the I.F.R.B. as well as the visitors room 111. The Administrative Officer of the I.F.R.B. should be given a three-window room and room 110 should be used as a Dossier-archives and store room.

197. Ground Floor

In accordance with our suggestion to incorporate the Mechanical Section of the Radio Division with the Mechanical Section of the I.F.R.B., the following suggestions are made. Room 13, now machine room for the Radio Division, should be divided into two rooms, one to house the required sorting machine for the duplicate master file and one unallocated room (see Appendix III).

198. It is apparent from the present drawing that room 15 is rather large in comparison with the Master Frequency Record room 19. Room 15 should be made smaller and room 16 expanded into a two-window room, leaving sufficient space in room 15 to house the duplicate Master Punched-card Record in country order. Room 16 can be used by the person in charge of this record and room 15 should be used by the staff engaged on Call-sign list preparation.

199. The Centralisation of the Despatch Department would undoubtedly require more space than has so far been allowed. It is therefore recommended that the three offices 34, 35 and 36 be abolished and that rooms 33 - 34 be made into one big room to house the address files and the addressograph machinery. The possibility of making a roller-ramp from the loading bay to the Basement should be studied so that delivered material which is to be stored in the Basement does not have to be manually transferred to the lift.

200. Basement

It is suggested that if a plate making machine is installed, this should be put in the area between room 026 and the mail-lift. A door should be made from this newly created room to room 027 so that the mail-lift can be reached easily. The Archives space which is lost by doing this can easily be regained by using the Despatch and wrapping paper stores more economically.

201. A sliding door and a delivery hatch should be made in the Supplies and Stores so that the store-keeper can hand out material through this hatch and no unauthorized person has to enter the store-room.

PART III

CONCLUSIONS AND

RECOMMENDED FUTURE PROGRAMME

202. We have carried out a most interesting assignment, and we believe that the acceptance and implementation of our recommendations would benefit the I.T.U. in the following ways :

- 1) There would be substantial savings in operating costs, which we estimate at more than 200,000 Swiss francs, if all our proposals were adopted.
- 2) The centralisation of services used in common by all the permanent organs should lead to a more effective operation of these services, and would certainly result in a more logical and economical utilisation of staff and equipment.
- 3) The centralisation of common services and the staff members engaged therein would relieve the I.F.R.B., C.C.I.T.T. and C.C.I.R. of responsibility for routine administrative work, thus leaving them free to concentrate upon carrying out their technical functions.
- 4) The scope and volume of the work of the I.T.U. is expanding very rapidly, and so far this has been accompanied by almost a pro rata increase in administrative and clerical staff. The organisation and methods of working recommended in our report would have the effect of enabling more work to be carried out by fewer staff, so that the rate of increase in staff numbers would in future be at a slower rate than that of the increase in volume of activity.

203. We believe that our services would be of value to the Union in implementing the various changes and modifications to the administrative organisation and clerical systems which we have advocated, for the following reasons :

- 1) A consultant who was responsible for the co-ordination of a full plan of implementation would be free of any day to day routine responsibilities of the kind which would prevent any of your own officers from giving full-time attention to such a project. He would, therefore, be unable to effect the completion of the implementation programme in the shortest possible time.

- 2) A consultant would have the advantage of impartiality, which would enable him to obtain agreement in any cases where differences of opinion arose, and to obtain universal acceptance of equitable and reasonable solutions.
- 3) Our wide and varied experience in carrying out similar assignments would ensure that the full benefits obtainable from our proposals were in fact achieved, both in terms of economy and of efficiency.

204. The administrative functions of the I.T.U. are extremely complex and the amount of detail contained in our report is a reflection of this. The implementation of our recommendations cannot, therefore, be achieved in a short period of time, and we would estimate that a period of approximately one year would be necessary to complete the task fully.

205. In terms of our fees, which would be charged at the standard rate of 3,000 Swiss francs per week for one consultant, the total cost of a year's work would amount to approximately 150,000 Swiss francs.

206. As we have shown, however, this sum can be expected to be more than recovered, by means of the operating economies achieved during the first year of full implementation. Moreover, we have already discussed tentatively the possibility of our assisting in planning and supervising the move to the new building and we would envisage this work being incorporated into the main assignment.

APPENDICE I

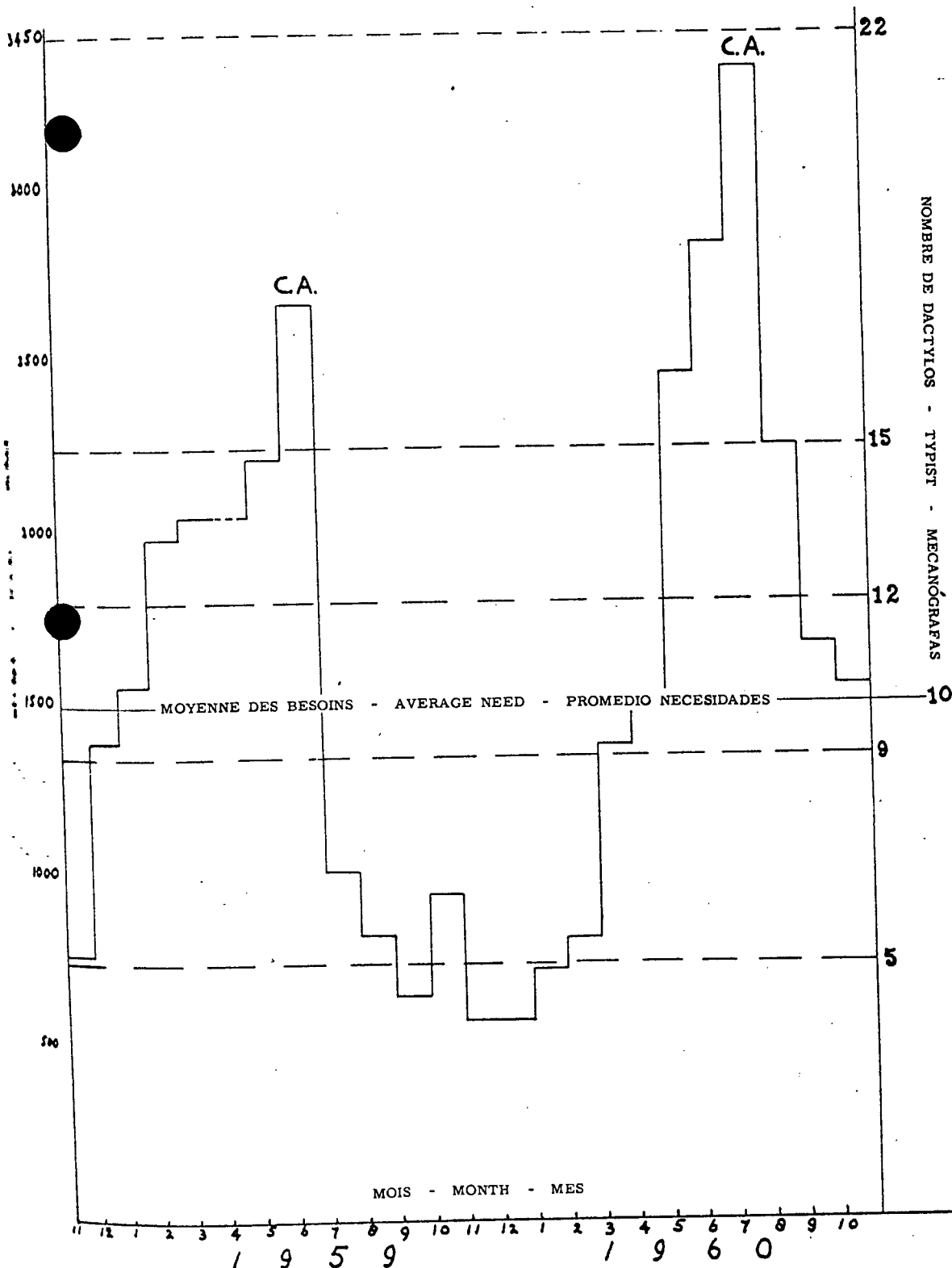
ACTIVITE (en heures normales de travail) DES POOLS DE DACTYLOGRAPHIE
DU CCIR, DU CCITT ET DU SECRETARIAT GENERAL POUR LA PERIODE
NOVEMBRE 1958 - OCTOBRE 1960

APPENDIX I

OUTPUT OF THE CCIR - CCITT - AND GENERAL SECRETARIAT'S TYPING - POOL
FOR THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 1958 - OCTOBER 1960 IN STANDARD HOURS

APÉNDICE I

PRODUCCIÓN DE LA SECCIÓN MECANOGRÁFICA DE LA SECRETARÍA GENERAL -
CCITT - CCIR, DURANTE EL PERIODO NOVIEMBRE 1958 - OCTOBRE 1960,
EN HORAS - NORMA



APPENDIX II
RONEO SERVICE - ASSEMBLING

In order to estimate the possible savings when an assembling-machine is used for assembling documents, the following calculation is made.

The figures used apply to a simple assembling-machine which permits at least an average assembling of : -

- 5,000 sheets per hour in case of a 10-sheet document (or 2 x 5-sheet documents)
- 4,000 sheets per hour in case of an 8-sheet document (or 2 x 4-sheets documents)
- 3,000 sheets per hour in case of a 6-sheet document (or 2 x 3-sheet documents)

The calculation of the number of hours which would have been needed for mechanical assembly of the production of the Roneo Service during the period of 1st August - 31st October, 1960, has been based on the lowest productivity per hour of this machine, namely 3,000 sheets per hour, and upon an average of a 6-sheet document (or 2 x 3-sheet documents).

Output data obtained from Roneo Service : -

| Date 1960 | Total Pages | <u>Gen. Secretariat</u> | | <u>C.C.I.T.T.</u> | | <u>I.F.R.B.</u> | | <u>C.A.</u> | | <u>I.F.R.B.</u> | Total Hours Needed |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | | <u>Pages</u> | <u>Hours</u> | <u>Pages</u> | <u>Hours</u> | <u>Pages</u> | <u>Hours</u> | <u>Pages</u> | <u>Hours</u> | <u>Circular</u> | |
| 6/8 | 112355 | 51800 | 17 | 59330 | 20 | | | 1225 | | 3 | 40 |
| 13/8 | 102216 | 21226 | 7 | 80990 | 27 | | | | | 4 | 38 |
| 20/8 | 383938 | 31050 | 11 | 352888 | 117 | | | | | 5 | 133 *) |
| 27/8 | 238260 | 11020 | 4 | 168580 | 57 | | | 58660 | 20 | 3 | 84 *) |
| 3/9 | 119219 | 20554 | 7 | 64425 | 21 | | | 34240 | 11 | 3 | 42 |
| 10/9 | 88775 | 7065 | 2.5 | 81710 | 27 | | | | | 5.5 | 35 |
| 17/9 | 53927 | 15830 | 5.5 | 38097 | 13 | | | | | 5.5 | 24 |
| 24/9 | 205085 | 9120 | 3 | 195290 | 65 | 60 | | 615 | | 6 | 74 *) |
| 1/10 | 152445 | 5195 | 2 | 146440 | 49 | | | | | 4 | 55 *) |
| 8/10 | 50630 | 4105 | 1.5 | 46525 | 13 | | | | | 4 | 18.5 |
| 15/10 | 261765 | 5595 | 2 | 247935 | 83 | 1250 | | 1220 | | 5 | 90 *) |
| 22/10 | 62805 | 4390 | 1.5 | 54890 | 19 | 1745 | | | | 4 | 24.5 |
| 29/10 | 225805 | 6610 | 2.5 | 215665 | 72 | 3530 | 1.5 | | | 4 | 80 *) |

*) Shift work necessary.

Actual costs involved during period 1st August - 31st October, 1960.

| | <u>Salaries in Swiss Francs</u> |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Permanent and temporary staff : | |
| General Secretariat (5) | 18,996 |
| C.C.I.R.R. (1) | 2,892 |
| Supernumerary staff | <u>33,258</u> |
| | 55,146 |
| During this period one supernumerary, on overage, may have been used for offset assembling work, whose salary is to be subtracted from Roneo Dept. costs at 800 Sw.Fr. per month. | <u>2,400</u> |
| Total | <u>52,746</u> |

Estimated costs involved, if assembling
machine had been used during this period, with :

| | |
|--|---------------|
| a) Permanent and temporary staff, General Secretariat and C.C.I.R.R. (6) | 21,888 |
| b) One more permanent staff 1,000 Sw.Fr. per month | 3,000 |
| (a and b working in 2 shifts during the six weeks marked *) | |
| c) Supernumerary staff to be employed during the six weeks * at an average of 4 per shift 800 Sw.Fr. per month | <u>9,600</u> |
| Total | <u>34,488</u> |

Estimated savings in these 3 months 18,258 Sw.Fr.

From the available data of the other 9 months, and allowing for another 6 weeks of peak-load during the Administrative Council, needing 2 shifts per day and therefore 4 supernumerary staff per shift, the total estimated annual saving would approximate to 26,000 Swiss Francs.

The Banda operator is not included in these calculations nor counted in the above mentioned permanent and temporary staff of 7. This operator, however, should be transferred from the I.F.R.B. to this department.

APPENDIX III

TELECOMMUNICATION UNION BUILDING

APPENDICE III

UNION INTERNACIONAL DE TELECOMUNICACIONES

| 27 EXPEDITIONS - DESPATCH - EXPEDICIÓN | | | |
|--|----|---|----|
| VERRE - GLASS - CRISTAL | | | 27 |
| 30 | 31 | ADRESSOGRAPHE ADDRESSOGRAPH MÁQUINA DE IMPRIMIR DIRECCIONES 32/3 | |

APPENDICE III

PROJET DE REAMENAGEMENT DES LOCAUX DU BATIMENT DE L'UNION

APPENDIX III

SUGGESTED REARRANGEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION
UNION BUILDING

APÉNDICE III

PROYECTO DE REDISTRIBUCIÓN DE LOCALES EN LA CASA DE LA
UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE TELECOMUNICACIONES

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|---|--|---|
| 106 | 107 | DISPONIBLE FREE DISPONIBLE 108/9 | ARCHIVES DOSSIER ARCHIVES ARCHIVOS Y EXPEDIENTES 110 | DISPONIBLE FREE DISPONIBLE 111 |
|-----|-----|---|--|---|

1er ETAGE - FIRST FLOOR - PRIMER PISO

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|
| PHOTO PHOTO FOTOGRAFÍA 219 | 220 | 221 | DESSIN DRAWING DIBUJO 222/3 | 224 |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| I F R B 257 | I F R B 256 | I F R B 254/5 | I F R B 253 |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|

2e ETAGE - SECOND FLOOR - SEGUNDO PISO

APPENDICE III

PROJET DE REAMENAGEMENT DES LOCAUX DU BATIMENT DE L' UNION

APPENDIX III

SUGGESTED REARRANGEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION
UNION BUILDING

APÉNDICE III

PROYECTO DE REDISTRIBUCIÓN DE LOCALES EN LA CASA DE LA
UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE TELECOMUNICACIONES

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Appendice III au Document No 2562/CA16-FES
(VI/1-2)

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| RESERVE SPARE ROOMS DESPACHOS DE RESERVA | SECTION FRANCAISE FRENCH SECTION SECCIÓN FRANCESA | SECTION ESPAGNOLE SPANISH SECTION SECCIÓN ESPAÑOLA | SECTION ANGLAISE ENGLISH SECTION SECCIÓN INGLESA | SECR. ADM. ADM. SECR. SECRET. ADMI | ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ASISTENCIA TÉCNICA |
| DEPARTEMENT DE TRADUCTION | TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT | SERVICIOS DE TRADUCCIÓN | | | |
| 401 | | 402 | | 403 | 404 405 406 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| DIRECTEUR CCITT DIRECTOR CCITT DIRECTOR CCITT | SECR. | CONSEILLER SUPERIEUR SENIOR COUNSELLOR CONSEJERO SUPERIOR | CONSEILLER COUNSELLOR CONSEJERO | CONSEILLER COUNSELLOR CONSEJERO | CONSEILLER COUNSELLOR CONSEJERO | EDITEURS TECHNIQUES TECHNICAL EDITORS EDITORES TÉCNICOS | SECR. ADMIN. ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY SECRETARÍA ADMINISTRATIVA | CCITT DISPONIBLE FREE LIBRE | DISPONIBLE FREE LIBRE | DISPONIBLE FREE LIBRE |
| | | C | C | I | T | T | | | | |
| 447 | 446 | 445 | 444 | 443 | 442 | 440 | 439 | 438 | 437 | 436 |

4e ETAGE - FOURTH FLOOR - CUARTO PISO

APPENDICE III

PROJET DE REAMENAGEMENT DES LOCAUX DU BATIMENT DE L' UNION

APPENDIX III

SUGGESTED REARRANGEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION
UNION BUILDING

APÉNDICE III

PROYECTO DE REDISTRIBUCIÓN DE LOCALES EN LA CASA DE LA
UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE TELECOMUNICACIONES

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|------------------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| LABORATOIRE CCIR CCIR LAB. 3 LABORATORIO CCIR 413 | CCIR DISPONIBLE FREE LIBRE 414 | SERVICE DOCUMENTS DOCUMENT SERVICE SERVICIO DOCUMENTOS 415 | DISPONIBLE FREE LIBRE 416 | SERVICE CONFERENCES CONFERENCE SERVICE SERVICIO CONFERENCIAS 417 | 418 | 419 | 420 | 421 | 422 |
|--|--|---|------------------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----|---|---|-------------|---|
| POOL DACTYLOGRAPHIE 433 | TYPING POOL 432 | SECCIÓN MECANOGRÁFICA 431 | 430 | CCIR VICE-DIRECTEUR VICE DIRECTOR SUBDIRECTOR 429 | CCIR ASSISTANCE ADMINIS- TRATIVE ET SALLE D'ATTENTE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY - WAITING ROOM SECRETARÍA ADMINIS- TRATIVA - ANTESALA 428/7 | SEC. 426 | DIRECTEUR CCIR DIRECTOR CCIR DIRECTOR CCIR 425 |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----|---|---|-------------|---|

4e ETAGE - FOURTH FLOOR - CUARTO PISO

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Appendice III au Document No 2562/CA16-FES
(VI/I-2)

No. 465.-

ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIATS OF THE I.T.U.
(of. FV CA16/17, Doc. 2713/CA16 - May, 1961)

The Administrative Council,

in view of

- a) Resolution No. 6 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959, expressing the desirability of achieving the greatest possible efficiency at the lowest possible cost in the operation of the different organs of the I.T.U.;
- b) the experts' report annexed to Document No. 2562/CA16 containing certain recommendations regarding the rationalization of the working methods used by the four specialized secretariats of the I.T.U. submitted by Associated Industrial Consultants, Ltd., the firm which had been given the task of making the impartial inquiry envisaged in the abovementioned Resolution No. 6;
- c) the report contained in the Annex to Document No. 2662/CA16, submitted by the Working Group set up by the Plenary Assembly of the Administrative Council for the purpose of deriving the greatest possible advantage from the above-mentioned experts' report;

(No. 465 (cont.))

resolves

to instruct the Secretary-General in consultation with the Heads of the permanent organs of the I.T.U. :

1. to put the recommendations retained by the Working Party and annexed hereto into effect rapidly or in any case when the various organs of the Union are settled in the new building;

2. to take into account all the suggestions made in the experts' report (Document No. 2562/CA16) for the improvement of the working methods used by the common services of the General Secretariat at the time of the removal to the new building (and in particular, the following points: Point 87 relative to the Translation Service, Points 95 and 97 relative to the Typing Pool, Points 125 and 126 relative to the Despatch Service, Point 153 relative to the Roneo Service, and Point 162 relative to the Offset Section);

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to submit a detailed report on the improvements obtained through the application of Points 1 and 2 above to the 17th Session of the Council;

2. to submit to the Council any other proposals he might deem useful for the improvement of the efficiency of the common services.

Annex : 1

A N N E X 2

(No. 465 (cont.))

A n n e xRECOMMENDATIONS PROPOSED BY THE WORKING GROUP ON THE EXPERT INQUIRYTerms of reference :

The Council left it to the Working Group to define its own terms of reference.

After a short discussion the Working Group decided to study, point by point, the proposals contained in the Experts' Report appearing in Document No. 2562/CA16, and to retain those which it considered would bring about a distinct improvement in the harmonious operation of the Secretariats of the various permanent organs of the I.T.U.

The Group's proposals are given below.

(The paragraphs to which they refer are those of the Experts' Report - No. 2562/CA16).

1. Paragraphs 35 to 42 - Technical Department

It was decided to approve the recommendations appearing in paragraph 41, and to transfer the work in question, and - in principle - three officials of the Radio Division, to the I.F.R.B. Secretariat. The terms of the transfer would be fixed by the Secretary-General in collaboration with the Chairman of the I.F.R.B.

2. Paragraphs 43 to 48 - Technical Assistance

It was decided to approve the experts' recommendations except those concerning increase in staff.

3. Paragraphs 49 to 54 - Publications

The Group took note of the contents of paragraphs 49 to 54.

4. Paragraphs 55 to 64 - Journal and public information

The Group took note of the contents of paragraphs 55 to 64; no change in the present staff strength was accepted.

A N N E X 2

(No. 465 (cont.))

5. Paragraphs 65 to 69 - Library and Archives DepartmentIt was decided :

- a) to approve the principle of a central library, it being understood that certain books, reference documents and publications which are frequently consulted, while being catalogued in the library, should be left at the disposal of the permanent organs provided that this did not mean special requirements in staff or premises;
- b) that the Heads of the permanent organs should continue to have the responsibility of choosing the books and technical publications to be bought by the central library taking into account what exists and the need to avoid unnecessary duplication, and of deciding which should be bound; the orders should be centralized by the head of the library;
- c) to approve the centralization of the archives as far as files and papers not frequently consulted were concerned. The C.C.I. Secretariats should keep the files of the period preceding the last Plenary Assembly, which are regarded as working documents;
- d) The C.C.I.R. bibliography should be prepared by an official of that Committee on the basis of information supplied to him by the C.C.I.R. engineers; the official in question should work in the library for 50% of his time.

6. Paragraphs 70 to 74 - Personnel Division

It was decided that the present staff strength of this Division should be maintained. Moreover, all the suggestions made by the experts for improving the services of that Division should be taken fully into account.

7. Paragraphs 75 to 84 - Finance Division

It was decided that the present staff strength of this Division should be maintained but that all the suggestions made by the experts for improving the services of that Division should be taken into account.

8. Paragraphs 85 to 90 - Translation Service

It was decided to maintain the status quo with regard to the number of translators (English, Spanish and French), it being understood that the Secretary-General would alter the working methods in order to obtain economies (use of dictaphones and the typing pool).

A N N E X 2

(No. 465 (cont.))

9. Paragraphs 91 to 110 - Typing Pool

It was decided to approve the improvements recommended in paragraph 97. Moreover, all the typing work of all the permanent organs should be done in the pool, with the exception of work which, for practical reasons, was done by the assistants in the permanent organs as part of their normal secretarial duties, or with the exception of work of a highly specialized nature.

It was decided to raise the number of staff to 11 persons, but if any staff became available as a result of savings made in other services after the implementation of the other recommendations by the experts, the question would be studied further and surplus typists would be transferred to the pool.

10. Paragraphs 111 to 115 - Conference Service

It was decided to approve the experts' recommendations, it being understood that they should be applied with flexibility and that the Head of that service should keep in close touch with the Heads of the permanent organs.

Note

It is understood that the implementation of the recommendations concerning the Personnel Division (Point 6), the Finance Division (Point 7), the Typing Pool (Point 9) and the Conference Service (Point 10) should not involve transfer of staff among the permanent organs, except with the approval of the Heads of these organs.

11. Paragraphs 116 to 118 - Documents Service

It was decided

- a) to centralize the storage of the major part of the documents, it being understood that the C.C.I. Secretariats should keep a small stock of the documents which they have to consult frequently;
- b) to use paper of standard size, except for certain special printed I.F.R.B. documents;
- c) that in general, and whenever possible without causing difficulty in reading, the documents should be reproduced double-sided (recto-verso); this rule should not be rigid and each special case should be considered, especially in the case of the C.C.I.R. whose documents were generally reproduced on one side only.

A N N E X 2

(No. 465 (cont.))

- d) that the numbers of each document published should be determined by Head of the permanent organ concerned;
- e) that one of the two persons at present employed by the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat for the despatch of documents and the preparation of meetings should be transferred to the General Secretariat.

12. Paragraphs 119 - 129 - Despatch

It was decided to approve the experts' recommendations, it being understood that the list of persons to whom the documents of a permanent organ were to be sent should be forwarded to the central despatch service, so that the lists of the addressograph could be kept up to date.

It was agreed that some flexibility would have to be shown in the organization of this service.

It was agreed further that for the time being nothing should be done about the experts' recommendation concerning the despatch of Administrative Council documents. The requisite action would be taken once the situation had become stable.

13. Paragraphs 130 - 138 - Supplies and Stores

It was decided to approve the experts' recommendations, except for that embodied in the last sentence of paragraph 137. The Heads of the permanent organs would be informed of the credits available to their respective organs in the budget for the purchase of furniture and material.

The Group took note of the fact that the Contracts Committee was not at the moment authorized to decide whether a purchase was justified or not.

14. Paragraphs 139 - 143 - Messenger service

This question has been decided by Committee 2.

15. Paragraphs 144 - 151 - Registry

It was decided to approve the experts' recommendations in the last sentence of paragraph 146 and in paragraphs 148, 149 and 150.

It was decided to reject the recommendation about the centralization of registry operations (Paragraph 145, first sentence of paragraph 146, and paragraph 147).

16. Paragraphs 152 - 154 - Roneo

It was decided

- a) to transfer the roneo operator and the roneo machine of the C.C.I.R. Secretariat to the roneo pool;
- b) to transfer the BANDA machine of the I.F.R.B. and 75% of the operator services of this machine to the roneo pool.

17. Paragraphs 155 - 171 - Offset and drawing sections

It was decided to approve the experts' recommendations for the offset service.

It was decided not to change the status quo regarding draughtsmen. However, it was agreed that draughtsmen should be exchanged between the permanent organs so that replacements could be made when necessary.

Note 1

It was understood that the common services would cater for all the permanent organs according to their requirements.

Note 2

Any person placed at the disposal of a common service would be transferred to the General Secretariat without the risk that his contract would be terminated.

Note 3

If the measures taken should result in a reduction in the staff strength of certain services, the Secretary-General shall take measures to give other work to the staff thus released.

No. 493. -

ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIATS OF THE I.T.U.
(cf. PV CA17/17, Doc. 2899/CA17 - May/June 1962)

The Administrative Council,

in view of

a) Resolution No. 6 of the Plenipotentiary Conference,
Geneva, 1959,

b) Resolution No. 465 adopted by the Council at its 16th Session in which the Secretary-General was instructed to submit a detailed report on the improvements obtained in the organization of the Secretariats of the Union through the implementation of the recommendations made in the report of the management experts and to submit to the Council any other proposals he might deem useful for the improvement of the efficiency of the common services;

having examined

Document No. 2756/CA17 containing an interim report on the steps which have so far been taken to put Resolution No. 465 into effect;

considering

the fact that all the Union's Secretariats are now housed in a single building and it is highly desirable that they should operate as a single entity;

recalls

that the improvement of the organization and working methods of the Union's Secretariats must be considered as a continuing task with a view to rendering their functioning more economical and efficient;

instructs the Secretary-General

in collaboration with the heads of the permanent organs :

1. to submit a detailed report to the 1963 annual Session of the Council on the further improvements and economies thus achieved;
 2. to submit to the Council at its 1963 annual Session any other proposals he might deem useful for the concentration of common services, and the improvement of their efficiency and the efficiency of the secretariats as a whole.
-

A N N E X 4

No. D 300.-

ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIATS OF THE UNION

The Council decided to request the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on:

1. steps taken to organize and improve the common services to secure maximum efficiency;
 2. problems of administration and coordination of common services; and
 3. proposals for improvement requiring examination or approval by the Council.
-

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 233-E
6 October 1965
Original : French

CONVENTION 6

TUNISIA

Contribution of countries Members
to the expenses of the Union

In accordance with Number 202 in Article 15 of the Convention, the expenses of the Union shall be met from the contributions of 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."

Number 203 in the same Article specifies that "Members and Associate Members shall be free to choose their class of contribution for defraying Union expenses".

In accordance with these principles, the table below summarizes the apportionment of the 128 Members of the Union by class of contribution chosen as at 1 September 1965.

The table contains two lines :

1. The first line shows the number of units of the class of contribution, in accordance with Number 202 of the Convention;
2. The second line shows the number of countries choosing the class of contribution shown in the same column (see annex).

| Number of units | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
|------------------------|---------------|----|---|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Number of countries | 30 | 46 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 |

Total number of countries = 128

Total number of units = 556

It will be noticed from the above table that :

1. Eleven countries, or 8.5% of the Members have chosen the highest classes of contribution (18-30 units) and the total number of units borne by them is 273, or 49% of the Union budget;



2. 79 countries, or 62% of the Members, have chosen the smallest classes of contribution ($\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 units), the total number of units borne by them being 67, or 12% of the Union budget.

In Resolution No. 14 annexed to the Convention, the 1959 Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference expressed the hope "that Members and Associate Members which, having regard to the stage of development of their telecommunication services might choose a class higher than their present one, will consider the possibility of choosing for the future the class of contribution most in keeping with their economic resources".

At a time when each country has the opportunity of freely choosing its class of contribution for the new period, the Tunisian Delegation considers it useful to recall the provision of the Conventions in this connection, stressing the fact that the work of the conferences and meetings of the Union have invariably been inspired by the spirit of international cooperation, which is one of the essential features of the I.T.U.

Tunisia, therefore, the telecommunication network of which has expanded remarkably since independence and the economic position of which is advancing rapidly, will at the appropriate time request to pass from the one unit class of contribution to the 2 unit class.

Annex : 1 list

A N N E X

COUNTRIES MEMBERS OF THE I.T.U.

Classification according to the number
of units of contribution

(position as at 1 September 1965)

I. HALF UNITS (30 countries)

AFGHANISTAN
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
KINGDOM OF BURUNDI
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS
VATICAN CITY STATE
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (Brazzaville)
REPUBLIC OF DAHOMEY
GABON REPUBLIC
ICELAND
HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
KENYA
KINGDOM OF LAOS
LEBANON
KINGDOM OF LIBYA
PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN
LUXEMBOURG
MALAWI
MALTA
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA
MONACO
MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
NEPAL
UGANDA
REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
SIERRA LEONE
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
REPUBLIC OF THE CHAD
TOGOLESE REPUBLIC
REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

II. ONE UNIT (46 countries)

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA
AUSTRIA
BIELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

II. ONE UNIT (contd.)

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

CEYLON

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

REPUBLIC OF THE IVORY COAST

CUBA

ECUADOR

ETHIOPIA

GHANA

GREECE

GUATEMALA

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

REPUBLIC OF HAITI

REPUBLIC OF UPPER VOLTA

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

IRAN

REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

STATE OF ISRAEL

JAMAICA

STATE OF KUWAIT

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

REPUBLIC OF MALI

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

NICARAGUA

REPUBLIC OF THE NIGER

PARAGUAY

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

SPANISH PROVINCES OF AFRICA

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

SOMALI REPUBLIC

RHODESIA

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROUMANIA

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF WHICH THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
ARE RESPONSIBLE

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TUNISIA

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

YEMEN

III. TWO UNITS (3 countries)

REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS
FEDERATION OF NIGERIA
PERU

IV. THREE UNITS (16 countries)

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
UNION OF BURMA
BOLIVIA
CHILE
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR
SPAIN
FINLAND
IRELAND
REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA
PANAMA
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND
UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
THAILAND

V. FOUR UNITS (2 countries)

BELGIUM
MALAYSIA

VI. FIVE UNITS (9 countries)

DENMARK
GROUP OF TERRITORIES REPRESENTED BY THE FRENCH OVERSEAS POST AND
TELECOMMUNICATION AGENCY
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NORWAY
NEW ZEALAND
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
TURKEY
VENEZUELA

VII. EIGHT UNITS (5 countries)

ITALY
MEXICO
PORTUGAL
PORTUGUESE OVERSEA PROVINCES
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND TERRITORY OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

VIII. TEN UNITS (3 countries)

KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS
SWEDEN
SWISS CONFEDERATION

IX. FIFTEEN UNITS (3 countries)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
CHINA
PAKISTAN

X. EIGHTEEN UNITS (1 country)

CANADA

XI. TWENTY UNITS (3 countries)

AUSTRALIA
INDIA
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

XII. TWENTY-FIVE UNITS (3 countries)

BRAZIL
JAPAN
TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

XIII. THIRTY UNITS (4 countries)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FRANCE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Total : 556 units
11 countries : 273 units (49%)

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 234-E

6 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

AGENDA

OF THE

SEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Wednesday, 6 October 1965 at 3.00 p.m. in Room A

Document No.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Summary Record of the Fifth Meeting | 218 |
| 2. General proposals relating to the Convention | 61(Rev.2) pages 21 & 22 DT/1 |
| 3. Proposals relating to Articles 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Convention | 231 |

Konstantin ČOMIC
Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 235-E

5 October 1965

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

TELEGRAM SENT ON 6 OCTOBER 1965

TO THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF COUNTRIES

NOT PRESENT AT THE CONFERENCE

(as agreed during the 11th Plenary Meeting)

Primo I am directed by Plenipotentiary Conference now meeting in Montreux to communicate its decision to elect new Administrative Council of 29 members comma 6 members from region A comprising Argentine Republic - Bolivia - Brazil - Canada - Chile - Republic of Colombia - Costa Rica - Cuba - Dominican Republic - Republic of El Salvador - Ecuador - United States of America - Guatemala - Republic of Haiti - Republic of Honduras - Jamaica - Mexico - Nicaragua - Panama - Paraguay - Peru - Territories of the United States of America - Trinidad and Tobago - Oriental Republic of Uruguay - Republic of Venezuela comma 6 members from region B comprising Austria - Belgium - Republic of Cyprus - Vatican City State - Denmark - Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency - Spain - Finland - France - Greece - Ireland - Iceland - Italy - Principality of Liechtenstein - Luxembourg - Malta - Monaco - Norway - Kingdom of the Netherlands - Portugal - Federal Republic of Germany - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Sweden - Confederation of Switzerland - Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible comma 3 members from region C comprising People's Republic of Albania - Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic - People's Republic of Bulgaria - Hungarian People's Republic - Mongolian People's Republic - People's Republic of Poland - Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia - Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic - Socialist Republic of Roumania - Czechoslovak Socialist Republic - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics comma 7 members from region D comprising Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria - Kingdom of Burundi - Federal Republic of Cameroon - Central African Republic - Democratic Republic of the Congo - Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) - Republic of the Ivory Coast - Republic of Dahomey - Ethiopia - Gabon Republic - Ghana - Republic of Guinea - Republic of Upper Volta - Kenya - Liberia - Kingdom of Libya - Malawi - Malagasy Republic - Republic of Mali - Kingdom of Morocco - Islamic Republic of Mauritania - Republic of the Niger - Federal Republic of Nigeria - Uganda - Spanish Provinces in Africa - Portuguese Overseas Provinces - United Arab Republic - Somali Republic - Rhodesia - Republic of Rwanda - Republic of the Senegal - Sierra Leone - Republic of the Sudan - Republic of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa - United Republic of Tanzania - Republic of the Chad - Togolese Republic - Tunisia - Republic of Zambia - comma 7 members



from region E comprising Afghanistan - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - Commonwealth of Australia - Union of Burma - Kingdom of Cambodia - Ceylon - China - Republic of Korea - Republic of India - Republic of Indonesia - Iran - Republic of Iraq - State of Israel - Japan - Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan - State of Kuwait - Kingdom of Laos - Lebanon - Malaysia - Nepal - New Zealand - Pakistan - Republic of the Philippines - Syrian Arab Republic - Thailand - Turkey - Republic of Viet-Nam - Yemen stop

Secundo You are requested to state whether your country 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

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 236-E

6 October 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, 172 and 183, I have been informed that the Republic of Dahomey is a candidate for election to the Council.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

U.I.U.
GENÈVE

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 237-E(Corr.2)

15 October 1965

Original : English/Russian

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Monday, 4 October 1965 at 9.30 a.m.

The corrections annexed hereto, which were accepted at the Ninth Meeting of Committee 9 on Wednesday, 13 October 1965, should be made to Document No. 237.

Rapporteurs :

Y. LASSAY
V. HAFNER
J.A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman :

K. ČOMIĆ

Annex : 1

A N N E X

1. On page 1, amend the record of the statement by the Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. to read as follows :

"The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. stated that the purpose of the proposals was to make the admission of Members into the I.T.U. more democratic. They would allow a number of new telecommunication administrations to take part in the work of that technical organization.

" Some delegates had defended the right to accept new Members by a two-thirds majority obviously because they could use that rule to refuse entry into the I.T.U. of any countries they did not want.

" It was quite characteristic that those who were against the procedure for admitting new Members were also those who had refused the presence of the real representatives of China."

2. On page 2, amend the record of the first intervention by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. to read as follows :

"The Delegate of the U S S.R. considered that the arguments used by certain delegations opposing the proposal of Indonesia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. for changing the procedure for the admission of new Members were without foundation.

" The proposals by the U.S.S.R., like those of the other countries he had mentioned, were intended to give the I.T.U. a world-wide character and to enable all countries so desiring to take part in the work of the I.T.U.

" That would be fully in keeping with the purposes of the Union as set out in Article 4 of the Convention.

" It was quite abnormal that the representatives of the puppet regimes of Taiwan and South Viet-Nam should take part in the work of the I.T.U., while the telecommunication administrations of a whole series of sovereign democratic governments were excluded.

" Some delegations, to justify their attitude to Article 1, relied on the fact that their countries did not entertain diplomatic relations with the governments of these countries.

" It was clear that the existence or absence of diplomatic relations between certain countries had nothing to do with the sovereignty of any country. For example, it could be mentioned that the United States of

America had, for many years been without diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, but, nevertheless, the U.S.S.R. had never ceased to be a fully sovereign state.

" In view of the foregoing, the Soviet Delegation was in favour of altering the procedure for admission of new Members into the I.T.U."

3. On page 2, amend the record of the second statement by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. to read as follows :

"The Delegate of the U S.S.R. said that many of the delegates who had spoken had shown convincingly that the proposed amendment to Article 1 would considerably increase the universality of the I.T.U. and help to attain its high purposes.

" But, since some delegations had opposed the proposed amendment to Article 1 - especially the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany - with the contention that free Membership of the I.T.U. would be an infringement of international law and regulations, it was necessary to deal with that question.

" Under number 21 of Article 4, the Union effected allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency assignments in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries.

" The Soviet Delegate assumed that nobody would contest the fact that the physical phenomenon constituted by the radio spectrum was the birthright of all mankind and not of a group of countries and that all governments existing on the earth were entitled to participate in the distribution of radio frequencies and to take part in the allocation of that spectrum.

" Obviously, from the point of view of international law, the I.T.U. could allocate frequencies only on condition that all countries participated.

" And the Conference would have to adopt the proposed amendment to Article 1 of the Convention if it wished to act in accordance with international law and justice.

" According to number 22 of the Convention, the Union should coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum.

" That was possible only if all countries of the world could cooperate within the I.T.U. and if allowance could be made for the radio services of all countries in the world and if all countries in the world obeyed the appropriate regulations. If that were not so, number 22 would lose all its meaning.

" Further, under Number 25 (Article 4) of the Convention, it was one of the noble purposes of the Union to promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication services. But that purpose would not be fulfilled unless all countries took part in the work of the I.T.U. and assumed their full responsibilities under the International Telecommunication Convention."

In conclusion, the Soviet Delegate asked the Chairman to put the following questions to the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany :

1. Was the I.T.U. entitled to allocate the whole of the frequencies in the radio spectrum and to deprive certain countries of their legitimate right to be included in that allocation?
2. Was it possible fully to accomplish the tasks of the Union listed in Article 4 of the Convention, more especially in Numbers 22 to 25 concerning the elimination of harmful interference and the safety of human life, when several countries were excluded from cooperation in those fields?
4. On page 2, amend the record of the statement by the Delegate of the Ukraine to read as follows :

"The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. found the arguments offered by those delegates who objected to the principle of "open doors" for the admission to the Union of countries having a telecommunication administration of their own to be unconvincing. Such objections were based upon political considerations and were in contradiction with the main purpose of the I.T.U. Furthermore, the objection to the principle of "open doors" is inconsistent also from the technical point of view because it is impossible to create in the existing conditions a reliable world telecommunication system and especially a radio communication system without using and taking into account the telecommunication facilities of all countries."

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 237-E
13 October 1965
Original: French

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

Page 7, second paragraph, to read as follows:

The Delegate of Poland requested the Committee to put the Hungarian proposal to a vote by roll call.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 237-E

6 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Chairman : Mr. Konstantin ČOMIĆ (Yugoslavia)

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

Monday, 4 October 1965

The Chairman opened the meeting at 3.30 p.m. and introduced the Agenda in Document No. 208. He asked for the continuation of discussions on Article 1 of the Convention, and stated that 13 delegates remained on his list of speakers.

The Delegate of Guinea referred to the United States proposal (USA/43(5)) on the abolition of Associate Members. He stated that certain countries which were not yet independent had the status of members, e.g. the Portuguese provinces in Africa, and requested that all non-independent countries should be admitted to the class of Associate Members.

The Delegate of Colombia favoured retention of Nos. 4, 5 and 6 of Article 1. The two-thirds majority required in No. 6 was not discriminatory; and there was no discrimination as a result of these provisions.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia appealed for flexibility in the Convention. He also stressed the need for universality.

The Delegate of Iran supported the views of the Federal Republic of Germany to maintain the status quo in Nos. 3 to 6 of Article No. 1.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. supported the proposals of Indonesia and the U.S.S.R. He claimed that democracy was violated when 700 million Chinese people were not represented by a Member of the I.T.U. He opposed the two-thirds majority provision in No. 6 of Article No. 1.

The Delegate of Japan supported the views of Germany, Korea, United Kingdom and Canada at the fifth meeting.



The Delegate of Bulgaria supported those countries which advocated universality. He stated that Article No. 4 was clear on that point.

The Delegate of the United States of America advocated retention of Nos. 3 to 6 of Article No. 1. He stated that amendment of No. 6 of Article No. 1 to provide for admission by a simple majority would deprive the members of the right fully to control admissions.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that for 16 years the I.T.U. did not recognise the U.S.S.R., yet the regimes of Vietnam and Taiwan were recognised. He claimed that countries which were not liked were barred because certain members could hide behind the existing provisions of the Convention.

The Delegate of Cuba was saddened because certain countries had rejected proposals to amend the preamble.

The Delegate of Ukraine advocated free accession to the I.T.U. Convention, believing that arguments advanced against amendment of the Convention had been unconvincing.

The Delegate of Kuwait advised the Committee to examine the matter from a legal standpoint. He recommended that "peoples" should be substituted for "sovereign states", and also that membership of international organizations should depend on sovereignty. He supported Indonesia.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia spoke on the universality of the Union. He advocated wide collaboration in the field of telecommunications and also that every sovereign state should have the right to become a member of the Union.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stressed the need for the universal character of the Union. He referred to No. 22 of Article No. 4 on the need for international co-operation on the use of the radio frequency spectrum. He challenged the basis on which the Union decided membership on a two-thirds majority. He drew attention again to the provisions of Nos. 21 to 25 of Article No. 4. He put the following questions to the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany :

- a) what legal justification is there in the action of the I.T.U. in the distribution of radio frequencies when certain countries are barred from participating in the work of the Union?
- b) is it possible to carry out fully the work of the Union in the light of Nos. 22 to 25 of the Convention when many important countries are not members of the Union?

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that he would reply to the questions at the appropriate time.

The Delegate of Hungary spoke of the fine speeches made by delegates on the universality of the Union, at the opening of the Plenipotentiary Conference. He wondered why most delegates opposed the amendments to the Convention.

The Delegate of Mongolia stated that there could be no world telecommunication network if all countries were not members of the Union. He advocated deletion of existing provisions in the Convention which are detrimental to the free accession of new members. He supported the proposals of Indonesia and the U.S.S.R.

The Chairman stated that since all delegates who wanted to speak had been given the floor, a decision should be made on Nos. 3 to 6 of Article No. 1.

He requested the Committee to vote whether or not it was in favour of admitting to the Union all countries having their own telecommunications network, once they had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

The Delegate of France asked the Chairman whether it could be understood that delegates voting in the negative were in favour of the status quo.

The Chairman replied in the affirmative.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that by the vote the Committee should not prejudice the general issue. It should only decide whether or not it supported the proposal of Indonesia.

The Delegate of Ghana enquired what the Committee was voting for.

The Delegate of Colombia enquired if the Committee was voting in favour or against the status quo for the whole of Article No. 1.

The Delegate of France suggested that the Committee should vote on the status quo.

The Chairman said that a vote against the proposal of Indonesia would be taken as a vote in favour of the status quo. If the status quo were rejected in favour of the Indonesian proposal, the Committee would have to vote on all the other proposals submitted for changes to Nos. 3 to 6 of the Convention.

In reply to questions by the Delegates of the Argentine and Israel, the Chairman reiterated that the Committee was only voting on Nos. 3 to 6 of Article No. 1.

The Delegate of Mongolia asked if the Committee was voting on the status quo or on the proposals of Indonesia.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that a vote be taken whether the whole of Article No. 1 should be retained as it stood.

The Delegate of Hungary requested a vote on Nos. 3 to 5 of Article No. 1.

The Delegate of Australia supported the United Kingdom. After the result of this vote, if the status quo were rejected, the Committee could proceed to vote on the individual paragraphs of Article No. 1.

The Delegate of the United States of America supported the Delegate of the United Kingdom.

The Delegate of Guinea recommended voting on the individual paragraphs of Article No. 1 as he had a point to raise on No. 7.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia asked the Chairman to repeat the proposals on which the Committee would vote.

The Chairman summed up the various proposals from the floor as follows:

- a) to vote whether all countries should be admitted into the Union after ratification of or accession to the Convention;
- b) to vote whether to maintain the status quo in Nos. 1 to 6 of Article No. 1;
- c) to vote whether or not to maintain the status quo on the whole of Article No. 1;
- d) to vote on Article No. 1, paragraph by paragraph.

The Delegate of Hungary said that, if the Indonesian proposal on Nos. 3 to 5 were not accepted, he would propose that No. 6 be amended to admit countries not in Annex I by simple majority.

The Delegate of Poland asked the Committee to vote on all proposals received.

The Delegate of Kenya asked the Committee to vote on Article No. 1, paragraph by paragraph.

The Delegate of Philippines said that since the business on hand concerned the proposed amendments to Article No. 1, the Committee should vote on each proposal.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked whether or not the Committee agreed to vote on amendments to the methods of accession to the Convention..

The Delegate of Guinea proposed the following procedure :

- a) the Committee should consider each proposal, then adopt or reject it;
- b) after that, the Drafting Committee should do whatever was necessary.

The Chairman again asked the Committee how it wished to vote. He suggested voting on the U.S.S.R. proposal.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested voting on the proposals of Indonesia, Poland and the U.S.S.R.

The Chairman replied that he had mentioned the U.S.S.R. proposal only because the others were similar.

The Delegate of France suggested voting on the question of principle.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed to withdraw his proposal in favour of the Indonesian proposal.

The Delegates of Poland and Czechoslovakia withdrew their proposals in favour of the Indonesian proposal.

The Delegate of Brazil asked if there would be a vote on any other proposals should the Indonesian proposal be lost or whether the status quo would be maintained in Article No. 1. If the proposal were, however, adopted it would replace Nos. 3 to 5, and No. 6 would be deleted.

The Chairman said that the Committee would vote the Indonesian proposal (Document No. 113). If it were rejected, the status quo would be maintained on Nos. 3 to 6 except that a vote would be taken on the proposal by Hungary concerning No. 6.

He closed the debate and requested a vote on Document No. 113 relating to Nos. 3 to 6 of Article No. 1. At the request of the Delegate of Argentina, duly supported, the vote was taken by secret ballot. Three tellers were selected from the Delegations of Australia, Kenya and the Netherlands. The Chairman then gave the floor to the Deputy Secretary-General who stated that the Delegations of Peru and Uganda had given proxies for that meeting to the Delegations of Argentina and Kenya respectively.

The Chairman asked the delegates to vote "yes" in favour of the Indonesian proposal and "no", if they were not in favour.

The Delegate of Canada, on a point of order, stated that Article No. 1, subparagraphs 1, 2 and 2a would remain unaffected since Indonesia's proposals only affected subparagraphs 2b (No. 5) and 2c (No. 6) of the Convention.

The result of the voting was as follows :

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| In favour of Indonesia's proposal | 29 |
| Against | 64 |
| Abstentions | 7 |
| Spoiled ballot paper | 1 |

The Chairman declared that, as a result of the vote, the proposal of Indonesia in Document No. 113 was rejected.

The meeting was adjourned at 18.30 hours to resume again at 21.00 hours.

*

* *

The meeting was resumed at 21.00 hours.

The Chairman opened the resumed meeting by requesting the Delegate of Hungary to take the floor.

The Delegate of Hungary, referring to Number 6 of the Convention, proposed a change to the effect that countries not listed in Annex I be admitted to the Union by simple majority.

The Delegates of Poland and Indonesia supported this proposal.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that Hungary's proposal had, in effect, already been rejected. He favoured retention of the principle of a two-thirds majority as was the practice in most Specialized Agencies of the U.N.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. requested the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany to answer the questions put to him and appealed to the Committee to support the proposal of Hungary.

The Delegate of Poland requested the Committee to vote on the proposal by Hungary.

The Delegate of France stated that the existing provision in Number 6 of the Convention was the legitimate one to adopt in respect of any country, the international status of which had not been accredited by the U.N.

The Delegate of Ireland appealed to delegates not to submit political proposals.

The Delegates of Brazil, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Korea agreed with the Delegate of France.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that the I.T.U. had adopted the two-thirds majority rule in 1948. Prior to that date, a simple majority only was required to admit members to the I.T.U. which was a technical organization and should not follow the example of political organizations.

The Delegate of Cuba spoke of the need for economy in the expenses of the Union, and the arguments in Committee 4 on whether or not to abolish the I.F.R.B. He pointed out that the finances of the Union would improve if new members were admitted by simple majority. He agreed with Hungary's proposal.

The Delegate of Ghana asked for a relaxation in the existing provisions of the Convention.

The Delegate of Hungary supported the Polish proposal and asked for a roll-call vote.

The Delegate of Iran suggested a secret ballot. He agreed with those delegations which wished to retain the present text of Number 6 of Article No. 1.

The Chairman stated that Iran had proposed a secret ballot and had been supported by five delegates. He therefore asked the Committee to vote on the Hungarian proposal to change the text of Article No. 1, Number 6, to read " .. by a simple majority .. " instead of " .. by two-thirds". Three tellers, one each from the Delegations of Ghana, United Kingdom and India were appointed.

The Delegate of the Netherlands asked the Chairman whether, if the Hungarian proposal were rejected, the status quo would be maintained for Number 6 of Article No. 1.

The Chairman replied in the affirmative.

The Delegate of Cameroon asked the Chairman about the basis of compilation of the lists in Annexes I and II of the Convention.

At the request of the Chairman, the Deputy Secretary-General replied that, at the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference, Annexes I and II were drawn up in accordance with the provisions in Nos. 4 and 7 of Article No. 1. A later decision was, however, made in respect of names of countries in Annexes I and II. He promised to give further information about the reasons later.

The Chairman announced the result of the voting as follows :

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| In favour of the Hungarian proposal | 29 |
| Against | 67 |
| Abstentions | 3 |

The Hungarian proposal was, therefore, rejected and the status quo was maintained as regards paragraph 6 of Article No. 1.

The Delegate of Morocco enquired if, since the two-thirds majority had been maintained for admission, it meant that countries could be excluded from membership by a vote of one third of the Members.

The Chairman invited delegates to speak on their proposals for changes in No. 7 of Article No. 1.

The Delegate of the United States of America stated that he withdrew the United States proposals concerning Nos. 7 to 12 for the suppression of Associate Membership.

The Delegate of Guinea promised to submit proposals on No. 7 of Article No. 1 at the appropriate time.

The Delegate of Poland stated that in view of the results of voting on No. 6 of Article No. 1 he would like to withdraw his proposals on Nos. 7 and 8 of the same Article.

The Chairman asked that in the absence of any other proposals, the status quo should be maintained on Nos. 7 and 8 of Article No. 1.

The Delegate of Guinea reiterated that he would like to speak on No. 7 of Article No. 1 at an appropriate time.

The Delegate of Ireland asked what proposals were before the Committee in respect of Nos. 7 and 8.

The Chairman replied that Nos. 7 and 8 had been examined and that the Committee would need to examine Nos. 9 to 12.

The meeting was adjourned at 22.30 hours.

Rapporteurs :

Y. LASSAY

V.A. HAFNER

José A. VALLADORES TIMONEDA

Chairman :

Konstantin COMIC

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 238-E

6 October 1965

Original: English

COMMITTEE 7

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DRAFT RESOLUTION

(To replace Resolution No. 34 of Geneva, 1959)

TELECOMMUNICATION AND THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

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

Mindful

of the problems which arise in the international field from the use of outer space for peaceful purposes;

Considering

the importance of the role that telecommunications, and in consequence the Union, necessarily play in this sphere;

Takes note with satisfaction

- a) of the measures taken by the various organs of the Union in order to allow telecommunication to serve best all of the various peaceful uses of outer space,
- b) of the progress made by various countries in the technology of the use of satellites for telecommunication purposes.

Instructs the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General

to take the necessary steps in order

- 1. to continue to inform the United Nations and its interested specialized agencies of the progress made in space communication;
- 2. to offer the co-operation of the Union to the United Nations and those specialized agencies interested in space communication and in particular to the United Nations Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.



Considering further

that, from the economics as well as from the technical point of view, it is highly desirable that the space radiocommunication services be operated with full recognition of the needs of all countries,

Urgently calls upon

all the Members of the Union to join their efforts with a view to achieving such aims.

PLENARY MEETING

SWEDEN

CONSEQUENCES OF CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTORY
UNITS, CHOSEN BY MEMBERS OF THE I.T.U. ACCORDING TO No. 203
OF THE CONVENTION, GENEVA, 1959

Referring to the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux 1965, and to the interesting and elucidating Document No. 233 presented by Tunisia, the situation on 1 September 1965, as regards contributions to the expenses of the Union by Members and the costs of the various activities of the Union, could be summed up as follows:

- 1) The contributory unit amounted to 28,400 Swiss francs in 1964.
- 2) The total number of contributory units is now 556.
- 3) The budget for the year 1965, authorized by the Administrative Council amounts to 19,877,100 Swiss francs.
- 4) The Administrative Council has prepared a tentative budget for the year 1966, foreseeing total expenditure amounting to 20,261,100 Swiss francs.

If we assume that all Members of the Union maintain their present number of contributory units - an assumption which unfortunately does not seem to be a true description of the present situation (Documents Nos. 55, 127, 171, 189, 202) - we find that each unit corresponds to the following amounts in Swiss francs per unit:

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 5) For the budgetary year | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Amount in Swiss francs per unit | 28,400 | 35,750 | 36,440 |

This means an increase of the unit value by 26 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively from 1964 to 1965 and from 1965 to 1966 respectively.

If, however, after the end of this Plenipotentiary Conference but at least six months before the new Convention comes into force (No. 204) Members of the Union decide to reduce their contributions, e.g. by some Members going down from Unit class 1 to 1/2, Unit class 10 to 5 or Unit class 30 to 15 with the result that the total number of contributory units goes down by 10 per cent,

- 6) each unit will correspond to 40,520 Swiss francs for the budgetary year 1966.

A further move by some delegations - of which words have been heard outside the meetings of our Conference - to avoid the financial consequences of decisions taken by our Conference by choosing a lower Unit class of contributions would in the opinion of the Swedish Delegation have detrimental effects on our Union. In order to avoid such a most unwelcome result and to prevent Members of the Union from contemplating a move downwards in the scale of Unit classes after the end of this Conference, the Swedish Delegation wishes to express the following opinion:

that whenever proposals are presented and before decisions are taken, all delegates and the relevant Committees should always bear in mind the possible financial implications of those proposals and decisions.

The Head of the Swedish Delegation
Håkan STERKY

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 240-E

6 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

AGENDA

OF THE

FOURTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION)

Thursday, 7 October 1965, at 9.30 a.m.

Document No.

DT/1 (page 5/1
through 5/31/10)

DT/3
229

1. Proposals relating to Article 5
of the Convention

2. Miscellaneous

Clyde James GRIFFITHS
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 241-E

7 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 8

AGENDA

OF THE

SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Thursday, 7 October 1965, at 3 p.m.

1. Continuation of examination of the Report of the Administrative Council (Resolutions Nos. 25 to 30 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959)
2. Evaluation of technical assistance projects (Documents Nos. DT/8 and DT/11)
3. Other business

L. BARAJAS G.
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 242-E

7 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

AGENDA

OF THE

EIGHTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Thursday, 7 October 1965 at 20.30 hrs. in Room A

Document No.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting | 217 |
| 2. General proposals relating to the Convention) | 61(Rev.2) |
|) | pages 21 & 22 |
|) | DT/1 |
| 3. Proposals relating to Articles 1, 2, 3 and 4) | 231(Rev.) |
| of the Convention | |

Konstantin ČOMIĆ
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 243-E

7 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

ELEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(ORGANISATION 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)

Friday 1 October, 1965, at 9.30 a.m.

The Chairman expressed the sincere congratulations of the Committee to the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on the occasion of their National Day. The meeting rose in honour of that country.

The Delegate of Nigeria made the following statement :

"Permit me on behalf of my delegation to say how gratified we feel for the honour bestowed on our country by this august assembly of World Nations on the occasion of our National Day celebration.

" It is indeed a matter of pride to us that most nations of the world big and small, by virtue of our common course as Members of the I.T.U., are here today sharing with us the happiness of this memorable day which marked our emergence as a sovereign state.

" As far as the history of telecommunications development of my country is concerned, it is perhaps portentous that our National Day should coincide with this happy period of our first participation in the activities of the supreme organ of the I.T.U. in our own right as a sovereign state.

" I am deeply touched, Mr. Chairman, by this practical expression of equality and respect for all Member Countries of the Union so freely demonstrated during this Plenipotentiary Conference which has witnessed many celebrations of National Day. I am sure that you will agree with me



that genuinely applied on a large scale by other organisations, the spirit of the Montreux I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference can lead to the realisation of the quest for peace, unity and universal brotherhood of the world. Thank you Mr. Chairman. Long live the I.T.U. ! Long live all I.T.U. Members ! Long live the Federal Republic of Nigeria !"

The Delegate of the Cameroon announced that 1 October was also a festival day in the Federal Republic of Cameroon, as it was the anniversary of the day on which his country became united.

The Chairman expressed the sincere congratulations of the Committee to the Delegation of the Republic of Cameroon and the meeting rose in honor of that country.

The Agenda for the meeting (Document No. 194) was accepted without comment.

Agenda Item 1 - Summary record of the 5th meeting (Document No. 190)

The following amendments were requested :

Page 1 - Secretariat correction :

The third part of the first sentence should read :

"Indonesia had been given a mandate by Iran to vote on its behalf".

Page 2 - U.S.S.R. correction :

The last paragraph should read :

"The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. opposed the statement of the Delegation of the United States, as regards the voting procedure. A simultaneous vote on 29 and 30 should not be taken."

Page 6 - U.S.A. correction :

Paragraph 10 : Delete the last word "reached" and substitute "proposed".

Page 6 - United Kingdom correction :

Paragraph 11 should read :

"The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked for clarification of the Polish motion for closure of the debate. No. 595 related to the Chairman's ruling on a motion of order. He supported the proposal to vote simultaneously on 29 and 30."

Document No. 190 was approved subject to the above amendments.

Agenda item 2 - Article 5 of the Convention

The Chairman proposed that the Committee should continue its discussion on the abolition of the I.F.R.B. and asked the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. to address the Committee on the I.F.R.B. Memorandum in Document No. 178.

The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. said that the members of the Board had wanted the Committee to have all possible information on frequency allocation and related topics when discussing the I.F.R.B.; it was for this reason that Document No. 178 had been issued. The document had been approved unanimously by the I.F.R.B. Committee and it was on behalf of this Committee that he was speaking. Document No. 178 was not intended as a defence of the I.F.R.B., as it was for administrations to decide on the Board's future structure. He recalled that when the I.F.R.B. was set up by the Atlantic City Conference it was decided to form a Board of 11 members to provide a fair representation of the regions of the world. The duties of the Board were not exclusively technical; it also had legal and juridical responsibilities which was another reason for its collegiate structure. He then went on to draw the attention of the Committee to the points set out in the document, i.e. the views of the members of the I.F.R.B. on the use made of the high frequency band; the working procedures of the Committee; current and future problems of frequency allocation and the cost of the use of the radio spectrum. Radio Conferences since Atlantic City had added to the work of the Board and with the development of Space communications the work of frequency registration and allocation would increase.

The Delegate of Mexico, after recalling the origine of the Board, said that the more positive aspects of the Board's work were that it had set up a list of technical standards for notification procedure and that the Board members had always acted as an impartial body. Its most notable shortcoming, he felt, was that the work load of the Board had been distributed over only half its members and that this had been to the detriment of the work of the Board. He considered that the reason for this was partly that the intervals between radio conferences were increasing and members served for too long with the result that there was little opportunity for injecting new blood. He suggested that each member of the Board should serve initially for a term of three years, with provision for re-election, and that they should be elected by the Administrative Council; the Council would have

full information on the effectiveness of each member of the Board and this would ensure that each pulled his full weight. He thought it essential too that each member of the Board should have a full knowledge of the characteristics, etc., of the region which elected him and went on to suggest that the Board should be increased by one member whose task should be to represent the interests of the developing countries. In summing up he said that the I.F.R.B. was expensive to maintain, but his Administration was of the opinion that cost should not be a determining factor and he urged that the Board should continue as a collegiate body giving full representation to the regions of the world.

The Representative of I.C.A.O. said his organization had constant contact with the organs of the Union and expressed the appreciation of the aeronautical interests for the efficient assistance which had been received from the I.F.R.B. He expressed the hope that this assistance would be continued by whatever body was made responsible for frequency recording.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that he would like to make it clear that his Delegation's proposal to replace the I.F.R.B. with a Frequency Registration Department was essentially an organisational change and there was no question of abolishing any of the functions of the I.F.R.B. mentioned in Article 12 of the 1959 Convention. The Board had done immensely valuable work, but the procedures for registering frequency assignments had been fully codified at the 1959 Radio Conference and these procedures were now well established and well understood. His Delegation saw no reason, therefore, why all the functions of the I.F.R.B., including the task of assisting the new and developing countries and co-operation with other specialized agencies, should not in future be satisfactorily discharged by a simpler and less expensive organization such as the proposed Frequency Registration Department. The United Kingdom proposals contained provision for the Administrative Council to be empowered to examine any isolated cases of particular difficulty in respect of frequency usage which might arise and, if necessary, to appoint a panel of three experts to assist them. He thought that the misgivings which had been expressed about the reorganisation centred mainly around two points. Firstly, a number of delegations had expressed the view that a Department might not reach the standard of impartiality set by the Board, but his Delegation saw no basis for misgivings on this count. Secondly, it had been suggested that requests by a Frequency Registration Department for the co-operation of Member administrations would carry less authority than similar requests from the Board. He could say that his Administration would certainly make no such distinction and he did not believe that other administrations would.

The Delegate of Cuba traced the origins of the Board, the measures which had led to the compilation of the Master Frequency Register and described in detail the work carried out by the Board. He felt that the main arguments in favour of the Board were that it comprised leading technical

experts and its equitable representation of the regions of the world gave a guarantee of complete impartiality and objectivity. The savings which would result from the abolition of the Board were, he considered, insignificant when balanced against the loss of this guarantee of complete impartiality. He expressed the view that it would not be in the interests of the Members of the Union, particularly the developing countries, to abolish the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of the United States of America fully supported the statement of the Delegate of the United Kingdom and drew attention to the fact that his country's proposals envisaged organisational changes which would not affect in any way the work of frequency registration. The duties of the proposed new Department would be precisely the same as those now performed by the Board. The I.F.R.B. had done very good work but the preparation of the Master Frequency Register had now been completed, and the Board had detailed procedural instructions in the Radio Regulations. His proposals also contained provision for an Appeal Board, to be set up on an ad hoc basis by the Administrative Council, to consider any cases of difficulty which may arise. He announced that his Delegation would withdraw that portion of their proposals which provided for the Director of the new Department to be elected by the Secretary-General and he would support the proposals which provided for the Director's election by an Administrative Conference. He emphasized that there would be no loss of impartiality as a result of the organisational change and drew attention to the reputation for impartiality enjoyed by the Directors of the C.C.I's.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany questioned the need for a collegiate body when the instructions of frequency registration laid down in the Radio Regulations were of such a specific nature. It was his view that the work of the Board could be carried out with equal efficiency by a Department in charge of a Director, with a Review Body to examine any cases of difficulty which may arise. As many speakers had suggested that there would be no guarantee of impartiality under any form of body other than the Board, he drew attention to the reputation for impartiality enjoyed by the Department of the General Secretariat which was responsible for carrying out the work of technical cooperation.

The Chairman then read out a list of speakers who had asked for the floor, but as it was 12.35 p.m. he proposed that the Committee should adjourn its next meeting on Monday, 4 October. This was agreed and the meeting closed at 12.35 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. 244-E

15 October 1965

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

TWELFTH PLENARY MEETING

Tuesday, 5 October 1965, at 3.30 p.m.

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

Subjects discussed :

Document No.

1. Procedure for the election of the Administrative Council
2. Report by the Administrative Council
(general debate)
3. Other business

213
190
197
DT/16

-



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; 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; Guatamala; 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; 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; 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 Senegal; Sierre 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

Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.)

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

Secretary of the Conference: Mr. Clifford STEAD

1. Procedure for the election of the Administrative Council (continued)
(Documents Nos. 213, 190, 197 and DT/16)

The Chairman opened the meeting and invited the Delegate of Canada to introduce Document No. DT/16 which had just been distributed. The document reproduced the proposal that had been made orally by the Canadian Delegation at the 11th Plenary Meeting for the amendment of the Protocol appearing in Annex 3 to Document No. 197.

The Delegate of Canada considered that, as part of the transitional arrangements the Conference was going to make, it must take account of the new situation created by the decision to increase the number of Council members to 29. To that end, the procedure proposed by the Canadian Delegation might give satisfaction from both the legal and the practical points of view. The Plenipotentiary Conference should first agree on the wording of the text and take a decision on the principle. The Protocol could then be opened for signature by the plenipotentiaries between the time of its adoption and the date of the Council election, which would be as originally planned. However, the Canadian Delegation did not think the Conference should begin signing the Protocol until the report of the Credentials Committee had been received and approved by the Plenary Meeting. If the report of the Credentials Committee were not available by the election date, the elections should nevertheless be held on the basis of the arrangements made, on the understanding that the Protocol would be signed as soon as possible after the elections. He hoped, however, that the Protocol could be signed before the elections; without wishing already to suggest an exact date for them, the speaker emphasized that they should not be held later than the date originally planned.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, noting that the Conference was running into difficulties due to the fact that the Credentials Committee had not yet concluded its work, recalled number 535 of the General Regulations stipulating that the Credentials Committee was to submit its findings within the period specified by the Plenary Assembly. He therefore asked the Conference to fix a final date for the submission of its report by the Committee concerned.

The Chairman of Committee 2 (Credentials) said that the working party set up to check the credentials was ready to submit its report to his Committee immediately. All the credentials submitted had, in fact, been checked but a certain number of delegations had not yet presented their credentials. That being so, it had seemed preferable to postpone somewhat the submission of the working party's report to Committee 2 so as to avoid placing the delegations concerned in a difficult position, for if Committee 2 were to formulate its conclusions in the Plenary Meeting immediately, the Conference would have to take some final decisions which might embarrass several delegations. Committee 2 had adopted such a waiting policy on the strength of the provisions of the General Regulations, which allowed all

delegations to take part in the work of the Conference until the latter reached a decision on the basis of the report submitted by the Credentials Committee. It was necessary to protect the interests of a certain number of delegations, and, above all, to prevent the work under way from being jeopardized. He agreed with the idea proposed by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. The Plenary Meeting should fix a definite date by which all credentials must be handed in and also a date for the communication of the conclusions of Committee 2 to the Plenary Meeting.

The Chairman, referring to number 535 of the General Regulations, and taking note that the Chairman of Committee 2 was ready to submit his report, considered that the report in question could be submitted to the next plenary meeting.

The Delegate of Guinea supported the procedure outlined by the Chairman.

It was accordingly agreed that Committee 2 (Credentials) should submit its conclusions to the next plenary meeting.

The Chairman of Committee 2 invited all delegations which had not yet submitted their credentials, to do so without further delay.

The Chairman then resumed examination of Document No. DT/16.

The Delegates of Sweden, Morocco, Cameroon, Mexico, the Philippines and Guatemala having suggested some amendments to the Protocol submitted by Canada, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., while supporting the Canadian proposal in principle, said that the Conference should first take a decision on the substance; as far as the drafting was concerned, he thought it would be difficult to prepare the final text in plenary. It would be preferable to entrust the task to an ad hoc working party.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said he would like to join such a working party.

The Chairman invited all the delegations of the above-mentioned countries and any others which might wish to join the working party to get in touch with the head of the Canadian Delegation.

In reply to the Delegate of Guatemala, who had stated that he wished 21 October to be specified as the date for the election of the Administrative Council in Document No. 197 and its annexes, the Chairman said that Document No. 197 had already been approved, subject to minor drafting changes.

2. Report by the Administrative Council (General debate)

The Secretary-General said that it might save the valuable time of the plenary meeting if he referred to what had been mentioned before namely that the essential points requiring action by the Plenipotentiary Conference had in general been referred to Committees for prior consideration before being dealt with by the plenary meeting. Consequently, after hearing the admirable exposé by the Chairman of the Council, Mr. Griffiths (Australia), he did not think much action was required at the present meeting other than to note the work done by the Council over the years since 1959. He did not intend his suggestion to be taken as a proposal to close the discussion. However, in view of the fact that some three weeks of the Conference's duration had already expired and it was already probable that the budget estimates made by the Council would be exceeded because of the lengthy discussions which had taken place during the first two or three weeks of the Conference, he suggested that where possible the business of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the plenary meetings in particular should be expedited.

The Delegate of Pakistan wished to pay tribute to the Chairman of the Administrative Council for his most interesting account of the remarkable work done by the Council since the last Plenipotentiary Conference.

He noted that Annex 16, mentioned on page XI of the table of contents dealt with the action taken by the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General on Resolutions 24 to 30. He wondered whether the Chairman of the Council could shed some light on the action taken by the Council on Resolution No. 5. He would not press for the requested explanation to be given immediately.

The Chairman, before proceeding to consideration of the report section by section, opened the general debate thereon. After reviewing Parts I to V of the Report, he said that Part VI, Questions brought to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference seemed to him to merit more thorough consideration before being referred for study in Committee.

1. Conferences and meetings

The Chairman, referring to item 1.1 (page 133) on the E.A.R.C. for the preparation of a revised Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service, noted that, according to a Council decision, the second session of the conference was to begin at Geneva on 14 March 1966 and last eight weeks. A credit for one million Swiss francs had been allocated for the purpose in the budget for 1966. He suggested referring the matter to Committee 6.

The Secretary of the Conference explained that the invitations had been sent to the different Administrations. He suggested that the budget questions relating to the E.A.R.C. be considered by the Finance Committee, as they concerned the budget for 1966, which had only been provisionally adopted by the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom wondered whether the Secretary-General was in a position to supply any information on item 1.2, E.A.R.C. to deal with matters relating to the Maritime Mobile Service and, in particular, on any consultations he had had with Administrations and on their reactions.

The Secretary of the Conference explained that 58 countries had so far declared in favour of holding the Conference - which they deemed to be necessary.-whereas 13 countries were against convening it. That meant that the requisite majority of Members of the Union in favour of convening such a Conference had not yet been obtained. A reminder had been addressed to the Administrations which had not replied and within a few days the requisite majority in favour of convening the Conference might be attained. A report was being prepared on the subject together with a draft budget which would be submitted to Committee 6. As for the date of the Conference, the Council had proposed that it be held at the end of 1966 or early in 1967; a majority of the Members who had replied would prefer it to be held early in 1967.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia added that the Council had studied the matter and had adopted Resolution No. 564, in which it requested Administrations to give their views on the agenda for the E.A.R.C. in question, that was, on whether it should include questions going beyond the problem of the Maritime Mobile Service. In view of the great importance of the proposed E.A.R.C., the Plenipotentiary Conference should look into the question, so that Administrations might know the feeling of the delegations present at Montreux and take appropriate decisions on the agenda for the Radio Conference. It was, in fact, incumbent on the Conference at least to express an opinion on the subject.

The Chairman considered that the question under discussion could likewise be dealt with by Committee 6.

With regard to item 1.3, Invitations to hold conferences of C.C.I. Plenary Assemblies and Study Group or Working Party meetings outside Geneva, the Administrative Council wished to have some guidance from the Conference. He thought that the problem should be discussed immediately, to enable the Secretariat to prepare an appropriate recommendation.

The Delegate of Argentina said that, in the opinion of his Delegation, which had so proposed in Document No. 91, the Convention should specify that the Conference and the other meetings of the I.T.U. mentioned therein should preferably be held at Union headquarters. The word "preferably" was used precisely to cover those cases in which there were sound reasons that made it advisable to hold them elsewhere. The text of the proposal was sufficiently flexible to enable whatever action that appeared most advisable in the circumstances to be taken.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics wished to make some general observations, while keeping within the bounds of the general discussion of the report.

The Council, composed of 25 members, elected in 1959, seemed to have performed most scrupulously the tasks entrusted to it by the last Plenipotentiary Conference, and it could be said to have directed the Union's activities pretty successfully. It was to the Council's credit that it had organized a series of international meetings and conferences which had produced positive results, among them, the Space Radio Conferences, the Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I.s and the Meeting of Study Group XI on the problems of colour television.

Reverting to the positive aspects of the Council's activities, he was happy to note the constant increase in the technical cooperation furnished by the I.T.U. to new or developing countries and the fact that the financial aid provided by the United Nations for technical assistance was two and a half times as great as before. The Council also deserved praise for the decisions it had taken to facilitate the work of the I.F.R.B. The electronic computer had greatly improved the efficiency of the technical examination work and the keeping up to date of the Master International Frequency Register.

Among the less heartening aspects, the undue length of the Council sessions was to be deplored. The chief reason for their lengthiness was that, apart from the basic problems for which it was responsible, the Council's attention was absorbed by a mass of minor problems which could quite easily be settled by the permanent organs of the Union. As a result, certain representatives of ministerial rank had to abandon important duties in their respective countries for 5 to 6 weeks.

To remedy that abnormal state of affairs, he proposed that the Coordination Committee be given a much more important role and that it be entrusted with a number of problems hitherto referred to the Administrative Council. Such a measure would certainly make it possible to shorten its sessions, which was all the more essential now that the Council would be composed of 29 members.

On the other hand, it was to be regretted that the Council had been unable to prevent a considerable increase in the size of the Union's staff, which had led to a large increase in expenditure. In that context, it must be pointed out that the contributory unit, which had been about 13,000 Swiss francs in 1960, had gone up to 35,500 Swiss francs by 1965, or to more than 270% of the previous figure. At the same time, certain countries had a tendency to change their class of contribution.

The future Council should, therefore, make every effort to reach a greater degree of stability in staff strength and Union expenditure, so that the Members might know what the I.T.U. expected of them for the next five or six years.

The Council should also pay attention to improving the geographical distribution of Union staff, especially as far as senior posts were concerned. It must be acknowledged that the Council had concerned itself with that problem at each of its sessions and that some progress had been made in that respect, but it was insufficient.

The Soviet Union Delegation considered that the Administrative Council had done very useful work in the period under review and that the Report submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference should be approved.

The Secretary-General made the following statement:

"Under No. 88 of Article 9 of the Convention, it has been my responsibility to act as Secretary of the Administrative Council and if the Conference will bear with me for not longer than five minutes I would like to make a few remarks on one or two points raised by the distinguished Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

" First of all, I thoroughly agree with him that on the whole the record of the Council is excellent.

" Second, on the highly specialized and sophisticated problem of electronic computers I would like to inform you that a document will shortly be distributed on the subject entirely supporting the views just expressed by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., i.e. that this is a subject which should be dealt with by the executive part of the I.T.U. rather than by the supervisory part.

" Third, as to constructive suggestions, the U.S.S.R. Delegate referred to a figure which now exceeds over half a million francs accounting for the increased cost of the contributory unit. I have two practical suggestions which I make with all respect and I am sure that all present here realize that they are made with a considerable amount of objectivity since I shall not be here to see them implemented.

" The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that some of the Council sessions are too long. I have made a study of this and most of the governing bodies of the Specialized Agencies meet for a considerably shorter period than the I.T.U. Council - in some cases two weeks or less - thus enabling a considerably higher level of representation to attend Council meetings - usually on a Ministerial level.

" My second suggestion, and I am making it deliberately before the elections to the Administrative Council rather than after, concerns procedure for representation at the Council which is slightly different in the I.T.U.

from that followed in other Specialized Agencies. It is that the countries themselves pay the travel costs of their representatives on the Council, thus reducing the cost to the Union by many hundreds of thousands of francs. I say this with a view to economy and in support of a remark made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R."

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, referring to paragraph 2.4.4 of the Report on the geographical distribution of I.T.U. staff, noted that no significant progress had been made in the matter in spite of the provisions adopted by the previous Plenipotentiary Conference. The main reason for the lack of progress was that many of the developing countries did not have enough qualified personnel to run their own services, let alone releasing them to take up appointment with the I.T.U.

He thought that a system should be designed to make it possible for such countries to send their newly recruited officials, in the junior professional grades, for a limited period of training at I.T.U. headquarters with a view to employing them as I.T.U. staff as vacancies occurred or sending them back for service with their own Administrations. That would expedite the geographical distribution of I.T.U. staff on a more equitable basis, whilst serving as technical cooperation in kind, to the benefit of the developing countries. His Delegation intended to submit a draft resolution on the subject.

The Delegate of Cyprus supported the Secretary-General's suggestion that countries Members of the Council should themselves bear the travel costs of their representatives. The fact that the number of Council members had been raised to 29 made that solution all the sounder, though there were many other reasons which made its adoption imperative.

The Delegate of Australia, Chairman of the Administrative Council, in reply to a question raised earlier in the discussion by the Delegate of Pakistan, said that the Council had given serious attention during several sessions to the matters raised in Resolution No. 5 of the Convention. Some of the real problems of co-ordination had arisen from the activities of the Coordination Committee itself and others for different reasons.

In the case of the Coordination Committee it had been evident on a number of occasions that arrangements had been entered into by members of the Committee on administrative questions. As an illustration, at the last Session the Council had had the feeling that it had been presented with staffing proposals for regrading of staff based more on the proportion of staff in the permanent organs than on the real merits of each case. That had resulted in much more detailed examination in Council of those matters than should really have been necessary.

On problems such as technical cooperation, the Council had found that the Coordination Committee was inadequate. Technical cooperation was the responsibility of each permanent organ and each of them had a contribution to make to the technical cooperation effort at headquarters. Moreover, the need to help the experts in the field was recognized; for that to be done adequately, technical advice on matters affecting experts had to be obtained from all permanent organs at headquarters, particularly since the C.C.I.s and the I.F.R.B., as specialized groups, could make a considerable contribution because they had behind them many experts in Member countries who could provide information of great value, not only on the normal network problems but also through their activities in the Plan Committees. The Council also thought it necessary to have some arrangements to ensure that all possible efforts at headquarters were co-ordinated and that assistance was channelled to the experts in the field.

In an attempt to assist that work, the Council had established a Standing Committee on Technical Cooperation. The past two Council Sessions showed that the Committee had done useful work and was improving the degree of coordination that was required among the permanent organs.

The Delegate of Pakistan thanked the speaker and requested that the information he had just given be included in the minutes, so that it could be taken into account when the work of the Coordination Committee was being considered.

The Director of the C.C.I.T.T., referring to item 1.3 (Invitations to hold conferences of C.C.I. Plenary Assemblies and Study Group or Working Party meetings outside Geneva), said that he had no intention of influencing any decision the Conference might see fit to take on the question of holding meetings outside of Geneva, but he would like to shed more light on the matter. The Council's Report stressed that those meetings would entail additional expenditure. Giving some details concerning C.C.I.T.T. meetings, he recalled, inter alia, that during the period 1961-1964 they had lasted for a total of 936 days, 689 of which were in Geneva and 247 elsewhere. Out of a total cost of 2,900,000 Swiss francs, the additional expenditure due to holding meetings outside of Geneva had amounted to 460,000 francs (or 15.9%); yet several meetings had been held in very distant regions (Africa, Latin America, Australia). For the period 1964-1968, the C.C.I.T.T. had already received many invitations to hold meetings outside of Geneva. The Argentine Republic had invited the 4th Plenary Assembly to meet on its territory. Though these various invitations had been accepted in principle, the final decision of course lay with the Plenipotentiary Conference. Rapid calculation had established that if all the invitations received were accepted, the additional expenditure involved

would be about 20%. Finally, it was essential for some meetings, such as those of the Regional Plan Committees, to be held away from Geneva.

1.4 Conduct of the work of Study Groups of the C.C.I.s

The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. observed that experience had shown how important it was for the Chairmen of the various Study Groups to meet and compare viewpoints in order to reach compromise solutions. The standardization of an intercontinental system of signalling had been achieved only thanks to such direct contacts. He, therefore, suggested that "normally" be replaced by "as far as possible" in number 692 of the Convention.

1.5 Regional Plan meetings

At the suggestion of the Director of the C.C.I.T.T., it was decided that the question would be examined by Committee 8 (Technical Cooperation) in view of the fact that most of the matters dealt with by the regional Plan meetings under the terms of reference of the Plan Committees concerned technical cooperation.

2. Staff matters

It was decided to entrust study of these questions to Committee 5 (Staff).

3. Budgetary and financial questions

It was decided to entrust study of these questions to Committee 6 (I.T.U. Financial Committee).

4. Technical cooperation

It was decided to entrust study of these questions to Committee 8 (Technical Cooperation).

5. I.T.U. building

The Chairman stressed the importance of the question of the I.T.U. building. He thought that Committee 6 should make a thorough study of the financial aspects of the problem so that the Conference would have full knowledge of the facts when taking its decisions.

It was so decided.

The discussion being opened on the various points of the Report by the Administrative Council which had just been reviewed, the Delegate of Italy proposed that a Working Party be set up to study Items 1.1 to 1.4 and to prepare a draft resolution on Item 1.3 together with a draft amendment for Item 1.4 (amendment of number 692 of the General Regulations). The proposal was adopted and it was decided that the Working Party in

question should consist of the Delegates of Italy, Morocco, Belgium, India, Yugoslavia, China, Brazil, United Kingdom, United States of America, the Soviet Union, Cameroon and Japan, with Dr. Nicotera in the chair.

The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. said that he was at the Working Party's disposal for any assistance it might require.

The Delegate of China asked whether, in view of the proposals made in Document No. 17 regarding the amendment of number 44 of the Convention, that point would in fact be considered by Committee 9, as originally planned. The Chairman assured him that it would.

The Delegate of Argentina having expressed the desire to take part in the Working Party just set up, the Delegate of Italy, Chairman of the Working Party, said that membership of the Working Party was not restricted and that any delegate who wished was welcome to sit on it.

After an exchange of views with the Delegate of Yugoslavia, Chairman of Committee 9, it was decided that the study of Item 1.4 (conduct of the work of Study Groups of the C.C.I.s) should be entrusted to that Committee, whereas Items 1.1 to 1.3 came within the terms of reference of the Working Party, which would be called the "Working Party on Conferences and Meetings".

Reverting to a question by the Delegate of Pakistan concerning Resolution No. 6 of the Convention, the Delegate of Australia, Chairman of the Administrative Council, said that the question was dealt with in Part II, paragraph 2.8.2 (expert inquiry into the working of the Union's secretariats) of the Report by the Council. Special arrangements had been made with a firm of consultants, which had made a detailed study of the working of the Union's secretariats and had submitted a report containing its conclusions and recommendations. Various measures advocated by the experts had been put into effect but it might be a good idea to issue their report as a Conference document.

The proposal having been accepted, it was decided that the Report on the expert inquiry would be issued without delay so as to be available to Committee 4 at its next meeting.

On a suggestion of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., it was also decided that the provisions adopted by the Council pursuant to the experts' Report should be annexed to the Report.

There being no comment on the Annexes to the Report by the Administrative Council, the Chairman expressed, on behalf of all participants, his warmest thanks to the Chairman of the Council, the Union Secretariat and the permanent organs for the detailed report they had prepared for the Conference, which provided an excellent general review of the activities of the Union.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia remarked that his administration had taken part in the work of the Council since the Plenipotentiary Conference at Geneva in 1959, and that it had, on the whole, positive appreciation of the work done by the Union, particularly by the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R., the contributions of which had facilitated the positive solution of several problems. He mentioned the work done by those two organs in connection with the world telecommunication network and space communications and paid tribute to the Council's work in technical cooperation. However, the most important problem was the financial management of the Union for which the Administrative Council was formally responsible. The somewhat unsatisfactory financial results were known to all the delegations present.

The considerable increase in expenditure could, unfortunately, be justified only in a limited way by the convening of the various extraordinary conferences which was absolutely necessary in view of the rapidly increasing development of the work of the Union.

The Council, always conscious of its responsibilities to countries, Members of the Union, had nevertheless tried to reduce expenditure as far as possible, though it had sometimes had to confirm certain financial arrangements made by the senior officials of the Secretariat. In other cases, it had been able to achieve economies by insisting, for example, on better use of the staff available. It had also tried, not very successfully, to restrict the number of missions and the amount of travel associated with Union activities. Admittedly, it was impossible for an international organization to carry out all its work without personal contact, but the results of officials' missions should be compatible with the Union's financial potential. He drew the Assembly's attention to the need for appropriate measures to ensure that senior officials of the Union and the new Administrative Council would work together to achieve every greater improvement of international cooperation in the field of telecommunications.

Czechoslovakia did not intend to be a candidate to the new Council. It therefore wished, through the medium of its delegates, to extend to the Council its most sincere good wishes for the successful performance of the highly responsible tasks that would fall to its lot.

The Delegate of Pakistan having made an observation on the subject of Resolution No. 30 (Improvement of telecommunications in Asia and the Far East) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva (1959), it was decided, on a suggestion by the Deputy Secretary-General, that agreements between the I.T.U. and certain Economic Commissions would be published as a Conference document.

The Delegate of France said that, as his country had taken part in the work of the Council since 1959, he wished to draw a few lessons from that experience. The Council had tried to carry out its task as well as it could, but more satisfactory results would perhaps have been achieved if the following factors had been taken into account :

- 1) The Council had been responsible for examining extremely diverse questions (staff, finance, organization, etc.) which were allocated to several different departments in national administrations. It would probably have been better to do some pruning of the problems submitted to the Council, several of which could have been dealt with at a lower level with the aid of the Coordination Committee.

2) Documents submitted to the Council were often too bulky to be examined with the necessary care. Steps should be therefore taken to render documentation more concise.

3) There were many who thought that the sessions of the Council were too long (5 weeks). The reason for that was that the Council had to devote a great deal of time, for example, to questions of grading of staff. It might perhaps be advisable for those questions to be carefully examined and generously settled by the Plenipotentiary Conference so that between Conferences the Council would not have to take any decisions on the up-grading of staff.

3. Other business

The Chairman expressed to the Assembly his concern at the slow progress made with the work. The Swiss Government had taken all necessary steps for a Conference of a certain duration. 12 November 1965 had been fixed as the closing date and the Conference could not go on beyond that date. He thought it his duty to appeal to the goodwill of all to enable the work to be speeded up. Referring to numbers 606, 607 and 608 of the Convention, he asked the Plenary Meeting to give the Chairmen of the various Committees every discretion to use the rights they enjoyed under those provisions. He felt sure that he could count on the understanding of all participants in that connection.

The Delegate of Brazil recalled the proposal which he had submitted to Committee 1, for the suppression of evening meetings (which meant a great deal of extra strain for all concerned) and for the hours of work to be extended (9 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. - 7.30 p.m.).

On the Chairman's request, it was decided that the question would be re-examined by Committee 1, where Chairmen of Committees could pool their experience, so that a definite proposal could be submitted to the Conference at the next plenary Meeting during the following week.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia pointed out that several flags of countries Members of the Union were missing from the mobile in front of the building where the plenary meetings were held. The Chairman replied that he thought it better to have the mobile removed, and that he had given instructions to that effect.

The Delegate of Trinidad and Tobago made the following statement:

"As this is the last plenary meeting which I shall be attending as leader of the Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago, I thank you for this opportunity to make a brief statement.

I shall be leaving this beautiful and charming country on 13 October in order to return home. I shall do so with deep regret, Mr. Chairman, for during this Conference, I have made many friends from among the delegates of almost every country represented here. Even though some of us have disagreed strongly both in Plenary and Committee meetings, such disagreement has in no way impaired our friendly relationships. The Conference and the various committees have addressed themselves with due seriousness to the different questions and problems that have arisen from time to time, and have already arrived at some important decisions. But much more still remains to be done and I therefore wish this Conference God speed and complete success in its future deliberations.

" The hospitality of the Swiss Government has overwhelmed me; it has made it possible for us to visit some of the important beauty spots of this country, to feast our eyes on the entrancing and picturesque landscape with its rolling hills and vales covered by evergreen vegetation, and the awe-inspiring majestic mountains descending into bottomless precipices and green and serene valleys beneath. Above all, this hospitality has afforded us a great opportunity of getting better acquainted with each other. I have no doubt that much more lies in store for us within the next few days.

" I must also mention the kind cooperation of the I.T.U. Secretariat and all those who have been associated with the organization of this Conference. They have spared no efforts to make my task an enjoyable and pleasant one.

" To you, particularly, Mr. Chairman, permit me to say that when I expressed our confidence in you, after your election as Chairman, I did so in the traditional manner with the intention of offering our cooperation in assisting to make the Conference a fruitful one. However, by your aimable disposition, your tolerance, your impartiality and your patience under very trying circumstances, you have manifested beyond doubt that the conduct of the Conference is in excellent hands.

" Much as I regret to leave this country and the Conference, duty demands that I return to my country shortly, but the Trinidad and Tobago Delegation will continue to participate in the Conference under the able leadership of His Excellency Mr. W. Andrew Rose, our High Commissioner to London, assisted by our Officer in Charge of Wireless, Mr. T. Wilson.

" Once more, Sir, may I wish this Conference every success under your able guidance, while I take away with me fond and indelible memories of my very pleasant stay in this country of yours, memories which I shall always cherish."

The Chairman stated that he was very touched by the kind words which had just been expressed concerning him and with regard to the Swiss Government, and he wished the Delegate from Trinidad and Tobago a good journey back home.

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. 245-E

7 October 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, 172, 183 and 236, I have been informed that France and Mexico are candidates for election to the Council.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General



COMMITTEE 6

AGENDA
FOR THE
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6
(I.T.U. FINANCE COMMITTEE)

Friday, 15 October 1965, at 9 a.m.

1. Summary Record of the Third Meeting of the Committee

Document No. 247

2. 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

3. Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference

Council Report, para. 7.3,
pages 19-21 and para. 2.5,
pages 41-60.

4. Other business

M. BEN ABDELLAH,
Chairman



COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6
(I.T.U. FINANCE COMMITTEE)

The following amendments should be made to Document No. 247 :

Page 8

Last line of the penultimate paragraph :

For "internal auditing" read "external auditing".

Page 9

The third and fourth paragraphs to be replaced by the following :

"The Delegate of Pakistan enquired what was being done at present: was there only post-audit or was there any concurrent and pre-audit also. He also enquired whether only sample audits or complete audits were being done. Only after information on the above points was received could the problem be usefully examined."

"The Delegate of Bulgaria said that he had listened very carefully to the explanations given by Mr. Pochon. However, he must confess that it was still not clear to him why that gentleman was so strongly in favour of the creation of an internal auditing system and whether such auditing was necessary.

" Mr. Pochon had said that the purpose of such auditing would be to prevent any possible abuses but he had cited no instance of such abuse being discovered by the auditors. That being so, he asked Mr. Pochon to tell the Committee whether there really had been cases of abuse and what steps had been taken by the auditors to prevent them on subsequent occasions."

Page 10

In the last line of the first paragraph :

For "advisable to unite" read "desirable to separate".

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 247-E
14 October 1965
Original : French

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
THIRD 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)

Wednesday, 6 October 1965

The Meeting was opened at 8.30 p.m. by Mr. Ben Abdellah, Chairman.

The Agenda of the Third Meeting (Document No. 196) was adopted without comment, and the Committee began immediately to examine the various items on the Agenda.

Item 1. Summary Record of the Second Meeting (Document No. 187)

The Delegate of China pointed out that in the English text of the summary record, the translation of the word "defaulters" in paragraph 5 of page 3, and paragraph 1 of page 4, did not appear to be particularly felicitous. He preferred the words "debtor countries".

The Chairman stated that an amendment would be recorded in the English text of the minutes.

The Summary Record of the Second Meeting was approved, subject to the above statement, and on condition that the amendments mentioned in the corrigendum be made in the document.

Item 2. First Draft Report of Committee 6 to the Plenary Meeting
(Document No. DT/12)

The Chairman, presenting the Draft Report (Document No. DT/12), recalled that at its second meeting, the Committee had examined the question of accounts in arrears, classified under four different headings:

- a) contributions and supply of publications for a certain number of years;
- b) queried contributions in arrears;
- c) contributions in abeyance because of events in the Second World War;
- d) sums due by the Republic of San Marino,

and decided to draft four recommendations on the subject for the plenary meeting.

He was therefore presenting the text of the recommendations and draft resolution connected therewith for the Committee's approval.

The first recommendation, dealt with in Annex 1 to Document No. DT/12, and concerning a) above, was approved without comment.

The draft resolution mentioned in the second recommendation and contained in Annex 2, was adopted, subject to a satisfactory translation in paragraph 4 of the English text, of the expression "le plus tôt possible".

The third recommendation, requesting the Plenary Assembly to take cognizance of the contributions in arrears mentioned in points b) and c) did not call forth any objection.

As regards the draft resolution mentioned in the fourth recommendation and contained in Annex 3, the Delegate of Belgium pointed out that passing the debt of the Republic of San Marino to Profits and Losses in the Union accounts must in no way create a precedent.

Following a proposal by the Chairman to add in the draft resolution the word "exceptionally" after "decides", some discussion arose as to the expediency of adding the word in the draft resolution, some delegates being in favour, and others merely recommending that appropriate comment be made in the summary record of the meeting.

In order to put an end to the discussion, which threatened to become prolonged, a motion of closure of discussion of the subject was accepted, on the proposal of the Delegate of Switzerland: the proposal by the Delegate of Belgium that:

- the text of the draft resolution should be kept in its present form;
- appropriate comment be made in the summary record of the meeting,

was put to the vote and adopted by 32 votes in favour, 1 against and 9 abstentions.

It was agreed that texts of the draft resolution in the three languages would be submitted to the Editorial Committee, to be brought into line before being sent to the plenary meeting.

Deploing the position which had arisen from the fact that the Republic of San Marino had not met its contractual financial obligations to the Union, the Committee wished to make it clear that writing off the debt to Profits and Losses could in no way be taken as a precedent to be cited by any Member of the Union.

Item 3. Report by the Chairman of the Working Party of Committee 6 to examine the Financial Management of the Union from 1959 to 1964 (Document No. DT/13)

At the Chairman's request, Mr. K. Horvat, Delegate of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the Working Party responsible for examining the financial management of the Union for 1959-1964 period, presented on behalf of the working party the report contained in Document No. DT/13.

He pointed out that the working party had examined a large number of documents relating to the financial management of the Union between 1959 and 1964, and that it had no particular observations to make on the subject.

All the budgets had been approved by the Administrative Council, taking account of the limits established by Additional Protocols II and III to the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva 1959). Though there were certain cases where these had been exceeded, that had been due to the increase in the cost of living. In accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph 3.1 of Protocol II of the Convention, he stressed the part played by the Administrative Council in preparing and implementing the Union's budget, and submitted the draft resolution contained in Annex 1 to Document No. DT/13, so that the Union accounts for the period in question could be finally approved.

The Chairman expressed his agreement with the findings of the report and, as no objection had been raised by Committee Members, thanked the working party and its Chairman for the excellent work they had done, which had been of great help to the Committee. He congratulated the Finance Division for the faultless state of the Union accounts.

The draft resolution was adopted by the Committee.

Item 4. Auditing of the Union's Accounts

The Chairman recalled the proposal to create a post for the internal auditing of Union accounts as made by the external auditing service, the Federal Audit Department of the Government of the Swiss Confederation (Contrôle Fédéral des Finances du Gouvernement Suisse).

He intimated that the report drawn up in this connection in 1962 by the service in question was contained in Document No. 170, and extended a welcome to Mr. Pochon, Federal Auditor, who was present in Committee.

At the Chairman's invitation, Mr. Pochon made the statement below on the auditing of the Union accounts:

"I. Introduction and General

" The subject on the Agenda is familiar to all of us in our professional work, checking and auditing being carried out in all public or private undertakings.

" In order to avoid any misunderstanding, I shall begin by explaining the meaning which I attach to certain words: I use the terms "vérification" (in English: auditing; in Spanish: verificación; in German: Buchprüfung) and "vérificateur" (auditor) mainly to avoid the confusion which would perhaps occur if I were to use the term "contrôleur" which means different things in different countries.

" By "vérification" I mean the research work done to ensure that no error has occurred in the accounts, that being in accordance with the "Lexique de l'Union européenne des Experts comptables, économiques et financiers". When I speak of internal auditing, I am employing the definition given in the said "Lexique" to the system of internal checking, i.e. the systematic and permanent check carried out by the organization itself (English definition: Internal auditing is a continuous independent system within an organisation for the control of accounting, financial and other operations. It is established by management for the protection of the company's assets and to assure adherence to its established policies).

" External auditing is used in the sense given to an examination-audit (in Spanish: revisión; in German: Prüfung): a critical examination of the books and documents of an individual, a firm or any other organization, to discover whether the accounts are kept in a regular and honest manner and ultimately, to extract details making it possible to establish the position of the individual, the firm or organization in question, or to bring to light the precise character of one or more operations recorded in the accounts audited.

" II. Internal Auditing

The report by the Administrative Council contains several passages devoted to the auditing of the accounts. They are mentioned in the Agenda of this meeting and you discussed them at your second meeting. It may, however, be useful briefly to recall them:

"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 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."

"3.5 Possible establishment of an internal system of auditing
Union accounts (pages 136-137 of Administrative Council Report)

" 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."

" What reasons made me propose the creation of a new post of internal auditor? The simplest explanation is to refer to the report presented in 1963 to the Administrative Council, because that report has been distributed to you (Document No. 170), and is still entirely valid in my view. I am therefore going to quote the main sections commenting on them where necessary. (Certain passages quoted from Document No. 170).

" The Administrative Council report in the passages just quoted and Mr. Pressler, Chairman of Committee 4 of the Administrative Council and Vice-Chairman of your Committee, informed you on 27 September, of the reasons impelling the Council to resort to the creation of a post of internal auditor. In the main, it is a question or respecting the decision by the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference as regards the staff of the Finance Division.

" The position is different to-day since the Conference is the supreme authority, and can therefore adopt whatever decision seems to it most likely to promote the harmonious development of the Union.

" We do not know what income and expenditure will be during the period until the next Plenipotentiary Conference, but they will in all probability be higher than they have been during the period just ending. It is therefore easy for us to continue to regard the appointment of an internal auditor as necessary. As to how internal auditing is to be organized, I take the liberty of drawing your attention to certain aspects which, in my view, should be taken into consideration.

"a) The Plenipotentiary Conference should restrict itself to establishing the principle and instruct the Administrative Council to decide on how it is to be carried out during its 1966 session.

"b) In choosing an auditor, the Administrative Council should beware of trespassing on the functions of the Secretary-General and should make internal auditing administrative and hierarchical in character. In this connection, here is another definition of internal auditing similar to the one given above, taken from a volume published in the United States, written by Mr. Howard F. Stettler:

"Internal control is the means by which management obtains the information, protection and control that are vital to the successful operation of a business enterprise."

"c) There must be a triple relationship of trust and collaboration between the Administrative Council and the internal auditor; the Secretary-General and the internal auditor; and between the external auditors and the internal auditors.

" By clearly outlining the field of activity of each of those responsible for the proper operation of the Union, I have no doubt that it will be possible to achieve the fruitful collaboration of each for the maximum benefit of the countries Members of the Union.

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"As regards the cost of the new post, I wish to quote what I stated in my report to the Administrative Council on the auditing of the 1964 accounts, a report which was adopted this Spring by the Administrative Council.

"4.9. Clearly the question of auditing the accounts of the I.T.U. is one of increasing importance, owing to the growth of the Union. We consider that the question cannot be solved in the future by simply renewing existing measures, and that provision should be made to expand both internal and external auditing. The measures adopted for this purpose must inevitably entail additional expenditure. In our view, the essential point is to try to maintain a normal relationship between expenditure on implementation and expenditure on supervision."

" I would compare this passage with the statements made by several delegates during the last meeting that the Union can bear the expense entailed by the creation of an additional post. This is particularly true in that, by establishing a post of internal auditor, and providing the post is given to a highly qualified man, countries Members will have an additional guarantee that the funds made available to the Union will be judiciously employed. We should not have any illusions either, however, and I am therefore going to conclude this report on internal auditing by recalling the final lines of the 1963 report (Document No. 170, page 7):

"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 organization, it is not unlikely that this new post would "pay its way"."

Following this report, it was decided to restrict discussion in the Committee mainly to the problem of internal auditing. Mr. Pochon, in reply to a question by the Chairman, agreed to return to the Committee to make another report on internal auditing.

Mr. Pochon's report produced a certain number of questions from delegates:

The Delegate of Belgium wished to know under what department the internal auditor would come and to which authority he would report (Administrative Council?, Secretary-General?, Coordination Committee?). In this connection, he mentioned the problem of a priori control such as that carried out in certain national administrations by an official (Contrôleur Financier) coming under an external authority (Département des Finances), who is liable, by putting a brake on expenditure, to interrupt or even paralyse the operation of such an administration; and auditing a posteriori which can be carried out by a high authority such as the "Cour des Comptes de la Nation".

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. recalled that it was the Plenipotentiary Conference which had given a mandate to the Administrative Council to institute external auditing of the Union accounts. It was the unanimous view that external auditing was well carried out and the Administrative Council itself had admitted that the existing system of auditing was giving satisfaction. He was therefore unable to see either what part would be played by an internal auditor or the reasons leading to an attempt to improve the existing system of auditing. He also pointed out that difficulties or conflicts might arise within the General Secretariat, depending upon the personality of the auditor and his conception of his functions.

The Delegate of Pakistan stated that generally, there was in administrations a service in charge of expenditure and a service in charge of auditing accounts. He asked why it was considered advisable to strengthen the system of internal auditing.

The Delegate of Bulgaria expressed the same concern.

The Delegate of Cameroon and the Delegate of Kenya did not clearly see the difference between external and internal auditing and requested that a definition be given of what was covered by the terms "checking" and "auditing". They asked what the present position within the General Secretariat was; was there a system of checking expenditure; a system of checking whether the accounts were being properly kept; or a system of checking whether expenditure was properly justified?

In his reply Mr. Pochon noted the interest shown by the Committee in the problem under discussion, and said that in view of the number of questions which had been put,

- as regards the authority over the auditor, and to whom he would make his report, the auditor should be part of the Union staff. He would not a priori exercise a permanent check, but should be able to show his opposition to certain steps, without thereby appearing to exercise a veto. Opposition could be shown by the Secretary-General, though in that case the auditor would be expected to make a report to the external auditor. Should the latter consider that opposition was justified, he in turn would make a report to the Administrative Council. He explained that the establishment of a permanent a priori

auditor with the right of veto was not desirable. The proposal to create a post of auditor was not due to any distrust but was simply the consequence of the mandate from the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference which instructed the Administrative Council to make the necessary improvements in the system of internal auditing. At present, it was the Finance Division which supervised Union expenditure. That service, however, was experiencing certain difficulties in administrative organization, since it was simultaneously responsible both for the expenditure itself and for supervising it. It was advisable to unite these two functions;

- the General Secretariat of the Union was a secretariat of the administrative type which had nothing in common with national administrations and solutions which were suitable for the latter could not as a rule be applied to it;
- the Union was an administrative organization of a very special type which needed an original system of financial control. It was difficult, therefore, to find precise definitions corresponding to the operations envisaged, which explained the confusion which might result from using a certain terminology;
- it was not absolutely necessary to create the post of internal auditor, but it would be useful nevertheless. The appointment of such an auditor would not do away with external auditing, but would lighten the task of that service, which would have the assurance that precise control over expenditure had already been carried out. On the other hand, after examining the internal auditor's reports, the external auditor would keep only those which were deserving of attention for forwarding to the Administrative Council, which would thus have its task as regards the auditing of accounts simplified, since only important questions would be submitted to it. In that connection, it should not be forgotten that the Union budget increased appreciably from year to year;
- the creation of a post of internal auditor need not normally entail the growth of an atmosphere of distrust between him and the Secretary-General.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Pochon for his report and for the replies which he had kindly given to the questions put to him. In view of the lateness of the hour, he stated that discussion would be resumed at the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 10.50 p.m.

Rapporteurs :

Mr. BOZEC & Miss BLEACH

Chairman :

Mr. BEN ABDELLAH

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

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8 October 1965

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COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

TWELFTH 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, 4 October 1965, at 9.30 a.m.

The Delegate of Mexico requested that Document No. 207 - Note by the Secretary-General - should be added to the Agenda for the meeting. This was agreed and the Agenda, Document No. 206, was accepted.

Agenda Item 1 - Document No. 199 - Summary Record of 6th Meeting.

The following amendments were requested :

Page 1 - Amendment by Poland :

First sentence : "The Delegate of Poland declared that the principle of the rotation system was sound. The Swedish proposal was worthy of thorough consideration". The rest as in Document No. 199.

Page 3 - Amendment by Mexico :

"The Delegate of Mexico pointed out that, whereas a delegate is responsible to his government, a member of the Council is also responsible to the Member countries of the region he represents and that he cannot, or must not, take certain liberties which were permitted to the former. He suggested that each member of the Council should send details...."



Page 3 - Amendment by Cuba :

"The Delegate of Cuba considered that the members of the Administrative Council should be elected by all countries, Members of the Union, and not on the basis of a preliminary selection by regions."

Page 4 - Amendment by Pakistan :

Paragraph 9, delete second sentence : "of course ... elections".

The summary record of the 6th meeting was accepted, subject to the above amendments.

Agenda Item 2 - Document No. 201 - Summary record of 7th meeting

The following amendments were requested :

Page 3 - Amendment by Mexico :

Last paragraph, add the following :

"... he cited two examples: The case of the death of Dr. Metzler, Director of the C.C.I.R., when the Secretary-General, in appointing Mr. Hayes as Acting Director, did not even wait to learn the consensus of the members of the Council, which he knew its Chairman was obtaining by consultation. And, more recently, the erroneous interpretation of the Convention both by the African Radio Conference and the General Secretariat, which caused the collapse of the Conference. An opportune intervention by the Chairman of the Council could probably have avoided such errors in time to save it."

Page 5 - Amendment by Nigeria :

Last paragraph; delete and substitute :

"The Delegate of Nigeria proposed that the Council, outside its formal sessions, should be able to act on certain matters, by correspondence. Any decision taken by correspondence would need to be supported by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Council. He felt that there was no need for the Chairman of the Council to be domiciled in Geneva."

Page 6 - Amendment by Pakistan :

Second paragraph; delete first sentence and substitute :

"The Delegate of Pakistan was convinced that the presence of the Chairman was not required to enable urgent or particular questions to be dealt with".

Page 6 - Amendment by the United Kingdom :

Delete paragraph 6

Page 6 - Amendment by Mexico

Seventh paragraph :

"... should be given to the Chairman and provision should even be made for consultation by correspondence in exceptional cases, as advocated in Proposal MEX/93(2), which also specified the conditions in which a consensus of the members of the Council could be taken to represent the Council's considered opinion."

Page 6 - Amendment by the U.S.S.R.

Last paragraph, line 4 : amend "4" to "6".

Subject to the above amendments the Summary Record of the 7th Meeting was approved.

Agenda Item 3 - Proposals relating to Article 5 of the Convention

The Chairman proposed that the Committee should continue its discussion on the proposals relating to Article 5. He reminded the members of the Committee that there was still a lot of work to do and only a limited time available. He appealed to delegates to be as brief as possible.

The Delegate of Nigeria expressed the view that the I.F.R.B. should be retained but its membership should be reduced from 11 to 5 drawn from each geographical region. The Board should become a Department of the General Secretariat but should report to the Secretary-General only on administrative matters, maintaining its independence and impartiality in the discharge of its technical responsibilities. The members of the Board should be elected, as at present, by the Administrative Radio Conference; their term of office being at least six years, or two consecutive sessions between Administrative Radio Conferences. As at present, the post of Chairman, or Director, of the Board should be filled by rotation.

The Delegate of the Republic of the Niger said his Delegation supported the proposals submitted by the United Kingdom at the 11th meeting of Committee 4.

The Delegate of Morocco asked whether the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. would say whether the fact that the post of Chairman was filled on a rotating basis had any adverse effect on the work of the Board.

At the invitation of the Chairman, the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. said that this point had been raised many times before but rotation had always been considered to be the most satisfactory system. His personal opinion was that rotation was an excellent arrangement.

The Delegate of Morocco said that in the light of this reply, his Delegation was of the opinion that the I.F.R.B. should be retained in its present form and that its existence was most important to small countries. He thought that the method of election of Members of the Board, i.e. by an Administrative Conference or by a Plenipotentiary Conference, was something which could be settled later.

The Delegate of the Cameroon considered that the views of his country, expressed in Document No. 65, completely refuted the arguments put forward by those countries recommending the abolition of the Board. The use of the frequency spectrum was increasing and the development in communications would give rise to many more problems in future; in his opinion these problems could be settled only by an impartial body like the I.F.R.B. He thought it wrong to compare the C.C.I's and the I.F.R.B. as their tasks and method of work were very different. He saw no reason, however, why the number of Members of the Board could not be altered and suggested that there should be a representative for the African Region.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic thought that the work of the I.F.R.B. was much more important than the question of the structure of the Board. He expressed the view that the question of the I.F.R.B. should be left to the Administrative Radio Conference to discuss and should not be considered by the Plenipotentiary Conference. He proposed that any decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference should include a rider to the effect that the decision in no way interfered with, or pre-judged, any subsequent decisions which might be taken by an Administrative Radio Conference.

The Delegate of the Netherlands said his country fully supported the views of the United Kingdom and those of the other Members who proposed that the work of the I.F.R.B. should be continued by a Frequency Registration Department as part of the General Secretariat.

The Delegate of Cuba made the following statement :

"This Delegation recalls with genuine pleasure the daily bulletins published at other I.T.U. conferences and those issued at the conferences and meetings of other organizations. Thanks to its impartiality and able summarizing of the debates, the bulletin really reflected the discussions, and the conclusions of results thereof. We recall in particular the I.C.A.O. bulletins at the

last North Atlantic meeting held at Montreal, Canada, in March this year. The impartiality, fidelity and clarity of the summaries of the meetings of the various working committees published in the bulletin of that conference were such that this delegate had practically no need to refer to any other conference document and could prepare a full report of the meeting for submission to his government. It is lamentable, Mr. Chairman, that in this Plenipotentiary Conference the daily bulletin which is published under the title of "The Morning Electron" does not possess the qualities of impartiality, fidelity and clarity which should be the essential characteristics of the bulletin of a conference of such great importance as the present one.

" This may be due to the fact that the editor cannot of course attend all the working committees of the present conference and that he only learns of the results of the discussions through persons who are either partial or who are unable to comprehend the deeper significance and importance of some of the statements made.

" The Cuban Delegation, in all its interventions, has always shown its respect for the principles of impartiality, **justice** and freedom of expression and it is for that reason that it was a disagreeable experience for us to read in to-day's bulletin (No. 14) the summary of our participation in last Friday's debate (the morning meeting of Committee 4 on the I.F.R.B. held on 1 October).

" How can a statement that lasted more than half an hour, and which contained numerous expressions of opinion, statistics and reliable proofs of the work of the I.F.R.B. be summed up in two and a half lines, simply with the conclusion that the Board should be maintained?

" It would appear that this "Morning Electron" is for ever changing its orbit.

" On a previous occasion, when the expulsion of the Republic of South Africa was brought about, this same bulletin published some information that was completely false, as was revealed by subsequent facts. Its action was severely condemned and for the following days we started to receive copies of the bulletin which confined themselves to describing the physical beauties of this beautiful country and to biographical notes on the personalities attending the present Conference.

" The new course taken by this wandering electron was once again most unfortunate.

" If this bulletin is going to continue to be as manifestly partial as in its last number (number 14), which did in fact reproduce the statements of other distinguished delegates with greater clarity, we would suggest to its editor to confine himself in future to the description of cultural and artistic events, the natural beauties of this and other countries, short biographies of personalities attending this Conference and other subjects of this nature, and to give up trying to publish summaries of contributions to the debate which do not reflect what was said.

" Since I absolutely cannot accept the impression that may be formed of my contribution on the International Frequency Registration Board from merely reading the contents of "The Morning Electron", I shall submit the full text of that contribution to the Secretariat and with the request that it be included in the minutes of that meeting, in the chronological order in which it was made.

" It is inadmissible, Mr. Chairman, that we should need to proceed in this fashion in order to ensure that the substance of our statements is not distorted, since this procedure will increase the work all round and will make our minutes much more lengthy. However, in view of what has happened we see no other solution.

" I would request you, Mr. Chairman, to ensure that this statement is included in the minutes of this meeting.

" Mr. Chairman, to make your work easier, I shall give you the order in which our statement about the I.F.R.B. was made. It was as follows :

1. Mr. Petit, Chairman of the I.F.R.B.,
 2. Mexico,
 3. I.C.A.O.,
 4. United Kingdom,
 5. Cuba,
 6. United States of America,
 7. Federal Republic of Germany,
- etc., etc.

" This was in the meeting held by Committee 4 on the morning of Friday, 1 October 1965."

The Chairman said that he would ask the Secretariat to publish the statement made by the Delegate of Cuba at the 11th Session as a Conference Document.

The Delegate of Afghanistan made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman, different opinions exist at present on this question of the I.F.R.B. structure but we hope that all the delegates who have spoken, or are due to speak, in this debate will bear in mind the importance of the work of the I.F.R.B., as well as the progress it has achieved. There is no doubt, however, that during the last few years the I.F.R.B. has fulfilled its tasks on the principles laid down in the Convention, and in accordance with the instructions of the 1959 Administrative Radio Conference. Before 1959 there had been an enormous increase in the frequency spectrum and it was for that reason that it took the Administrative Radio Conference four months of hard work to review the allocation of the whole range of frequencies for all sorts of telecommunications. It was thought that between the years 1959 and 1965 there would be the same sort of rise in the telecommunications as far as frequencies are concerned, and it was for this reason that the continuation of the eleven members of the I.F.R.B. was approved. However, this rise did not appear as was expected. It would be worth saying that within the framework of its duties the I.F.R.B. could not give new frequencies to Administrations. Administrations themselves have had to monitor frequencies they wanted and then notify the Board for registration. We can say, Mr. Chairman, that this sort of registration could easily be done by a Secretariat with the help of two more experts. In the case of harmful interference the Board itself has not had to do any monitoring; they have had to rely on the reports provided by Administrations or the stations concerned. These are two more important points which are of interest to the developed and the developing countries.

" Space communications, as the I.F.R.B. believes, is in its preliminary stages and there are few developed countries making efforts in this particular field; for others, especially the developing countries, it is too early to become involved. Thus, for the developing countries there is no reason why we should support the retention of a large Board throwing a heavy burden on the budget of the Union. We are all here to study this problem and to give our views on what would be beneficial to our Administrations and economical to our Union. Our Delegation is not against the structure of the I.F.R.B.; on the other hand we feel that the appointment of a Director and a panel of experts would not be economical either. My Delegation, Mr. Chairman, proposes that the work of the I.F.R.B. should remain unchanged, the number of members being reduced to five; that is one member from each region to provide equitable distribution."

The Delegate of Mexico said that in Document No. 207 the Secretary-General had set out his personal views on the future structure of the I.F.R.B. He thought that the representatives of the developing countries should be aware of the relationship which existed between the Secretary-General and the I.F.R.B. in order that they could consider Document No. 207 in its right perspective. He then gave some examples of the lack of agreement which had existed for some time between the Secretary-General and the Members of the I.F.R.B. He thought the Committee was faced with a choice between the existing Board with its "collegiate" form, which reached decision by a vote or agreement, and between a bureaucratic department.

The Delegate of Bulgaria supported the proposals of the U.S.S.R. He favoured an autonomous body, with its own secretariat, under a Director; cases of difficulty being referred to the Administrative Council which could, if necessary, refer such cases to a panel of experts or set up an Appeals Committee.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that Document No.178 stressed the congestion which existed in the HF bands but made no reference to the action which Administrations had taken following the report of the Committee of Experts. The Delegation of the Cameroon in Document No. 65 had suggested that the abolition of the I.F.R.B. would be harmful to the new and developing countries. The United Kingdom Delegation were distressed to hear this and this was certainly not the intention of the Delegation's proposals. The Chairman of the I.F.R.B., in his statement, had made no reference to the fact that the United Kingdom had examined its allocations in the HF Band and had, in fact, relinquished some 10 per cent of its allocation; no doubt that other members of the Union had taken similar action. He emphasized that his Delegation's proposals envisaged that all the tasks presently performed by the I.F.R.B. would be performed by the new Department, but with greater efficiency. Countries which, like the United Kingdom, were members of the Administrative Council could not help but be aware of the ineffectiveness of the present I.F.R.B. and he expressed the view that the practice of filling the post of Chairman on a rotational basis led to a lack of discipline and this, in turn, affected the functioning of the Board.

The Delegate of Spain said that the Committee was faced with a choice between making frequency registration the responsibility of a department of the General Secretariat, or retaining the present structure. He agreed with the view that the work of the I.F.R.B. could not be compared with that of the C.C.I.'s. The Board was constantly facing new problems and this work could only be done impartially by an impartial body and he was in favour of retaining the present structure. Nevertheless, he recognized that there was some room for improvement in the functioning of the Board and that it could be reorganized.

The Delegate of Canada, recalling the origins of the Board, said that at the outset the Members of the Board had taken a large part in the work of the Board but the Technical Secretariat of the Board had now developed to a point where it was able to do most of the work performed by the Board. Although earlier speakers had suggested that the savings would not be great, he saw no reason why a Board of 11 members should be retained when they were not necessary. He urged the Committee to agree to the work of frequency registration being performed by a Department, headed by a small directing staff.

The Delegate of Malaysia then made the following statement :

"With regard to the I.F.R.B., Mr. Chairman, it is the view of the Malaysian Delegation that the I.F.R.B. has carried out very successfully the tremendous job that was originally assigned to it. However, we feel, Mr. Chairman, that the time has come for the present structure of the I.F.R.B. to be re-organized and replaced by a Frequency Registration Department or office headed by a Director, who shall be responsible to the Secretary-General.

" We suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the Director should be nominated by the Secretary-General and of course approved by the Administrative Council.

" This move, in our opinion, would help to reduce the financial commitments of the I.T.U.

" In my Delegation's statement made during the Third meeting of this Committee, in connection with the number of seats of the Administrative Council, I did mention, Mr. Chairman, about ways and means of saving expenditure in the I.T.U. In our opinion, Mr. Chairman, by replacing the present I.F.R.B. by a Frequency Registration Department or office under the General Secretariat, we feel that this is a sure way of economizing in the I.T.U. expenditure, and such savings in costs and manpower could be used more profitably in other directions within the I.T.U.

" However, we are aware, Mr. Chairman, that if this is going to be a Department or office under the General Secretariat, there still exist certain problems. For example, when disputes arise over a frequency problem there should be a body to which reference can be made. To this we support the proposal of setting up a Frequency Reference Board or Committee consisting of three members.

" I would like to make it clear, Mr. Chairman, that my delegation is not proposing the total abolishment of the I.F.R.B. and its work. My delegation is only advocating that the structure of the I.F.R.B. should be reorganized and reduced in size; and one good way of achieving this, is to replace it by a Frequency Registration Department or office under a Director just as in the C.C.I.T.T. and C.C.I.R."

The Delegate of Cameroon answering a point raised by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, said that his country and possibly others did not get much satisfaction from the report of the Group of Experts. He expressed the opinion that the Administrative Council, as an administrative body, should not be asked to take on the duties of a technical body.

The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. also referring to the statement made by the United Kingdom Delegate, said that an I.F.R.B. document, giving the results achieved by Administrations as a result of the enquiry by the Group of Experts, was being reproduced for circulation and, if required, it could quite easily be issued to members of the Committee. He added that the Administrative Council on many occasions in the past had considered the specialized secretariat of the I.F.R.B. but had never recommended any alteration in its structure. He could show the Delegate of the United Kingdom files which would illustrate that discipline in the I.F.R.B. was not impaired by the annual change of Chairman of the Board.

The Delegate of Brazil thought that any loss of complete confidence in the impartiality of frequency allocation was too high a price to pay for abolishing the I.F.R.B. He thought that the Conference had a duty to ensure that confidence in the work of the Union was maintained among all members and that if only a few members expressed the need for the retention of the Board in its present form that, to his mind, was sufficient to justify the Board continuing with its present structure.

The Chairman then read out a list of delegates who wished to speak but as it was 12.30 p.m. he proposed that the meeting should adjourn.

The Delegate of Israel said that his Delegation would not be present on Wednesday and asked permission to make a short statement. This being given, he went on to express the view that the I.F.R.B. should be retained with its present duties and functions. He suggested that with the multiplicity of proposals, both documented and oral, it would be helpful if all proposals could be summarized for the Committee.

The Chairman said he would ask the Deputy Secretary-General to prepare such a list and that this would be available to the Committee at its next meeting.

The meeting closed at 12.35 p.m.

Rapporteurs :

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

Chairman :

Clyde James GRIFFITHS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 249-E

7 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

AGENDA
OF THE
FIFTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4
(ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION)

Wednesday, 13 October 1965, at 3.00 p.m.

| | <u>Document No.</u> |
|---|--|
| 1. Summary Record of 11th Meeting | 243 |
| 2. Summary Record of 12th Meeting | 248 |
| 3. Summary Record of 13th Meeting | 253 |
| 4. Summary Record of 14th Meeting | 260 |
| 5. Proposals relating to Article 5 of the Convention | DT/1 (page 5/1 through 5/31/10) DT/3 |
| 6. Miscellaneous | |

Clyde James GRIFFITHS
Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 250-E

19 October 1965

Original: French

PLENARY MEETINGLIST OF DOCUMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE

(Documents Nos. 1 to 250)

| 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 3 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 5 |
| 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 6 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 | P.M. |

| 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 | Candidates 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 | Committee 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 | Committee 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 | Guatemala | P.M. |
| 152 | Proposal relating to possible admission of International Organizations to the Conference | | P.M. |
| 153 | Candidacies for membership of the Administrative Council | | 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 | S.G. | 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 | | P.M. |
| 165 | Agenda of the 6th Meeting of Committee 4 | | Committee 4 |
| 166 | Proxy vote | | 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(Rev.) | 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. |
| 201 | Summary record of the 7th meeting of Committee 4 | Committee 4 | Committee 4 |
| 202 | Request by the Republic of the Niger to be included in a lower class of contribution for defraying Union expenses | S.G. | Committee 6 |
| 203 | Agenda of the second meeting of Committee 7 | | Committee 7 |
| 204(Rev.) | Agenda for the 11th Plenary Meeting | | P.M. |
| 205 | Summary record of the 8th meeting of Committee 4 | Committee 4 | Committee 4 |
| 206 | Agenda of the 12th meeting of Committee 4 | | Committee 4 |
| 207 | Opinion on Document No. 178 concerning the work of the I.F.R.B. | S.G. | Committee 4 |
| 208 | Agenda of the 6th meeting of Committee 9 | | Committee 9 |
| 209(Rev.) | Extension of the I.T.U. Headquarters Building | S.G. | Committee 6 |
| 210 | Agenda of the 4th meeting of Committee 8 | | Committee 8 |
| 211 | Summary record of the 9th meeting of Committee 4 | Committee 4 | Committee 4 |

| Document No. | Title | Origin | Destination |
|---------------------------|--|--|--------------|
| 212 | Summary report of the 2nd meeting of Committee 8 | Committee 8 | Committee 8 |
| 213 | First report by Committee 4 to the Plenary Meeting | Committee 4 | P.M. |
| 214 | Summary record of the 3rd meeting of Committee 8 | Committee 8 | Committee 8 |
| 215 | Agenda of the first meeting of Committee 10 | | Committee 10 |
| 216 + Corr. 1 and 2 | Statement by the Delegation of the Republic of Cuba at the 11th meeting of Committee 4 | S.G. | Committee 4 |
| 217 + Corr. 1 and 2 | Summary record of the 4th meeting of Committee 9 | Committee 9 | Committee 9 |
| 218 + Corr. 1 and 2 | Summary record of the 5th meeting of Committee 9 | Committee 9 | Committee 9 |
| 219 | Summary record of the 10th meeting of Committee 4 | Committee 4 | Committee 4 |
| 220 | Agenda of the 4th meeting of Committee 5 | | Committee 5 |
| 221 | Summary record of the 3rd meeting of Committee 5 | Committee 5 | Committee 5 |
| 222 | Vote by proxy | S.G. | P.M. |
| 223 | Draft resolution submitted by the Delegations of the countries of the Latin America Region to set up a regional centre for the study of space communications | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela | Committee 8 |
| 224 | Agenda of the 5th meeting of Committee 8 | | Committee 8 |

| Document No. | Title | Origin | Destination |
|---------------------------|--|--------------|----------------------|
| 225 | Summary record of the 1st meeting of Committee 10 | Committee 10 | Committee 10 |
| 226 + Corr. 1 and 2 | Use of Electronic Computers by the Union | S.G. | Committee 6 |
| 227 | Agenda of the 13th meeting of Committee 4 | | Committee 4 |
| 228 | Procedure for the election of Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council | S.G. | P.M. |
| 229 | Draft Resolution on the I.F.R.B. submitted by the Delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco | Morocco | Committee 4 |
| 230 | Minutes of the 11th Plenary Meeting | | P.M. |
| 231(Rev.) | Draft Resolution concerning the preparation of a Draft Constitutional Charter of a permanent character | | Committee 9 |
| 232 | Expert Inquiry into the Working of the Union's Secretariats | S.G. | P.M. and Committee 4 |
| 233 | Contribution of countries Members to the expenses of the Union | Tunisia | Committee 6 |
| 234 | Agenda of the 7th meeting of Committee 9 | | Committee 9 |
| 235 | Telegram sent on 6 October 1965 to the Administrations of countries not present at the Conference | S.G. | P.M. |
| 236 | Candidacies for membership of the Administrative Council | S.G. | P.M. |
| 237 + Corr. 1 and 2 | Summary record of the 6th meeting of Committee 9 | Committee 9 | Committee 9 |

| Document No. | Title | Origin | Destination |
|----------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| 238 | Draft Resolution - Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space | U.S.A. | Committee 7 |
| 239 | Consequences of changes in the number of contributory units, chosen by Members of the I.T.U. according to No. 203 of the Convention, Geneva, 1959 | Sweden | P.M. |
| 240 | Agenda of the 14th meeting of Committee 4 | | Committee 4 |
| 241 | Agenda of the 6th meeting of Committee 8 | | Committee 8 |
| 242 | Agenda of the 8th meeting of Committee 9 | | Committee 9 |
| 243 | Summary record of the 11th meeting of Committee 4 | Committee 4 | Committee 4 |
| 244 | Minutes of the 12th Plenary Meeting | | P.M. |
| 245 | Candidacies for Membership of the Administrative Council | S.G. | P.M. |
| 246(Rev.) | Agenda for the 4th meeting of Committee 6 | | Committee 6 |
| 247 + Corr. | Summary record of the 3rd meeting of Committee 6 | Committee 6 | Committee 6 |
| 248 | Summary record of the 12th meeting of Committee 4 | Committee 4 | Committee 4 |
| 249 | Agenda of the 15th meeting of Committee 4 | | Committee 4 |
| 250 | List of the documents of the Conference | S.G. | P.M. |

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE

FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Chairman : Mr. L. BARAJAS G. (Mexico)

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

Monday, 4 October 1965, at 3.30 p.m.

The Chairman opened the meeting and announced that the agenda had been published in Document No. 210, which was adopted without comment.

The Committee then continued its review of the Report by the Administrative Council.

Part IV, Section 5.4 - Training standards (page 113)

The Delegate of Sudan expressed the thanks of his Administration for the technical cooperation already received. It has been of great help in the development of telecommunications in Sudan and it is their hope that such cooperation will be extended further in the future.

The Delegate of Kenya, speaking for the East African Services Administration told of the assistance received by Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in the form of fellowships. They have been able to send a number of young students abroad for training, strengthening their services significantly, and they hope to be able to continue the process.

The Chairman then invited comments on section 5.4, but there were none.

Part IV. Section 6.2 - Technical Assistance in kind (page 114)

The Deputy Secretary-General spoke of the increasing activity in this field, primarily the conduct of seminars. This year one has been completed on space communication and others have been planned for later this year and next year. In some cases the I.T.U. has been called upon to find funds for travel by engineers from some administrations to such seminars. Funds are not ordinarily available for this use but have been arranged, although with difficulty, in special cases.

The Chairman added that seminars represent the most important form of "assistance in kind".

The Delegate of the United Kingdom announced that circulars have recently been sent out by his Administration for a seminar on "Telephone service" to be held in London in September, 1966. This is in addition to the United Kingdom seminar on space communication which is to start on 14 November 1965.

The Chairman then asked if the Secretariat is working on the coordination of seminars or if action is required by this Conference.

The Deputy Secretary-General responded that Resolution No. 568 of the Administrative Council has already instructed the Secretary-General to provide such coordination. He will keep track of and coordinate seminars and is calling the attention of all administrations to the matter.

Part VI. Questions brought to the attention. Section 4.1 - Evaluation of technical assistance (page 137)

The Chairman pointed out that, in addition to reports from other sources, the Administrative Council in Resolution No. 567 has asked for reports from the governments concerned. All who have not done so were urged to submit their reports before 8 October so that the Committee may consider the over-all evaluation.

Annex 7 - Technical cooperation special accounts budget for 1966 (page 172)

The Deputy Secretary-General explained that this budget shows the cost of administering all forms of technical assistance described in

Part IV of the Report. All of these expenses are reimbursed by the United Nations and there is no expense to the I.T.U.

The Delegate of Kenya asked about the varying items, 101 for the established staff and 102 for the temporary staff.

The Deputy Secretary-General explained that the sum of the two should be considered, since the variations merely represented transfers of personnel from the temporary staff to the fixed term staff.

The Delegate of Morocco pointed out that the budget must also be considered in the Finance Committee and questioned the need for Committee 8 to study the details.

The Chairman agreed that the Committee need not check the details, but needed to consider the over-all programme and any problems on which it might wish to give advice to the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Pakistan asked 1), whether permanent status has been given to people without full assurance of a continuing need, and 2), what is the relation between staff costs and the total U.N. funds disbursed.

After contributions by the Deputy Secretary-General, the Representatives of the Technical Cooperation Department and the Delegate of the United Kingdom, it was established that 1), fixed term status, for terms ending in 1966, has been given in some cases but permanent status has not been granted, the Administrative Council having asked that no such action be taken until suitable authorization is given by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and 2), the cost of headquarters services for administration, inspection and servicing is 14% of the total cost of the projects. This ratio has been set by "ECOSOC" after extensive study.

The Delegate of Pakistan suggested that budget item 101 be split into two parts, treating fixed term and permanent staffs separately.

The Chairman expressed the hope that such information could be provided promptly.

Section 7.1 - Special assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Representative of the Technical Cooperation Department explained that extraordinary procedures were employed to send technical experts promptly upon receiving the urgent request of the Congo. In this case they were permitted to engage in actual maintenance of telecommunication facilities as well as the training of local personnel. In

some cases the experts were made available at great sacrifice by their administrations, particularly Switzerland. Because of this, the time period had to be curtailed for some.

The Delegate of the Democratic Republic of the Congo made the following declaration and requested that it be inserted in the summary record.

"The Delegate of the Democratic Republic of the Congo observed that the current Plenipotentiary Conference was the first in which his country was participating since the proclamation of its independence in 1960. At that time an appeal had had to be made to the United Nations and the I.T.U. for the urgent dispatch of technicians to replace the experienced staff which had left the country. The I.T.U., with the aid of some African countries and Switzerland, had immediately stepped into the breach and the mission which had been sent had made it possible to maintain the national and international telecommunication services.

" Cooperation had taken two forms: the dispatch of experts and supplies of equipment, thanks to which it had proved possible to operate the telecommunication networks between the major towns.

" Furthermore, instructors had been placed at his country's disposal and recourse to financial aid for the building of training establishments was contemplated. In the coming year it would already be possible for students in the higher educational grades to take courses in telecommunications. The Democratic Republic of the Congo had appealed to the Special Fund for assistance in founding a telecommunications institute. He wished to thank the Secretary-General of the I.T.U., the head of the Technical Cooperation Department, Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States of America, Belgium and France for the aid furnished to his country. He also wished to thank the experts themselves. That assistance was however, insufficient as the new school would not be turning out trained personnel for another two years at least. Congolese staff must also be given the opportunity to be trained abroad in two-year courses. If the Administrations of I.T.U. Members could not spare any experts, the latter might have to be sought from other sources than the Administrations.

" Personnel trained under the fellowship scheme should have more than twelve months in which to study. Finally, the Democratic Republic of the Congo would like to know in detail the training programmes proposed for fellows so as to be able to make a judicious choice of candidates."

The Delegate of Tunisia also described some of the measures taken and complimented the I.T.U. staff for prompt and efficient action.

Part IV. Section 5.4 - Training standards (page 113)

The Delegate of Ethiopia asked for a return to this part of the Report because of the very great importance of the subject. The I.T.U. should explore ways of ensuring that minimum standards are set. A special section is needed in the Technical Cooperation Department for this and the Administrative Council should be instructed to establish it.

The Chairman asked if some clarification of standards might not be accomplished by some document from the General Secretariat with all available information.

The Director of the Technical Cooperation Department explained that each country has its own objectives and so collecting all the standards and consolidating into one is a colossal job. However, he will prepare a document for later discussion

The Chairman stressed the need for completeness in such a document.

The Delegate of Spain suggested that material on training in the Report of the 12th UNESCO Meeting might be applicable.

The Delegate of Argentina pointed out that Document No. 95 of the Economic Commission for Latin America is also of value.

The Delegate of Switzerland reminded the Committee of the complicated nature of the entire subject of technical assistance. He asked if a document might not be provided to fully describe the procedure and the role of the I.T.U.

The Chairman and the Director of the Technical Cooperation Department said that such a document exists. However, it may need to be revised soon if the proposed merger of the U.N. Special Fund and E.P.T.A. is accomplished.

The Delegate of Pakistan, suggested that a list of institutes already set up and the standards of the syllabuses used should be of assistance to the Delegate of Ethiopia. Also, information on any standardization of training within W.H.O., the Atomic Energy and other international organizations.

The Chairman concluded with the hope that the Technical Cooperation Department would be able to produce a suitable document.

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.

Rapporteur :
H.E. WEPPLER

Chairman :
L. BARAJAS G.

COMMITTEE 2

REPORT FROM THE WORKING PARTY OF COMMITTEE 2
TO COMMITTEE 2 (CREDENTIALS)

1. The Working Party met on 24 September, 30 September, 6 October and 13 October, 1965. It was chaired by Mr. Eneas Machado de Assis (Chairman of Committee 2).
2. The Working Party decided to accept credentials which fulfilled one of the following criteria already adopted at previous Conferences :
 - credentials conferring full powers;
 - credentials giving delegations the right to sign the Final Acts;
 - credentials indicating that delegations are authorized to represent their Governments, so long as such credentials contain no restriction whatever on the powers of the delegations;
 - credentials indicating the membership of the delegations, provided that they contain no restriction whatever on the powers of the delegations.
3. On the basis of these criteria, the Working Party accepted the credentials of the 115 delegations mentioned in Annexes 1 and 2. The Working Party recommends the Committee to accept them.
4. The credentials of 1 delegation (see Annex 3) are not in order. No credentials have been received from the 4 delegations mentioned in Annex 4. Mr. A. Winter-Jensen, Secretary of the Working Party, was asked to approach those delegations whose credentials are incomplete or have not been submitted and to report back to the Working Party.

Annex 5 mentions the countries

- a) which do not participate or which have not yet sent delegations (at 13 October 1965, at midnight) (7 countries),
- b) which have not yet ratified the 1959 Geneva Convention (5 countries) or
- c) which have not yet acceded to the Convention (2 countries).



5. The Working Party draws attention to the provisions of No. 535 of the General Regulations and recommends that the Plenary Meeting should fix 20 October 1965 at 6 p.m. as the date by which the Credentials Committee should reach its conclusions, as regards any credentials which have been found not in order. Meantime delegations concerned shall continue to exercise their voting rights in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 536 and 537 of the General Regulations.

6. The Working Party had before it the credentials of the Republic of South Africa, but in view of the adoption of Document No. 110 by the Plenary Meeting on 21 September 1965, it considered that the inclusion of findings on the credentials of this Member of the I.T.U. in its report would serve no practical purpose.

7. The Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria and the United Arab Republic each made a statement on the representation of China and reserved the right to raise the question in Committee.

8. The Working Party had before it letters giving the Delegation of France the right to act, to vote and to sign on behalf of the Government of Laos and that of Thailand the right to vote on behalf of the Government of Viet-Nam.

The Working Party found these delegations of powers to be in accord with the provisions of No. 538 of the General Regulations annexed to the Convention.

As regards the letter from Viet-Nam, the Delegates of Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. made statements and reserved the right to take up the matter again in Committee.

9. Since some credentials were incomplete, the Working Party resolved to accept explanatory telegrams on the powers of the delegations whose credentials were in the possession of the Working Party; Committee 2 would, or would not, confirm such a procedure.

Rapporteur :

José Ruiz DE ASSIN Y MUSSO

Chairman :

Eneas MACHADO DE ASSIS

A N N E X 1

CREDENTIALS ACCEPTED BY THE WORKING PARTY OF

COMMITTEE 2 (CREDENTIALS)

(up to midnight, 13 October 1965)

1. AFGHANISTAN
2. ALBANIA (People's Republic of)
3. ALGERIA (Democratic and Popular Republic of)
4. SAUDI ARABIA (Kingdom of)
5. ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
6. AUSTRALIA (Commonwealth of)
7. AUSTRIA
8. BELGIUM
9. BIELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
10. BURMA (Union of)
12. BRAZIL
13. BULGARIA (People's Republic of)
16. CAMEROON (Federal Republic of)
17. CANADA
18. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
19. CEYLON
20. CHILE
21. CHINA
22. CYPRUS (Republic of)
23. VATICAN CITY STATE
24. COLOMBIA (Republic of)
25. CONGO (Democratic Republic of the)
26. CONGO (Republic of the) (Brazzaville)
27. KOREA (Republic of)
28. COSTA RICA
29. IVORY COAST (Republic of the)
30. CUBA
31. DAHOMEY (Republic of)
32. DENMARK
35. GROUP OF TERRITORIES REPRESENTED BY THE FRENCH OVERSEAS
POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION AGENCY
37. SPAIN
38. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
39. ETHIOPIA
40. FINLAND
41. FRANCE
42. GABON REPUBLIC
43. GHANA
45. GUATEMALA
46. GUINEA (Republic of)
48. UPPER VOLTA (Republic of)
50. HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

51. INDIA (Republic of)
52. INDONESIA (Republic of)
53. IRAN
55. IRELAND
56. ICELAND
57. ISRAEL (State of)
58. ITALY
59. JAMAICA
60. JAPAN
61. JORDAN (Hashemite Kingdom of)
62. KENYA
63. KUWAIT (State of)
64. LAOS (Kingdom of)*)
65. LEBANON
66. LIBERIA (Republic of)
68. LIECHTENSTEIN (Principality of)
69. LUXEMBOURG
70. MALAYSIA
71. MALAWI
72. MALAGASY REPUBLIC
73. MALI (Republic of)
74. MALTA
75. MOROCCO (Kingdom of)
77. MEXICO
78. MONACO
79. MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
80. NEPAL
81. NICARAGUA
82. NIGER (Republic of the)
83. NIGERIA (Federal Republic of)
84. NORWAY
85. NEW ZEALAND
86. UGANDA
87. PAKISTAN
88. PANAMA
89. PARAGUAY
90. NETHERLANDS (Kingdom of the)
91. PERU
92. PHILIPPINES (Republic of the)
93. POLAND (People's Republic of)
94. PORTUGAL
95. SPANISH PROVINCES IN AFRICA
96. PORTUGUESE OVERSEA PROVINCES
97. SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
98. UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
99. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
100. FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
101. UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
102. SOMALI REPUBLIC
103. RHODESIA

*) The Government of the Kingdom of Laos accredits the Delegation of France to act, to vote and to sign in its name.

104. ROUMANIA (Socialist Republic of)
105. UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
106. RWANDA (Republic of)
107. SENEGAL (Republic of the)
108. SIERRA LEONE
109. SUDAN (Republic of the)
111. SWEDEN
112. SWITZERLAND (Confederation)
113. TANZANIA (United Republic of)
114. CHAD (Republic of the)
115. CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
116. TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
117. OVERSEAS TERRITORIES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
OF WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ARE RESPONSIBLE
118. THAILAND
119. TOGOLESE REPUBLIC
120. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
121. TUNISIA
122. TURKEY
123. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
125. VENEZUELA (Republic of)
126. VIET-NAM (Republic of)*)
128. ZAMBIA (Republic of)

*) Giving the Delegation of Thailand the right to vote on behalf of the Government of Viet-Nam.

A N N E X 2

CREDENTIALS FOUND IN ORDER. HOWEVER,
THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED HAVE SO FAR
NOT RATIFIED THE CONVENTION

11. BOLIVIA

44. GREECE

A N N E X 3

CREDENTIALS FOUND NOT TO BE IN ORDER

76. MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)

A N N E X 4

COUNTRIES ON BEHALF OF WHICH NO CREDENTIALS HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED

(up to midnight, 13 October 1965)

- 47. HAITI (Republic of)
- 54. IRAQ (Republic of)
- 67. LIBYA (Kingdom of)
- 124. URUGUAY (Oriental Republic of)

A N N E X 5

A. COUNTRIES NOT PARTICIPATING OR NOT YET REPRESENTED

(up to midnight, 13 October 1965)

BURUNDI (Kingdom of)
CAMBODIA (Kingdom of)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EL SALVADOR (Republic of)
ECUADOR
HONDURAS (Republic of)
YEMEN

B. COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NOT YET RATIFIED THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION (GENEVA, 1959)

BOLIVIA
EL SALVADOR (Republic of)
GREECE
LIBYA (Kingdom of)
URUGUAY (Oriental Republic of)

C. COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NOT YET ACCEDED TO THE CONVENTION

HONDURAS (Republic of)
YEMEN

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Corrigendum to
Document No. 252-E
11 October 1965
Original : English

COMMITTEE 2

REPORT FROM THE WORKING PARTY OF
COMMITTEE 2 to COMMITTEE 2
(CREDENTIALS)

Under point 4, first line, replace 16 by 6.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 252-E

7 October 1965

Original: Spanish

COMMITTEE 2

REPORT FROM THE WORKING PARTY OF COMMITTEE 2
TO COMMITTEE 2 (CREDENTIALS)

1. The Working Party met on 24 September, 30 September and 6 October, 1965. It was chaired by Mr. Eneas Machado de Assis (Chairman of Committee 2).
2. The Working Party decided to accept credentials which fulfilled one of the following criteria already adopted at previous Conferences:
 - credentials conferring full powers;
 - credentials giving delegations the right to sign the Final Acts;
 - credentials indicating that delegations are authorized to represent their Governments, so long as such credentials contain no restriction whatever on the powers of the delegations;
 - credentials indicating the membership of the delegations, provided that they contain no restriction whatever on the powers of the delegations.
3. On the basis of these criteria, the Working Party accepted the credentials of the 107 delegations mentioned in Annex 1. The Working Party recommends the Committee to accept them.
4. No credentials have been received from the 16 delegations mentioned in Annex 3. The credentials of 4 delegations (see Annex 2) are not in order. Mr. A. Winter-Jensen, Secretary of the Working Party, was asked to approach those delegations whose credentials are incomplete or have not been submitted and to report back to the Working Party.

Annex 4 mentions the countries

- a) which do not participate or which have not yet sent delegations (at 6 October 1965, at 6 p.m.) (9 countries),
- b) which have not ratified the 1959 Geneva Convention (5 countries) or
- c) which have not acceded to the Convention (2 countries).

5. The Working Party draws attention to the provisions of No. 535 of the General Regulations and recommends that the Plenary Meeting should fix 20 October 1965 at 6 p.m. as the date by which the Credentials Committee should reach its conclusions, as regards any credentials which have been found not in order. Meantime delegations concerned shall continue to exercise their voting rights in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 536 and 537 of the General Regulations.

6. The Working Party had before it the credentials of the Republic of South Africa, but in view of the adoption of Document No. 110 by the Plenary Meeting on 21 September 1965, it considered that the inclusion of findings on the credentials of this Member of the I.T.U. in its report would serve no practical purpose.

7. The Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria and the United Arab Republic each made a statement on the representation of China and reserved the right to raise the question in Committee.

8. The Working Party had before it a letter giving the Delegation of Thailand the right to vote on behalf of the Government of Viet-Nam.

The Working Party found this delegation of powers to be in accord with the provisions of No. 538 of the General Regulations annexed to the Convention.

The Delegates of Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. made statements in that connection and reserved the right to take up the matter again in Committee.

9. Since many credentials were incomplete, the Working Party resolved to accept the explanatory telegrams on the powers of the delegations whose credentials were in the possession of the Working Party; Committee 2 would, or would not, confirm such a procedure.

Rapporteur:

José Ruiz DE ASSIN Y MUSSO

Chairman:

Eneas MACHADO DE ASSIS

A N N E X 1

CREDENTIALS ACCEPTED BY THE WORKING PARTY OF
COMMITTEE 2 (CREDENTIALS)

(up to midnight, 6 October 1965)

1. AFGHANISTAN
2. ALBANIA (People's Republic of)
3. ALGERIA (Democratic and Popular Republic of)
4. SAUDI ARABIA (Kingdom of)
5. ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
6. AUSTRALIA (Commonwealth of)
7. AUSTRIA
8. BELGIUM
9. BIELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
10. BURMA (Union of)
12. BRAZIL
13. BULGARIA (People's Republic of)
16. CAMEROON (Federal Republic of)
17. CANADA
18. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
19. CEYLON
21. CHINA
22. CYPRUS (Republic of)
23. VATICAN CITY STATE
24. COLOMBIA (Republic of)
25. CONGO (Democratic Republic of the)
26. CONGO (Republic of the) (Brazzaville)
27. KOREA (Republic of)
28. COSTA RICA
29. IVORY COAST (Republic of the)
30. CUBA
31. DAHOMEY (Republic of)
32. DENMARK
35. GROUP OF TERRITORIES REPRESENTED BY THE FRENCH OVERSEAS
POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION AGENCY
37. SPAIN
38. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
39. ETHIOPIA
40. FINLAND
41. FRANCE
42. GABON REPUBLIC
43. GHANA
45. GUATEMALA
46. GUINEA (Republic of)

48. UPPER VOLTA (Republic of)
50. HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
51. INDIA (Republic of)
52. INDONESIA (Republic of)
53. IRAN
55. IRELAND
56. ICELAND
57. ISRAEL (State of)
58. ITALY
59. JAMAICA
60. JAPAN
61. JORDAN (Hashemite Kingdom of)
62. KENYA
63. KUWAIT (State of)
65. LEBANON
66. LIBERIA (Republic of)
68. LIECHTENSTEIN (Principality of)
69. LUXEMBOURG
70. MALAYSIA
71. MALAWI
72. MALAGASY REPUBLIC
73. MALI (Republic of)
74. MALTA
75. MOROCCO (Kingdom of)
77. MEXICO
78. MONACO
79. MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
81. NICARAGUA
82. NIGER (Republic of the)
83. NIGERIA (Federal Republic of)
84. NORWAY
85. NEW ZEALAND
86. UGANDA
87. PAKISTAN
88. PANAMA
89. PARAGUAY
90. NETHERLANDS (Kingdom of the)
91. PERU
92. PHILIPPINES (Republic of the)
93. POLAND (People's Republic of)
94. PORTUGAL
95. SPANISH PROVINCES IN AFRICA
96. PORTUGUESE OVERSEA PROVINCES
97. SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
98. UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
99. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
100. FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
101. UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
102. SOMALI REPUBLIC
103. RHODESIA

- 105. UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
- 106. RWANDA (Republic of)
- 107. SENEGAL (Republic of the)
- 108. SIERRA LEONE
- 109. SUDAN (Republic of the)
- 111. SWEDEN
- 112. SWITZERLAND (Confederation)
- 113. TANZANIA (United Republic of)
- 114. CHAD (Republic of the)
- 115. CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
- 116. TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
- 117. OVERSEAS TERRITORIES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
OF WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ARE RESPONSIBLE
- 118. THAILAND
- 119. TOGOLESE REPUBLIC
- 120. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
- 121. TUNISIA
- 123. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
- 125. VENEZUELA (Republic of)
- 128. ZAMBIA (Republic of)

A N N E X 2

CREDENTIALS FOUND NOT TO BE IN ORDER

(Paras. 4 and 9 of the Report)

- 11. BOLIVIA (examination deferred since the country
concerned has not yet ratified the Convention)
- 20. CHILE
- 76. ~~MAURETANIA~~ (Islamic Republic of)
- 104. ROUMANIA (Socialist Republic of)

A N N E X 3

COUNTRIES ON BEHALF OF WHICH NO CREDENTIALS HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED

(up to midnight, 6 October 1965)

- 44. GREECE
- 47. HAITI (Republic of)
- 54. IRAQ (Republic of)
- 67. LIBYA (Kingdom of)
- 122. TURKEY
- 124. URUGUAY (Oriental Republic of)

A N N E X 4

A. COUNTRIES NOT PARTICIPATING OR NOT YET REPRESENTED

(up to 6 p.m., 6 October 1965)

BURUNDI (Kingdom of)
CAMBODIA (Kingdom of)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EL SALVADOR (Republic of)
ECUADOR
HONDURAS (Republic of)
LAOS (Kingdom of)
NEPAL
YEMEN

B. COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NOT RATIFIED THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION (GENEVA, 1959)

BOLIVIA
EL SALVADOR (Republic of)
GREECE
LIBYA (Kingdom of)
URUGUAY (Oriental Republic of)

C. COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NOT ACCEDED TO THE CONVENTION

HONDURAS (Republic of)
YEMEN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 253-E

8 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(ORGANISATION OF THE UNION)

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

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

Wednesday, 6 October 1965 at 9.30 a.m.

Subject to the inclusion of Documents Nos. 216 and 229 in the Agenda, as proposed by Cuba, the Agenda for the meeting, Document No. 205, was approved.

Agenda Item 1 - The Summary Record of the Ninth Meeting, Document No. 211.

The following amendments were requested :

Page 2, amendment by Czechoslovakia : paragraph 6 b) delete and substitute sub-paragraph b) to be replaced as follows:

- "b) two posts for Deputy Secretaries-General, one to be responsible for the Technical Department - the existing Telephone Telegraph and Radio Divisions and the Technical Cooperation Division, and the other to be responsible for the Administrative Division."

Page 3, amendment by Mexico :

"..... thought that the aim referred to in Resolution No. 6 of the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference, namely, to achieve the greatest possible efficiency at the lowest possible cost in the operation of the secretariats of the different organs of the Union, could be more easily reached by rationalizing the organization of the Union; to that end, his Administration had submitted Document No. 92, with proposals that could be summarized as follows:



- a) to promote public relations and entrust that task to the Secretary-General;
- b) to group the technical activities of the Union, on the one hand, and the administrative activities, on the other, under the authority of a Deputy Secretary-General for Technical Affairs and a Deputy Secretary-General for Administrative Affairs;
- c) to extend the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the specialized secretariats of the International Consultative Committees, authorizing other tasks which they had been doing so far without specific backing from the Convention;
- d) to set up a legal section under the direct control of the Secretary-General, to deal adequately with the legal disputes that had recently occurred, where lawyers outside the Union had had to be employed, and also to take responsibility for the interpretation of the Regulations, which at the present time came under the appraisal of technical experts in the various departments of the Union.

The Secretary-General would be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, but the Council should elect the two Deputy Secretaries-General, since they would have to execute its decisions; the Directors of the Consultative Committees would still be elected by their respective Plenary Assemblies.

The International Frequency Registration Board would be retained with its existing nature as a collegiate body representing regions, but it would have to be reorganized so that its work was fairly distributed among all its members, who would be individually responsible for the service allotted to them, for which the Administrative Council should take the appropriate action; they would remain in their posts for three years, even if they were re-eligible, and the election would be by the Council, so as to guarantee frequent renewal, irrespective of the lapse of time between two Ordinary Radio Conferences, which seemed to be becoming longer each time."

Page 4, amendment by Argentine:

At the end of the fifth line, add: "... even though their specialized secretariats might, for better coordination, come under the General Secretariat, as proposed by Argentina in Document No. 91; the greatest need"

Page 6, amendment by Nigeria: Delete penultimate paragraph and substitute:

"The Delegate of Nigeria said his Delegation had not submitted any proposals on the re-organisation of the Union but recommended the following five departments under the administrative control of the Secretary-General:

C.C.I.R. Department

C.C.I.T.T. Department

International Frequency Registration Department

Technical Co-operation Department

General Services Department."

Document No. 211 was approved subject to the above amendments.

Agenda Item 3 - Summary Record of Tenth Meeting (Document No. 219).

The following amendments were requested:

Page 1, amendment by Secretariat:

The day of Meeting should be "Thursday, 30 September" not "Tuesday".

Page 3, amendment by Cuba: last line of statement by the Delegate of Cuba should read:

"and rotation of Members of the Council" - correction to Spanish text only."

Page 7, amendment by Portugal:

"The Delegate of Portugal reviewed the development in the attitude of certain countries as regards the structure of the I.F.R.B. from the Atlantic City Conference to the Geneva Conference (1959), and drew attention to the changes which had taken place since that time.

He drew attention to the need to maintain unanimous recognition of the impartiality of the organ responsible for the registration of frequencies and stated that whilst the working of the Board was not entirely satisfactory the responsibility for that might lie with Administrations and not in the Board.

He was against any change in the collegial structure of the I.F.R.B.

He considered that the successful work of the C.C.I.s was attributable to their existing structure, which should not be disturbed."

Page 8, amendment by the United Kingdom : Paragraph 2, delete and substitute :

"The Delegate of the United Kingdom whilst supporting the views expressed by the Delegate of the United States of America suggested that, as it was nearly time to close the meeting, the meeting should adjourn to allow Members to consider the views that had been expressed, before resuming the discussion on the I.F.R.B."

Document No. 219 was approved subject to the above amendments.

Agenda Item 4

The Chairman proposed that the meeting should continue its discussion on the proposals relating to Article 5, the I.F.R.B., and read out a list of delegates who had asked for the floor.

The Delegate of Poland thought it wrong to make a comparison between the C.C.I.'s and the I.F.R.B. Secretariat; the purpose of the C.C.I.'s was to coordinate views of Member Administrations, whereas the role of the I.F.R.B. was more decisive. He thought the Resolution proposed by Morocco in Document No. 229 was worthy of support as a compromise solution and suggested that a small Working Party should be set up. His Delegation favoured retention of the I.F.R.B. as an independent body with a "collegiate" structure.

The Delegate of Mongolia said his Delegation supported those proposals aimed at re-organising the I.F.R.B. on the lines of a Consultative Committee, with a Director elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Burma was unable to agree with suggestions that the delicate and complex work of the I.F.R.B. could be performed as efficiently by any other body. Radio frequencies were a tremendous natural asset and in his opinion this asset could only be entrusted to a corporate body. He favoured a Board of 5 Members to be elected by a Radio Conference.

The Delegate of Pakistan said he could not understand proposals which contended that because frequency registration procedures had been established and standards laid down, the I.F.R.B. was no longer necessary. Different countries made different demands on the Board and in his opinion these demands could best be satisfied by a corporate Board representing all regions of the world. He suggested that the Board should be given the task of organising regional planning for HF frequencies and he also saw the need for a regulatory body for space telecommunications; a task for

which in his opinion the I.F.R.B. was most suitable. He thought a Board of 5 Members, 1 from each Region, would not be satisfactory and strongly supported the retention of the Board in its present form.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought there was almost unanimous support for retention of the Board as an independent body and suggested that future debate could be limited to the composition and structure of this independent body. He proposed that the Committee should vote to decide, in principle, the future form of the Board and then go on to consider the remaining items on the Agenda. This was supported by the Delegates of Mexico and Guinea.

The Delegate of the United States of America thought there was great misunderstanding of the proposals of countries who wished to re-organise the I.F.R.B. He emphasized that the proposals aimed solely at reorganising the Board, and that the duties of the Board would remain as specified in Article 12 of the Convention. The proposed Frequency Registration Department would deal with the enquiries and requests from Member administrations and the interests of the developing countries would be as well served as at present. He explained that the proposed Appeals Board would not be a permanent body but would be on call if any Member felt aggrieved on a matter of frequency allocation. His proposals were intended to provide exactly the same service as those provided by the I.F.R.B., but a Frequency Registration Department would provide them at less cost.

The Delegate of France said that if time had permitted, the Committee could have analysed the work of the Board and assessed the responsibilities of the Board Members. His Delegation had done this and had come to the conclusion that the "college" of specialists was still required. He supported the proposals for reducing the Board to 5 Members but he would not be opposed to the appointment of a senior staff Member who would be responsible for coordinating the work of the Board. This compromise suggestion would not suit everyone but it was, he thought, the solution most likely to prove acceptable.

The Delegate of China said that tributes had been paid to the work of the I.F.R.B. but in his opinion no one major reason had been advanced for abolishing, or even modifying, the structure of the Board. He said that the I.F.R.B., as an elected body, was an image of international cooperation and impartiality and could not be replaced by a body of experts. He expressed the view that consideration of the future of the I.F.R.B. was not proper to a Plenipotentiary Conference; it should first be considered by the Radio Conference who were responsible for appointing the Members of the Board and who controlled its work programme.

The Delegate of the F.R. of Germany drew attention to the point that the I.F.R.B. was not responsible for assigning frequencies; this was done by administrations. The Board made recommendations but administrations were completely free to accept or reject them. He did not think it necessary to have 11 highly paid experts to ensure proper management of the Frequency Register and suggested that statements which had been made that the interests of Members could only be safe-guarded by a "collegiate" body, reflected on the integrity of the official of the Union who were all international servants.

The Delegate of Cuba said that opinion was practically unanimous for retaining the I.F.R.B. as a freely elected "collegiate" body and that the Conference was unwilling to entrust the tasks of the Board to a single official. He agreed with the view of an earlier speaker that the Conference was not the time or place to consider the future of the Board.

The Delegate of the Syrian Arab Republic said that countries which had achieved independence after the second world war were still developing their communications systems and it was for these countries that retention of the I.F.R.B. was essential. He favoured retention of the Board as an independent body, but would agree to a reduction to 5 Members.

The Delegate of Jamaica said that all delegations had made up their minds on the future of the I.F.R.B. and he proposed a motion for the closure of debate under number 605 of the Convention. He suggested that a vote be taken, on a question of principle, as to whether the I.F.R.B. should be retained as a separate body with details of its future structure to be left for settlement later.

The Chairman put the motion to the Committee; there were no opposers.

The Delegate of Mexico suggested that the vote be taken by roll call, but the Delegate of Switzerland said it was customary in the I.T.U. to have a secret vote and proposed a vote by secret ballot. The proposal for a secret vote was supported by more than 5 delegations and was accepted.

The Chairman suggested that the Committee should first vote on the proposal to reorganise the I.F.R.B. as a Department under a Director.

The Delegate of Cameroon supported by the Delegates of Mexico, Guinea and Cuba, suggested that the vote should be to settle, in principle, whether the I.F.R.B. should be retained in its present form.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the Committee should first vote on whether it wished to retain the I.F.R.B. as an independent body. The Committee went on to discuss various suggestions on the wording of the question on which the vote was to be taken.

The Chairman, in summing up this discussion suggested that the vote should be taken on:

"The principle of retention of I.F.R.B. in its present independent form, should be retained."

and asked the Delegations of Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville) and Japan to provide tellers.

105 Delegations voted and 15 were absent; the result of the vote was :

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| For the proposal | : 64 |
| Against the proposal | : 39 |
| Abstentions | : 2 |

The Committee decided, therefore, for the principle of retention of the I.F.R.B. in its present independent form.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that in 1959 the Director, C.C.I.T.T., had issued a document on the reorganisation of the I.T.U. His Delegation had found this document to be very helpful and it had provided the basis of many of his country's proposals. He thought that the document would be helpful to members of the Committee and suggested that it should be reproduced by the Secretariat for issue to members of the Committee.

The Director of C.C.I.T.T., said he had no objection to the document being circulated as a conference document but he thought it fair to warn members of the Committee that since 1959, when he had been the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. for only 2 years, he had gained in experience and the document did not reflect his present views on the future organisation of the Union. His current views had been made known at the Conference and had been circulated as a Conference document.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. expressed surprise that the Delegate of the U.S.A. had requested the publication of an out-of-date document, especially as that document did not reflect the author's current views. If it was to be circulated, he suggested that a later document, issued in 1964 by the Director, C.C.I.T.T., should also be issued.

The Chairman said he would ask the Secretariat to arrange for both documents to be issued to the Committee.

The Chairman said he still had a list of delegates who wished to speak but, as it was well past the time the meeting was due to end, he would hold the list over until the Committee's next meeting.

The meeting closed at 1.10 p.m.

Rapporteurs :

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

Chairman :

Clyde James GRIFFITHS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 254-E

8 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 6

Report by the Secretary-General

PURCHASE OF THE I.T.U. HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

Purchase of the present headquarters building

1. The situation as regards the purchase of the I.T.U. headquarters building is explained in the report by the Administrative Council to the Conference 1). The Council has recommended to the Conference that the Union exercise before 31 December 1965 the option to purchase which is contained in the agreement with the Republic and Canton of Geneva 2). It will be recalled that this clause provides that until 31 December 1965 the Union may purchase the building for five million Swiss francs, payable by annual instalments with an interest rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ %; after this date the two parties shall be free to ask for an adjustment of the purchase price and interest rate according to formulae based on the Swiss Retail Price Index (for the purchase price) and the average interest rate of the Canton's public debt (for the interest rate).
2. By Resolution No. 571, adopted at its last (20th) session, the Council directed me to examine and report to the Plenipotentiary Conference the best methods of financing the purchase of the building. I have investigated other possibilities of financing this purchase and have not found terms that are better than those offered in the agreement. I consider them most generous on the part of the Swiss authorities.
3. It is therefore recommended that the Plenipotentiary Conference decide that the headquarters building be purchased on the terms offered in the agreement and authorize me to exercise the Union's rights under the relevant clause before 31 December 1965.
4. For information a table has been annexed giving the amounts of the annual instalments which would have to be paid over various periods from two to ten years.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex : 1



- 1) Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Part II, para. 2.7, pages 65 and 66.
- 2) Idem Part VI, para. 5, pages 138 and 139.

A N N E X

PURCHASE OF THE I.T.U. HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

Annual instalments based on a sum of 5,000,000 Swiss francs at a rate of interest of $3\frac{1}{4}\%$.

| | | |
|----------|----------------|------------------------|
| 2 years | instalments of | 2,539,975 Swiss francs |
| 3 years | " " | 1,720,247 " " |
| 5 years | " " | 1,064,967 " " |
| 7 years | " " | 784,610 " " |
| 10 years | " " | 574,969 " " |

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FOURTH 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, 7 October 1965 at 3 p.m.

The Chairman asked members of the Committee to add, under item 2 of the Agenda, a reference to "paragraph 9, page 116" of the Council Report.

The Agenda for the meeting was approved.

1. Summary Record of the Third Meeting (Document No. 221)

1.1 The following amendments were made:

Page 2, second paragraph to read

"The Delegate of China suggested that in accordance with the summary made by the Chairman during the second meeting of this Committee, the third paragraph be amended ... advice."

Page 2, third paragraph, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked that "and I.C.S.A.B." should be deleted from the end of his speech.

Page 4, first paragraph should read

"The Delegate of the United States of America suggested that, if the Convention were to be amended at all on this point, his delegation would prefer to see an amendment to No. 152 instead of the adoption of a new provision under No. 149 of the Convention."



Page 4, seventh paragraph, the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany asked that "No. 152 of the present Convention and by" should be inserted after "supplemented by".

1.2 Annex 1

The Delegate of China asked that the second line of the last paragraph should be amended to read "... take whatever steps it considers necessary, without ...". This was agreed.

1.3 Annex 2

The Chairman asked members to insert "appointed" after "distribution of" in line one of paragraph 1.

The Delegate of Poland asked that "special" should be inserted after "in particular" in paragraph 1(ii) of the French text.

In reply to a question from the Delegate of Ethiopia, the Secretary explained that the Administrative Council had adopted a Resolution which laid down qualifications for each grade.

1.4 Annex 3

In reply to a question from the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., the Chairman said that in his view the draft Resolutions in Annexes 1 and 3 dealt with two distinct and separate subjects which could not be satisfactorily combined.

1.5 Annex 4

In reply to questions from the Delegates of Ethiopia and Switzerland, the Secretary explained that the International Court of Justice was an organ of United Nations and gave advisory opinions to Specialized Agencies without charge. The post of Legal Counsellor in the Union was originally combined with that of Head of the General Services and Conference Department; the two latter responsibilities now left little time to the incumbent to advise on legal matters.

In reply to a question from the Delegate of China, the Chairman explained why the last paragraph was headed "notes". When the Administrative Council decided to affiliate the I.T.U. to the Administrative Tribunal of the I.L.O., the Council automatically agreed to observe the Statute of the Tribunal which inter alia provided for the Council to go directly to the International Court of Justice for an Advisory Opinion. This introduced a discrepancy between the Statute and Article VII of the I.T.U./U.N. Agreement. The purpose of the draft Resolution was to remove any doubt, and he therefore felt that "notes" was appropriate.

1.6 The Summary Record was approved with the above amendments.

2. Evolution of the Manning Table

The Chairman drew the Committee's attention to pages 39 - 40 of the Council Report which showed how the number of permanent posts had increased since 1959. He said that if the policy of the Union was permanent staff for permanent work one of the problems facing the Committee was that of a correct distribution of permanent, fixed-term and short-term contracts, and the instructions to be given by the Plenipotentiary Conference to the Administrative Council regarding the transformation of temporary contracts into permanent ones.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed that this aspect of the matter was perhaps one of the most complicated questions before the Committee. It was vital to the staff. Staff numbers had increased considerably in the past few years, which might be due to lack of control within the organization itself or on the part of the Administrative Council. He felt that steps should be taken so that the next Plenipotentiary Conference should not be faced by a similarly difficult situation. Recommendations should be made to the Plenary with a view to settling the problem now and for the future.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked the Secretary to prepare some information about the length of employment of staff on fixed-term and short-term contracts; then the Committee would be more able to decide whether some of these contracts should be made into permanent contracts.

The Delegate of India asked how many of the temporary contracts were renewed and continued. He also asked whether the introduction of the computer had effected any real saving in staff.

The Delegate of Kenya asked the Secretary to prepare a break-down of all the fixed-term posts, with an indication of the functions discharged which of course corresponded to different qualifications. One should distinguish between those tasks which were of a permanent nature and those which were not.

Dr. Joachim, Chairman of the Staff Association said that permanent contracts should always be given for permanent types of jobs. He pointed out that in 1966 there would be 100 fixed-term posts, many of which were of a permanent nature. When the future organization was known, he considered that the Conference should instruct the Administrative Council to transform a majority of the fixed-term and short-term contracts into permanent ones.

The Deputy Secretary-General agreed to provide details on the break-down of fixed-term posts. Replying to various questions, he said that the conditions of service under fixed-term or short-term contracts were less generous than under permanent ones. Some of the staff on short-term contracts had jobs of a continuing nature, but it had not been possible to

give them fixed-term contracts as there were no posts in the manning table. He said that the I.F.R.B. staff had only been reduced by about 20 with the introduction of the computer but the output of work had increased enormously. The amount of documentation produced by the C.C.I.'s had also risen considerably since the last Plenipotentiary Conference and more staff were needed to cope with its processing. He also offered to circulate Administrative Council Resolution No. 474 which set the qualifications for the various grades.

In reply to a question from the Delegate of France, the Deputy Secretary-General said that the computer was mainly used by the I.F.R.B., but that the General Secretariat had started to use it for preparing the bills for documents and for calculating pensions and further possible uses were under study.

The Delegate of Ethiopia also asked that the distribution by the type of job performed should also be included in the document to be prepared by the Secretariat.

The Delegate of China agreed with the Chairman that the policy should be that if the work is of a permanent nature, the staff should be employed on a permanent basis. He felt that the saving of 20 posts in the I.F.R.B. by the introduction of the computer was disappointing and asked if, with the new computer, there would be a further saving later on. He noted that there had been a large increase in the number of C.C.I. Study Group meetings and wondered whether the Conference should try to restrict the number. He wanted to know how many of the fixed-term contracts, referred to in the last section of paragraph 2.4.8 on page 40 of the Council Report, would expire after the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Nigeria asked whether the staff of the General Secretariat could be compared with that of a telecommunications Administration. If it could, this might help the Committee. He also asked what form scrutiny of staff requirements in the I.T.U. took.

The Delegate of India asked how many specialized staff were recruited with the introduction of the computer.

The Director ad interim C.C.I.P. said that many short-term contracts lasted for more than a year and that in the interests of efficiency and fairness to the staff, many of the short-term posts should be converted to fixed-term or permanent contracts.

The Chairman, summarizing the debate, said that the document to be prepared by the Secretariat would show the distribution of temporary posts by grade and type of work with some indication of the length of employment. It would also, so far as possible, answer the other questions raised.

In reply to the Delegate of Nigeria, he said that the Administrative Council was at present responsible for scrutinizing the staff requirements of the Union. He felt, however, that there was little to be gained in this context from studying the staffing of a national telecommunications Administration as there was no real similarity of jobs.

In reply to the Delegate of China, he said that the Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I.'s were the competent bodies to deal with the programme of Study Group meetings.

He suggested that the Committee should postpone further discussion until the next meeting when the further information to be provided by the Secretariat would be available.

This was agreed and as there was no other business, the meeting rose at 4.45 p.m.

Rapporteur:

J.M. TURNER

Chairman:

W.A. WOLVERSON

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Corrigendum to
Document No. 256-E
12 October 1965
Original : English

COMMITTEE 8

INSTITUTION OF A REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE BY THE I.T.U.

On page 8, paragraph No. 2, 7th line, replace the word "developed"
by developing.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 256-E

8 October 1965

Original: English

COMMITTEE 8

Report by the Secretary-General

INSTITUTION OF A REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
BY THE I.T.U.

Proposals have been submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference recommending that a Regular Programme of Technical Assistance be commenced by the I.T.U. In the sixth meeting of Committee 8 the Secretariat was requested to consolidate these proposals and prepare a detailed document on the subject. The attached paper gives the information.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex: 1



A N N E X

Report by the Secretary-General

REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BY THE I.T.U.

The Technical Cooperation activities of the I.T.U. derive mainly from its participation in the various Technical Assistance programmes of the United Nations and are entirely financed by resources outside the Union. The programmes of importance are:

1. The Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E.P.T.A.);
2. The United Nations Special Fund.

Although the participation in these programmes has been increasing during the last few years, the assistance which can be rendered through them is not sufficient to cover all the needs. More and more countries have been attaining independence; and one of the immediate consequences of independence to these countries is a large and sudden demand for telecommunication facilities. National security and defence of the country, the coming into being of a diplomatic corps, direct cultural, economic and social contacts with other parts of the world, and foreign trade all require a vastly increased internal and international communications network. But invariably they do not have well developed systems and what is there often requires modernization and considerable improvement and expansion. The countries have many difficulties in meeting this demand due to lack of both capital and know-how. Consequently, their demands for Technical Assistance from the Union have been steadily on the increase.

Apart from the fact that the need for Technical Assistance from the Union is of such magnitude that it cannot be covered through the U.N. schemes, it must be pointed out that these programmes are governed by rules and procedures over which the I.T.U. has no influence. This limits rigorously the scope of the assistance which the Union can give and excludes a large number of projects which from the telecommunications point of view are of great importance to the development of the country. To take an example, the Union receives a number of requests for testing and measuring equipment to be used with operational systems. The E.P.T.A., however, restricts the provision of such equipment to very small quantities and only to that required by an expert for the completion of his assignment. Therefore, such requests even though vital for the country to maintain and operate its telecommunication systems according to international standards are not eligible for assistance under the E.P.T.A. Nor do they qualify under the

Special Fund. Although large quantities of equipment may be provided through a Special Fund project, it is dependent on a number of stringent conditions, one of which being that the Government should pay a substantive proportion of the whole cost of the project. Thus even a small request which is extremely important to a country cannot be satisfied under any of these programmes.

Even in cases where certain requests would be eligible normally for assistance under them, the time involved in planning the programmes makes them highly inflexible. E.P.T.A. programmes are planned on a biennial basis and the process of preparing them starts 12 to 18 months before the beginning of the biennium. In many countries in the process of development it is hardly possible to anticipate so far in advance the requests that would arise nearly two to three years later. Paucity of capital for financing telecommunications development and the difficulty of finding it quickly complicate the situation further. In this context requests for assistance arise frequently at very short notice. There is a provision in the E.P.T.A., for financing some unexpected projects but the available resources for that purpose are very limited and the regulations governing their use are rigorous that a large number of such urgent requests cannot be satisfied. The situation with regard to the Special Fund is even more difficult. It takes nearly two years from the time a project is prepared to the moment when assistance materialises in concrete form such as the arrival of experts in the country. Again, the Special Fund accepts only big projects and to which the receiving country has to make a substantial contribution itself. These conditions are not easy to fulfil by all the developing countries; nor do they respond with flexibility to the unexpected and urgent demands for assistance that they develop frequently. And it is precisely to these unexpected and urgent requirements for assistance that developing countries want a prompt response from the Union.

Another factor which has to be taken into consideration is that the apportionment of assistance funds under the E.P.T.A. to the various fields of activity is done by the governments. Almost always the funds required for developmental activities in all branches are far in excess of the aid available under the E.P.T.A. Very often telecommunications projects do not get the priority that they deserve in proportion to their important contribution to the economic development of a country. Also, as telecommunications are operated on a commercial basis in the majority of countries, it is not always that telecommunication projects are dealt with sufficient understanding and sympathy in the apportionment of assistance resources. They stand way back in the queue and get meagre attention. As regards the Special Fund, the approval of projects for assistance is ultimately dependent on the decisions of the Governing Council. Thus all the organs that apportion aid under both the programmes are outside the I.T.U. and the Union can do very little to influence the selection of projects from the point of view of their importance for telecommunications.

In such circumstances, other organizations of the United Nations family have filled the gap to an appreciable extent with a Regular Technical Assistance programme in their own budgets. The United Nations and the Specialized Agencies have included funds for Technical Assistance under the regular budget which not only provides them with the possibility of implementing the assistance given under the E.P.T.A., the Special Fund and other outside schemes, but also enables them to assist in projects mainly with a view to their importance to the subjects of the respective fields of competence. The following extract from the 1963 budget of the International Labour Organisation gives an extremely clear justification for a Regular Technical Assistance programme of that organization :

- "a) A project is requested by a newly independent State, or by a State newly joining the Organisation, or on behalf of a territory expected shortly to achieve independence, or by a State which has not been in a position to apply for assistance under the E.P.T.A. because of the procedures in force The credit in the regular budget can be employed to respond to governments' requests for assistance in respect of urgent projects or regional projects, which must be implemented in the same year as the request is received.*)
- b) A project is requested in I.L.O. fields of work which do not enjoy sufficiently high priority under the Expanded Programme or the Special Fund.
- c) A project is requested by a "developed" country. The Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund are intended to further the economic and social development of developing countries. However, any country, regardless of its degree of economic and social development, may at one time or another wish to benefit from the international experience
- d) A project requested takes the form of an exploratory or preparatory mission (irrespective of the programme under which the ensuing project is to be financed), or of a follow-up mission (irrespective of the programme under which the project implemented has been financed).
- e) The project is requested by a regional or other intergovernmental organization outside the framework of the United Nations, and takes the form either of assistance to that organization or of joint action for the benefit of one or more of its Member countries."

*) The E.P.T.A. procedures involve long planning procedures.

It can be seen that all the above arguments would apply with equal validity to the I.T.U. so far as telecommunications are concerned. But the I.T.U. could not do anything in this respect, because it has no budgetary provision for such activities. The present situation is that every time a programme exercise is made there is an increasing volume of requests for assistance left unfulfilled. During the period 1960 to 1964 they had reached the equivalent of an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 million dollars a year. The situation becomes further aggravated as more countries attain independence. While countries look upon the I.T.U. as the fountainhead of technical know-how in the field of telecommunications and expect to draw on its experience and assistance for their development, the Union is helpless to fulfil these expectations. Naturally these circumstances lead to a keen sense of frustration in the new and developing countries which in turn may engender growing doubts as regards the usefulness to them of the Union, in spite of all the experience it has accumulated over a century.

In view of the seriousness of this development and taking into account the fact that the Union had no programme of Technical Assistance out of its own budget, the Secretary-General endeavoured to find some means of supplementing the assistance rendered through the United Nations programmes. In 1960 he proposed to the Council a programme called "Technical Assistance in Kind". The Council at its 15th Session in 1960 approved the Secretary-General's proposal, provided it did not involve any expenditure to the Union.

The first element in this programme was to invite developed countries to make offers of training facilities to mechanics and technicians in their installations and in the manufacturing plants in their countries. Usually fellowships are available under the various United Nations programmes or bilateral aid projects for engineers to go abroad and study in the more advanced countries. But the bulk of people who do the day-to-day maintenance and operating work in developing countries are often those who have picked up their knowledge by long experience and without any theoretical background. Such people usually carry out their work as a mechanical routine. They deal with installations in operation and do not have the opportunity of familiarising themselves with the components or learn their theory lest operations be interrupted. Their knowledge over the years becomes very confined and their utility becomes very limited. If they could be given an opportunity to handle equipment when it was under manufacture, working along with the workers in manufacturing plants, the familiarity with the components and the first-hand knowledge gained in going through the process of the manufacturing would help them greatly to improve the standard of their knowledge and by giving it a more solid foundation create confidence in themselves. Correspondingly the fields of their work would expand - which is a factor of great importance in countries where such talent is scarce. Therefore, it was considered that it would be a significant contribution by the developed countries to those in the course of development.

The Secretary-General approached the various countries for assistance in both these respects and the response was very gratifying. During the period 1960-64 offers of different types for training mechanics and technicians were received and were circulated among the Members and Associate Members. It was known that some countries who would have liked to take advantage of these offers were not able to do so for want of resources for sending and maintaining the technicians in the inviting countries. Training under this scheme could have been very much more meaningful to the developing countries, as a source of gaining practical experience for the technicians who could not either by their age or educational background acquire the theoretical knowledge to support their day-to-day practical work. But the Secretary-General could not develop this to any depth because no resources were available to him for the purpose.

The second aspect of the programme was to invite telecommunications Administrations of developed countries to organize seminars on selected subjects of telecommunications. In most of the developing countries the number of engineers and senior technicians are so limited that they could not be spared to be abroad for long periods of study. However, with the rapidly advancing technique they have to be conversant with modern developments. Therefore, collecting a number of them for a short interval of time in one central place to study a specific subject would provide them with an extremely useful opportunity to advance their technical knowledge. It should be mentioned that never before in the history of the Union had seminars been held.

Although they were conducted under difficult conditions all the seminars were very successful. They consisted of theoretical lectures and discussions followed by practical work or visits to installations or manufacturing plants related to the subject under study. The participants in every one of them expressed the view that such seminars were very useful for them in providing valuable opportunities for studying selected subjects in great detail in close association with engineers from the developed countries. Therefore, they repeatedly suggested that seminars should be held more frequently by the Union and that they should be assisted to participate in them in greater numbers.

These were stop-gaps conceived by the Secretary-General and in the absence of any resources. It would be considered only as a measure of his anxiety to meet the urgent situation until the Plenipotentiary Conference reviewed the situation. Therefore, it is now time for the Plenipotentiary Conference to institute a Regular Programme in the Union out of its own resources.

Such a programme could among other things meet the following needs:

- 1) Take over some of the projects which though eligible for assistance under the United Nations programmes could not be met due to limitations of resources or due to their rigid administrative procedures.

- 2) Conduct seminars in the headquarters of the Union and in cooperation with developed countries at other convenient places on selected topics of telecommunications to batches of technicians of various levels of responsibility, so that the whole hierarchy of technical personnel can have opportunities to acquaint themselves periodically with the progress of the art; and assist where necessary the developed countries to send participants.
- 3) Organize training programmes and provide facilities for the trainees of the different echelons of telecommunications administrations to go out in groups to manufacturing installations or neighbouring countries to gain practical experience and familiarising with the different types of equipment. With the rapid growth of international direct working channels, comparable standards of efficiency in the different countries are extremely important. Training of this type would meet its requirement very successfully.
- 4) Have a small pool of experts to respond to urgent calls for very short-term assistance from developing countries. At present the Union gets such calls very often, but it has not been possible to respond to them. By their very nature they could not be planned in the time necessary for projects under the U.N. programmes.

Some of the fields which require immediate action have been indicated above. It is not possible to envisage all the possible types of assistance that could be rendered through the Regular Programme. No doubt many other types of assistance which could be usefully given would reveal themselves as the programme develops.

The first question that would arise in instituting a Regular Technical Assistance Programme in the Union would be to decide on its value. It has been stated that the unfulfilled amount of assistance has been of the order of 2 million dollars a year. In addition, it must be recognized that due to the failure to get any satisfaction for many of their requests, many countries have not put forward their requests and that more requests would develop when it is found that the Union has a Regular Programme. So the magnitude of the requirements would be even more than the amount of unfulfilled requests that have been recorded during the past years. Also, a Regular Programme of the Union could appropriately contribute significantly to meeting the urgent difficulties of the developing countries.

Thus the amount of such a programme should be fixed by the Plenipotentiary Conference, taking into account the vital role that telecommunications play in the economic development of any country.

As an example the comparative figures for some of the sister organizations in the United Nations family are given.

| Organization | 1963 | Regular T.A. Programme in millions of U.S. Dollars |
|----------------|---|--|
| | Total appropriation of the Agency in U.S. Dollars | |
| United Nations | 92,195,880 | *) 1.6 million |
| W.H.O. | 29,783,550 | *) 10.7 " |
| U.N.E.S.C.O. | 19,723,056 | 5.2 " |
| F.A.O. | 16,776,263 | 1.8 " |
| I.L.O. | 14,515,983 | 1.2 " |
| I.A.E.A. | 6,893,613 | 1.2 " |
| I.T.U. | 4,103,032 | - |
| W.M.O. | 867,528 | 1.5 " (1 Jan. 1964) |

The other important question would be how to finance such a Regular Technical Assistance Programme. In principle there are two ways of doing it, namely:

- 1) either on an assessment basis, i.e. by including it as a part of the regular contribution of the Members and Associate Members (which is the case with most of the other specialized agencies); perhaps it may be preferable to have it as a separate fund distinct from the normal budget of the Union;
- 2) or on a voluntary basis which means creating an extra budgetary fund to which Members and Associate Members would be invited to make voluntary contributions just as it is being done for the E.P.T.A. and the Special Fund.

The system of voluntary pledging is the basis of all the resources available to the E.P.T.A. and the Special Fund. Every year the pledgings have been gradually increasing from roughly \$20 million when the programme started to nearly \$150 million now. Although it had been such a success in the United Nations, it had not met with similar results in the other organizations. For example, the International Atomic Energy Agency which was trying the system of voluntary contributions and basing its regular Technical Assistance

*) In addition there are separate projects with specific allocations, like the Malaria Eradication Programmes of the W.H.O.

programme thereon had had to give it up. Therefore, the general tendency for all regular programmes in the United Nations and the other specialized agencies is to finance the programmes as regular contributions by the Membership. The Plenipotentiary Conference would wish to decide on which method of financing should be adopted in the case of the Union.

Another point which must be examined is the cost of the administration and operation of the Regular Programme. At present the respective programmes of the U.N. reimburse the Union for all the costs incurred by it in administering and operating its part in them. The Regular Programme will be from the Union's resources and so it should also bear the costs of operating it as in the case of the E.P.T.A. and Special Fund. The practice there is to fix a specific percentage for the administrative expenses of operating the programme. Similarly, the Secretary-General may be authorised to operate the Regular Programme incurring expenditure on the same basis as he does for the corresponding United Nations' programmes.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 257-E

8 October 1965

Original : EnglishCOMMITTEE 5

POSSIBLE CREATION OF AN INTERPRETERS' SECTION

1. At present, interpreters employed by the Union are in all cases recruited specifically for conferences and meetings on the basis of short-term contracts. The drawbacks resulting from the constitution of interpreters' teams with "free lance" staff only, tend to increase with the number of meetings which necessitate the recruitment of more short-term staff every year. Such staff must be recruited about a year in advance. This creates serious problems when the dates of a meeting have to be altered or the meeting is cancelled. In the case of a change of dates or cancellation, the indemnities which are payable entail considerable extra expenditure. Alternatively, it is becoming more and more difficult to stage meetings requiring interpretation at short notice. It is not always possible to secure interpreters who have experience in a particular branch of the Union's activities and are thus better qualified than others. Free-lance interpreters naturally seek to obtain financial advantages as a substitute for the insecurity of tenure inherent in the type of employment and have grouped themselves in an association which actively presses their claims.

2. The various solutions to these difficulties have been investigated on several occasions in inter-organization meetings. It has appeared to be difficult, if not impossible, to create a pool of interpreters if only because it has not been possible to establish an inter-organization schedule of meetings avoiding their concentration at given periods. The only way to obviate or alleviate these difficulties would therefore be to employ a team of interpreters on a permanent basis which other specialized agencies with approximately the Union's conference responsibilities have now done. This is economically sound either when the number of meetings is such that the interpreters are occupied most or all of the time or when they have other talents (say for translation) which can be used outside meetings. Furthermore, organizations often lend against reimbursement the services of interpreters.

3. Employment of interpreters naturally varies in the I.T.U. from year to year. Statistics from 1963 onwards are as follows:

| Man/days | French booth | English booth | Spanish booth | Russian booth |
|----------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1963 | 1011 | 999 | 728 | 612 |
| 1964 | 678 | 638 | 448 | 601 |
| 1965 | 1144 | 1145 | 504 | 848 |



4. With the rates of pay at present applicable to free-lance staff and the average annual number of man/days of employment in the I.T.U., it would not so far have been an economically sound proposition to employ such staff on a permanent basis. It appears, however, that the permanent employment of interpreters may soon be justifiable on grounds of economy; it would of course have the added advantages of maintaining at the disposal of the Union a nucleus of interpreters (say 8, which would suffice to man Council meetings) who would be familiar with I.T.U. subject matters and terminology and constitute the backbone of the teams required for large conferences.

5. It is therefore suggested that the necessity of creating a small interpreters' section be borne in mind and that the Administrative Council be invited to keep the matter under review so that the necessary additions to the manning table could be made in due course. A draft resolution to this effect is annexed.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex : 1

A N N E X

DRAFT RESOLUTION

POSSIBLE CREATION OF AN INTERPRETERS' SECTION

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

having considered

the difficulties of employing interpreters on a free lance basis;

instructs the Administrative Council

to keep the matter under review and create the necessary manning table posts as and when this can be justified on grounds of economy and efficiency.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 258-E

11 October 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 9

AGENDA

OF THE

NINTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Wednesday, 13 October 1965 at 9 a.m.

Document No.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Summary Record of the Fifth Meeting | 218 |
| 2. Summary Record of the Sixth Meeting | 237 |
| 3. Continuation of examination of the Convention, Articles 4, 6 and 7 | 61(Rev.2) page 22 DT/1 |

Konstantin ČOMIĆ

Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 259-E

8 October 1965

Original: French

PLENARY MEETING

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with the request of the Plenary Meeting, there are, attached, copies of:

1. the memorandum of understanding between the I.T.U. and the E.C.A.F.E. dated 9 November 1962 (Annex 1);
2. the memorandum of understanding between the I.T.U. and the E.C.A. dated 11 November 1963 (Annex 2);
3. the correspondence with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America concerning the possible conclusion of a memorandum of understanding (Annex 3).

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annexes: 3



A N N E X 1

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE I.T.U. AND
THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE E.C.A.F.E.

Preamble

In order to establish a firm basis for effective collaboration between their respective organizations, the following MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING has been drawn up by the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union and the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. The importance of establishing such a harmonious working relationship is emphasized by the increasing volume of work which is emerging from the efforts to meet the growing needs of telecommunication development in the E.C.A.F.E. region and particularly in the more extensive studies that are to be made, for and the advisory services that are to be rendered, to the countries of the region.

1. Objective

The basic objective of the Memorandum of Understanding is to accelerate the development of telecommunications in the E.C.A.F.E. region and to secure appropriate priorities for telecommunication projects within the overall development programmes of the countries concerned.

2. Areas of interest and responsibility

2.1 Work in regard to the economic aspects of telecommunication development, with the exception of the fixing of telecommunication tariff, will be the responsibility of E.C.A.F.E., which would carry out studies in this field in the closest co-operation with the I.T.U. E.C.A.F.E.'s work in this regard will be related to the overall economic and social development of Asia and the Far East and in other areas of the world which affect the Asian economy.

2.2 The responsibility of the I.T.U. will cover all technical aspects of telecommunications and their operation, including all questions regarding telecommunication tariff, and will be in accordance with the International Telecommunication Convention.

2.3 Work in the fields of joint responsibility would be planned in accordance with the priority requirements of each organization.

2.4 In order to avoid duplication of work or competition in areas of mutual interest, it is agreed that the programme of work should be carried out jointly by the two secretariats in this field through mutual consultation. Such consultation or agreements will be without prejudice to other work projects which are mainly the responsibility of one or the other body, but which may contain elements for which the other agency is responsible. Proposals relating to the work programme in fields of common responsibility of both the organizations would be jointly agreed upon by the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. and the Executive Secretary of E.C.A.F.E., and would be submitted for approval to the appropriate bodies of the respective organizations as necessary and according to their constitutions.

3. Staff arrangements

3.1 For the purpose of carrying out the tasks pertaining to the E.C.A.F.E. region in the telecommunication field and to implement the joint programmes of work, the Executive Secretary and the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. will establish a Joint Unit in the Secretariat of E.C.A.F.E., attached to the Transport and Communications Division.

3.2 The I.T.U. will provide, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of E.C.A.F.E., a senior telecommunication professional officer. He will be assisted by one or more technical officers, as required. They will be nominated by the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. The senior officer will be in charge of the Joint Unit and will assist in implementing the agreed programme of work referred to in Section 1. His responsibility in all technical matters, which are the responsibility of the I.T.U., will be to the Secretary-General of the I.T.U., while administratively he will be under the E.C.A.F.E., and will receive substantive guidance from E.C.A.F.E. in respect to implementing its programme as laid down by the E.C.A.F.E. Inland Transport and Communications Committee which will be primarily economic in nature. He will keep the Executive Secretary of E.C.A.F.E. informed regarding the technical work of the Joint Unit. It is understood that the senior officer provided by the I.T.U. will have broad authority to make decisions on behalf of the I.T.U. on matters within the jurisdiction of the I.T.U., in order to facilitate the work of the two bodies in this field.

3.3 The E.C.A.F.E. will provide office space and after the necessary budgetary arrangements are completed, appropriate secretarial and other services and equipment.

3.4 The question of the staff to be provided by the two agencies will be periodically reviewed in the light of the agreed work programme.

3.5 The I.T.U. will provide the salaries and allowances of professional officers and the funds for their official travel within the region. All other expenses will be met by E.C.A.F.E.

4. Conclusion

In signing this Memorandum, the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. and the Executive Secretary of the E.C.A.F.E. believe that the above arrangements constitute a practical basis for accomplishing the joint objectives and maintaining productive and useful co-operation between the two bodies.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General - I.T.U.

U. NYUN
Executive Secretary - E.C.A.F.E.

Date: 9 November 1962

A N N E X 2

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE I.T.U. AND
THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE E.C.A.

Preamble

This MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING has been drawn and signed by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa on the one hand and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on the other in order to establish a firm basis for effective co-operation between E.C.A. and I.T.U. in developing Telecommunications in the African region in general and in studying the needs of, and providing advisory services to particular countries of the region in matters connected with the development of Telecommunications.

1. Objectives

The basic objectives of the Memorandum of Understanding are :

1.1 To accelerate the development of telecommunications in the African region and to secure appropriate priorities for telecommunication projects within the overall development programmes of the countries concerned.

1.2 To work out a plan and build up a comprehensive, self-contained and modern regional telecommunications network to meet the immediate and long-term needs of all countries of the region, including interconnexions of the African network with the world-wide telecommunication system.

2. Spheres of interest and responsibility

2.1 E.C.A. The economic aspects of telecommunications development and the requirements of administrations, excepting the technical aspects of tariff fixing, will be studied by E.C.A., in the closest co-operation with I.T.U. E.C.A.'s work in this regard will be guided by the need to accelerate the overall economic and social development of Africa, the special immediate requirements of the region and its overall relations with other parts of the world which affect the growth of the African economy.

2.2 I.T.U. The responsibility of the I.T.U. will cover all technical aspects of telecommunications and their operation, including all technical questions regarding telecommunication tariffs, and will be in accordance with the International Telecommunication Convention.

2.3 Work Programme. In order to avoid duplication of work or competition in areas of mutual interest, it is agreed that the programme of work should be prepared jointly by the two Secretariats in this field through mutual consultation. Such consultation or agreements will be without prejudice to other work projects which are mainly the responsibility of one or the other organization, but which may contain elements for which the other agency is responsible.

2.4 New proposals relating to the work programme in fields of common responsibility of both the organizations would be jointly agreed upon by the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. and the Executive Secretary of E.C.A., and would be submitted for approval to the appropriate bodies of the respective organizations as necessary and according to their constitutions.

2.5 Joint Spheres. Work in the joint fields of responsibility will be planned in accordance with the jointly agreed priority requirements of both organizations.

3. Staff arrangements

3.1 For the purpose of carrying out the tasks pertaining to the E.C.A. region in the field of telecommunications and in order to implement the joint programmes of work, the Executive Secretary and the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. will establish a Joint Unit in the Secretariat of the E.C.A., attached to the Transport Section.

3.2 The I.T.U. will, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of E.C.A., second to the Joint Unit a senior telecommunication professional officer, who will be assisted by the requisite number of technical officers, as may, from time to time, be deemed necessary to execute the joint project (or joint projects) in hand. The technical officers will be nominated or withdrawn by the Secretary-General of the I.T.U.; provided that any I.T.U. official so seconded to the Joint Unit may at any time be replaced or withdrawn from any joint project on the request of the Executive Secretary of E.C.A.

3.3 The Senior Officer will be in charge of the Joint Unit and will assist in implementing the agreed programme of work referred to in Sections 1 and 2. For those matters which are within the sole competence of I.T.U., he will be responsible only to the Secretary-General of that Organization. For administrative matters he will be under the E.C.A. from which he will receive substantive guidance with respect to implementing the programme laid down by the E.C.A. Committee on Industry, Transport and Natural Resources.

3.4 The Senior Officer will keep the Executive Secretary of E.C.A. informed regarding the technical work of the Joint Unit.

3.5 The Senior Officer provided by the I.T.U. will have broad authority to make decisions on behalf of the I.T.U. on matters within the jurisdiction of the I.T.U., in order to facilitate the work of the two bodies in this field.

3.6 The E.C.A. will provide office accommodation, and after the necessary budgetary arrangements, appropriate secretarial and other services and equipment.

3.7 The question and number of the staff to be provided by the two agencies will be reviewed periodically in the light of progress of the agreed work programme.

3.8 The I.T.U. will provide the salaries and allowances of professional officers and the funds for their official travel within the region. All other expenses will be met by E.C.A.

3.9 Personnel matters relating to I.T.U. staff will be dealt with by I.T.U. provided that the timing of leave will be agreed in consultation with E.C.A.

4. Conclusion

In signing this Memorandum, the Secretary-General of I.T.U. and the Executive Secretary of the E.C.A. believes that the above arrangements constitute a practical basis for accomplishing the joint objectives and maintaining productive and useful co-operation between the two organizations.

(Signed) Gerald C. GROSS

Secretary-General - I.T.U.

(Signed) Robert GARDINER

Executive Secretary - E.C.A.

Date: 11 November, 1963

A N N E X 3

1. LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

UNITED NATIONS
Comisión Económica para América Latina
Santiago, Chile

Ref: ORG 420(2) GEN

Santiago, 5 April 1965

Mr. Gerald C. Gross
Secretary-General
International Telecommunication
Union
Place des Nations
1211 Geneva

Dear Mr. Gross,

Further to my letter of 17 August 1964, I am pleased to refer to the matter related to the possible negotiation of a memorandum of understanding between the I.T.U. and the Economic Commission for Latin America.

After my initial contact with you, I had the opportunity of discussing the matter with the Organization of American States, which, as you know, had some time ago set up an expert group to study telecommunication problems in Latin America. From my talks with O.A.S. I realized that since it had started work on the basis of a well prepared programme, it was incumbent upon E.C.L.A. to co-operate with it in so far as our limited resources permitted rather than to disperse them or risk overlapping in a duplication of effort. I would therefore suggest that, while reaffirming the readiness of our two organizations to co-operate in their mutual interest every time it appears useful and to the maximum extent necessary, we could agree that the conditions of our co-operation would best be defined in ad hoc arrangements, rather than set up a joint unit to deal with telecommunication matters, which is the main purpose of your arrangements with E.C.A.F.E and E.C.A. to meet specific issues which may arise.

May I say that the interest you show in E.C.L.A and in the Latin American countries in general is most appreciated and that the E.C.L.A. Secretariat will not miss any opportunity of co-operating in the most friendly way with your organization.

Very truly yours,

(Signed): José Antonio MAYOBRE
Executive Secretary

2. REPLY OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE I.T.U.

I.T.U.

Geneva, 12 May 1965

1753/55/AEI
Ref: Your letter ORG 420(2) GEN
of 5 April 1965

Dr. José Antonio MAYOBRE,
United Nations Economic
Commission for Latin America,
Av. Providencia 871,
Casilla 179 - D,

SANTIAGO

Dear Dr. Mayobre,

I hasten to answer your letter of 5 April 1965 regarding the possible negotiation of a memorandum of understanding between our two organizations. In the meantime I have consulted the I.T.U. Administrative Council, our Governing Body, concerning this matter.

I am pleased to inform you that we accept your suggestion that the conditions of our cooperation would best be defined in ad hoc arrangements rather than by agreeing at this time on a memorandum of understanding of a general nature which might possibly not meet the specific issues which may arise.

On this understanding, I agree that there is no need, for the moment, to pursue any further negotiations regarding this matter.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) : Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 260-E

8 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FOURTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(ORGANISATION OF THE UNION)

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

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

Thursday, 7 October, 1965, at 9.30 a.m.

The Chairman said that two Member administrations would be celebrating their National Day during the holiday weekend. They were:

Uganda : 9 October

China : 10 October

He expressed his sincere congratulations to the Delegates of Uganda and the Delegates of China. The meeting rose in honour of the two countries.

The Delegate of Uganda thanked the delegates for their congratulations and for the honour which they had done to his country on the occasion of the anniversary of their achieving independence.

The Delegate of China sincerely thanked the Members of the Committee for their congratulations.

The Agenda for the meeting, Document No. 240, was accepted without comment.

Agenda Item 1 - Proposals relating to Article 5.

The Chairman suggested that the Committee should continue its discussion and called on the Delegate of Morocco to introduce his draft Resolution on the I.F.R.B. in Document No. 229.



The Delegate of Morocco, introducing the draft Resolution, expressed the view that the interests of Members were better safeguarded by a Board than by a single official and he suggested a Board of 5 Members as the smallest which would give a representative to each region. There were a number of questions which needed to be settled, such as whether there should be a rotating or permanent Chairman and whether one Board Member should be made responsible for the administrative and technical responsibilities on a permanent basis. He suggested therefore that when the question of number of members and their geographical distribution was settled, a small Working Group should be set up to consider these, and related questions, and report back to the Committee.

The Delegate of Mexico thought that the present structure of the I.F.R.B. with its 11 Members working on a committee basis was a more democratic form and before the Committee made any changes in this structure, he thought that the Members of the I.F.R.B. should be consulted on what changes they thought were necessary. As the activities of the Board covered 7 well-defined services, he considered that the minimum number of Board Members should be 7; on the other hand if there was to be full regional representation on the Board, the number of Members should be increased to 13. He suggested that the Committee should first decide in principle the number of Board Members before going on to consider the tasks and duties of the Board, leaving the details to be considered by a small Working Party.

The Delegate of Australia agreed with the Delegate of Morocco that a Board of 5 Members would meet the technical and representation requirements. However, the relationship between the Members of the Board and the 140 staff in the Specialised Secretariat was not well-defined in the Convention and as a result it was difficult to see what measures should be taken to ensure the efficient working of the Secretariat. He suggested that a vote should be taken on reducing the number of Board Members to 5 and, if this was accepted, set up a Working Party to settle the details.

The Delegate of Sweden thought that the wording of the draft Resolution cast some reflection on the integrity of the officials of the Union and he suggested that the text should be changed.

The Delegate of Morocco, in reply, said that in drafting the Resolution he had absolutely no intention of casting any reflection on the integrity of the Union's officials. He would discuss a revised wording with the Delegate of Sweden.

The Delegate of Cameroon proposed that the Committee should suspend discussion on fixing the number of Members of the Board until a later meeting of the Committee and, instead, should go on with discussion on other questions.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said the Committee had already agreed that the points to be determined in the first instance were the number of Board Members and regional representation. There had already been a lengthy and exhaustive debate on these points and he saw no reason for suspending the discussion. He suggested that a vote be taken on the number of Board Members and regional representation.

The Delegate of Guinea seconded the proposal by the Delegate of Cameroon that discussion should be deferred. He suggested that a Working Party should be set up to discuss points of detail and report back to the Committee later next week.

The Chairman said it was necessary for the Committee to take decisions on the number of members of the Board and on regional representation before setting up a Working Party. He proposed that a vote should be taken to decide whether discussion should continue or should be suspended until next week.

This was agreed and a vote was taken. The result being:

For continuing discussion 40

Against continuing discussion 33

Abstentions 17

It was therefore decided to continue the debate.

The Delegate of Brazil thought the I.F.R.B. had two major functions:

- a) to reach decisions on technical matters;
- b) to act as a Court of Appeal.

It was essential, therefore, that the Board should be representative of all regions and, in his opinion, equitable representation governed the number of Members.

The Delegate of Uganda proposed that the Committee should vote on a Board of 5 Members, 1 from each region.

The Delegate of Nigeria also spoke in favour of a Board of 5 Members; the Members to be elected by a Radio Conference.

The Delegate of Argentina said that the demand for communications was increasing, frequencies were becoming saturated and the work of the Board was, therefore, likely to increase. He thought it essential that the size of the Board should be adequate to cope with the work and suggested a Board of 10 or 11 Members. The question of appointing a permanent Administrative Director could, he thought, be left for consideration later.

The Delegate of Israel supported the view expressed by the Delegate of Nigeria, that the number of Members should be 5, one for each region.

The Delegate of Jamaica then proposed closure of the debate, in accordance with No. 605, for a vote to be taken on the proposal which had most support, i.e., a Board of 5 Members, 1 from each region.

The Delegates of Cameroon and Kenya opposed the closure of debate.

In reply to a question from the Delegate of Ireland, the Chairman explained that the motion was to close discussion on the question of the number of Members of the Board, and regional representation. It did not affect other related points which had been discussed. The result of a vote taken on the proposed closure motion was:

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| In favour of closure: | 58 |
| Against closure : | 10 |
| Abstentions : | 26 |

The Chairman proposed that the Committee should proceed to vote on the acceptance, or otherwise, of the proposal that there should be 5 Members of the I.F.R.B. distributed on the basis of 1 for each region.

The Delegate of Kenya proposed that the vote should be taken by a roll-call. This was accepted.

The Deputy Secretary-General proceeded to take the vote. The result was:

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| For the proposal : | 94 |
| Against the proposal: | 13 |
| Abstentions : | 13 |

The proposal that the I.F.R.B. should comprise 5 Members, 1 from each region, was therefore accepted.

The Delegate of Mexico explained that his Delegation had voted against the proposal because they were not convinced that 5 Members would give sufficient regional representation or that 5 Members would be able to cope adequately with the work of the Board.

The Chairman then proposed that a Working Party should be set up to consider such points as the relation of the Board members to the specialized Secretariat, the question of a permanent or rotating Chairman, and the consequential amendments to Article 12 which were required as a result of the decisions the Committee had taken. He also suggested that the Working Party should consider those remaining proposals under Article 12 which were not related to the matters which had been discussed.

The Delegate of the United States thought the Committee should first decide in principle the method of electing the Board Members and the Chairman agreed that this was a matter proper for consideration by the Committee and not by the Working Party.

The Chairman's suggestion that the Working Party should be representative of the 5 Regions,, as follows, was accepted:

Region A: Mexico, United States, Colombia
Region B: A Nordic country, France, United Kingdom
Region C: U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Poland
Region D: Morocco, Nigeria, Cameroon
Region E: Japan, Afghanistan, Malaysia

He suggested that the Nordic countries should provide the convenor and Chairman of the Working Party.

The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. said he would be at the service of the Working Party, as and when it desired, to give information on the organization and work of the I.F.R.B.

The Chairman closed the meeting at 12.25 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

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

Chairman:

Clyde James GRIFFITHS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 261-E

8 October 1965

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

FIRST REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

Subject : Contributions in arrears (sub-sections 2.5.4 - pages 61 to 63 - and 3.3 and 3.4 - page 136 - of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference)

At its Second Meeting, Committee 6 examined the question of accounts in arrears, which comprise :

- a) contributions and accounts for the supply of publications that have remained unpaid for some years;
- b) queried contributions in arrears (Resolution No. 20 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva 1959);
- c) miscellaneous contributions in abeyance because of events in the Second World War (Resolution No. 21 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva 1959);
- d) amounts owed by the Republic of San Marino.

After examining the matter, the Committee decided to recommend to the Plenary Meeting that it :

- 1. instruct the Secretary-General to send a reminder to the chief debtors who have not answered his last letter requesting information on the intended settlement of accounts in arrears (see Document No. 85). A recommendation to this effect is contained in Annex 1 hereto;
- 2. approve a resolution instructing the Administrative Council to continue its efforts to secure prompt settlement of the amounts due. A draft resolution has been sent to the Editorial Committee;
- 3. take note of the fact that the questions relative to queried contributions in arrears and to the miscellaneous contributions in abeyance because of events in the Second World War (covered by Resolutions Nos. 20 and 21 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva 1959) have been completely settled;
- 4. approve a draft resolution on the amounts owed by the Republic of San Marino. The draft resolution has been sent to the Editorial Committee.

Mr. BEN ABDELLAH

Chairman

Annexe : 1

A N N E X

RECOMMENDATION
TO THE PLENARY MEETING OF
THE I.T.U. PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE MONTREUX 1965
CONTRIBUTIONS IN ARREARS

Committee 6 (I.T.U. Finance Committee),

having studied

the problem of contributions in arrears mentioned in paragraphs 2.5.4.1 (page 61) and 3.3 (page 136) of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, and Document No. 85;

having been informed

that, despite the fact that the Secretary-General, acting on the instructions of the Administrative Council, has repeatedly approached countries that are behind in the payment of their contributions, either directly or through their permanent delegations in Geneva or the Resident Representatives in the countries concerned, the sums owed at the end of August 1965 still amounted to 3,714,735.55 Swiss francs, including the interest on overdue payments;

appreciating

the financial position of the countries concerned, is pleased to learn that, after agreement with the Secretary-General, two of them have made a meritorious effort in proposing to pay off their debt by annual instalments;

is of the opinion

that matters cannot remain as they are, and that fresh efforts must be made to put the financial position of the Union on a sound basis;

recommends that the Plenary Meeting

1. instruct the Secretary-General to send a further letter, on behalf of the Conference, to all countries which have accounts in arrears and which have not yet begun to settle them;
 2. have a copy of the letter which is being sent to the countries in question delivered to the heads of their delegations to the Montreux Conference, for their information.
-

PLENARY MEETING

SECOND REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE
TO THE PLENARY MEETING

Under Number 38, Article 6, of the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, it is for the Plenipotentiary Conference finally to approve the accounts of the Union.

The Working Party set up for that purpose examined the following documents :

1. Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Annexes 5 and 6.
2. Conference Document No. 52.
3. The Financial Operating Reports of the Union from 1959 to 1964.
4. The Administrative Council resolution relating to the Financial Operating Reports and to the auditing of Union accounts from 1959 to 1964, adopted by the Administrative Council after a thorough examination of the accounts of the Union.
5. The originals of the reports by the external auditors of the Federal Finance Control Department of the Swiss Confederation.

It also heard the representative of the Secretary-General who gave the Working Party information on the accounts of the Union and the auditing of those accounts.

The Working Party noted :

- a) that the budgets from 1959 to 1964 had been approved by the Administrative Council with the regard to the specified limits :
 - i) by Resolution No. 18 annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, 1959, for the year 1959,
 - ii) by Additional Protocol III annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, 1959, for the year 1960,
 - iii) by Additional Protocol II for the years 1961 to 1964,



b) that the annual expenses of the Union had been kept within the limits of the budgets approved each year by the Administrative Council.

Finally, the Committee considered that the financial management of the Union for the years 1959 to 1964, including the accounts for recurrent expenses, expenditure on conferences and meetings, the supplementary publications budget accounts, the technical cooperation accounts and the accounts of the I.T.U. staff SS & B funds, called for no comment.

Accordingly, the Committee has transmitted to the Editorial Committee a draft resolution proposing to the Plenary Meeting that it finally approve the accounts of the Union from 1959 to 1964.

II. BEN ABDELLAH
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 263-E

12 October 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 2

AGENDA

SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 2

(CREDENTIALS)

Wednesday, 13 October, at 3 p.m.

Document No.

1. Summary record of the first meeting

124

2. Report by the Working Party

252

(with corrigendum)

3. Other business

-

Eneas MACHADO DE ASSIS

Chairman of
Committee 2

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 264-E

13 October 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 7

AGENDA

OF THE

THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

Thursday, 14 October 1965, at 5.15 p.m.

Document No.

1. Resolution No. 31 - Possible Revision of Article IV,
Section 11 of the Convention on the Privileges and
Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (continuation
of the discussion) -
2. Resolution No. 32 - Use of the United Nations Tele-
communication Network for the Telegraph Traffic
of the Specialized Agencies -
3. Resolution No. 33 - Telegrams and Telephone Calls
of the Specialized Agencies -
4. Resolution No. 34 - Telecommunication and the Peaceful
Uses of Outer Space Vehicles 238
5. Any other business

TCHOUTA MOUSSA
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 265-E

13 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 8

AGENDA
OF THE
SEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8
(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Thursday, 14 October 1965, at 9 a.m.

Document No.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Approval of Summary Record of fourth meeting | 251 |
| 2. General discussion on proposals relating to Regular Programme of Technical Assistance of the Union | 63 76 95 256 |
| 3. Evaluation of Technical Assistance projects | DT/8 and DT/11 |
| 4. Any other business | |

L. BARAJAS G.
Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 266-E (Rev.)

20 October 1965

Original: Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE 2

(CREDENTIALS)

1. The Committee met on 16 September and 13 and 14 October, 1965. It was chaired by Mr. Eneas MACHADO de ASSIS (Brazil).
2. The Chairman put before the Committee the following report of the Working Group of Committee 2:
 - 2.1 The Working Group decided to accept credentials which fulfilled one of the following criteria already adopted at previous conferences:
 - credentials conferring full powers;
 - credentials giving delegations the right to sign the Final Acts;
 - credentials indicating that delegations are authorized to represent their Governments, so long as such credentials contain no restriction whatever on the powers of the delegations;
 - credentials indicating the membership of the delegations, provided that they contain no restriction whatever on the powers of the delegations.
 - 2.2 On the basis of these criteria, the Working Group accepted the credentials of the 115 delegations mentioned in Annexes 1 and 2. The Working Group recommends the Committee to accept them.
 - 2.3 The credentials of 1 delegation (see Annex 3) are not in order. No credentials have been received from the 4 delegations mentioned in Annex 4. Mr. A. Winter-Jensen, Secretary of the Working Group, was asked to approach those delegations whose credentials are not in order or have not been submitted and to report back to the Working Group.

Annex 5, for general information, mentions the countries

 - a) which do not participate or which have not yet sent delegations (at 13 October 1965, at midnight) (7 countries),
 - b) which have not yet ratified the 1959 Geneva Convention (5 countries) or
 - c) which have not yet acceded to the Convention (2 countries).



2.4 The Working Group draws attention to the provisions of No. 535 of the General Regulations and recommends that the Plenary Meeting should fix 20 October 1965 at 6 p.m. as the date by which the Credentials Committee should reach its conclusions, as regards any credentials which have been found not in order. Meantime delegations concerned shall continue to exercise their voting rights in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 536 and 537 of the General Regulations.

2.5 The Working Group had before it the credentials of the Republic of South Africa, but in view of the adoption of Document No. 110 by the Plenary Meeting on 21 September 1965, it considered that the inclusion of findings on the credentials of this Member of the I.T.U. in its report would serve no practical purpose.

2.6 The Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria and the United Arab Republic each made a statement on the representation of China and reserved the right to raise the question in Committee.

2.7 The Working Group had before it letters giving the Delegation of France the right to act, to vote and to sign on behalf of the Government of Laos and that of Thailand the right to vote on behalf of the Government of Viet-Nam.

The Working Party found these delegations of powers to be in accord with the provisions of No. 538 of the General Regulations annexed to the Convention.

As regards the letter from Viet-Nam, the Delegates of Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. made statements and reserved the right to take up the matter again in Committee.

2.8 Since some credentials were incomplete, the Working Group resolved to accept explanatory telegrams on the powers of the delegations whose credentials were in the possession of the Working Party; Committee 2 would, or would not, confirm such a procedure.

3. The Delegation of the United States of America dissented from the remarks of the Delegations of the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria and the U.A.R. referred to in paragraph 2.6 of the Working Group Report. It therefore introduced the proposal given in paragraph 6 of the present report.

4. The Delegations of the U.S.S.R., seconded by the Delegations of Bulgaria, Cuba, France, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia questioned the competence of the Committee to deal with the United States proposal.

5. The question of competence was put to the vote, and the Committee decided it was competent to deal with the proposal.

6. The United States proposal was adopted by 53 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions, and 10 not participating. The Committee therefore recommends to the Conference the adoption of the following proposal :

"The Plenipotentiary Conference,

a) recalling the recommendation of the fifth regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1950 that 'the attitude adopted by the General Assembly' regarding the representation of a Member State 'should be taken into account in other organs of the United Nations and in the specialized agencies', and

b) recalling the action which the eighteenth regular session of the General Assembly took on 21 October 1963 regarding the representation of China,

1. decides to take no action on any proposal to change the representation of China at this Conference; and

2. finds that the credentials of the plenipotentiary of the Government of the Republic of China conform with the provisions of Paragraph 529 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention."

7. The Delegation of France explained that, although it made reservations on the competence of Committee 2 to examine the United States proposal, it had voted against the proposal since it considered that the seat of China should be occupied by the representatives of the People's Republic of China and not by those of the Tai-pch authorities.

The Delegations of Poland, Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. stated they did not participate in the vote because they did not consider the Committee competent in this matter. These statements will be published in the summary records of the meetings of Committee 2.

The U.S.S.R., Ukraine, Poland and Bulgaria reserved the right to speak on the subject in Plenary.

8. The Committee adopted the report of the Working Group contained in paragraph 2 above, with its five annexes, reproduced as annexes to the present report.

9. The Committee agreed that, should additional information be received on credentials not in order, or new credentials be received, the Working Group would make a report, through the Chairman of Committee 2, direct to the Plenary.

Eneas MACHADO DE ASSIS
Chairman of Committee 2

A N N E X 1

CREDENTIALS ACCEPTED BY THE WORKING PARTY OF
COMMITTEE 2 (CREDENTIALS)

(up to midnight, 13 October 1965)

1. AFGHANISTAN
2. ALBANIA (People's Republic of)
3. ALGERIA (Democratic and Popular Republic of)
4. SAUDI ARABIA (Kingdom of)
5. ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
6. AUSTRALIA (Commonwealth of)
7. AUSTRIA
8. BELGIUM
9. BIELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
10. BURMA (Union of)
12. BRAZIL
13. BULGARIA (People's Republic of)
16. CAMEROON (Federal Republic of)
17. CANADA
18. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
19. CEYLON
20. CHILE
21. CHINA
22. CYPRUS (Republic of)
23. VATICAN CITY STATE
24. COLOMBIA (Republic of)
25. CONGO (Democratic Republic of the)
26. CONGO (Republic of the) (Brazzaville)
27. KOREA (Republic of)
28. COSTA RICA
29. IVORY COAST (Republic of the)
30. CUBA
31. DAHOMEY (Republic of)
32. DENMARK
35. GROUP OF TERRITORIES REPRESENTED BY THE FRENCH OVERSEAS
POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION AGENCY
37. SPAIN
38. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
39. ETHIOPIA
40. FINLAND
41. FRANCE
42. GABON REPUBLIC
43. GHANA
45. GUATEMALA
46. GUINEA (Republic of)
48. UPPER VOLTA (Republic of)
50. HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

51. INDIA (Republic of)
52. INDONESIA (Republic of)
53. IRAN
55. IRELAND
56. ICELAND
57. ISRAEL (State of)
58. ITALY
59. JAMAICA
60. JAPAN
61. JORDAN (Hashemite Kingdom of)
62. KENYA
63. KUWAIT (State of)
64. LAOS (Kingdom of)*)
65. LEBANON
66. LIBERIA (Republic of)
68. LIECHTENSTEIN (Principality of)
69. LUXEMBOURG
70. MALAYSIA
71. MALAWI
72. MALAGASY REPUBLIC
73. MALI (Republic of)
74. MALTA
75. MORCCCO (Kingdom of)
77. MEXICO
78. MONACO
79. MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
80. NEPAL
81. NICARAGUA
82. NIGER (Republic of the)
83. NIGERIA (Federal Republic of)
84. NORWAY
85. NEW ZEALAND
86. UGANDA
87. PAKISTAN
88. PANAMA
89. PARAGUAY
90. NETHERLANDS (Kingdom of the)
91. PERU
92. PHILIPPINES (Republic of the)
93. POLAND (People's Republic of)
94. PORTUGAL
95. SPANISH PROVINCES IN AFRICA
96. PORTUGUESE OVERSEA PROVINCES
97. SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
98. UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
99. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
100. FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
101. UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
102. SOMALI REPUBLIC
103. RHODESIA

*) The Government of the Kingdom of Laos accredits the Delegation of France to act, to vote and to sign in its name.

- 104. ROMANIA (Socialist Republic of)
- 105. UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
- 106. RWANDA (Republic of)
- 107. SENEGAL (Republic of the)
- 108. SIERRA LEONE
- 109. SUDAN (Republic of the)
- 111. SWEDEN
- 112. SWITZERLAND (Confederation)
- 113. TANZANIA (United Republic of)
- 114. CHAD (Republic of the)
- 115. CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
- 116. TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
- 117. OVERSEAS TERRITORIES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
OF WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ARE RESPONSIBLE
- 118. THAILAND
- 119. TOGOLESE REPUBLIC
- 120. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
- 121. TUNISIA
- 122. TURKEY
- 123. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
- 125. VENEZUELA (Republic of)
- 126. VIET-NAM (Republic of)*)
- 128. ZAMBIA (Republic of)

*) Giving the Delegation of Thailand the right to vote on behalf of the Government of Viet-Nam.

A N N E X 2

CREDENTIALS FOUND IN ORDER. HOWEVER,
THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED HAVE SO FAR
NOT RATIFIED THE CONVENTION

11. BOLIVIA

44. GREECE

A N N E X 3

CREDENTIALS FOUND NOT TO BE IN ORDER

76. MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)

A N N E X 4

COUNTRIES ON BEHALF OF WHICH NO CREDENTIALS HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED

(up to midnight, 13 October 1965)

- 47. HAITI (Republic of)
- 54. IRAQ (Republic of)
- 67. LIBYA (Kingdom of)
- 124. URUGUAY (Oriental Republic of)

A N N E X 5

A. COUNTRIES NOT PARTICIPATING OR NOT YET REPRESENTED

(up to midnight, 13 October 1965)

BURUNDI (Kingdom of)
CAMBODIA (Kingdom of)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EL SALVADOR (Republic of)
ECUADOR
HONDURAS (Republic of)
YEMEN

B. COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NOT YET RATIFIED THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION (GENEVA, 1959)

BOLIVIA
EL SALVADOR (Republic of)
GREECE
LIBYA (Kingdom of)
URUGUAY (Oriental Republic of)

C. COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NOT YET ACCEDED TO THE CONVENTION

HONDURAS (Republic of)
YEMEN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 266-E
15 October 1965
Original: Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE 2

(CREDENTIALS)

1. The Committee met on 16 September and 13 and 14 October, 1965. It was chaired by Mr. Eneas Machado de Assis (Brazil).
2. The Chairman put before the Committee the following report of the Working Party of Committee 2:
 - 2.1 The Working Party decided to accept credentials which fulfilled one of the following criteria already adopted at previous conferences:
 - credentials conferring full powers;
 - credentials giving delegations the right to sign the Final Acts;
 - credentials indicating that delegations are authorized to represent their Governments, so long as such credentials contain no restriction whatever on the powers of the delegations;
 - credentials indicating the membership of the delegations, provided that they contain no restriction whatever on the powers of the delegations.
 - 2.2 On the basis of these criteria, the Working Party accepted the credentials of the 115 delegations mentioned in Annexes 1 and 2. The Working Party recommends the Committee to accept them.
 - 2.3 The credentials of 1 delegation (see Annex 3) are not in order. No credentials have been received from the 4 delegations mentioned in Annex 4. Mr. A. Winter-Jensen, Secretary of the Working Party, was asked to approach those delegations whose credentials are incomplete or have not been submitted and to report back to the Working Party.

Annex 5 mentions the countries

- a) which do not participate or which have not yet sent delegations (at 13 October 1965, at midnight) (7 countries),
- b) which have not yet ratified the 1959 Geneva Convention (5 countries) or
- c) which have not yet acceded to the Convention (2 countries).

2.4 The Working Party draws attention to the provisions of No. 535 of the General Regulations and recommends that the Plenary Meeting should fix 20 October 1965 at 6 p.m. as the date by which the Credentials Committee should reach its conclusions, as regards any credentials which have been found not in order. Meantime delegations concerned shall continue to exercise their voting rights in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 536 and 537 of the General Regulations.

2.5 The Working Party had before it the credentials of the Republic of South Africa, but in view of the adoption of Document No. 110 by the Plenary Meeting on 21 September 1965, it considered that the inclusion of findings on the credentials of this Member of the I.T.U. in its report would serve no practical purpose.

2.6 The Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria and the United Arab Republic each made a statement on the representation of China and reserved the right to raise the question in Committee.

2.7 The Working Party had before it letters giving the Delegation of France the right to act, to vote and to sign on behalf of the Government of Laos and that of Thailand the right to vote on behalf of the Government of Viet-Nam.

The Working Party found these delegations of powers to be in accord with the provisions of No. 538 of the General Regulations annexed to the Convention.

As regards the letter from Viet-Nam, the Delegates of Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. made statements and reserved the right to take up the matter again in Committee.

2.8 Since some credentials were incomplete, the Working Party resolved to accept explanatory telegrams on the powers of the delegations whose credentials were in the possession of the Working Party; Committee 2 would, or would not, confirm such a procedure.

3. The Delegation of the United States of America dissented from the remarks of the Delegations of the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria and the U.A.R. referred to in paragraph 2.6 of the Working Group Report. It therefore introduced the proposal given in paragraph 6 of the present report.

4. The Delegations of the U.S.S.R., seconded by the Delegations of Bulgaria, Cuba, France, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia questioned the competence of the Committee to deal with the United States proposal.

5. The question of competence was put to the vote, and the Committee decided it was competent to deal with the proposal.
6. The United States proposal was adopted by 54 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions, and 10 not participating. The Committee therefore recommends to the Conference the adoption of the following proposal:

"The Plenipotentiary Conference,

a) recalling the recommendation of the fifth regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1950 that 'the attitude adopted by the General Assembly' regarding the representation of a Member State 'should be taken into account in other organs of the United Nations and in the specialized agencies', and

b) recalling the action which the eighteenth regular session of the General Assembly took on 21 October 1963 regarding the representation of China,

1. decides to take no action on any proposal to change the representation of China at this Conference; and

2. finds that the credentials of the plenipotentiary of the Government of the Republic of China conform with the provisions of Paragraph 529 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention."

7. The Delegations of Poland, Bulgaria, and the U.S.S.R. stated they did not participate in the vote because they did not consider the Committee competent in this matter. These statements will be published in the summary records of the meetings of Committee 2.

The U.S.S.R., Ukraine, Poland and Bulgaria reserved the right to speak on the subject in Plenary.

8. The Committee adopted the report of the Working Group contained in paragraph 2 above, with its five annexes, attached to the present report.
9. The Committee agreed that, should additional information be received on credentials not in order, or new credentials be received, the Working Group would make a report, through the Chairman of Committee 2, direct to the Plenary.

Eneas MACHADO DE ASSIS
Chairman of Committee 2

Annexes: 5

A N N E X 1

CREDENTIALS ACCEPTED BY THE WORKING PARTY OF

COMMITTEE 2 (CREDENTIALS)

(up to midnight, 13 October 1965)

1. AFGHANISTAN
2. ALBANIA (People's Republic of)
3. ALGERIA (Democratic and Popular Republic of)
4. SAUDI ARABIA (Kingdom of)
5. ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
6. AUSTRALIA (Commonwealth of)
7. AUSTRIA
8. BELGIUM
9. BELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
10. BURMA (Union of)
12. BRAZIL
13. BULGARIA (People's Republic of)
16. CAMEROON (Federal Republic of)
17. CANADA
18. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
19. CEYLON
20. CHILE
21. CHINA
22. CYPRUS (Republic of)
23. VATICAN CITY STATE
24. COLOMBIA (Republic of)
25. CONGO (Democratic Republic of the)
26. CONGO (Republic of the) (Brazzaville)
27. KOREA (Republic of)
28. COSTA RICA
29. IVORY COAST (Republic of the)
30. CUBA
31. DAHOMY (Republic of)
32. DENMARK
35. GROUP OF TERRITORIES REPRESENTED BY THE FRENCH OVERSEAS
POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION AGENCY
37. SPAIN
38. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
39. ETHIOPIA
40. FINLAND
41. FRANCE
42. GABON REPUBLIC
43. GHANA
45. GUATEMALA
46. GUINEA (Republic of)
48. UPPER VOLTA (Republic of)
50. HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

51. INDIA (Republic of)
52. INDONESIA (Republic of)
53. IRAN
55. IRELAND
56. ICELAND
57. ISRAEL (State of)
58. ITALY
59. JAMAICA
60. JAPAN
61. JORDAN (Hashemite Kingdom of)
62. KENYA
63. KUWAIT (State of)
64. LAOS (Kingdom of)*)
65. LEBANON
66. LIBERIA (Republic of)
68. LIECHTENSTEIN (Principality of)
69. LUXEMBOURG
70. MALAYSIA
71. MALAWI
72. MALAGASY REPUBLIC
73. MALI (Republic of)
74. MALTA
75. MOROCCO (Kingdom of)
77. MEXICO
78. MONACO
79. MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
80. NEPAL
81. NICARAGUA
82. NIGER (Republic of the)
83. NIGERIA (Federal Republic of)
84. NORWAY
85. NEW ZEALAND
86. UGANDA
87. PAKISTAN
88. PANAMA
89. PARAGUAY
90. NETHERLANDS (Kingdom of the)
91. PERU
92. PHILIPPINES (Republic of the)
93. POLAND (People's Republic of)
94. PORTUGAL
95. SPANISH PROVINCES IN AFRICA
96. PORTUGUESE OVERSEA PROVINCES
97. SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
98. UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
99. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
100. FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
101. UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
102. SOMALI REPUBLIC
103. RHODESIA

*) The Government of the Kingdom of Laos accredits the Delegation of France to act, to vote and to sign in its name.

- 104. ROUMANIA (Socialist Republic of)
- 105. UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
- 106. RWANDA (Republic of)
- 107. SENEGAL (Republic of the)
- 108. SIERRA LEONE
- 109. SUDAN (Republic of the)
- 111. SWEDEN
- 112. SWITZERLAND (Confederation)
- 113. TANZANIA (United Republic of)
- 114. CHAD (Republic of the)
- 115. CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
- 116. TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
- 117. OVERSEAS TERRITORIES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
OF WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ARE RESPONSIBLE
- 118. THAILAND
- 119. TOGOLESE REPUBLIC
- 120. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
- 121. TUNISIA
- 122. TURKEY
- 123. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
- 125. VENEZUELA (Republic of)
- 126. VIET-NAM (Republic of)*)
- 128. ZAMBIA (Republic of)

*) Giving the Delegation of Thailand the right to vote on behalf of the Government of Viet-Nam.

A N N E X 2

CREDENTIALS FOUND IN ORDER. HOWEVER,
THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED HAVE SO FAR
NOT RATIFIED THE CONVENTION

11. BOLIVIA

44. GREECE

A N N E X 3

CREDENTIALS FOUND NOT TO BE IN ORDER

76. MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)

A N N E X 4

COUNTRIES ON BEHALF OF WHICH NO CREDENTIALS HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED

(up to midnight, 13 October 1965)

- 47. HAITI (Republic of)
- 54. IRAQ (Republic of)
- 67. LIBYA (Kingdom of)
- 124. URUGUAY (Oriental Republic of)

A N N E X 5

A. COUNTRIES NOT PARTICIPATING OR NOT YET REPRESENTED

(up to midnight, 13 October 1965)

BURUNDI (Kingdom of)
CAMBODIA (Kingdom of)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EL SALVADOR (Republic of)
ECUADOR
HONDURAS (Republic of)
YEMEN

B. COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NOT YET RATIFIED THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION (GENEVA, 1959)

BOLIVIA
EL SALVADOR (Republic of)
GREECE
LIBYA (Kingdom of)
URUGUAY (Oriental Republic of)

C. COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NOT YET ACCEDED TO THE CONVENTION

HONDURAS (Republic of)
YEMEN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 267-E

13 October 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 9

BELGIUM

Amendment to proposal

Amendment to the original Belgian proposal (Document No. 45 (BEL/45(1) and Document No. DT/1 (4/26/01)), for modification of number 26 of the Convention.

ARTICLE 4

Purposes of the Union

§ 2

- 26 f) undertake studies, issue resolutions, formulate recommendations and opinions and collect and publish information concerning telecommunication matters for the benefit of all Members and Associate Members;
- 26(bis) g) regulate as thoroughly as possible the operation and use of all telecommunication media.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 268-E
13 October 1965
Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

AGENDA
OF THE
TENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9
(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)
Thursday, 14 October 1965 at 9 a.m.

Document No.

1. Continuation of examination of the
Convention, Articles 4, 6 and 7

61(Rev.2)
page 22
DT/1
267

Konstantin ČOMIĆ¹
Chairman

E**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE
MONTREUX 1965**Document No. 269-E14 October, 1965**PLENARY MEETING
FIRST READING****B. 1**

The Editorial Committee, having examined the following documents, submits the attached texts to the Plenary Meeting for a first reading.

Original document

| Issuing Com. | No. | Pages | Reference | Comments |
|--------------|-----|-------|-----------|----------|
| C 5 | 221 | 11 | | |
| | 221 | 9 | | |
| | 221 | 13 | | |
| C 6 | 261 | 3 | | |
| | 261 | 4 | | |
| | 262 | 3 | | |

G. TERRAS
Chairman of the Editorial
Committee

Annex: B. 1/01—06



RESOLUTION No. ...

Geographical distribution of Union staffRes. 9
MOD

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

considering

- a) the provisions of No. ... of the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965);
- b) the present geographical distribution of Union staff; and
- c) the need to improve geographical distribution both generally and for particular regions of the world;

resolves

- I. in order to improve the geographical distribution of appointed staff in grade P.1 and above:
 - 1. that, in general, vacancies in these grades shall be advertised to the administrations of all the Members and Associate Members of the Union. However, reasonable promotion possibilities for the staff should also be considered;
 - 2. that, in filling these posts by international recruitment, preference should be given, other qualifications being equal, to candidates from regions of the world which are not at present represented or are insufficiently represented; in particular, special attention should be given to securing equitable geographical representation of the five I.T.U. regions when filling posts in grades P.5 and above;
- II. 1. that officials in grades G.1 to G.7 shall so far as is possible, be recruited from among persons resident in Switzerland, or in French territory within twenty-five kilometres of Geneva;

2. in exceptional cases where the vacancies in grades G.7, G.6 and G.5 are of a technical character, consideration shall be given in the first place to recruitment on an international basis;
3. where the recruitment of staff with the requisite qualifications is not possible in accordance with paragraph II. 1 above, the Secretary-General should recruit them from as near a place to Geneva as possible. Where this is not possible, he should notify all Administrations of the vacancy but should, in selecting the recruit, have regard to the financial implications;
4. staff recruited in grades G.1 to G.7 shall be regarded as internationally recruited and entitled to the benefits of international recruitment, as provided in the Staff Regulations, if they are not of Swiss nationality, and if they are recruited from outside the area referred to in paragraph II. 1 above;

instructs the Administrative Council

to keep this matter under review in order that the objective of a wider and more representative geographical distribution be achieved.

RESOLUTION No. ...

Grading standards

ADD 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 regrading of I.T.U. posts;

B1—02

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 whatever steps it considers necessary, without incurring unreasonable expense, in order to ensure that such grading standards are established and applied for all I.T.U. posts.

RESOLUTION No. ...

Assimilation to the United Nations Common System

ADD The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Montreux, 1965),

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.

RESOLUTION No. ...

Contributions in arrears

Res. 19
MOD

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

noting

the amounts still outstanding but not queried, owed by certain Members of the Union;

considering

that the timely payment of contributions is necessary to maintain the financial stability of the Union;

invites

Members still in arrears with their contributions for previous years to notify the Secretary-General by 28 February 1966, for the information of the 21st Session of the Administrative Council, of their plans for liquidating those arrears; and, should their financial situation make it impossible for them to discharge their obligations at an early date, to be so good as to submit to the Secretary-General a plan for their settlement in annual instalments;

instructs the Administrative Council

to continue its efforts to obtain payment as soon as possible of contributions due and to give the Secretary-General any necessary instructions.

RESOLUTION No. ...

Amounts owed by the Republic of San Marino

ADD The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Montreux, 1965),

taking into account

that the Republic of San Marino ceased to be a Member of the International Telecommunication Union on 31st December 1948;

having noted

that approaches to the Republic of San Marino have produced no tangible results with respect to the settlement of the arrears charged to it;

decides

that the sum of 22,690.38 Swiss francs, representing the sum owed by the Republic of San Marino, shall be passed to Profits and Losses and offset by withdrawal of the same sum from the Reserve Account of the Union.

RESOLUTION No. ...

Approval of the Union accounts for the years 1959 to 1964

Res. 17
MOD

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

considering

a) the provisions of Number 38 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959);

b) the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Document No. 52 concerning the financial management of the Union during the years 1959 to 1964 and the Report of the Finance Committee of the present Conference (Document No. ...);

resolves

1. to give final approval to the accounts of the Union for the years 1959 to 1964;
 2. to express to the Secretary-General and to the staff of the Secretary-General its satisfaction at the way in which the accounts have been kept.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 270-E

13 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 2

MOTION

SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Credentials Committee recommends to the Conference the adoption of the following proposal:

"The Plenipotentiary Conference,

a) recalling the recommendation of the fifth regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1950 that "the attitude adopted by the General Assembly" regarding the representation of a Member State "should be taken into account in other organs of the United Nations and in the specialized agencies," and

b) recalling the action which the eighteenth regular session of the General Assembly took on 21 October 1963 regarding the representation of China,

1. decides to take no action on any proposal to change the representation of China at this Conference; and

2. finds that the credentials of the plenipotentiary of the Government of the Republic of China conform with the provisions of Paragraph 529 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention."



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 271-E
13 October 1965
Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

AGENDA
OF THE
SIXTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4
Thursday, 14 October 1965 at 11.15 hours

Document No.

1. Proposals relating to Article 5
of the Convention

DT/1 (page 5/1
through 5/31/10)
DT/3
DT/15

2. Miscellaneous

Clyde James GRIFFITHS
Chairman

U.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Corrigendum No. 1 to

Document No. 272-E

18 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9
(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Wednesday, 6 October 1965

The correction annexed hereto was accepted at the Twelfth Meeting of Committee 9 on Saturday, 16 October, and should be made to Document No. 272.

Rapporteurs :

Y. LASSAY

V.A. HAFFNER

José A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman :

Konstantin ČOMIĆ

Annex : 1



A N N E X

On pages 4 and 7 amend the record of the statement of the Delegate of Canada to read as follows :

Page 4

" The Delegate of Canada raised a point of order concerning the right to speak.

" While being grateful to the Delegate of the Philippines for his constructive suggestions he asked if the latter could withdraw his inclusion of the phrase "inter alia" as it raised difficulties with some delegations. He felt the use of the term "constitutional authorities" might raise problems of interpretation.

" Regarding the suggestion of the Delegate of Italy he made it known that the omission of the preamble was deliberate because of the great difficulty in obtaining agreement."

Page 7

" The Delegate of Canada supported the amendments proposed by Australia, and agreed with the view expressed by Morocco concerning the interpretation of the word "decisions". He felt that the amendment proposed by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. opened once again the question that had already been decided. Canada too had amendments to suggest to the proposal of the distinguished Delegate of Morocco namely :

" 'Having decided that there should be a constitutional charter of a permanent character for the consideration of the next Plenipotentiary Conference.'

" He still suggested that a vote be taken on the draft resolution without a preamble."

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 272-E
13 October 1965
Original : French

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Chairman: Mr. Konstantin ČOMIĆ (F.S.R. of Yugoslavia)

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

Wednesday, 6 October 1965, at 4 p.m.

The Chairman opened the meeting at 4 p.m. and invited the Committee to proceed with its agenda (Document No. 234).

1. Summary Record of the 5th Meeting (Document No. 218)

The Delegates of Argentina, Ceylon, the United Kingdom, and the United States announced that they would hand in their corrections and amendments to the Secretariat. Document No. 218 was then adopted, subject to those changes.

2. General proposals relating to the Convention

The Chairman pointed out that discussion on that point had been temporarily closed after a vote held on 1 October, but that a draft resolution had been drawn up by several delegations.

He asked the Committee whether it wished to examine that draft resolution immediately.

The Delegate of Italy was in favour of allowing the delegations some time before submitting the draft to the Committee.

The Delegate of Paraguay observed that Document No. 231 embodied all the points contemplated by his Delegation and he therefore approved the document.



The Delegate of Australia recalled that further to the vote on the adoption of the principle of a permanent Convention, the idea of setting up a working party to put this measure into effect had not been taken up. Informal talks between delegations had led to the present draft (Document No. 231). The draft Charter prepared by the group of experts and sent to all the Members of the Union for study would not commit the next Conference but would rather help it to arrive at a decision on the basis of fuller information.

The Delegate of Guatemala supported the statement by the Delegate of Paraguay and thought that, as far as his Delegation was concerned, the draft Resolution in Document No. 177 could be withdrawn.

The Delegate of Canada said that his Delegation was one of the authors of Document No. 231. He confirmed his agreement with the withdrawal of the draft Resolution in Document No. 186 and hoped that the new draft Resolution would be carried by acclamation.

The Delegate of the Philippines supported the substance of the draft Resolution in Document No. 231, but observed:

- 1) that it should be specified that the experts referred to were specialists in constitutional questions;
- 2) that the experts should be given discretion to depart from the terms of references assigned them;
- 3) that the Union possessed no Constitution at present.

He proposed the following drafting amendments to paragraph a):

"...with, inter alia, the following terms of reference

.....
.....

which took place at the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux; the Convention and the experience of the Union; the Constitutions and the experience of other specialized agencies of the United Nations."

The Delegate of Japan supported the draft Resolution.

The Delegate of Italy pointed out that the draft under discussion had no preamble and that it was necessary to state the reasons for preparing the draft.

The Delegate of Australia said that he would comment on the document at a later stage.

The Delegate of Morocco said that his Delegation was in favour of a Charter in principle but that it did not want to take a decision which would bind the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

He drew attention to the fact that the vote on the principle of a Constitution had not actually been embodied in any document with a view to discussion in Plenary Meeting.

The point made by the Delegate of Italy concerning a preamble was a sound one and he proposed the following text:

"The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Montreux 1965), considering that it is desirable for the Union to have a permanent Charter, without prejudice to the majority required for its adoption or its amendment, resolves ..."

While on that point, he reminded the Committee that it had not given its opinion on the majority that should be required for adoption of a Charter.

The Chairman requested the Delegate of Morocco to repeat the preamble he had proposed.

The Delegate of Cameroon supported the proposals by the Delegates of the Philippines and of Morocco. He thought that the qualifications of the experts should be defined, for the Charter related exclusively to the Union.

The Delegate of Guinea said that he would comment at a later stage.

The Delegate of the United States supported the statement made by the Canadian Delegate.

The Delegate of Ghana explained that he had not taken part in the drafting of Document No. 231 and had not therefore been able to make a thorough study of it. However, he shared the views of the Delegate of Italy with regard to the drafting of a preamble.

The Delegate of Italy agreed with the Delegate of Cameroon with respect to the problem of the experts and pointed out that the Convention had always been drafted by delegates at the Conferences. He then proposed that a Working Party be set up to draft a preamble for the draft Resolution.

The Delegate of Guatemala asked whether the Committee really had approved the principle of a Charter. He thought that the Italian proposal to set up a Working Party was a good one, but that the Moroccan proposal would then be out of place.

The Chairman confirmed that the Committee had voted in favour of the principle of a Charter.

The Delegate of Brazil shared the misgivings of the Delegate of Guatemala. He noted that the preamble proposed by Morocco was tantamount to saying that the Committee wanted a Charter but that it had taken no decision as to the principle of a Charter.

The Delegate of Morocco explained what he meant by the phrase:

"considering that it is desirable for the Union ..."

The Delegate of Brazil asked the Delegate of Morocco to elucidate the phrase: "without prejudice to the majority required ..."

The Delegate of Italy, speaking on a point of order, pointed out that in view of the lack of agreement on the terms used, it was impossible for the Committee to reach a satisfactory conclusion. He requested that the question of setting up a Working Party be put to the vote.

The Delegate of Colombia supported the proposal of the Delegate of Italy.

The Chairman then asked the Committee whether it agreed to set up a Working Party, the proposal by Italy being supported by the Colombian Delegation.

The Delegate of Guinea, speaking on a point of order, reminded the Committee that during the discussion of Documents Nos. 177 and 186 he had proposed the setting up of a Working Party but his proposal had not been put to the vote. He then requested that the debate be continued.

The Delegate of Colombia moved the closure of the debate to be followed by a vote on the Italian proposal.

The Delegate of Cameroon wanted to know why a Working Party should be set up solely to draft the preamble.

The Delegate of Italy explained he had proposed that a Working Party be set up to draft the preamble, but that it could likewise consider drafting amendments to the actual text of Document No. 231.

The Delegate of Canada raised a point of order concerning the right to speak.

He supported the constructive contribution by the Delegate of the Philippines, but asked whether the latter could withdraw the proposed drafting amendment: "with inter alia, the terms of reference".

Referring to the proposals by the Delegates of Morocco and of Italy, he observed that the authors of the draft had deliberately refrained from including a preamble.

The Chairman explained that he had been unable to give the floor to the Delegate of Canada when his turn came because some points of order had been raised.

The Delegate of Italy said that, after hearing the explanation of the Delegate of Canada, he would not insist on the drafting of a preamble, in order not to complicate the task of the Committee, and of the authors of the draft Resolution. He shared the views of the Delegate of Cameroon concerning the experts and proposed that the words "ten experts" be replaced by "ten persons".

At the request of the Chairman, the Delegate of Italy confirmed that he had given up the idea of setting up a Working Party.

The Delegate of Guinea declared that the debate had shown that the question was not yet ripe, but that the Australian draft was constructive. He considered that Document No. 231, amended in accordance with the proposals by the Philippines and Morocco, was sufficient.

The Chairman asked the Committee whether it agreed to close the debate and to put the resolution to the vote, subject to the addition of a preamble and to the amendments proposed by the Philippines and Morocco.

The Delegate of Canada recalled his previous statement on the difficulties encountered during the preparation of the draft.

The Delegate of Morocco pointed out that his proposal could be amended with regard to the preamble, provided that the word "decisions" in the terms of reference of the experts did not refer to the vote but to all amendments to the Convention. However, he still felt strongly on the question of the requisite majority.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that, in view of the drafting difficulties encountered, he thought the preamble proposed by Morocco could be supported, subject to amendment. He proposed the following text:

"The Plenipotentiary Conference considers that it is desirable to prepare a Convention of the Charter type."

With regard to the word "decisions" he pointed out that all decisions on amendments would be embodied in the next Convention.

The Delegate of Morocco accepted the proposed amendments. The Chairman asked the Committee whether it wished to pursue the discussion.

The Delegate of Cameroon, speaking on a point of order, suggested that after the statements made by the Delegates of Canada, Morocco, and the U.S.S.R., it was possible for the co-authors of the draft to draw up the preamble.

The Delegate of Brazil also raised a point of order. He asked for clarification, for in his view the proposal by the Soviet Delegate transformed a decision into a recommendation.

The Chairman said that he had not made a proposal but simply asked the Committee whether it wished to close the debate.

The Delegate of the Philippines, speaking on a point of order, noted that since he had made his statement, the Italian Delegate had withdrawn his proposal for the drafting of a preamble and that the preamble proposed by Morocco (with a majority of two-thirds of the Members) could not be accepted. He added that he was prepared to delete the words "inter alia" and proposed that "ten experts" be replaced by "ten members".

The Delegate of Morocco informed the Delegate of the Philippines that he had not proposed a two-thirds majority but had merely said "without prejudice to the majority required" for the adoption or amendment of a permanent Charter. He was prepared to renounce the preamble if that would facilitate the Committee's work and if the latter considered it necessary. He added, however, that if the word "decisions" was not altered some confusion might well arise.

The Chairman asked the Committee whether it agreed to put Document No. 231 to the vote.

The Delegate of Ghana wanted to know whether the vote was to be for or against the preamble.

The Chairman replied that the vote would be on Document No. 231 as a whole.

The Delegate of Pakistan considered, further to the explanation by the Delegate of Morocco, that the question of a two-thirds majority of Members was very important and that the point should be clarified either in the preamble or in the body of the resolution.

The Chairman reminded the Committee that the Moroccan Delegation was prepared to withdraw its proposal.

The Delegate of Morocco said that his aim was to expedite the work of the Committee and that he was prepared to accept inclusion of the question of the majority in the text of the Resolution.

With regard to the voting procedure, he requested :

- 1) a vote as far as paragraph a);
- 2) a vote on the terms of reference, followed by votes on each paragraph.

The Delegate of Lebanon asked whether the principle of the Charter would be abandoned, should the proposal be rejected.

The Chairman recalled that the question of the Charter had already been settled by a vote and that the Resolution concerned the application of that principle and not the principle itself.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom and the Delegate of the United States agreed with the procedure proposed, but wanted to know the exact text of the resolution and the amendments.

The Chairman stated that there had been only one amendment regarding the group of experts, namely :

"a drafting group of not more than ten persons".

The Delegate of Australia supported the suggestion made by the Delegate of the Philippines. He proposed that "ten persons" be replaced by "ten members", and suggested a drafting amendment to the fourth line of the second paragraph ("the Convention and the experience of the Union")

The Delegate of Canada supported the amendments proposed by Australia, and agreed with the view expressed by Morocco concerning the interpretation of the word "decisions". His own delegation would also like to propose some amendments, but it had refrained from doing so to avoid prolonging the discussion. He requested that the vote be taken on the draft Resolution without a preamble.

The Delegate of Colombia requested that the Committee proceed to the vote, subject to the replacement of the word "experts" by "members" throughout the text. The Chairman agreed.

The Delegate of Guinea then raised a point of order, remarking that it was impossible to refer to a "group of members".

The Delegate of Italy noted that the word "experts" could be kept, but that it should be made clear that the persons in question were not legal experts.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. also suggested some drafting changes, and the Delegate of the United States requested that an amended text be submitted to the next meeting

The Chairman announced that five delegations - those of Morocco, the Philippines, Cameroon, Guatemala, and Argentina - had also asked for the floor.

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.

Rapporteurs :

Y. LASSAY

V.A. HAFNER

José A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman :

Konstantin ČOMIĆ

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 273-E

14 October 1965

Original: French

PLENARY MEETING

AGENDA

OF THE

THIRTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 15 October 1965, at 3 p.m.

| | <u>Document No.</u> |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Minutes of the Ninth Plenary Meeting | 162 |
| 2. Minutes of the Tenth Plenary Meeting | 192 |
| 3. Minutes of the Eleventh Plenary Meeting | 230 |
| 4. First Report by Committee 2 (Credentials) | 266 |
| 5. Procedure for the election of the Administrative Council - Draft Additional Protocol | DT/17 |
| 6. Any other business. | |

G.A. WETTSTEIN
Chairman of the Conference



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 274-E

14 October 1965

Original: French

PLENARY MEETING

THAILAND

Classes of Contribution for defraying Union Expenses

In view of the interesting points made in

Document No. 119 from Mexico

Document No. 233 from Tunisia

Document No. 239 from Sweden,

The Thailand Delegation has the following observations to make:

1. No criteria have been fixed for classifying Members from the standpoint of their share in defraying Union expenses. Each Member country is free to choose its class of contribution for this purpose.
2. As things are at present any Member may find itself paying a greater or smaller share of expenses than it should really bear.
3. A request by a Member to be placed in a lower class has financial repercussions on the other Members, since the contributory share they have to pay becomes correspondingly larger.
4. There is nothing to prevent other Members, who do not wish to bear this heavier contribution, from also requesting that their class of contribution be lowered from, say, 30 or 15 units to 3 or 2 units. In such a case, one contributory unit could double or treble in value, which would have most unpleasant consequences for the countries in the last contributory classes, whether they have already had their class lowered or have kept it unchanged.

With these considerations in mind and in the desire to preserve the highest possible standards of international cooperation, Thailand ventures to make the following appeal:

- that no further request be submitted for a change to a lower class, in addition to those already made in Documents Nos. 55, 127, 171, 189 and 202;
- that, if necessary, a working party be set up to elaborate and propose a suitable criterion for classifying the Members of the Union (for the purpose of their financial contributions).

Furthermore, Thailand, which is now in the 3-unit class, wishes to state for information that, as things stand at present, it does not yet envisage requesting any change in its classification. It prefers to hope that all Members will try their best to bear the expenditure resulting from their present classification in the best interests of international cooperation and the proper functioning of the Union.

The Delegation of Thailand

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 275-E

14 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

AGENDA

OF THE

ELEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9
(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Friday, 15 October 1965 at 11.15 a.m.

Document No.

1. Continuation of examination of the
Convention, Articles 6, 7, 8 and 14

61(Rev.2)
page 22
DT/1

Konstantin ČOMIC¹
Chairman



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MONTREUX 1965

Addendum to
Document No. 276-E (Rev.)
21 October 1965

COMMITTEE 8

The attached new page 7a should be added to Document No. 276.

Annex : 1



Addition to Annex ITelecommunication training with United Nations Special Fund assistance

| Country | Name of Training Institution | Date of Approval by S.F. | Project Duration (years) | Annual Capacity of Institution | Date Training Commenced | Level of Training Course | Trainees Previous Education (years) | Duration of Training Course (Months) | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Total | Formal in Institution | | Practical in field |
| | | | | | | | | | Preparatory | Telecommunication | |
| CHINA | Institute of Electronics, Hsinchu | May 1960 | 3 | 40 | July 1958*) | Post-graduate Engineers (Masters degree) | 16 | 24 | - | 24 | - |

*) United Nations Special Fund assistance commenced in August 1962.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MONTREUX 1965

Addendum to
Document No. 276-E
19 October 1965

COMMITTEE 8

The attached new page 7a should be added to Document No. 276.

Annex : 1

Addition to Annex 1Telecommunication training with United Nations Special Fund assistance

| Country | Name of Training Institution | Date of Approval by S.F. | Project Duration (years) | Annual Capacity of Institution | Date Training Commenced | Level of Training Course | Trainees Previous Education (years) | Duration of Training Course (Months) | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Total | Formal in Institution | | Practical in field |
| | | | | | | | | | Preparatory | Telecommunication | |
| GHANA | Institute of Electronics, Hsinchu | May 1960 | 3 | 40 | July 1958*) | Post-graduate Engineers (Masters degree) | 16 | 24 | - | 24 | - |

*) United Nations Special Fund assistance commenced in August 1962.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 276-E
14 October 1965
Original : English

COMMITTEE 8

Note by the Secretary-General

COMMON OR COMPARABLE STANDARDS FOR TELECOMMUNICATION TRAINING

At its 4th Meeting, Committee 8 wanted a document prepared giving some information on the need for Training Standards and giving some details of the projects with which I.T.U. is associated in the training of telecommunication technical staff. The attached paper has been prepared in response to this request.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex : 1

A N N E XTHE ESTABLISHMENT OF TRAINING STANDARDS IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The development and improvement of telecommunication services involves two main steps. The first is the planning, either short or long-term, and the purchasing and installation of the necessary equipment; the second is the creation of well-trained personnel to operate them efficiently and to maintain that equipment carefully so as to prevent its rapid deterioration.

Although the planning of country-wide telecommunication networks is a complicated process requiring wide experience in various aspects of telecommunications as well as its economics, it is generally undertaken as a one-time job, subject only to a periodical review of a master plan to take into account subsequent developments. Advanced countries usually have the necessary talent for carrying out their planning themselves. In the case of new and developing countries, suitable skills are not always available locally; however, they can have this done through external agencies such as Special Fund Projects or consulting firms.

The purchase of equipment represents capital investment and is also more or less a one-time affair except for additions for the continuous development year by year. Capital for the purchase of equipment is difficult to obtain for many new and developing countries, primarily because practically all fields of activity require large investments at the same time. So they have to seek the aid of external sources such as the World Bank, the International Development Association, Foreign Loans, Bilateral Aid and a variety of other means.

While the first element involved in the development and improvement of services is being taken care of in one way or another, the second, namely the creation of a corps of well-trained technicians, has proved to be a far more difficult problem. The more sophisticated and advanced the equipment which is purchased and installed in a country, the higher degree of maintenance it requires to keep it operating at least reasonably efficiently. Without such maintenance there is a risk of the equipment's useful life being seriously endangered, resulting in the wastage of much needed and precious capital.

In several new and developing countries technical talent needed for such maintenance is lacking both in quality and in numbers. Surveys carried out in various countries have all led to the conclusion that the most urgent need is the early creation of an adequate corps of technicians to operate and maintain telecommunication installations. In some cases new and developing countries include in their contracts for the purchase of equipment provision for the maintenance of the equipment by the suppliers themselves for two or three years. In other cases separate contracts have been entered into for the operating of the equipment for short periods. However, it has been recognised

universally that these are only stop-gap measures and that regular maintenance by local staff is very important, not only to keep the equipment in good condition throughout its life but also to derive the maximum benefit and return from the capital invested and provide a satisfactory service. It is also being realised that maintenance and operation are continuous processes not susceptible to the use of short-term expedients and that permanent solutions must be found for them within the country itself.

With this growing appreciation of the need for creating local cadres of technicians and operating personnel, almost every one of the new and developing countries has taken some steps towards dealing with the problem of training. The Union through its participation in the United Nations Technical Assistance Programmes has been providing assistance with an increasing emphasis on training. Thus the Union is cooperating with 12 countries in projects which the Special Fund is assisting, either to establish or enlarge and improve telecommunication training centres. At least 10 other projects are in various stages of development. Additionally under the E.P.T.A. during the 1960-1965 period some 18 countries have obtained the assistance of I.T.U. experts to develop their training programmes.

Annex I to this document gives the details of the Special Fund projects and Annex II gives the details of the various training missions which have been carried out under the E.P.T.A. The two together give an idea of the volume of the training activity which the Union is engaged in at present.

From Annex I in particular it can be seen that there is a wide variation in the pre-entry educational levels of the trainees in the different countries. Similarly the lengths and types of courses given vary markedly from country to country. While this gives at first an impression that the types and degrees of skills required must vary from country to country, it is well known that the similar types of equipment need similar knowledge and skills if they are to be operated and maintained to comparable standards in all administrations.

Also the General Plan Committees of the Union have drawn up extensive plans for direct international working of telegraph, telephone and telex services. With the rapid growth of such international direct working the efficiency of different national networks both in their operation and maintenance is a vital factor. Any international link which may pass through several countries could be rendered ineffective if the equipment in any one of the countries is not operated and maintained to the requisite standards.

Thus comparable standards of training for technical and operational personnel to which all the developing countries could work have to be established. However, within the present structure of the Union no part of it is equipped to advise on training matters. For example, within the present organization of the Union no part of it could answer such questions as :

"What level of general education is essential for the discharge of certain technical duties?

What is the best programme of technical studies for given duties and how should these studies be organized?

What standard equipment is available for teaching purposes and what are the essential features of equipment specially provided for training?

What funds are required to set up a training centre?

What is the value of such new devices as, for example, teaching machines in telecommunication training?

How should services be organized and what types of training can be recommended to solve the problem of staff shortages?"

The inability to answer these and many other similar questions represent a gap in the service rendered by the Union to its membership; and it is one of the most important aspects of telecommunications on which a large number of new and developing countries require guidance and assistance.

Immense experience has been accumulated by countries all over the world in the field of education and training of telecommunication personnel and of solving the problems of shortages of technical and operational staffs. It would be of great value to the Union's membership if this experience could be collected, analysed and coordinated and if common or comparable standards of training were to be evolved to suit the conditions of general education and technical competence available in the large number of developing countries.

It is necessary to devise machinery in the Headquarters of the Union to deal specifically with training problems. The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to consider the establishment of a Training Division in the Secretariat to fill the gap mentioned above in the services which the Union renders to its Membership. The objectives of such a Training Division would be particularly :

- a) to study technical and operational requirements in the new and developing countries with a view to ascertaining the requirements for telecommunication training;
- b) to draw upon the accumulated experience of Members in establishing training institutions and courses and to make it available on a world-wide basis;

c) to investigate training methods and the availability of training equipment and to establish training standards suitable for regional and/or global application;

d) generally to serve as a central point to deal with training problems referred to it by new and developing countries and advise them.

The above are naturally only broad outlines and as the Division undertook its work additional ways in which it could serve the membership would manifest themselves.

It should also be pointed out that this service by the Union would naturally be part of its activities within its field of competence. Therefore, the expenses would have to be borne by the Union out of its budgets.

Annexes : 2

Telecommunication training with United Nations Special Fund assistance

| Country | Name of Training Institution | Date of Approval by S.F. | Project Duration (years) | Annual Capacity of Institution | Date Training Commenced | Level of Training Course | Trainees Previous Education (years) | Duration of Training Course (Months) | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Total | Formal in Institution | | Practical in field |
| | | | | | | | | | Preparatory | Telecommunication | |
| ALGERIA | National School for Telecommunication Studies, Algiers | Jan 1964 | 5 | 275 | Oct. 1964 | Senior Technicians (Inspecteurs) | 9 - 12 | 20 | 4 | 15 | 1 |
| | | | | | | Intermediate Grade Technicians (Contrôleurs) | 6 - 12 | 10 | 4 | 6 | - |
| GHANA | Telecommunication Training Centre, Accra *) I.T.U. assistance commenced in July 1961 U.N.S.F. assistance commenced in October 1964 | Jan. 1964 | 5 | 264 | 1949*) | Engineers' Induction Course | 15 - 16 | 24 | - | 6 | 18 |
| | | | | | | Technical Offic. Supervising Offic. Tradesmen | 10 - 12 10 - 12 6 | 45 3 1-2 | 9 - - | 24 3 1-2 | 12 - - |
| MADA-GASCAR | National Institute of Telecommunications and Posts, Antanetibé **) I.T.U. assistance commenced in October 1962 U.N.S.F. assistance commenced in July 1964 | Jan. 1964 | 5 | 154 | Jul. 1963**) | Senior Technic. (Inspecteurs) | 12 - 14 | 24 | - | 24 | - |
| | | | | | | Intermediate Grade Technicians (Contrôleurs) | 10 - 13 | 15 | 3 | 12 | - |
| | | | | | | Technicians (Agents techniq.) | 6 - 9 | 11 | 4 | 7 | - |
| SUDAN | Post and Telegraph Training Centre, Khartoum ***) I.T.U. assistance commenced in December 1960 U.N.S.F. assistance commenced in January 1963 | Jan. 1962 | 5 | 75 | Dec. 1960***) | Technicians | 9 - 12 | 36 | 3 | 18 | 12 |

Telecommunication training with United Nations Special Fund assistance (cont.)

| Country | Name of Training Institution | Date of Approval by S.F. | Project Duration (years) | Annual Capacity of Institution | Date Training Commenced | Level of Training Course | Trainees Previous Education (years) | Duration of Training Course (Months) | | | |
|-------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Total | Formal in Institution | | Practical in Field |
| | | | | | | | | | Preparatory | Telecommunication | |
| MALAYSIA | Telecommunication Training Centre, Kuala Lumpur | May 1961 | 5 | 200 | Feb. 1963 | Engineers, Technicians, Prof Technicians | 16 | Courses under development | | | |
| | | | | | | | 12 | 6 | | 6 | |
| | | | | | | | 12 | 24 | | 6,5 | 17,5 |
| THAILAND | Telecommunication Training, Test and Development Centre, Bangkok | June 1963 | 5 | 300 | Mar. 1964 | Engineers | 16 | 6 | | 4 | 2 |
| | | | | | | Senior Technicians | 15 | 12 | 2 | 7 | 3 |
| | | | | | | Technicians | 12 | 48 | 6 | 18 | 24 |
| | | | | | | Supervisors | 12 | 4 | | 3 | 1 |
| KOREA | Telecommunication Training Centre, Seoul | May 1962 | 5 | 160 | Apr. 1963 | Engineers | 16-18 | Courses under development | | | |
| | | | | | | Senior Technicians | 12-16 | 3-10 | | 3-10 | *) |
| | | | | | | Technicians | 12-14 | 1,5-5 | | 1,5-5 | *) |
| | | | | | | Traffic personnel | 12-14 | 3 | | 3 | |
| | | | | | | Operators | 12 | 3-4 | | 3-4 | |
| | | | | | | Admin. Personnel | 12-14 | 3 | | 3 | |
| PHILIPPINES | Telecommunication Training Institute, Manila | May 1961 | 5 | 80-100 | Nov. 1964 | Engineers | 16 | 11 | | 11 | *) |
| | | | | | | Senior Technicians | 14-16 | 6 | | 6 | *) |
| | | | | | | Technicians | 12-16 | 6 | | 6 | *) |
| IRAQ | Telecommunication Training Centre, Baghdad | Jan. 1962 | 5 | 340 | July 1964 | Engineer | 15-16 | 12 | - | 12 | |
| | | | | | | Senior Traffic of. | 12-14 | 24 | - | 24 | |
| | | | | | | Technician and Traffic officer | 12 | 24 | 3 | 15 | 6 |
| | | | | | | Tradesman | - | 3-6 | | 2 | 1-4 |

*) Practical field training, between series of courses and variable in duration not included

Telecommunication training with United Nations Special Fund assistance (cont.)

| Country | Name of Training Institution | Date of Approval by S.F. | Project Duration (years) | Annual Capacity of Institution | Date Training Commenced | Level of Training Course | Trainees Previous Education (years) | Duration of Training Course (Months) | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Total | Formal in Institution | | Practical in Field |
| | | | | | | | | | Preparatory | Telecommunication | |
| AFGHANISTAN | Telecommunication Training Centre, Kabul | Jan. 1964 | 5 | 225 | Mar. 1965 | Technical officer Technician Retraining and refresher course for grad.engineers and in-service personnel | 12 9 up to 15/16 | 24 36 2-6 | 4 4 - | 20 32 2-6 | - |
| VENEZUELA | Training Centre for Telecommunication Technicians, Caracas | Jan. 1963 | 4 | 400 | July 1964 | Technician (emergency) Technician (regular) Preparatory | 9 9-12 | 18 36 2-3 | - 2-3 | 18 30 - | - 6 - |
| COLOMBIA | Technological Institute of Electronics and Communications, Bogotá | Jan. 1964 | 5 | 230 | 1962 *) | Technician | 12 | 36 | 12 | 24 | |
| *) I.T.U. participation in training will commence during 1966 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Annex IIE.P.T.A. Training in the period 1960 - 1965

| Country | Training mission | | | Local staff trained | | |
|--|---|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| | Expert | Commencement | Termination | Number | Kind | Level |
| Ceylon | Chatwin (UK) | 27.10.1962 | 31.12.1964 | 60 | Two years theoretical training. Institute of Practical Technology, Katubedda. | Intermediate Group Course Certificate level of the City and Guilds Telecommunications Technicians Course. |
| | Sloan (Ireland) | 26. 7.1964 | Mission in progress | 65 | " " | " " |
| China | Einarsson (Sweden) | 22.10.1964 | 21. 4.1965 | 9 | Telephone traffic engineering course. | Inspectors' level |
| Iraq | Prattley (UK) | 8. 5.1961 | 7. 7.1963 | 30 | Carrier technique course. | Technician and Inspector level. |
| Malaysia | Warner (NZ) | 11. 5.1964 | 10. 5.1965 | 8 | Maintenance of TV equipment. | Operators and technician level. |
| Lebanon | Lamazouade (France) | 13. 2.1962 | Mission in progress | 40 | Exploitation Telex | Operators level |
| | | | | 40 | Exploitation Telegraphy | Operators level |
| | | | | 5 | Telex | Technician level |
| Central African Republic | R. Pézard*) | 3. 9.1962 | 31. 5.1965 | None | (Preparation for establishment of school) | |
| Chad | R. Pézard*) Y. Heurtin A. Bouchet | 3. 9.1962 | 31. 5.1965 | 15 | Radio | Controllers |
| *) Mr. Pézard's mission was a dual one in both countries | | 26.10.1964 | Mission in progress | | | |
| | | 25. 4.1964 | Mission in progress | | | |

E.P.T.A. Training in the period 1960 - 1965 (cont.)

| Country | Training mission | | | Local staff trained | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | Expert | Commencement | Termination | Number | Kind | Level |
| Dahomey | J. Montfort | 25. 6.1962 | 24. 6.1963 | 3 | Telephony | Agents I.E.M. |
| Ethiopia | T.J. Watters | 26. 8.1957 | Mission in progress | 58 | Telegraphy | Technicians |
| | K. Scherrer | 1. 8.1959 | 31. 7.1965 | 262 | and Telephony | Operators |
| | E. Borreson | 19.10.1959 | 18.10.1960 | 49 | Radio and | Technicians |
| | J. Porter | 26.10.1961 | 25.10.1962 | 115 | Transmission | Operators |
| | M.R. Taylor | 28. 3.1961 | 7. 7.1961 | 357 | General Telecoms. | Technicians |
| Gambia | R.T. Lovering | 21. 4.1963 | 20.12.1963 | 3 | VHF Radio | Technician |
| Ghana (Special Fund from October, 1964) | A.J.H. Burton | 31. 7.1961 | 23. 9.1964 | 212 40 12 18 | Youths-in-Training) Apprentices Cable Jointers Teleprinter Technicians | Technician |
| Ivory Coast | J. Montfort | 18. 4.1963 | 8. 5.1963 | None | (Installation of training equipment) | |
| Liberia) Part-time | A. Ramanathan S.N. Rahim*) | 30. 6.1964 22. 7.1964 | Mission in progress | 26 | Radio | Technician |
| Madagascar (Special Fund from July, '64) | L. Leon | 4.10.1962 | 1. 7.1964 | 10 6 | Radio Radio | Agents I.E.M. Controllers |
| Niger | J. Hubert | 18. 9.1964 | 17.11.1964 | None | Advisory mission | |
| Sierra Leone | K. Lees | 26. 4.1964 | Mission in progress | 12 | Telecommunication | Technician |
| Sudan (Special Fund from Jan. '63) | P.S.M. Sundaram | 10.12.1960 | 14.12.1962 | 31 | Transmission | Technician |
| | C. Hughes | 12.12.1960 | 1. 1.1963 | 37 | Radio | Technician |

E.P.T.A. Training in the period 1960 - 1965 (cont.)

| Country | Training mission | | | Local staff trained | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| | Expert | Commencement | Termination | Number | Kind | Level |
| Congo (Democratic Republic of) | G. Mockli (Switzerland) | 1. 1.1964 | 31.12.64 | 37 5 24 23 13 20 | Telephony Telegraph Radio Radio Lines Police Service Also Mathematics, English and French given to all students | Telephonists Telegraphists Operators Technicians Jointers Operators |
| | E. Pierre*) (Haiti) | 1. 1.1964 | 31.12.64 | | | |
| | J. Gavan*) (Israel) | 1. 1.1964 | 31.12.64 | | | |
| | R. Scott-Jackson*) (U.K.) | 1. 1.1964 | 31.12.64 | | | |
| | R. Sondaz*) (France) | 13. 3.1964 | 31.12.64 | | | |
| | | | | | | |

) The dates shown are those between which these experts were financed by the E.P.T.A. programme; their missions were actually longer than these periods as they were financed from other sources like the Congo Fund.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 277-E
19 October, 1965
Original : French

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

Does not concern the english text.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 277-E

14 October 1965

Original: French

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SECOND MEETING OF 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. Mariu GRIGORE (Socialist Republic of Roumania)

Wednesday, 6 October 1965, 3.30 p.m.

The meeting opened at 3.40 p.m.

The Chairman presented the agenda, which was adopted without comment.

He then submitted the summary record of the first meeting (Document No. 138) for the approval of delegates, who adopted it without comment.

He then proceeded to examination of the Administrative Council's Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference (paragraph 2.3).

As regards 2.3.2.a), the Counsellor of the General Secretariat drew the Committee's attention to the provisions of Resolution No. 34 concerning the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. He thought the Conference might wish to bring that Resolution up to date, or adopt a new resolution on the same question.

The Deputy Secretary-General mentioned the importance of point 2.3.2.d) concerning the Application of Science and Technology to Economic Development, and drew attention to the positive interest of the General Secretariat in the matter.

As regards point 2.3.3, the Representative of the United Nations stated that he had closely followed the Administrative Council's work and wished to stress, on behalf of the United Nations General Secretariat, the spirit of courtesy and cooperation which had presided over the discussions.



During the examination of point 2.3.4, the Delegate of Bulgaria referred to the effective role played by the International Broadcasting and Television Organization (O.I.R.T.) in the field of radiocommunications.

The Chairman passed to item 3 on the agenda, concerning Article 28 of the Convention, and consisting of the proposals of Canada, 58 - 95 and the Federal Republic of Germany, 33 - 62.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany thought that the Committee should await the conclusion of Committee 9's discussion of Articles 28 and 29 of the Convention, before examining his proposal.

The Chairman shared his opinion and thought that they should do the same as regards the Canadian proposal.

The Delegate of Canada agreed to that procedure.

Item 4 on the agenda (examination of Article 29 of the Convention) did not give rise to any comment.

The Delegate of the United States of America took the floor concerning item 5 on the agenda, dealing with the examination of agreements with the United Nations (Annex 6 of the Convention). His country had put forward proposals on the subject (43-USA/42), but requested that they should not be examined until after the result of the work of Committees 4 and 9.

The Delegate of Canada, whose country had presented proposals CAN/112 and 113, made the same request.

The Chairman took note of these and went on to item 6 of the agenda (Definition of "Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls").

The Representative of the United Nations stated that the Secretary-General of the United Nations had, on behalf of the Heads of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, requested that the question be presented to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of France outlined the background to the question. At the Atlantic City Conference, priority privileges had been accorded to the United Nations and to certain subsidiary organs. In the light of certain experiences, the Geneva Conference had in 1959 decided not to renew the privileges of the said organs. He thought it would be wise to keep the decisions adopted in 1959.

The Representative of I.C.A.O. quoted certain cases in which he considered it necessary to be able to use these privileges.

The Delegate of Tanzania considered that priority privileges should not be granted systematically.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom associated himself firmly with the French position, because the 1959 Conference had discovered that an abnormal situation had been reached, which was interfering with the operation of telecommunication links.

The Representative of the I.L.O. recalled that there were, legally speaking, administrative differences between the various Specialized Agencies, which were therefore not given uniform treatment. That was an obstacle. He explained that expenses relating to communications were not a factor, but that it was rather a question of security and rapidity of communications in specific cases, such as natural catastrophes, for instance. He did not think that the frequency and character of communications which might benefit from having government priority could interfere with telecommunication links, and, quoting certain figures in that connection, proposed that the privileges which might be enjoyed by the Specialized Agencies should be used only by Heads of Agencies or their delegates, and only in cases justified by certain defined circumstances. In conclusion, he stressed the importance attached to the matter by the Specialized Agencies.

The Representative of W.H.O. recalled that Article 38 of the Convention accorded certain privileges concerning Safety of Life, and cases of exceptional urgency. He thought that in certain other cases Specialized Agencies should have priority. In certain particular circumstances he had noted that the use of normal communications had failed to achieve the original purpose. Priority should be accorded in relations with regional offices responsible for programmes. He then referred to certain statistics as to the volume of priority traffic, collected by W.H.O. between 1957 and 1960, and produced from these, statistics of the telecommunication expenditure which would result. In his view, these would be really infinitesimal. He pointed out that direct telex links were being increasingly used, which would restrict the use of priority privileges. In conclusion, he pointed out that like the other Specialized Agencies W.H.O. was prepared to give every guarantee that there would be no undue use of priority privileges.

The Delegate of Sweden drew the Committee's attention to the fact that the present Conference had to provide for future telecommunication developments. The rapid rise in the use of telex and the automatic telephone would reduce the importance of the privileges concerned. They should, therefore, carry on their discussions on that basis, bearing in mind that modern methods of telecommunication would go on increasing. In conclusion, he stated that he shared the attitude of France and of the delegates who had supported France.

The Delegate of France did not deny the advantage to be gained by priority in the case of grave events, but wished to point out that it was precisely in such circumstances that the telecommunication services met with the greatest difficulty in routing traffic. In these particular cases, too, the telecommunication services took the necessary steps demanded by the situation. He also considered that the steps which might be taken by their Specialized Agencies to avoid abuse could be difficult to apply, as he had already had occasion to notice.

The Chairman summarized the discussion.

The Delegate of Bulgaria stated that his delegation associated itself with the proposal made by Sweden in favour of the status quo.

The Delegate of the Netherlands asked for a show of hands as to whether the status quo should be retained or not.

The Delegate of Morocco considered that, since no delegation had supported the proposals made by the representatives of the Specialized Agencies, there should be no change in the position.

The Delegate of Canada was in favour of the proposals contained in Document No. 60. He considered that the existing relations with Specialized Agencies should be made more close, and in the light of his own experience, priority would have to be granted in certain cases. Whatever the outcome, he would await the decision adopted by the Committee as regards Document No. 60.

The Delegate of the United States stated that his delegation attached great importance to the work of the Specialized Agencies. He supported the arguments developed by Canada in Document No. 59, and thought that priorities might be granted until telecommunication media, which were expected to develop in the future, were sufficiently advanced to make priority privileges no longer necessary.

The Delegate of the Netherlands associated himself with the proposals made by France, the United Kingdom, and Sweden.

The Delegate of France proposed that a vote be taken by a show of hands on the question of whether the Committee favoured holding to the text of No. 319 of the Convention or whether it approved the proposals made by Canada and the United States.

The Chairman proceeded to a vote, the results of which were as follows:

In favour of maintaining No. 319
of the Convention:

| | |
|--------------|----|
| Yes: | 29 |
| No: | 9 |
| Abstentions: | 5 |

The text of No. 319 (Annex 3) of the Convention was thus retained and proposals 60 of the United Nations and 59 of Canada were rejected.

The Chairman proceeded to item 7 of the agenda (Examination of Resolution No. 31).

The Counsellor of the General Secretariat gave some explanations of the text of Resolution No. 31. The Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies was not the only diplomatic instrument in conflict with the I.T.U. Convention. That was the case also in Technical Cooperation, where many countries had signed agreements containing a clause identical with the one in the Convention concerning the privileges and immunities of the Specialized Agencies. He also brought to the Committee's notice the following figures:

- 91 countries had acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies;
- 51 countries had stated that the said Convention was applicable to the I.T.U.;
- 17 countries had made a statement similar to the one made by the United Kingdom.

In view of that position, it was the Secretariat's view that it might be desirable not to renew the 1959 Resolution No. 31 and to adhere to the very explicit and complete Resolution adopted by the Administrative Council (No. 193) which perfectly defined the position of the Union with regard to the problem.

The Delegate of Poland asked for an explanation of the telecommunication privileges enjoyed by the I.T.U. at present.

The Counsellor of the General Secretariat explained that, as stated in Resolution No. 193, the I.T.U. had itself renounced any use of the telecommunication privileges provided for in the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. It did enjoy, on the other hand, as everyone knew, the facility of exchanging service telecommunications free of any charge. The conception of service telecommunications had also been appreciably expanded when the 1959 Administrative Conference had last revised the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked what measures were taken by the Secretariat to draw the attention of new I.T.U. Members to Administrative Council Resolution No. 193. Since the only reaction on the part of the United Nations to the appeal renewed in Resolution No. 31 had been Document No. 60, he personally thought that the Administrative Council Resolution should be renewed by the present Conference.

The Counsellor of the General Secretariat explained that when a new Member became a party to the Convention, the Secretariat forwarded all information and documentation necessary to the exercise of its rights, including the Convention and the collected Council Resolutions. So far, however, the Secretariat had not considered the possibility of drawing the attention of new Members to the specific provisions of the Resolutions contained in these documents. In view of the attention already given by the United Nations to the question, on the basis of the 1952 and 1959 Resolutions, it did not appear to be very realistic to renew Resolution No. 31, since any possibility of the United Nations revising the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies was extremely problematical.

The Delegate of Jordan and the Delegate of Sweden supported the United Kingdom proposal to retain Resolution No. 31, subject, of course, to the necessary editorial changes being made therein.

The Representative of the United Nations made the following statement: The Resolution of the 1952 Plenipotentiary Conference had been brought to the notice of the United Nations General Assembly in 1953. The Assembly had merely taken note of it. As regards Resolution No. 31 of the 1959 Conference, the Secretary-General of the United Nations had referred to it in his report to the General Assembly, though no action had been taken in the matter.

The Delegates of Sweden, Sudan and the United Kingdom expressed the view that Resolution No. 31 should be examined, taking account of Resolution No. 33 which allowed the Specialized Agencies in certain circumstances to obtain telecommunication privileges.

The Delegate of the United States stated that, although he had no definite opinion on the subject, it seemed to him a priori difficult to repeat, in a resolution like Resolution No. 31, an invitation to his own country's delegation to the United Nations to modify its previous attitude to the subject of privileges. He would, therefore, be inclined to request the deletion of Resolution No. 31.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the Chairman, after summing up, stated that they would carry on at the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

G. AUNEVEUX
J.A. BEESLEY

Chairman:

TCHOUTA MOUSSA

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 278-E

15 October 1965

Original: Spanish

COMMITTEE 6

Note by the Secretary-General

REQUEST BY PANAMA FOR A LOWER CLASS IN THE
SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNION BUDGET

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

I hereby forward to the Plenipotentiary Conference the attached
letter from the Head of the Panama Delegation to the present Conference.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex: 1



A N N E X

Montreux, 13 October 1965

Mr. Gerald C. Gross
Secretary-General of the
International Telecommunication
Union

Dear Sir,

On precise instructions from my Government, I would ask you to inform the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union which is now meeting, that the Republic of Panama wishes to reduce its contributory share as a Member of the International Telecommunication Union from the 3-unit class to the $\frac{1}{2}$ -unit class, with retroactive effect.

The Republic of Panama acceded to the Telecommunication Convention approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference at Atlantic City in 1947 and, at that time, chose the 3-unit class of contribution. That choice was a sign of the interest and the good-will of the Republic of Panama towards the International Telecommunication Union. However, payment of the annual contribution corresponding to 3 units has proved to be a heavy burden on the real economic possibilities of the Republic of Panama. In spite of this, the Republic of Panama punctually paid its shares from 1949 until 1962, inclusive.

The Republic of Panama firmly desires to pay off the shares in arrears which it owes to the Union, but the financial situation of my country will not allow such a solution unless the reduction to a $\frac{1}{2}$ -unit asked for is granted with retroactive effect and will continue from the entry into force of the new Telecommunication Convention approved by the present Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Republic of Panama hopes to go on collaborating in the important work of the International Telecommunication Union in an objective manner. But, should its request for a retroactive down-grading not be granted, it would probably find itself compelled to take no further part in the work of the Union. If the request is granted, Panamá will immediately consider paying its shares in arrears.

The Republic of Panama trusts that the present Plenipotentiary Conference will fully understand the higher motives which have led it to make this request and that there will be no obstacles to a fair solution of the problem of shares in abeyance.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Juan Antonio TACK
Head of the Delegation of Panama

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
(PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
(MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 279-E
14 October 1965
Original : French

COMMITTEE 6

NOTE BY THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 6
(FINANCES)

The attached letter and memorandum from the Chairman of the
I.F.R.B. are issued for your information.

M. BEN ABDELLAH

Annexes : 2



- 3 -

A N N E X 1

INTERNATIONAL
FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD
I.F.R.B.

Geneva, 14 October 1965

Mr. M. Ben Abdellah
Chairman of Committee 6
MONTREUX

Mr. Chairman,

Further to the issue of Document No. 226, under the heading "Committee 6", I am forwarding to you, on behalf of the International Frequency Registration Board, for the further information of the Committee of which you are the Chairman, a memorandum drawn up by the I.F.R.B. on the use of electronic computers by the Union.

I am at your disposal for any further information.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. PETIT
Chairman of the I.F.R.B.

Annex : One I.F.R.B. memorandum, with 4 annexes, in the three working languages of the Union.

A N N E X 2

USE OF ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS BY THE UNION

Memorandum by the International Frequency Registration Board

1. Introduction

The following information relating to the use of electronic computers by the Union is submitted in amplification of the material given in Conference Document No. 226. The Board believes that the information may be useful, in particular, to Delegations of countries which are not members of the Administrative Council.

2. Resolution No. 22 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959

The Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959, in its Resolution No. 22, 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 Administrative Council at the latter's annual Session in 1960, or possibly 1961, for the lease of such a device by the Union."

3. Actions by the Administrative Council and the I.F.R.B. pursuant to Resolution No. 22

3.1 Authorisation by the Administrative Council of IBM 1401 Computer

The Administrative Council at its 1961 Session, following a report by the I.F.R.B. on studies made on the use of electronic computers (Document No. 2674/CA16) instructed the Secretary-General in its Resolution No. 446 to place an order for the installation at the Headquarters of the Union on 1st July 1962 of an IBM 1401 computer at an annual rental of Sw.frs. 391,776. This rental covered the use of the computer for 192 hours per month (corresponding to "one-shift" working of approximately 8 hours duration per working day), and hourly use in excess of this amount was chargeable at the rate of approximately Sw.frs. 76 per hour.

3.2 Installation of IBM 1401 Computer

The IBM 1401 computer was duly installed in I.T.U. Headquarters on 1st July 1962. Later the configuration was changed to enable a better overall performance to be obtained which increased the rental, for "one-shift" daily working, to Sw.frs. 440,124. However, a subsequent re-arrangement by the I.F.R.B. of the method of recording data enabled some equipment to be dispensed with and the rental to be reduced to Sw.frs. 387,024, and the contract for the use of the machine was extended until 31st December 1965. Although this computer is now somewhat slow and costly in terms of present-day computer standards, it must be placed on record that it has given excellent service during the whole period of its use by the Union.

3.3 Further computer studies by the I.F.R.B.

Since, in 1963, it appeared to the I.F.R.B. that a faster and more powerful computer would eventually be required by the Union, the Administrative Council, at its 1963 Session, in its Resolution No. 520, requested the I.F.R.B. "to carry out 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"; and "to prepare, on the bases of these studies, a report to the Council, at its 1964 Session, together with recommendations concerning the future use of an electronic computer which the Board considers appropriate".

3.4 Authorisation by the Administrative Council of UNIVAC 1050 Computer

3.4.1 At its 1964 Session, the Administrative Council, in its Resolution No. 552, in the light of a report by the I.F.R.B. on the detailed technical and financial studies made on computers tendered by twelve manufacturers throughout the world, (Document No. 3223/CA19), resolved "that the best interests of the Union from the combined aspects of efficiency and economy, would be served by the replacement of the present computer by a Remington Rand UNIVAC 1050 computer when the contract for the present computer expires"; and it instructed the Secretary-General "at once to place a contract with the Remington Rand Company for the installation, on 1st January 1966, of a UNIVAC 1050 computer on a 5-year rental purchase agreement." Under the terms of the latter agreement, the annual rental was to be Sw.frs. 318,102, for a period of 5 years, after which the computer would become I.T.U. property without further payment, and the agreement provided for unlimited daily hours of use of the computer.

3.4.2 In order to complete the record of the 1964 Council Session contained in Annex 1 to Conference Document No. 226, a copy of Resolution No. 552, and of the minutes of the meeting of the Council at which the Resolution was adopted, are appended as Annexes 1 and 2.

- 3.4.3 It should perhaps be observed, since reference is made in Annex 1 to Conference Document No. 226 to a more modern IBM type 360 computer that, although the performance of this computer was considered to be somewhat better than the UNIVAC 1050, the rental quoted by the IBM Company was Sw.frs. 388,200 per annum; moreover, such rental provided for the equivalent of only 225 hours of use per month (about 9½ hours per working day, each hour in excess of this involving an additional charge of about Sw.frs. 57 per hour), and was payable as long as the I.T.U. continued to use the computer, that is, the machine would never become the property of the Union.

3.5 Installation of UNIVAC 1050 Computer

Early in 1965, the Remington Rand Company offered to instal the UNIVAC 1050 computer in I.T.U. Headquarters in July 1965, i.e. about 6 months in advance of the date set in the contract, without any additional cost to the Union other than a minor charge for temporary air-conditioning. This offer was made with a view to enabling I.F.R.B. members and staff to gain advance experience in the operation of the new machine and to facilitate checking of converted programmes, due to the UNIVAC 1050 and the IBM 1401 machines being in the same building. Acceptance of this offer was recommended by the I.F.R.B. and accepted by the Secretary-General.

4. Conversion of Programmes

- 4.1 The provisions of Administrative Council Resolution No. 552, which incorporated the I.F.R.B. recommendations, did not provide for the conversion of existing programmes written for the IBM 1401 machine by the Remington Rand Company, but they required that the Company should provide two man-years' assistance to the Board in applications and conversion of existing programmes which would remain the primary responsibility of the I.F.R.B. However when the Secretary-General discussed the terms of the contract with representatives of the Remington Rand Company, he persuaded the Company to assume the responsibility for converting the programmes, and this the Company undertook to do without any increase in the annual rental.
- 4.2 I.F.R.B. representatives were informed, in conversations with representatives of the Remington Rand Company in the early months of 1965, that the Company planned to complete the programme conversions during October 1965, a date which would have allowed a margin of about 2 months for acceptance tests on the programmes (a margin which was not in fact provided for in the Agreement with the Company). However, the I.F.R.B. formed the opinion that the Remington Rand Company were underestimating the complexity of many of the very specialised technical programmes which had been developed by the Board and had not assigned sufficient personnel to the conversion of these programmes and to other work which they had to undertake. This opinion was conveyed to the Remington Rand Company, and it has to be noted that the manufacturer recruited, trained, and is now employing, a large number of additional programmers on work for the I.T.U. project.

- 4.3 When no demonstration of converted programmes had been given by early August 1965, the Board arranged for a discussion to be held on 11th August with senior representatives of the Remington Rand Company, who were informed of the misgivings of the Board. When there had still been no signs of concrete progress, the Board on 17th September 1965 addressed a letter to the Zurich office of the Remington Rand Company expressing its serious disquiet at the situation; and requesting, among other things, a firm undertaking in writing that all the necessary work in question, including the conversion of the programmes, would be completed by the end of 1965. The Board asked, if such an undertaking could not be given, whether Remington Rand Company would wish the terms and conditions to be ascertained from the supplier of the present I.T.U. computer under which this computer could be retained for a further period after the 1st January 1966. A copy of this letter is appended as Annex 3.
- 4.4 The reply to this letter was received from the Remington Rand Company on 23rd September, and a copy is appended as Annex 4. It will be noted that while the Company stated that "as it appears to us now, the deadlines should be met", they also suggested "that I.T.U. as an insurance policy enters into discussions with the supplier of the present machines to obtain the assurance that even though a cancellation is given per December 31, 1965, the machines could remain in the premises on a month to month basis thereafter". The reply also stated that : "It is understood that UNIVAC would have to pay resulting costs if the delay is caused by its default".
- 4.5 In view of the above-mentioned reply, the Board arranged for an informal discussion with the IBM Company on Monday, 27th September, to which a representative of the Secretary-General was invited. The meeting was held for the sole purpose of obtaining information as to the possibility of a short-term extension of the contract for the IBM 1401 computer as the I.F.R.B. was not able to make any commitments which were solely of the prerogative of the Secretary-General. It is appropriate to report that the IBM representatives were frank and collaborative. The main information obtained from them was that the use of the present IBM 1401 computer had not yet been committed after the 1st January 1966, but that they would not be able to reply in writing on the matter until the request was put in the form of a letter.
- 4.6 A letter was despatched by the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. to IBM, Geneva, on Wednesday, 29th September, 1965. IBM sent their reply on Friday, 1st October, to the Secretary-General with a copy to the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. With the letter to the Secretary-General, IBM enclosed a copy of the I.F.R.B. letter of 29th September, 1965.

- 4.7 The results of the subsequent negotiations between the Secretary-General and the Companies concerned are contained in Annex 2 to Conference Doc. 226. From these annexes, it will be noted that the interests of the Union have been safeguarded after 31st December, 1965 in ensuring the availability of an alternative computer without additional cost to the Union, should the UNIVAC 1050 be not fully operational by that date. The Board appreciates the actions taken in this regard by the Secretary-General with the IBM and Remington Rand Companies.

5. Conclusion

While the delay by the Remington Rand Company in the conversion of current I.F.R.B. programmes is threatening to jeopardise the transfer of computer operations from the IBM 1401 to the UNIVAC 1050 during the first week of January 1966, the Board sees no reason to doubt that the UNIVAC machine will prove satisfactory for all I.T.U. work and will eventually prove to be a good investment by the Union. This is particularly so since the the Remington Rand Company has already increased the storage capacity of the machine without additional cost to the Union and is prepared to take such other steps as may be necessary. It is already being used for the tabulation of Aircraft Operating Statistics, using programmes developed by the I.F.R.B., which have to be sent to Administrations by the 15th December 1965 in preparation for the Second Session of the I.T.U. Aeronautical Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to be held in March 1966. It will also be used in the immediate future for the tabulation of Lists of Telegraph Offices.

Annexes : 4

Annex 1

No. 552.-

USE OF AN ELECTRONIC COMPUTER BY THE UNION
(cf. Doc. 3182, 3183, 3223, 3248, 3273, 3274 and
3281/CA19 - April/May 1964)

The Administrative Council

having examined

the reports by the I.F.R.B. (Documents Nos. 3182/CA19,
3183/CA19, 3223/CA19) submitted in compliance with the request made to the
Board by the Administrative Council in its Resolution No. 520;

noting

- a) that the I.F.R.B. has 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;
- b) that it has made a comprehensive study, based on the experience gained in the practical use of a computer over the past two years and the expected use of a computer for the future work of the Union, of all known computers now on the market within the available budget credits, in full consultation with the technical experts of the manufacturers concerned;
- c) that the latter study has revealed that the present computer is less advantageous than certain computers of later design, now available on the market;
- d) that the study of alternative computers available on the market shows that :
 - 1) the Remington Rand UNIVAC 1050 computer would be capable of performing, within normal daily working hours, all the work which can be envisaged during the next six years; and would have reserve capacity, even in 1970 to perform additional work;
 - 2) that the rental for the Remington Rand UNIVAC 1050 computer covers "unlimited" hours of daily use subject only to a small additional maintenance charge when additional hours of use, in excess of 192 hours per month, are incurred;
 - 3) that if the Remington Rand UNIVAC computer were rented on a five-year contract, it would become the property of the Union at the end of that period and no further payments, other than relatively small maintenance charges, would have to be made;

also noting

- a) that the changeover to a Remington Rand UNIVAC 1050 computer would cost relatively little in relation to the economies which would result; and that with the assistance offered, free of charge, by the Company for the reprogramming, such reprogramming would not be a serious problem nor would it have any major effect on the computer work on which the I.F.R.B. is engaged at present;
- b) that if full advantage is to be derived from the change of computer, it is essential, having regard to the length of time required to obtain the delivery of a new computer, and so that reprogramming for the new machine could be gradually spread over a long period and thus have a minimum impact on the work at present in progress, a decision should be taken by the Council at its present session;

resolves

that the best interests of the Union, from the combined aspects of efficiency and economy, would be served by the replacement of the present computer by a Remington Rand UNIVAC 1050 computer when the contract for the present computer expires;

instructs the Secretary-General

at once to place a contract with the Remington Rand Company for the installation, on 1st January 1966, of a UNIVAC 1050 computer on a five-year rental purchase agreement to the specification, rental and performance given in abridged form in the annex to this resolution;

invites the I.F.R.B.

- 1) to continue to gain as wide experience as possible in the use of an electronic computer for the work of the Union;
- 2) to arrange that all necessary work in preparation for the installation of the Remington UNIVAC 1050 computer on 1st January 1966 should have the minimum possible impact on the computer work currently in progress;
- 3) to present a further report to the Council, at its 1965 annual session, on the progress achieved in computer applications and the efforts made to reduce staff expenditure through the use of an electronic computer for the various tasks of the Union;

further resolves

that this Resolution replaces Resolution No. 520.

Annex : 1

Annex

REMINGTON RAND UNIVAC 1050

Equipment

1. Central processor : UNIVAC 1050
2. Immediate access storage : 16384 alphanumeric characters
Access time : per alphanumeric character 4.5 microseconds
3. Index Register : 7
4. Magnetic tape units*) : 4, with two control units
and power supply

Transfer rate : 35,700 alphanumeric characters per
second
5. Printer*) : Maximum speed 922 alphanumeric lines per minute;
132 printing positions per line
6. Card read and punch :

Card reader : 600*) cards per minute

Card punch : 200*) cards per minute
7. Additional equipment : Typewriter and control unit
Automatic Interrupt Facility

Annual rental : 318,102 Swiss francs,

The computer to become I.T.U. property after the fifth annual
payment

Hours covered by rental : Unlimited for the equipment

Charge for hours beyond one shift : 12.50 Sw. frs. per hour for
supplementary maintenance

*) With buffers

Installation cost : Transport to I.T.U. Building : about 50,000 Sw. frs.
Frequency converter : about 17,000 Sw. frs.

Conversion of programmes : Remington Rand will provide 2 man-years of assistance in applications and reprogramming. Free training of I.F.R.B. staff in Geneva.

I.F.R.B. staff would give explanations of programmes, provide material and rewrite programmes not rewritten by Remington Rand.

Delivery : 12 months

International Telecommunication Union

A D M I N I S T R A T I V E C O U N C I L

19th SESSION - GENEVA - APRIL-MAY 1964

Document No. 3281/CA19-E

(PV CA19/9)

8 May 1964

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES
OF THE
NINTH PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 30 April 1964 at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. Mohamed MILI (Tunisia)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Clyde James GRIFFITHS (Australia)

Subjects discussed :

Documents Nos.

.....

3. Resolution on the computer

3248

.....

.....

3. Resolution on the computer (Document No. 3248)

Subject to the deletion of "IBM" in paragraph (c) on page 1 of the French and Spanish texts, the draft Resolution was approved without comment.

The Chairman announced that the subject was now closed; he knew members of the Council were happy to have reached a solution to the problem which had been under discussion since 1960, and to be able to report to the Plenipotentiary Conference that the matter entrusted to the Council in the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference had finally been dealt with.

.....

Annex 3

BY EXPRESS POST

I.F.R.B. ref:

8g/O.42344

Remington Rand A.G.,
UNIVAC,
Bärengasse 29,
ZURICH 1/22

17 September 1965

Copy to: Remington Rand SA,
UNIVAC,
6, place des Eaux-Vives,
Genève.

Subject: Work to be completed by UNIVAC prior to 1st January 1966,
including conversion by UNIVAC of I.T.U. programs.

Dear Sirs,

I refer to I.F.R.B. letters 8g/O.41471 of 2nd July 1965 and 8g/O.42053 of 24th August 1965, copies of which are attached as Annexes 1 and 2 to this letter for ease of reference, and to discussions on the above and related subjects which have taken place from time to time between representatives of UNIVAC and of the I.F.R.B., and particularly to a discussion held early in August in which Mr. Steinman, Mr. Haffter and Mr. Weber of UNIVAC, and Mr. Petit and Mr. Roberts, members of the I.F.R.B., participated, and to a more recent discussion between Mr. Weber and Mr. Catá, member of the I.F.R.B.. In these discussions the representatives of UNIVAC, being aware of the gravity of the situation arising from the fact that little progress had so far been made in the conversion of programs and related work, informed the I.F.R.B. representatives that steps, including a substantial increase in the number of UNIVAC personnel engaged in work for the I.T.U., had already been taken to hasten progress. In addition, UNIVAC representatives gave an undertaking that UNIVAC would take all possible action, including for instance provision of additional core storage, without cost to the I.T.U., with the object of completing all necessary work in good time; and indicated that UNIVAC would be able to make a realistic up-to-date assessment of the situation in September.

In this connection, and although the I.F.R.B. much appreciates the above undertaking, I have to confirm to you in writing that the I.F.R.B. is increasingly disturbed by the apparent absence of progress in work which UNIVAC has to carry out before the end of 1965, particularly with regard to the conversion or preparation of I.T.U. programs for use by the UNIVAC 1050 computer, taking into account the particular arrangements and conditions set out in the enclosure to the I.F.R.B. letter of 24th August 1965. In fact the I.F.R.B. is extremely pessimistic as regards the possibility that you will be able to complete the work concerned (especially that involved in meeting your commitments arising from Articles 3.2 and 9 of the Agreement of 19th June 1964 between UNIVAC and the I.T.U.) in time to allow the transfer of all work now carried out by the present I.T.U. computer to the UNIVAC 1050 as from 1st January 1966 without any interruption of the work of the I.F.R.B.. In this connection, your attention is drawn to the parallel run for 9 consecutive week periods, involved

./...

in the acceptance tests, referred to in paragraph 4.3.1 of the enclosure to the I.F.R.B. letter of 24th August 1965, which run, as well as the checking of results by the I.F.R.B. and correction by UNIVAC of errors brought to light in the checking, must be successfully completed before the end of 1965. In the same connection, I confirm the information previously given to Mr. Boe that the acceptance tests for the Technical Examination and related programs involve a parallel run for 3 consecutive week periods.

We must again emphasize that the fundamental work of the I.F.R.B. which (a) must be performed in accordance with the I.T.U. Radio Regulations on a day by day basis, (b) depends on the availability of an operational computer system, including of course the necessary programs approved after successful acceptance tests, and (c) cannot be interrupted, would in fact be interrupted if the arrangements for transferring the computer work to the UNIVAC 1050 have not been completed by the end of 1965. In this connection, and as such interruption cannot be considered, the Board requests you to give it, by the 24th September 1965 at the latest, a firm undertaking that the work concerned will be completed in time to allow all arrangements necessary for the complete transfer of the computer work to the UNIVAC 1050 to be successfully concluded by the 31st December 1965.

If you are unable to make a firm commitment to the foregoing effect, the Board requests you to inform it by the 24th September of the date, after the 1st January 1966, at which the work will be completed. Moreover, if you are unable to give this undertaking, it seems clear that the only solution which would prevent interruption of the I.F.R.B.'s fundamental work would be for the rental of the present I.T.U. computer to be extended, as the back-up system prescribed in Article 5 of the Agreement between the I.T.U. and UNIVAC, for a certain period after the 31st December 1965 (the date on which the contract for this computer expires). In order to allow ninety days notice to be given to the company, the Board must request you to inform it by the 24th September 1965 whether you would wish the I.F.R.B. to ascertain from the supplier of the present I.T.U. computer the terms and conditions according to which this computer could be retained for a period after the 1st January 1966.

The I.F.R.B. is of course prepared to discuss the matter with you but it is essential that the Board should receive your written answers to the above requests by the 24th September.

I wish to inform you that the Board is prepared to assist you, to the maximum extent compatible with its responsibilities, to complete the necessary work in time. In this connection, your attention is directed to Annex 3 to this letter which contains additional information which the Board considers should be taken into account when you are making the assessment on which your reply will no doubt depend.

Yours faithfully,

R. Petit
Chairman

Annex 4

Remington Rand AG

U N I V A C Direktion

International
Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
1200 G e n e v a

Zurich, September 23, 1965/MH/as

Subject : Work to be completed by UNIVAC prior to 1st January 1966,
including conversion by UNIVAC of I.T.U. programs.

Gentlemen,

We refer to your letter of September 17, 1965 (8g/0.42344) and to the discussions in early August 1965 with your Messrs. Petit and Roberts.

UNIVAC is fully aware of its obligations to I.T.U. based on the existing contract. We have carefully reviewed the present situation and have made major decisions to insure the accomplishment. We have added additional qualified personnel to the project team, have strengthened its supervision and have added additional core memory to the machine. As it appears to us now, the dead-line should be met. However, it is apparent too, that some of the parallel operations may have to be somewhat reduced in time and/or scope. Our experience indicates that many successful computer installations have been implemented with no parallel runs at all. Undoubtedly, close cooperation has to exist, so that the proper specific decisions are made.

In as much as a real meaningful guarantee is only the actual accomplishment, we would suggest that I.T.U. as an insurance policy enters into discussions with the supplier of the present machines to obtain the assurance that even though a cancellation is given per December 31, 1965, the machines could remain in the premises on a month to month basis thereafter. We would expect your present supplier would be happy to agree to such an arrangement in as much as he always wants to continue a goodwill relationship with I.T.U., as a member of a large family of international organizations. UNIVAC certainly would act that way.

It is understood that UNIVAC would have to pay resulting costs if the delay is caused by its default.

We are looking forward to a rapidly increased delivery of programs and will continue the intent to meet all our contract obligations.

Yours faithfully,
REMINGTON RAND AG UNIVAC;

(sgd) S.M. Haffter
J.P. Weber

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 280-E (Rev.)

16 October 1965

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The attached draft, based on the procedure followed by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959 for the election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General of the Union, is submitted for information.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex : 1



A N N E X

DRAFT PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
OR DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNION

1. Voting concerning the election of the Secretary-General or Deputy Secretary-General of the Union shall be by secret ballot.
2. Any candidate obtaining a majority of votes shall be elected.
3. A majority shall consist of more than half the delegations present and voting. Delegations abstaining shall not be taken into account.
4. Each delegation shall receive a single ballot paper bearing the names of all candidates in alphabetical order.
5. Each delegation should indicate on its ballot paper the candidate it supports by means of a cross against the name of that candidate.
6. Abstentions, blank or invalid ballot papers and ballot papers containing more than one cross shall not be counted.
7. If, in the first ballot, no candidate is elected in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 above, one, or if necessary two, further ballots shall be taken, after successive intervals of at least six hours, in order to obtain a majority.
8. If, after the third ballot, no candidate has obtained a majority, there shall, after an interval of at least twelve hours, be a fourth ballot in which the two candidates having the largest number of votes at the third ballot shall be voted upon.
 - 8 a) If, however, after the third ballot, there is a tie between several candidates so that the two candidates to be voted upon at the fourth ballot cannot be selected, one, or if necessary two, additional ballots, after successive intervals of at least six hours, shall first be held to distinguish between the candidates in question.
 - 8 b) If there is a tie in both the additional ballots mentioned in paragraph 8 a) above, the Chairman shall draw lots to determine the candidate or candidates to be selected among those obtaining the same number of votes.
9. If, after the fourth and last ballot, there is a tie, the Chairman shall draw lots to determine the candidate who shall be declared elected.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 280-E

14 October 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

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Secretary-General

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 - 8 b) If there is a tie in both the additional ballots mentioned in paragraph 8 a) above, the Chairman shall draw lots to determine the candidate who shall be declared elected.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 281-E

15 October 1965

Original: English/Spanish

COMMITTEE 8

Note by the Secretary-General

TRAINING STANDARDS

During the discussion of training standards at the sixth meeting of Committee 8, the Delegate of Argentina requested that Recommendations Nos. 9/65 and 10/65 of the Comisión Interamericana de Telecomunicaciones (CITEL) be published for the information of all delegations.

They are accordingly reproduced in the attached document.

Gerald C. GROSS

Secretary-General

Annexes: 2



A N N E X 1CITEL-Rec. 9/65INVENTORY OF TELECOMMUNICATION INSTITUTES
AND TRAINING CENTRES ¹⁾

The first meeting of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL),

considering

1. that the number of high and medium grade telecommunication technicians in the countries of Latin America is inadequate for the needs which the development of telecommunication networks in those countries will create as a result of the rapid technological progress in this field;
2. that existing staff must be constantly familiarized with the latest advances in communication systems and equipment;
3. that for the training of technical personnel it is necessary to make use of existing training centres with their specialized teachers and laboratories, avoiding their duplication by new institutes of a similar kind in the same specialized field, and to enlarge those existing centres with the aid of international organizations such as the I.T.U. in order to meet the needs of the region;

resolves

1. to request the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to recommend that national telecommunication authorities send the Secretariat of the Commission all the information available on telecommunication training in their respective countries, in universities, institutes or training centres specializing in the subject, with a description of their syllabuses, specialized courses, laboratories, teachers, and possible scholarships or vacancies for technicians from other American countries;
2. to request the Secretariat of the Commission to prepare a report in the form of an inventory comprising all the relevant material received (including information on the assistance which the I.T.U. and other international organizations may be able to offer), for distribution among the national telecommunication authorities of the countries of America.

1) Published during the Meeting as Document No. CIES/Com.X/29

A N N E X 2

CITEL-Rec. 10/65

FINANCING THE EXECUTION OF THE TELECOMMUNICATION PLAN
FOR LATIN AMERICA ¹⁾

The first meeting of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL),

considering

the economic and social importance of the Telecommunication Plan for Latin America proposed by the C.C.I.T.T. and C.C.I.R. of the International Telecommunication Union, particularly as regards the integration of the territories of the region by means of the Inter-American Telecommunication Network;

that the completion of this network must be given priority, since it is the basis of other regional telecommunication networks, and that its installation calls for studies on the coordination of national networks from the standpoint both of construction and of operation;

that a considerable part of the Inter-American Telecommunication Network has already been completed or is in the course of installation;

resolves to request the Inter-American Economic and Social Council:

1. to invite the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States to start or continue negotiations, through the appropriate channels, with the international financing agencies in order to obtain the funds required to carry out the study of an integral telecommunication plan for Latin America and the completion of the Inter-American Telecommunication Network;
2. to urge the Governments concerned to give priority to the integral telecommunication plan for Latin America as a multi-national plan of general interest for the development and integration of Latin America, and to expedite work on the completion of the Inter-American Telecommunication Network.

1) Published during the Meeting as Document No. CIES/Com.X/31

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 282-E

15 October 1965

Original: English

COMMITTEE 8

Note by the Secretary-General

TRAINING STANDARDS

At the sixth meeting of Committee 8 the Delegate of Spain drew the attention of the Committee to certain excerpts from a Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education which was adopted at the 12th session of the General Conference of the UNESCO in Paris, 1962, and suggested that this should be published for the information of Committee 8. The passages referred to are accordingly included in the attached document.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex: 1



A N N E X

II. RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING
TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris from 9 November to 12 December 1962, at its twelfth session,

recalling the constitutional responsibilities of the Organization for the promotion of education,

considering that improved education is an important factor in economic, social and cultural advancement,

recognizing that technical and vocational education is a prerequisite for sustaining the complex structure of modern civilization and continued economic progress,

recognizing further the particular and urgent needs of the developing countries for guidance in the planning and improvement of their educational systems,

having before it proposals concerning the general principles to be observed when planning technical and vocational education constituting item 17.1.1 of the Agenda of the session,

having decided at its eleventh session that this question should be made the subject of an international instrument by way of a Recommendation to Member States,

noting that the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation has adopted, during its forty-sixth session, a Recommendation concerning vocational training,

adopts this Recommendation on the eleventh day of December 1962.

The General Conference recommends that when developing and improving their systems of technical and vocational education, Member States should apply the following provisions by taking whatever legislative or other steps may be required to give effect, within their respective territories, to the principles set forth in this Recommendation.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should bring this Recommendation to the knowledge of the authorities and bodies concerned with technical and vocational education.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should report to it, on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, on the action they have taken to give effect to this Recommendation.

I. SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

.....

II. EDUCATION IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

.....

III. GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND AIMS OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

.....

IV. PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

.....

V. ORGANIZATION OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

.....

VI. GUIDANCE

.....

VII. STAFF

.....

VIII. TEACHING METHODS

.....

IX. RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

.....

X. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

94. Member States should cooperate in the field of technical and vocational education with, where desirable, the help of international organizations. Their cooperation, multilateral or bilateral, should be well coordinated and should extend to such measures as:

- a) the exchange of information and technical documents;
- b) the organization of seminars and working parties on specific subjects;
- c) the award of scholarships and travel grants, the provision of technical personnel or equipment, and the exchange of teachers and students;
- d) the provision of opportunities for vocational or other employment experience abroad;
- e) the progressive standardization within a group of States of curricula for a given occupation.

95. Member States should take continuous action in the preparation of programmes of international cooperation in the field of technical and vocational education. For this purpose, they should create within their own territory a climate of opinion favourable to international cooperation. Every principal and teacher should be kept informed of what the authorities are doing to develop international cooperation in technical education and be asked to give effective aid to this undertaking.

96. Within each country, the first step towards international exchange of information should be to promote the systematic application of international norms relating to one or other field of technical education, such as systems of units and scientific and technical symbols.

SAMPLE SCHEMES IN FULL-TIME TECHNICAL
AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

(The sample schemes given relate only
to full-time courses conducted entirely
within educational institutions.)

| | Length of previous education (years) | Duration of course (years) | Percentage allocation of time per subject group | | | | | Qualification requirements additional to written or oral examination |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | | General subjects ¹⁾ | Basic science subjects ¹⁾ | General technical subjects ¹⁾ | Special technical subjects ¹⁾ | Practical work in workshop or field | |
| Engineer or technologist | 11-13 | 4-6 | 10 | 20-30 | 20-30 | 20-30 | 10-20 | Thesis or project |
| Technicians | A | 11-12 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 35 | Project |
| | B | 9-10 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 35 | Project |
| Skilled workers | 8-10 | 2-4 | 20 | | 20 | | 60 | Practical test |

¹⁾ To include related laboratory or similar work.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 283-E
15 October 1965
Original: French

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8
(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Chairman: Mr. L. BARAJAS G. (Mexico)

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

Tuesday, 5 October 1965 at 8.30 p.m.

The Chairman submitted the agenda, contained in Document No. 224, to the Committee which adopted it without comment. He pointed out that if any delegation wished to have certain information included in the document prepared by the Secretary-General it should make the relevant proposals there and then.

Item 1 - Conclusion of examination of the Report by the Administrative Council

The Chairman invited the Committee to examine Annex 16 to the Report: Action taken by the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General on Resolutions Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959), page 229.

Resolution No. 24 - Financing of Telecommunication Development

The Chairman explained that after the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference of 1959, the Secretary-General, on the instructions of the Administrative Council, had assembled information regarding the possibility of having telecommunication projects financed with capital provided by international institutions and private undertakings. In the end, the I.T.U. had confined itself to giving the interested countries the information they had requested.

The Deputy Secretary-General confirmed that the I.T.U. could not accept any financial commitments but could only indicate possible sources of capital. The countries of Latin America, for example, were well aware that the World Bank was very interested in telecommunication projects in Central America.

The Delegate of Nigeria considered that the procedure for financing by the World Bank should not follow any rigid formula. The terms should in each instance be acceptable both to the financing institution and to the recipient country.

The Chairman asked whether the Committee wished to retain or amend Resolution No. 24.

The Delegate of Jamaica was in favour of keeping the Resolution and hoped that any information in that connection would be sent to the new Member countries.

The Delegate of Nigeria suggested that the end of the first paragraph of the operative part of Resolution No. 24 be amended to read: "... if so upon such terms as might be agreed upon by the country furnishing the financial help and the recipient country".

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that Resolution No. 24 had fulfilled its role. The countries had been informed and the I.T.U. could do no more since the financing institutions wished to negotiate direct with the countries requiring funds.

The Chairman considered that the possibilities offered through Resolution No. 24 should be retained for those countries needing information. He seemed to remember that Administrative Council Resolution No. 491 and Decision No. 246 specified that technical experts could be sent to countries that so requested in order to provide information in connection with financing, or that countries could send an official to Union headquarters, but always at their own expense. He asked the Deputy Secretary-General on how many occasions advice of that nature had been requested.

The Deputy Secretary-General explained that the countries concerned had got in touch direct with the World Bank and that the latter had requested one telecommunication expert for a project in India. The institutions which provided capital wanted an expert opinion of a general economic nature.

The Chairman concluded that no direct use had been made of Resolution No. 24 by the Administrations and that it should perhaps be amended, or instructions should be given to the Council for the removal of obstacles such as the cost of an expert or of an official.

The Delegate of Cameroon said that his country had a telecommunication plan and that he would like to know the procedure for obtaining financial assistance. Perhaps the I.T.U. Secretariat could offer detailed information on how to obtain funds for the purchase of equipment.

The Delegate of Pakistan felt that Resolution No. 24 had fulfilled its purpose and could be dropped. It would be better to draw up a new resolution with a view to arriving ultimately at an international financing scheme.

The Delegate of Sudan considered that Resolution No. 24 remained valid since it enabled a trusted intermediary to give some good advice.

The Delegate of the United States of America thought that it should be the duty of the Conference to take steps to ensure that the Department of Technical Cooperation would, on a permanent basis, be in a position to supply the information required by countries obliged to seek financial assistance.

The Delegate of Mexico supported the views expressed by the Delegate of Pakistan. Information on financing should be made more widely available. The countries concerned needed specific factual advice and it was important to issue a new resolution drawing attention to the new possibilities in this field and defining the duties of the Department of Technical Cooperation in that respect.

The Delegate of Nigeria shared the views of the United States Delegation and the proposals that the Committee might recommend to the plenary meeting that a permanent Technical Cooperation Department be set up. All the conclusions of the Committee could be embodied in a resolution.

The Chairman pointed out that it was more a question of widening the sphere of activity of the existing Department of Technical Cooperation. The Committee could issue a recommendation on the scope to be given to that Department.

The Delegate of Morocco advised the Committee not to try to define the scope of the Department of Technical Cooperation until it had determined the duties to be entrusted to it.

The Chairman agreed that it was necessary to study the proposals and to determine the tasks to be assigned to the Department in question before preparing a recommendation.

The Delegate of Pakistan supported the views of the Delegate of Morocco and wanted to know what action had been taken under paragraph 2 of Resolution No. 24.

The Deputy Secretary-General explained that plans had been sent to the World Bank, but that the latter was interested in telecommunications only in relation to general economic development, and that countries were in direct contact with the financial institutions. The I.T.U. had taken part in various talks with the African Development Bank and with the Bank of Asia with regard to certain projects. The World Bank seemed to be concerning itself with an increasing number of telecommunication projects, but no precise information was available.

The Head of the Department of Technical Cooperation added some information on the loans obtained by India, the Central American network, El Salvador, Venezuela and Colombia. He emphasized that the loans must show a financial return.

The Delegate of Cameroon considered that a country must not be compared to a private undertaking and that the conditions laid down should not take account of the question of financial return. The developing countries which supplied guarantees should be able to secure funds to implement their telecommunication projects which were of vital importance.

The Delegate of Nigeria said that the I.T.U. ought to be able to support projects that were recognized as feasible.

The Delegate of Sierra Leone also thought that the reluctance to provide funds was due to the fact that certain projects appeared to be vague and unattractive. The support of the I.T.U. should help to secure the necessary funds.

The Chairman, summing up the discussion, concluded that Resolution No. 24 should be maintained, the second part of the first paragraph being amended to avoid confusion with regard to the terms of financing. If projects could be examined by I.T.U. technical experts and amended if necessary to enable them to stand up to the close scrutiny of the experts of the prospective financing agencies, more effective aid would be rendered to the new or developing countries, but in order to do so instructions would have to be given to the Administrative Council for the removal of the obstacles mentioned in its Resolution No. 491 and Decision No. 246.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. wondered which experts the Chairman had in mind, since in the case of projects financed by the Special Fund or the E.P.T.A., the cost of the experts was borne by those institutions.

The Chairman explained that he was alluding to the experts mentioned in Administrative Council Resolution No. 491, who would give their advice after consultation with the competent organs such as the C.C.I.s and the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of Pakistan thought that a new draft of Resolution No. 24 should be submitted to the Committee at a forthcoming meeting.

The Delegate of Mexico would prefer a new resolution entailing progressive solutions by stages.

The Delegate of Morocco reviewed the arguments put forward during the debate and concluded that the main point was whether or not the Union wanted to have its own technical cooperation programme financed by itself.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that Resolution No. 24 was only an expression of a wish and that something ought to be done which could have practical results.

The Chairman said that a decision would have to be deferred since it was necessary to take stock of all the existing possibilities. If the Resolution were retained it must be effective and would need to be amended for this purpose. The I.T.U. could play a useful role by preparing or touching up the draft projects to make their financing an attractive proposition. He asked the Committee whether it accepted his summing up. There was no objection.

The meeting rose at 10.30 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

R. MONNAT
H. E. WEPPLER

Chairman:

L. BARAJAS G.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 284-E

15 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 8

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS STUDIES

In Document No. 63, (Proposal No. ARS/63(2)) the Delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia had proposed the establishment of an International Institute for Telecommunications Studies. During the fourth meeting of Committee 8 the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a paper on this proposal. The attached paper is submitted in response to that request.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex: 1



A N N E X

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE
FOR TELECOMMUNICATION STUDIES

Background

Through its participation in the United Nations Technical Assistance Programmes the I.T.U. has been assisting new or developing countries for over a decade. This long and close association with the telecommunications problems of such countries has enabled the Union to have a fairly detailed appreciation of their special problems. While their difficulties in finding the necessary capital to establish modern telecommunications systems are well known, the dearth of technical know-how in the developing countries and its impact on their telecommunication services are not often so well recognized.

In the case of many countries which had attained independence lately several engineers and technicians who were maintaining and operating the telecommunications systems had left. In such instances very often local talent had not been built up to any significant degree to replace them, with the result that the quality of telecommunications operations in many of them has not reached up to the international requirements. So far as expansions are concerned, in some cases even if the financial requirements are found, they have to secure at great cost external talent to plan, install and very often maintain and operate their telecommunications systems.

The creation of local technical cadres in the quality and numbers required has been found to be an extremely complicated problem. Each level of technical skill has presented its own peculiarities. Starting at the bottom of the technical scale, in a number of countries skilled workmen required for telecommunication services, such as linesmen or wiremen can be trained locally with some effort in the numbers required. However, there are quite a few countries where even this strata of technical knowledge is in short supply. In any case they are required in such large numbers and the level of technical knowledge is often so particular to each country that it has been found economical to train them at site and often on the jobs. Assistance for this is commonly provided through the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E.P.T.A.) of the United Nations, although the amount given so far has been far below the stated requirements of the countries.

Next above this level come the middle and higher level technicians usually engaged in installing, testing and day-to-day maintenance of equipment. These technicians really form the backbone for the successful operation of telecommunications systems. Practically in all the new and developing countries it is this group of technicians that is almost entirely absent. The Ford Foundation conducted a survey in 1961 and 1962 in South East Asian countries and came to the conclusion that it is the middle and higher level technicians that are in very short supply and require to be created in large numbers. The United Nations Special Fund devotes a good part of its resources to creating this level of talent. A number of Special Fund projects have been approved during the last five years for establishing telecommunications training centres in the developing countries. They aim at creating permanent institutions for post-secondary training so that successive batches of higher level technicians would be trained over many years to come.

At the highest level of the technical structure of these countries where senior engineers are required to occupy positions in which they will be determining the policies and plans and in general assume the direction of all telecommunication activities, there is again a big shortage. However, the number being comparatively small in comparison with the technicians, some ad hoc solutions have been possible. Some have hired foreign engineers either directly or through the United Nations and I.T.U.; others have been contracted with Companies to do the work.

While remedies vary from country to country there is one common feature. Where local people occupy these positions usually young engineers with limited service and experience have been called to such senior positions of high responsibility. They will be the leaders of their countries in telecommunications for many years and would be called upon to plan nation-wide schemes involving millions of dollars and affecting the economic and social development of their countries for several years. When young engineers reach that level they require special facilities to keep themselves in touch continuously with developments in telecommunication techniques. This is specially important in countries where a well-trained technical force is not available to carry on the day-to-day routine.

Need for an international institute

There is thus the need for an institution in which engineers of senior level can undertake a short study at frequent intervals to keep themselves abreast of developments. In the case of developing countries it is not possible for such key-people to be absent from their countries for a long time. They cannot go successively to a number of manufacturing or research institutions to study the latest developments. Therefore, there should be available to them some central point at which it is possible

to study from time to time and within a very short period all the latest techniques not only each by itself, but have a comparative study as required for their special purposes. Those with whom the Secretary-General had discussed this matter in a number of developing countries during the last few years - Ministers of Communications, Directors-General of Communications, Chief Engineers and others occupying senior positions - have repeatedly underlined the need for such an institution and have not stinted their enthusiasm for having one. It seems to respond to a need which they themselves had felt for a centre, preferably at the headquarters of the I.T.U. in which such studies could be undertaken in all objectivity by Senior Telecommunication Engineers.

There is another reason why the need for such a centre had been felt during the recent years. Most of the newly independent countries have enormous plans for expansion of their telecommunications systems, costing vast sums of money. Recognizing the great difficulties with which scarcely available capital is obtained for this purpose, they are anxious to invest it to the best possible advantage. That implies that a master-plan of development covering a long period, such as twenty years has to be drawn up first, to which they could work in phases, subject of course to that plan being reviewed from time to time. Systems and networks have to be engineered very carefully so that all the installations made during the different phases of development fit into an organic pattern for the whole country, resulting eventually in a well-designed network working at maximum efficiency.

Again, drawing up of specifications has in present years become a highly specialized task. Specifications have to be so written, spelling out the performances in clear and unambiguous terms so that worldwide bids for equipment can be obtained without difficulties. It is well recognized that world tenders always result in appreciably lower costs and that it is often possible to purchase equipment with much greater flexibility than from any one single source. Thus drawing up information and specifications for bids is an item with which the leaders of telecommunications in new or developing countries have to be very well acquainted.

Even more important is the evaluation of systems and their choice with reference to their performance, economy and compatibility with existing ones. This again is another field in which knowledge is very much needed in developing countries. This again has a great impact on the long-term development of telecommunications in such countries and the better utilization of capital. Guidance in all these aspects is required urgently by new or developing countries. Telecommunication engineers in the highest levels in them require assistance and training from time to time in these subjects in a common centre.

The I.T.U. sets regulations of operations and technical standards as part of its normal activities. Through its Technical Assistance activities it endeavours to provide technical know-how to new or developing countries. However, it seems that the formulation of standards on the one hand and the transmission of techniques on the other do not cover all the needs of present-day international telecommunications. They leave a gap. There remains the need for a centre which would be able to understand and deal constructively with the telecommunications problems as they arise at specific times and places. This need obviously cannot be met by a book of rules, a set of tried formulas or the construction of equipment to a standard pattern. It is primarily a matter of understanding the problems in their local context and enabling the chiefs of telecommunications in those countries to develop their latent capacities which will enable them to work out in their own way solutions to their problems. This is a matter of education and training in the highest sense of the term which is not provided in the established conventional technical colleges and universities. Closing this gap is to contribute significantly to the efficient working of international telecommunications which is the purpose of the I.T.U.

Aims and functions

To serve this purpose and to provide for the needs explained in the previous paragraphs, it is necessary to establish an International Institute of Telecommunications studies under the Union. The basic aim of the Institute would be to promote the better understanding of the telecommunications problems in all countries with special importance to leadership training in the field. Such training can best be stimulated by bringing together people with experience in telecommunication problems so as to provide the opportunity to learn from each other while they study together. It might also be desirable from time to time to organize through the Institute round-table discussions in which eminent leaders of industry, researchers and engineers, as well as professors, for example, might be invited to discuss important problems. The Institute could perform several other useful functions including the promotion of new research as required for the fulfilment of its higher educational and training role.

During the Seminars that had been held so far, requests had been put forward that they should be repeated under the aegis of the Union as a regular measure and with careful planning, so that all levels of technical personnel in the different countries have frequent opportunities to keep themselves acquainted with the progress in the techniques. The Institute could conduct such study groups on a well prepared plan. Needless to say that study for all levels of technical personnel in an International Institute of this type would give them a recognized stature in their own countries and would greatly help them to produce local talent further.

The Institute would endeavour to draw upon the work done by many national technical institutions and universities and research centres, so that there is no duplication of effort on its part of what is being done in the conventional educational and training fields.

Organization

To be consistent with its objective character the organisation of the Institute would have to be autonomous under the I.T.U., possibly under a Board of Directors with the Secretary-General as its Chairman, with a Director who subject to the broad directives of the Secretary-General would be responsible for its day-to-day work, planning and implementing the activities. He would be assisted by a small full-time staff at the outset up to about half a dozen people, for preparing the programme of the Institute and to conduct its activities. In addition, it would rely to a large extent upon securing assistance on a short-term basis of visiting professors, researchers and other distinguished persons qualified in the telecommunications field who may deliver courses and lectures, lead discussions and contribute in other ways to the objectives for which the Institute is established. In the composition of the people managing the work of the institute, it would be desirable to include persons with wide practical experience, as well as educational attainment.

Financing

If possible it is desirable that the Institute should be established with funds independent of the regular budget of the I.T.U. It could be best ensured by the establishment of an endowment fund to which contributions could be solicited in the first assistance from the governments. Also special grants from private foundations, manufacturers and others might be accepted. In addition manufacturers could be invited to donate equipment from time to time for the various laboratories to be established. No doubt they would be pleased to do this, as it would enable their equipment to be studied objectively at a common centre by the various developing countries.

While these may meet the capital funds required for the establishment of the Institute the question of its running expenses will remain. Obviously the amount required would depend on the scope of activities envisaged every year. Until the endowment reaches such an amount that the income therefrom would ensure the uninterrupted functioning of the Institute, it would have to be run by annual subventions from the Union.

Action required

It is obviously not possible to develop the organization, functions and financing arrangements in great detail in a paper of this type. It could be best done by a small working party which should work out the full details and submit them to the Plenipotentiary Conference for approval.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 285-E

15 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

AGENDA

OF THE

TWELFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9
(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Saturday, 16 October 1965 at 9 a.m.

Document No.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Summary record of the 7th meeting of Committee 9 | 272 |
| 2. Corrigendum to the summary record of the 4th meeting of Committee 9 | 217(Corr. 1) |
| 3. Corrigendum to the summary record of the 5th meeting of Committee 9 | 218(Corr. 2) |
| 4. Corrigendum to the summary record of the 6th meeting of Committee 9 | 237(Corr. 1 and Corr. 2) |
| 5. Continuation of examination of the Convention, Articles 7, 8 and 14 | 61(Rev.2) page 22 DT/1 DT/26 |

Konstantin ČOMIC

Chairman



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 286-E
16 October 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, 172, 183, 236 and 245, I have been informed that the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the Federal Republic of Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chile, Ghana, Guatemala, the Republic of Guinea, the United Arab Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are candidates for election to the Council.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General



PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

PUBLIC INFORMATION IN THE I.T.U.

1. The need for public information in the I.T.U. was already discussed at the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference. In the period since then, which has witnessed a considerable growth in the Membership of the Union, this need has become increasingly apparent. In particular, there has been a rapid increase in the demand for information on the I.T.U. and its activities. This increased demand is partly due to the fact that the Union is becoming better known and partly to a general growth of public interest in the work of all the United Nations specialized agencies. In the case of the I.T.U., such interest has probably also been stimulated by the striking advances in telecommunications, especially in outer space.
2. Broadly speaking it has been found necessary to meet a demand for information on the I.T.U. and its work from the following groups and interests :
 1. Telecommunication experts, both within and outside Administrations,
 2. Educational institutions,
 3. The United Nations Office of Public Information (for redissemination),
 4. Encyclopaedias, handbooks, etc.,
 5. The Press,
 6. The general public.
3. Meeting this demand has become a growing responsibility of the Division of Journal, Library and Documentation in the General Secretariat, whose activities include the following :
 - 1) producing the Telecommunication Journal, which has been entirely remodelled since 1961;



- 2) running the Library, in itself a useful source of information;
- 3) answering direct requests for specific information;
- 4) producing and issuing information leaflets, brochures, press releases and posters;
- 5) assembling a documentation system of general technical information and information on the United Nations and the specialized agencies;
- 6) assembling a photo library;
- 7) supplying specially written texts and photo material to the United Nations and other redissemimators such as encyclopaedias and the press;
- 8) maintaining liaison with the United Nations Office of Public Information (particularly with regard to the three films on the I.T.U. produced by the U.N. in the last two years), its Information Centres throughout the world and the information services of the specialized agencies;
- 9) holding radio interviews with visiting I.T.U. delegates and experts;
- 10) preparing I.T.U. participation in international exhibitions and fairs;
- 11) lecturing to visiting groups, mostly from the new and developing countries;
- 12) preparing texts of public statements by I.T.U. officials;
- 13) maintaining liaison with the press on all matters connected with the I.T.U.

4. These activities have been carried out to the extent that the present limited number of staff and facilities permit. They need to be expanded if the Union is to have a fully effective public information programme. Such a programme is not only necessary for adequately meeting the outside demand for information but would be of considerable service to Administrations, not least by helping to create the kind of climate of opinion which would assist them in obtaining their rightful share of national and international development funds.

5. The existing Division of Journal, Library and Documentation would need to be transformed into a regular Public Information Division such as

exists in nearly all the United Nations specialized agencies and properly equipped to carry out all the activities in paragraph 3 expanded along the lines described in the following paragraphs.

6. a) Telecommunication Journal

While the Telecommunication Journal has become more interesting and lively since 1961, it still falls short of what it could achieve. In particular, it needs to give fuller coverage to the activities of the Union, particularly news from Administrations, I.T.U. Conferences and Technical Cooperation. It is of capital importance that such information should be available in compact and readable form and the Journal is the publication in which it should necessarily appear.

7. It would be helpful if Administrations themselves were able to contribute more actively to the Journal, and in this connection it will be recalled that Recommendation No. 4 of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference recommended "the Members and Associate Members of the Union to collaborate more closely in the Telecommunication Journal by supplying the General Secretariat with more contributions likely to be of interest to the readers of this Journal." The regular supply of short news items would be of particular interest.

8. Increased coverage of Conferences and meetings and of Technical Cooperation activities would require additional writing, editing and interviewing. It would be carried out in collaboration with those directly involved. Conferences and meetings might follow the pattern of the C.C.I.T.T., which at its IIIrd Plenary Assembly decided that a short account of all its Study Group meetings should be published in the Journal, and arrange for information to be made available for the necessary treatment by the editorial staff. Similarly, the Technical Cooperation Department would continue to make information available to the Journal, which would undertake the necessary writing and editing and interviewing of experts on a more complete scale than has so far been possible.

9. b) Documentation

A comprehensive documentation system would be valuable for Administrations and for the needs of the organization itself. It is also increasingly necessary to help in answering the growing number of requests for specific information. A start has already been made in assembling a system of general technical information and information on the United Nations and the specialized agencies, but this requires to be expanded. In addition, there are two other elements which should form part of a modern documentation system - a photo library and a film library.

10. A photo library in the I.T.U. would be useful for Administrations, for the Journal and for meeting the numerous requests for photo material

from outside sources. As stated in paragraph 3, a start has been made in creating such a library, but to establish and maintain it properly would require considerably more work than is at present possible.

11. It would also be valuable for Administrations and for Technical Cooperation training projects to have a film library centralized in the I.T.U. This would consist basically of films from Administrations themselves, which, it is hoped, would be prepared to supply copies of all the films listed in the "Catalogue of films on Telecommunications" drawn up by the I.T.U. some years ago, together with any others which have been produced since then. In addition, however, it would probably be necessary occasionally to purchase copies of commercially-made training films for use in Technical Cooperation training projects. The film library would form a central pool, loaning out films to Administrations and projects.

12. c) External media

Among the groups and interests mentioned in paragraph 2 as seeking information on the I.T.U., the press is a special case. Moreover, if the I.T.U. is to make its work effectively known to the public, especially the educated opinion-forming groups, it is not enough merely to let the press seek information. A continuous campaign needs to be mounted, as on the occasions of the Space Radiocommunication Conference and the Centenary, to inform the press of what the Union is doing so that the I.T.U.'s role in promoting international cooperation through improved worldwide telecommunications may be appreciated by people everywhere. Such appreciation could not fail to be of benefit to Administrations.

13. Apart from the various journalistic media - newspapers, magazines, radio, television - collectively known as the press, there are other means, such as films and international fairs and exhibitions, which are extremely useful for getting the I.T.U.'s message across. All these can be conveniently grouped under the general heading of External Media, and a special effort constantly requires to be made to stimulate them to feature the Union and its work.

* * *

14. The Conference is asked to approve in principle a Public Information Division equipped to carry out the activities outlined above.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 288-E
15 October 1965
Original : English



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 289-E

16 October 1965

Original: English

COMMITTEE 8

AGENDA
OF THE
NINTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8
(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Monday, 18 October 1965, at 9 a.m.

| | <u>Document No.</u> |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Approval of Summary Record of fifth meeting | 283 |
| 2. General discussion on proposals - proposal ARS/63(2) - Establishment of an international institute for telecommunication studies | 63 284 |
| 3. Standards for telecommunication training | 276 |
| 4. Any other business | |

L. BARAJAS G.
Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 290-E

16 October 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Additional 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 shall be composed of 29 Members, who shall be elected by the Conference in the manner prescribed in that Convention. The Council may meet immediately thereafter and perform the duties assigned to it under the Convention.

2) The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman to be elected by the Administrative Council during the course of its first session shall remain in office until the election of their successors at the opening of the annual Administrative Council session of 1967.

2. The International Frequency Registration Board shall be composed of 5 Members who shall be elected by this Conference in the manner prescribed thereby and shall take office on 1 January 1967.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Additional Protocol in each of the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, in a single copy, 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 Montreux, October 1965.



COMMITTEE 8

SEMINARS

Reference is requested to paragraph 4.2 of Part VI of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference which deals with the subject of Seminars.

Background

Since the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959, a large number of countries have attained independence. As a consequence there has been a great increase in the number of new or developing countries requiring Technical Assistance in the field of telecommunications. As most of these countries do not have a well-trained cadre of technicians, much of the assistance given is aimed at creating such talent locally.

This endeavour comprises generally the sending of experts to train technicians locally, awarding of fellowships for nationals to go out to more developed countries to acquire further knowledge and the provision of training and demonstration equipment in small quantities. However, it has been recognized that the results of such efforts take time to make an impact on the problem. The need for technicians in new or developing countries is always very urgent and so other methods of a short-term nature had become necessary. For this purpose, the Secretary-General undertook a study in 1960 to see if some method could be devised to help those countries as a short-term measure. As a result, with the approval of the Administrative Council, the holding of Seminars at various points of the world on selected subjects was commenced. Thus for the first time in its annals the Union commenced in 1961 the holding of Seminars.

Organization of Seminars

Seminars are usually organized by developed countries in cooperation with the Union. The organizing country provides the physical facilities for holding the Seminar, such as premises, lecturers, laboratory facilities when required for practical work. Normally they do not pay any allowances or the cost of attendance to the participants. The Union does most of the secretarial work such as circulating the invitation, discussion of the substantive parts of the work, working out the programme of the Seminar in consultation with the host country, preparing the final documentation and other matters that are necessary to run the Seminar.



Seminars are open either to all Members of the Union who wish to participate, or are sometimes directed mainly to a specific language group or part of the world, depending on the choice of the subject by the host countries. But the information is circulated to all the Members and Associate Members. Similarly final documentation is sent to all of them.

Experience so far

The first Seminar was held towards the end of 1961 by Japan. Since then Seminars have been held in France, Mexico, Peru, the Federal Republic of Germany, and a second one in Japan. So far 67 countries with 203 participants have taken part in them. A list of the Seminars with their details is given as Annex 1. In addition, the I.F.R.B. had held 4 Seminars on the subject of Frequency Utilization Problems.

All the Seminars were well attended and the participants took a keen interest in them. One feature common to all the Seminars was that theoretical studies were interspersed with practical work or visits to field installations. Also the group discussions which followed theoretical lectures and practical demonstrations were considered extremely valuable by the participants, as they gave them the opportunity to get into close contact with experts in specialized fields and to discuss with them the day-to-day problems which they met with in their own countries.

There was a growing appreciation of the usefulness of Seminars as an extremely useful means for learning the latest developments in their techniques by technicians and working engineers from developing countries. From time to time valuable suggestions were made by the participants on how to make them more useful to them. For example, they always suggested that Seminars should be held for small groups of engineers from developing countries at frequent intervals and on special subjects, so that they could be studied and discussed in depth. They also wanted the Seminars to be aimed at particular levels of technicians, in order that the whole hierarchy of engineers and technicians in a country could benefit from them over a period of time. But due to lack of material resources and the necessary headquarter's personnel these suggestions could not be implemented so far and a greater number of Seminars held.

Future of Seminars

As a result of the experience gained so far many countries have announced the intention of organizing Seminars in the near future. Israel is conducting one in November 1965; the United Kingdom has announced two Seminars for late 1965 and 1966; France one towards the end of 1965; the Netherlands one for spring 1966; Hungary one for the beginning of 1967 and Ethiopia one for the middle of 1966. Judging from the enthusiasm shown by the participants of the developing countries in this form of gaining technical knowledge and the number of Seminars that have been announced for the immediate future, it is reasonable to say that Seminars have come to stay as a specific task of the Union in the future.

The Administrative Council recognized the growing interest in Seminars in the Union and at its 20th Session adopted Resolution No. 568 by which it invited the Member countries to continue their help in organizing them and directed the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to conduct them and instructed him to bring this to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference. Resolution No. 568 is attached as Annex 2.

Implications of holding Seminars

As had been stated before, the inviting countries usually give only the physical facilities for the Seminars. From the time of preliminary discussions of the proposals for a Seminar to the actual holding of the Seminar, it usually takes as much as one year. During this time the subject and its breakdown into study topics, visits, preactical work, and other similar details have to be discussed with the inviting country on the one hand and the participating Administration, and schedules have to be worked out. Sometimes assistance has to be given in the preparation of documents and in most cases the final documents have to be prepared, edited and published. To avoid overlapping of subjects, areas of interest, timing and other details, offers have to be carefully coordinated so that maximum benefits are obtained. All this involves a great amount of work on the part of the Secretariat.

Seminars conducted in the I.T.U. do not form part of any of the United Nations programmes. Therefore, those programmes will not pay for the work to be carried out in connection with the holding of I.T.U. Seminars which is an activity of the Union within its own specialized field of competence. With the growing interest of new and developing countries in Seminars and the increase in their numbers, the necessary facilities must be provided to the Secretary-General to carry on this work, and adequate staff provisions made for it in the normal budget of the Union, so that it could be carried out more intensively in the future.

Action required

The Plenipotentiary Conference is requested to endorse the holding of Seminars as a normal activity of the Union and to approve the provision of the necessary facilities for it in the budget of the I.T.U.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annexes : 2

A N N E X 1

| Date | Country & Place | Subject | Duration in days | No. of participants | | Language |
|------------------------|-----------------|---|------------------|---------------------|-----|----------|
| | | | | Country | No. | |
| 30.10 11.11 1961 | Japan | Microwave Engineering and Field Techniques | 13 | Australia | 1 | English |
| | | | | Burma | 1 | |
| | | | | Ceylon | 1 | |
| | | | | China | 2 | |
| | | | | Korea | 2 | |
| | | | | India | 2 | |
| | | | | Italy | 1 | |
| | | | | Japan | 31 | |
| | | | | Malaysia | 3 | |
| | | | | Nigeria | 1 | |
| | | | | Pakistan | 2 | |
| | | | | Philippines | 2 | |
| | | | | Germany (F.R) | 1 | |
| | | | | United Kingdom | 5 | |
| | | | | Syria | 2 | |
| | | | | Thailand | 2 | |
| | | | | U.S.A. | 4 | |
| | | | | U.S.S.R. | 4 | |
| | | | | Viet-Nam | 2 | |
| | | | | TOTAL | 69 | |
| 3-15.12 1962 | France | Principles of general organization of national telecommunication networks in tropical countries | 13 | Cameroon | 1 | French |
| | | | | Congo (Brazza;) | 1 | |
| | | | | Congo (Leo.) | 1 | |
| | | | | Ivory Coast | 1 | |
| | | | | France | 1 | |
| | | | | Guinea | 2 | |
| | | | | Mali | 1 | |
| | | | | Morocco | 1 | |
| | | | | Mauritania | 1 | |
| | | | | Niger | 1 | |
| | | | | United Kingdom | 1 | |
| | | | | Senegal | 1 | |
| | | | | Sweden | 1 | |
| | | | | Chad | 1 | |
| | | | | Togo | 1 | |
| | | | | Tunisia | 1 | |
| | | | | Viet-Nam | 1 | |
| | | | | TOTAL | 18 | |

| Date | Country & place | Subject | Duration in days | No. of participants | | Language |
|--------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|-----|----------|
| | | | | Country | No. | |
| 6-17.5.1963 | Mexico | Microwave systems and techniques | 12 | Costa Rica | 1 | Spanish |
| | | | | Cuba | 3 | |
| | | | | Dominican R. | 2 | |
| | | | | Ecuador | 2 | |
| | | | | El Salvador | 5 | |
| | | | | Guatemala | 1 | |
| | | | | Honduras | 1 | |
| | | | | Mexico | 9 | |
| | | | | Nicaragua | 1 | |
| | | | | Panama | 1 | |
| | | | | Peru | 1 | |
| | | | | Uruguay | 1 | |
| | | | | Venezuela | 2 | |
| | | | | TOTAL | 30 | |
| Feb.1964 | Peru | Microwave systems and techniques | 1 | Peru | 36 | Spanish |
| 6-31.10.1964 | Federal Republic of Germany | Multiple utilization of electrical telecommunication circuits | 26 | Cameroon | 1 | English |
| | | | | Ethiopia | 2 | |
| | | | | Gambia | 1 | |
| | | | | Ghana | 2 | |
| | | | | Kenya | 2 | |
| | | | | Liberia | 1 | |
| | | | | Libya | 1 | |
| | | | | Nigeria | 1 | |
| | | | | Sierra Leone | 1 | |
| | | | | Somalia | 1 | |
| | | | | S. Rhodesia | 1 | |
| | | | | Uganda | 1 | |
| | | | | U.A.R. | 2 | |
| | | | | Tanzania | 3 | |
| | | | | TOTAL | 20 | |

| Date | Country & place | Subject | Duration in days | No. of participants | | Language |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----|----------|
| | | | | Country | No. | |
| 9-16.8. 1964 | Japan | Satellite Communi- cations | 8 | Argentina | 1 | English |
| | | | | China | 2 | |
| | | | | U.S.A. | 1 | |
| | | | | Indonesia | 2 | |
| | | | | Japan | 11 | |
| | | | | Kuwait | 3 | |
| | | | | Liberia | 1 | |
| | | | | Nigeria | 2 | |
| | | | | Pakistan | 1 | |
| | | | | Philippines | 2 | |
| | | | | U.S.S.R. | 1 | |
| | | | | Viet-Nam | 2 | |
| | | | | Hongkong | 1 | |
| | | | | TOTAL | 30 | |

A N N E X II

"R No. 568

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN KIND

The Administrative Council

in view of

Resolution No. 427

having noted

Document No. 3307/CA20, which describes the measures undertaken by Members of the Union to organize seminars and study courses for the purpose of improving the professional training and background of telecommunication personnel;

considering

the usefulness of these measures and the interest they have aroused amongst Administrations;

invites

Members of the Union to continue to organize and support seminars and professional training courses on telecommunications techniques in the spirit of Resolution No. 427; and

resolves

to express the gratitude of the Council to those Members of the Union which have organized seminars or study courses in accordance with the resolutions of the Council;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to ascertain the subjects which Members of the Union consider should be dealt with in seminars;
2. to cooperate fully with administrations which propose to organize seminars so as to establish for the future a coordinated programme of seminars keeping in mind important aspects of telecommunications and their most recent developments and covering all regions of the world;
3. to bring this Resolution to the attention of the next Plenipotentiary Conference and emphasize its importance.

Ref.: Docs. 3307, 3414, 3419, 3431 and 3439/CA20 - April/May 1965 "

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR ELECTION TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

1. By 24.00 hours GMT on 15 October 1965, the following countries had indicated that they are candidates for election to the Council :

Region A - The Americas (6 seats)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BRAZIL
CANADA
CHILE
COLOMBIA (Republic of)
CUBA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GUATEMALA
MEXICO
PARAGUAY
VENEZUELA (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe (6 seats)

SPAIN
FRANCE
IRELAND
ITALY
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND
SWITZERLAND (Confederation)

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia (3 seats)

POLAND (People's Republic of)
FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
ROUMANIA (Socialist Republic of)
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Region D - Africa (7 seats)

ALGERIA (Democratic and Popular Republic of)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CONGO (Democratic Republic of the)
DAHOMY (Republic of)
ETHIOPIA
GHANA
GUINEA (Republic of)
MALAGASY REPUBLIC
MOROCCO (Kingdom of)
NIGERIA (Federal Republic of)
UGANDA
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Region E - Asia and Australasia (7 seats)

AFGHANISTAN
SAUDI ARABIA (Kingdom of)
AUSTRALIA (Commonwealth of)
CHINA
INDIA (Republic of)
IRAN
JAPAN
JORDAN (Hashemite Kingdom of)
LEBANON
MALAYSIA
PAKISTAN

Region E - Asia and Australasia (continued)

PHILIPPINES (Republic of the)

THAILAND

TURKEY

2. The voting slip which will be used for the election is shown in Annex, for information.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex : 1

A N N E X

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

| <u>Region A</u> (The Americas) <u>6 seats</u> | <u>Region B</u> (Western Europe) <u>6 seats</u> | <u>Region C</u> (Eastern Europe and Northern Asia) <u>3 seats</u> | <u>Region D</u> (Africa) <u>7 seats</u> | <u>Region E</u> (Asia and Australasia) <u>7 seats</u> |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| ARGENTINA <input type="checkbox"/> BRAZIL <input type="checkbox"/> CANADA <input type="checkbox"/> CHILE <input type="checkbox"/> COLOMBIA <input type="checkbox"/> CUBA <input type="checkbox"/> UNITED STATES <input type="checkbox"/> GUATEMALA <input type="checkbox"/> MEXICO <input type="checkbox"/> PARAGUAY <input type="checkbox"/> VENEZUELA <input type="checkbox"/> | SPAIN <input type="checkbox"/> FRANCE <input type="checkbox"/> IRELAND <input type="checkbox"/> ITALY <input type="checkbox"/> F.R. of GERMANY <input type="checkbox"/> UNITED KINGDOM <input type="checkbox"/> SWITZERLAND <input type="checkbox"/> | POLAND (P.R.of) <input type="checkbox"/> YUGOSLAVIA <input type="checkbox"/> ROUMANIA <input type="checkbox"/> U.S.S.R. <input type="checkbox"/> | ALGERIA <input type="checkbox"/> CENT. AFRICAN REP. <input type="checkbox"/> CONGO (Dem.Rep.of) <input type="checkbox"/> DAHOMEY <input type="checkbox"/> ETHIOPIA <input type="checkbox"/> GHANA <input type="checkbox"/> GUINEA <input type="checkbox"/> MALAGASY REP. <input type="checkbox"/> MOROCCO <input type="checkbox"/> NIGERIA <input type="checkbox"/> UGANDA <input type="checkbox"/> U.A.R. <input type="checkbox"/> | AFGHANISTAN <input type="checkbox"/> SAUDI ARABIA <input type="checkbox"/> AUSTRALIA <input type="checkbox"/> CHINA <input type="checkbox"/> INDIA <input type="checkbox"/> IRAN <input type="checkbox"/> JAPAN <input type="checkbox"/> JORDAN <input type="checkbox"/> LEBANON <input type="checkbox"/> MALAYSIA <input type="checkbox"/> PAKISTAN <input type="checkbox"/> PHILIPPINES <input type="checkbox"/> THAILAND <input type="checkbox"/> TURKEY <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Not more than 6 crosses | Not more than 6 crosses | Not more than 3 crosses | Not more than 7 crosses | Not more than 7 crosses |

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR ELECTION TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

1. By 24.00 hours GMT on 15 October 1965, the following countries had indicated that they are candidates for election to the Council :

Region A - The Americas (6 seats)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BRAZIL
CANADA
CHILE
COLOMBIA (Republic of)
CUBA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GUATEMALA
MEXICO
PARAGUAY
VENEZUELA (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe (6 seats)

SPAIN
FRANCE
IRELAND
ITALY
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND
SWITZERLAND (Confederation)

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia (3 seats)

POLAND (People's Republic of)
FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
ROUMANIA (Socialist Republic of)
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Region D - Africa (7 seats)

ALGERIA (Democratic and Popular Republic of)
CAMEROON (Federal Republic of)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CONGO (Democratic Republic of the)
DAHOMY (Republic of)
ETHIOPIA
GHANA
GUINEA (Republic of)
MALGASY REPUBLIC
MOROCCO (Kingdom of)
NIGERIA (Federal Republic of)
UGANDA
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Region E - Asia and Australasia (7 seats)

AFGHANISTAN
SAUDI ARABIA (Kingdom of)
AUSTRALIA (Commonwealth of)
CHINA
INDIA (Republic of)
IRAN
JAPAN
JORDAN (Hashemite Kingdom of)
LEBANON
MALAYSIA
PAKISTAN

Region E - Asia and Australasia (continued)

PHILIPPINES (Republic of the)

THAILAND

TURKEY

2. The form of ballot which will be used for the election is shown in Annex, for information.

Gerald G. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex : 1

A N N E XADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

| <u>Region A</u> (The Americas) <u>6 seats</u> | <u>Region B</u> (Western Europe) <u>6 seats</u> | <u>Region C</u> (Eastern Europe and Northern Asia) <u>3 seats</u> | <u>Region D</u> (Africa) <u>7 seats</u> | <u>Region E</u> (Asia and Australasia) <u>7 seats</u> |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| ARGENTINA <input type="checkbox"/> BRAZIL <input type="checkbox"/> CANADA <input type="checkbox"/> CHILE <input type="checkbox"/> COLOMBIA <input type="checkbox"/> CUBA <input type="checkbox"/> UNITED STATES <input type="checkbox"/> GUATEMALA <input type="checkbox"/> MEXICO <input type="checkbox"/> PARAGUAY <input type="checkbox"/> VENEZUELA <input type="checkbox"/> Not more than 6 crosses | SPAIN <input type="checkbox"/> FRANCE <input type="checkbox"/> IRELAND <input type="checkbox"/> ITALY <input type="checkbox"/> F.R. of GERMANY <input type="checkbox"/> UNITED KINGDOM <input type="checkbox"/> SWITZERLAND <input type="checkbox"/> Not more than 6 crosses | POLAND (P.R.of) <input type="checkbox"/> YUGOSLAVIA <input type="checkbox"/> ROUMANIA <input type="checkbox"/> U.S.S.R. <input type="checkbox"/> Not more than 3 crosses | ALGERIA <input type="checkbox"/> CAMEROON <input type="checkbox"/> CENT. AFRICAN REP. <input type="checkbox"/> CONGO (Dem.Rep.of) <input type="checkbox"/> DAHOMEY <input type="checkbox"/> ETHIOPIA <input type="checkbox"/> GHANA <input type="checkbox"/> GUINEA <input type="checkbox"/> MALAGASY REP. <input type="checkbox"/> MOROCCO <input type="checkbox"/> NIGERIA <input type="checkbox"/> UGANDA <input type="checkbox"/> U.A.R. <input type="checkbox"/> Not more than 7 crosses | AFGHANISTAN <input type="checkbox"/> SAUDI ARABIA <input type="checkbox"/> AUSTRALIA <input type="checkbox"/> CHINA <input type="checkbox"/> INDIA <input type="checkbox"/> IRAN <input type="checkbox"/> JAPAN <input type="checkbox"/> JORDAN <input type="checkbox"/> LEBANON <input type="checkbox"/> MALAYSIA <input type="checkbox"/> PAKISTAN <input type="checkbox"/> PHILIPPINES <input type="checkbox"/> THAI LAND <input type="checkbox"/> TURKEY <input type="checkbox"/> Not more than 7 crosses |

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 293-E

18 October 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE I.F.R.B.

The attached draft, based on the procedure followed by the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, is published for information.

Gerald C. GROSS
Secretary-General

Annex: 1



A N N E X

DRAFT

PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE I.F.R.B.

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 (25 countries)

Austria - Belgium - Cyprus (Republic of) - Vatican City State - Denmark - Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency - 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 (39 countries)

Algeria (Democratic and Popular 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) - 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. One member of the I.F.R.B. shall be elected from each of the Regions A, B, C, D and E.
3. The election shall take place by secret ballot.
4. Each delegation shall receive a voting slip bearing the names in French alphabetical order of the countries, Members of the Union, which have presented candidates for membership of the Board, grouped into the Regions A, B, C, D and E. Against the name of each country shall be indicated the name of the candidate submitted by the country concerned.
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 candidates it supports by means of crosses against a maximum of one candidate per Region.
7. Voting slips bearing more than one cross for any Region shall be considered invalid for the Region or Regions concerned.
8. After the ballot, a list shall be drawn up by the Secretariat of the candidates in each Region in decreasing order of the number of votes obtained. This list, after verification by the tellers, shall be handed to the Chairman of the Conference.

9. Special votes shall be held to classify, if necessary, candidates from the same Region receiving an equal number of votes.
10. The candidates who obtained respectively the most votes for each Region shall be declared members of the I.F.R.B.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 294-E

16 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

AGENDA
OF THE
THIRTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9
(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Monday, 18 October 1965, at 3 p.m.

Document No.

Continuation of examination of the
Convention, Articles 8, 14 and 16

61 (Rev.2)

page 22

DT/1

DT/26

DT/31

Konstantin ČOMIĆ

Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 295-E
18 October 1965
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

CIRCULAR TELEGRAM SENT TO MEMBERS
OF THE UNION ON 16 OCTOBER 1965
(as agreed during the 13th Plenary Meeting)

4636/64 Plenipotentiary Conference now meeting in Montreux has decided
Primo that International Frequency Registration Board shall be composed
of 5 persons comma one from each of following regions colon Region A the
Americas comma Region B Western Europe comma Region C Eastern Europe and
Northern Asia comma Region D Africa comma Region E Asia and Australasia stop
Secundo that new Board members shall be elected initially by this
Conference stop
Tertio that new Board members will hold office from 1 January 1967 for
minimum of 5 years and will be eligible for re-election stop
Members of the Union desiring to do so are requested to submit comma not
later than 2400 hours GMT 31 October comma either directly or through
their delegations in Montreux comma candidacies accompanied by curriculum
vitae stop In this connection attention is drawn to provisions of Nos. 158
and 159 of Geneva Convention = Wettstein Chairman of the Conference +



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 296-E

18 October 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

TELEGRAM SENT ON 16 OCTOBER

TO MEMBERS OF THE UNION NOT PRESENT AT THE CONFERENCE

(As agreed during the 13th Plenary Meeting)

4636/64 Plenipotentiary Conference now meeting in Montreux will shortly elect Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General paren or possibly two Deputy Secretaries-General unparen of Union stop Members of the Union desiring to do so are requested to submit candidacies comma accompanied by curriculum vitae comma indicating whether they are for post of Secretary-General and/or Deputy Secretary-General stop candidacies for Secretary-General must be submitted not later than 2400 hours GMT 24 October comma for Deputy Secretary-General not later than 2400 hours GMT 31 October = Wettstein Chairman of the Conference +

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 297-E

19 October 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FOURTH 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)

Friday, 15 October 1965

The meeting was called to order at 9 a.m. by the Chairman.

The agenda for the Fourth Meeting (Document No. 246(Rev.)) was adopted without comment and the Committee went on to study its agenda.

Item 1 : Summary Record of the Third Meeting (Document No. 247)

The Summary Record of the Third Meeting was approved, subject to amendments submitted by the Delegates of Pakistan, Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany (English text only). A corrigendum to Document No. 247 would accordingly be issued.

Item 2 : Audit of Union accounts

The Chairman recalled the subject of the discussion, i.e., the proposal made by the external auditing service that a post of internal auditor of Union accounts be created (see Documents Nos. 78 and 170), the statement made at the previous meeting by Mr. Pochon, Federal Finance Controller of the Swiss Confederation and the answers he had given to questions by delegates. He then summed up the position.

The Delegate of Pakistan, after explaining the various aspects of the role of an accountant, reviewed the various existing systems of auditing (pre-auditing, post-auditing, parallel or concurrent).



He put forward a number of considerations which led him to believe that, under the existing conditions of auditing in the Union, a system of internal auditing was not necessary.

However, he thought that, should the external auditors find it absolutely necessary to have an auditing system other than that in force, the best system would be a parallel and quasi-simultaneous one. He asked Mr. Pochon to advise him on that point.

Mr. Pochon explained how the auditing at present worked :

- external auditing was not permanent, as it covered only a few days per year and was done by sampling;
- internal auditing was carried out by the Finance Division of the Union, which was at the same time responsible for passing accounts

He considered that for an organization of the size of the Union, the two functions of passing accounts and of auditing should be kept separate, an internal auditor exercising a full control beyond the possibility of an external auditor. He had drawn up a memorandum setting out the tasks that could be entrusted to an internal auditor.

A lengthy discussion ensued in which the following took part :
the Delegates of Chad, India, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Belgium, Australia, France, Mexico, United States, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Bulgaria, New Zealand, China, Italy, the Deputy Secretary-General of the Union and Mr. Pochon.

Arguments were advanced both for and against the creation of a post of internal auditor (advisability of setting up the post, duties and responsibilities of an internal auditor, advantages and disadvantages of the operation, complexity of the organization of the General Secretariat with its permanent organs and its specialized secretariats, size and structure of the budget, authority to whom the internal auditor would be responsible, etc.).

Various solutions were examined.

The Delegate of Italy, summing up the exchange of views, said that three facts seemed beyond question :

- 1) the proposal by the Federal Audit Department of the Swiss Confederation to institute a system of internal auditing of the Union accounts;
- 2) the approximately half-and-half division of the members of the Committee for and against that proposal;

3) the lack of agreement among the advocates of the proposal as to how the system should be put into practice.

He felt that the Committee was not in a position to continue the discussion and therefore moved the closure of the debate. The motion being carried, he proposed that a draft resolution be submitted to the Plenary Meeting instructing the Coordination Committee to study, together with the Swiss Government, the whole problem of the auditing of Union accounts and subsequently, to report thereon to the Administrative Council.

The Chairman, summing up, said that he had three proposals before him :

- a) a proposal by the Delegate of Chad for the creation of a post of internal auditor under the authority of the Administrative Council, to carry out a pre-audit of expenditure to ensure that the relevant regulations were strictly applied, but having no authority to oppose the incurring of the expenditure. Infringements of the regulations would be reported;
- b) a proposal by the Delegate of the United Kingdom for the introduction of a system of internal audit (with the creation of an auditor post) in accordance with the report of the external auditors;
- c) a proposal by the Delegates of China and Italy recommending that the Plenary Meeting adopt a resolution instructing the Coordination Committee to pursue the study of the problem of the auditing of Union accounts in the light of the views expressed during the current discussion, with the competent Swiss Authorities, on the one hand, in the sense of a possible extension of external auditing and, on the other hand, in the sense of an improvement in internal auditing. A report would be prepared for the Administrative Council, which would take the requisite action.

The resolution could be much on the lines of Resolution No. 16 of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference, but it would be amended to remove any reference to budget implications.

The Delegates of Chad and the United Kingdom expressed themselves in favour of the third proposal.

Following a question by the Delegate of China, a discussion ensued on whether the study referred to in that proposal should be entrusted to the Coordination Committee, the Secretary-General (who was the Chairman of that Committee) or to the Administrative Council.

Some delegates felt that it should be conducted by the Coordination Committee (a strengthening of whose authority was envisaged by Committee 4 of the current Conference), either directly or through the Secretary-General; others favoured the Administrative Council.

A discussion also arose as to whether budgetary limits should be set on any action that might be taken on the study to be made under the above-mentioned Resolution.

In an attempt to reconcile all the views expressed, the Chairman instructed a small working party composed of the Delegates of

| | |
|--------|--------------------------|
| China | United States of America |
| France | United Kingdom |
| Italy | Switzerland |

to prepare a draft resolution for the next meeting.

Item 3 : Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference

The agenda item related to Part I, paragraph 7.3 (pages 19 to 21) and Part II, paragraph 2.5 (pages 41 to 60) of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference at Montreux.

The Chairman, introducing paragraph 7.3 concerning the finances of the Union, commented on the various points dealt with in that paragraph :

- general considerations,
- the Budget,
- expenditure and income,
- limits on expenditure,

and suggested that, if there were no objections by the Committee, it would be sufficient merely to take note of the paragraph.

Introducing paragraph 2.5 (Activities relating to budgetary and financial questions), Mr. Chatelain, (Head of the Finance Division), at the Chairman's request, explained the various points in the paragraph (some of which were developments of points in paragraph 7.3) and the tables and drafts contained therein.

In the light of the explanations of the Head of the Finance Division, the Chairman invited the Committee to discuss the budget page by page and item by item, since no objection of a general nature had been raised on the questions mentioned.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. emphasized that the budget of the Union had increased more than threefold from 1959 to 1965 and that the contributory unit had risen from 8,800 Swiss francs in 1958 to 33,300 Swiss francs in 1965. He feared that that trend might continue in future and wanted to know the reasons for the increases.

Mr. Chatelain explained that the increases in expenditure were chiefly due to :

- increase in expenditure on staff since assimilation to the United Nations common system. (Salaries and related expenses had increased by 35% to 40%);
- the new tasks entrusted to the I.F.R.B., which had been obliged to create additional posts;
- the increase in the cost of living and in the price of equipment.

He pointed out, however, that the recurrent expenditure of the Union had increased by less than 3%.

The Delegate of Sweden voiced the same fears concerning the budget and pointed to the discouraging facts indicated in the table at the bottom of page 51 of the Report, namely, the increase in the number of Member countries of the Union and the decrease in the number of contributory units.

The Chairman said that the question would be specially studied at a subsequent meeting of the Committee.

The Delegate of India recalled that in the past, the Administrative Council used to fix the budget one year and then reconsider and revise it the following year. He would like to know why that procedure which should permit better control to be exercised, had been abandoned.

Mr. Chatelain explained that the main reason for that was the introduction of a consolidated budget which enabled the amount of the contributory unit to be fixed in advance. In a budget subject to revision, the contributory unit was determined on the basis of the initial budget and it was no longer possible to modify contributions subsequently.

The Delegate of the United States of America was in favour of keeping the system of setting separate limits for recurrent expenditure and expenditure relating to conferences.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the proposal by the Delegate of the United States and shared the fears expressed by the Delegate of Sweden.

He expressed his anxiety at the fact that the Committee had not yet considered the draft budgets for the coming years and he warned it against the dangers of dealing with that question in haste and in the feverish atmosphere of the last days of the Conference.

The Chairman assured the Committee that he would do his utmost to avoid such an eventuality. In view of the lateness of the hour he decided to adjourn the discussion on the Report by the Administrative Council.

Item 4 : Other business

The Chairman proposed that a draft resolution be prepared requesting the Plenipotentiary Conference to convey its heartfelt thanks to the Swiss Confederation for its cooperation with the Union in financial matters and for the thoroughness, competence and extreme care with which the Federal Audit Department had conducted the external auditing of Union accounts.

The General Secretariat would be instructed to prepare the draft resolution.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.

Rapporteurs :

Y. BOZEC
Miss J.M. BLEACH

Chairman :

M. BEN ABDELLAH

COMMITTEE 6

AGENDA OF THE

FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

(I.T.U. FINANCE COMMITTEE)

Wednesday, 20 October 1965, at 3 p.m.

- | | <u>Document No.</u> |
|--|--|
| 1. Corrigendum to the Summary Record of the Third Meeting | Corr. to Document No. 247 |
| 2. Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting | 297 |
| 3. Draft Third Report by Committee 6 to the Plenary Meeting on the Internal and External Auditing of I.T.U. Accounts and the assistance rendered by the Government of the Swiss Confederation in Union finance matters | DT/35 |
| 4. Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (continued) | Report by the Council, para. 2.5, pages 41-60 |
| 5. I.T.U. Building | Report by the Council, para. 7.2, pp 18 and 19 para. 2.7, pp 65-67 para. 5, pp 138-139 254 209(Rev.) |
| 6. Proposals relating to Article 15 of the Convention | DT/1, pp 15/1 to 15/215 73 91 119 |
| 7. Other business | |



M. BEN ABDELLAH
Chairman

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRD MEETING OF 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. Mariu GRIGORE (Socialist Republic of Roumania)

Thursday 14 October 1965 at 5.30 p.m.

The Chairman declared the meeting open and gave the floor to the Counsellor of the General Secretariat, who read out the following administrative communication concerning proxies given by certain delegations :

"1. The Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. regrets that it is unable to take part in the work of the Committee, owing to the limited number of its delegates.

" It accordingly transfers its powers to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R."

"2. The Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. gives a mandate to the Delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to exercise the vote on behalf of the Ukrainian S.S.R. at all sessions of Committee 7, if the Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. is unable to attend."

"3. Please be advised that, in accordance with No. 539, Chapter 5 of the Convention, the undersigned Delegation gives its mandate to the Delegation of the United States of America to exercise its vote at any and all sessions of Committee 7 at which the Delegation of the United States Territories is unable to be present."

The Chairman took note of the declarations and made sure that delegates present were in possession of Document No. DT/24 which had been distributed at the beginning of the afternoon.



The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman, honourable Delegates,

" We have been discussing para. 2.3 of the Administrative Council Report to the present Plenipotentiary Conference, already submitted for the consideration of our Committee, i.e. the relations of the Union with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other international Organizations.

" The Soviet Delegation notes with satisfaction as a positive factor the continued growth during the period 1960-1965 of cooperation between the Union and international organizations, whether within or outside of the U.N. system.

" At the present time, the Union is taking part in the work of all the coordinating organs of the United Nations and also in the work of all its specialized agencies and other international organizations with which it has common interests.

" We attach great importance in this connection to Union activities in the field of technical assistance within the U.N. system and also to the promotion and extension of Union cooperation with the regional economic commissions, which contributes to the solution of national and specific technical problems in the telecommunications of the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America and, in particular, the training of national technical personnel in those countries. The Union's useful activity within the framework of the United Nations development decade in regulating and coordinating the utilization of frequencies and, in particular, Union assistance to the developing countries in the development of telecommunication media also serves these aims.

" The preparation, within the framework of the I.T.U., of a plan for a universal telecommunications network and activity of the Union in linking this plan with the development of national telecommunication networks is of great importance for all and principally for the developing countries Members of the U.N. system.

" The Soviet Delegation also regards Union activity in cooperating with the U.N. Committee on the peaceful uses of outer space as most useful.

" We are all well aware how important in this age of rapid development of science and technique is the application of the achievements in these spheres to serve the economic advancement of the developing countries. In this connection, Union cooperation with the recently created U.N. Consultative Committee on Science and Technology will, in our delegation's view, yield good results because the Union will be able to assist in the solution of some of the outstanding problems which must, in particular, be dealt with by the U.N. specialized agencies in accordance with the

recommendations made by that Committee in its second report to ECOSOC, in order to solve the problem of the economic development of the developing countries.

" Our delegation also makes a positive appraisal of the results of the joint activity of the Union and the other specialized agencies of the United Nations, since this leads to a solution of such specific problems of these organizations, as the allocation of frequencies for maritime aeronautical and space services, the establishment of special telecommunication networks, equipment for meteorological purposes, etc.

" By virtue of its special nature as an organ devoted to telecommunication questions, our Union has to achieve wide cooperation with a number of international organizations which do not come within the U.N. system, particularly with those listed on page 34 of the Administrative Council Report.

" Our delegation approves of these relations. In view of this, we are in favour of further increasing those relations, particularly those of the C.C.I.R. with international organizations. C.C.I.R. cooperation, for instance, through its study groups with the O.I.R.T. has given the following practical results: the O.I.R.T. regularly presents its contributions towards the solution of such technical questions as the preparation and improvement of black and white television standards, the study of colour television systems and of stereophonic radio-broadcasting systems and the study of wave propagation conditions to facilitate the planning of the telecommunications network in Africa. In dealing with these questions the O.I.R.T. has cooperated closely with other international organizations, such as the E.B.U. and U.R.T.N.A. (Union of African National Radio Broadcasting and Television Organizations).

" In view of the importance and utility of O.I.R.T. cooperation with the C.C.I.R. observers from the C.C.I.R. regularly take part in meetings of the technical organs of the O.I.R.T.

" Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, Union cooperation with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations is an important line of development of the work of the Union.

" The Soviet Delegate supports a further increase in that cooperation in the interest of fulfilling the aims of the Union as set forth in Article 4 of the Convention."

The Delegate of the U.S.A. expressed his satisfaction at the statements made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. He considered that the I.T.U. had made praiseworthy efforts, especially in the field of aeronautical and maritime telecommunications, etc. He thought the I.T.U. should likewise play an advisory role in space telecommunications, giving administrations every possible assistance in such matters. He paid tribute to the activities of the General Secretariat in its relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations. He had confidence in the ability of the officials of the Secretariat to establish friendly relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations, and expressed the hope that those relations would be maintained during the next five years.

The Chairman thanked the speakers and introduced the agenda, which was adopted without comment. Before embarking on the first item, he summed up the discussions which had taken place at the last meeting of the Committee in the following terms:

"When our last meeting adjourned, the stage reached in our discussion of Resolution No. 31 was as follows:

- after recalling that this resolution had not been put into effect, and that, since its adoption in 1952, many diplomatic instruments had, in fact, been adopted by various countries, all of them including the same clause contrary to the I.T.U. Convention as the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, the Secretariat suggested that it might be preferable for the Conference not to reaffirm Resolution No. 31 and to confine itself to Resolution No. 193 of the Administrative Council;
- the United Nations observer kindly informed us that the resolution adopted by the 1952 Plenipotentiary Conference had been brought to the notice of the United Nations General Assembly in 1953, which had taken note of it. He added that Resolution No. 31 itself, adopted by the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference, had been mentioned in a Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the General Assembly;
- the Delegate of the United Kingdom, supported by several other delegations, had nevertheless proposed to reaffirm Resolution No. 31 and four delegations have today submitted a draft to the Committee in Document No. DT/24;
- several other delegations are rather of the opinion not to press the matter further with the United Nations and that the Union should confine itself to Administrative Council Resolution No. 193.

That, Gentlemen, is the situation.

We thus have a concrete proposal before us in Document No. DT/24, which I now lay open to discussion."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that the last meeting of the Committee had decided to maintain Resolution No. 31, subject to a few amendments. The draft resolution contained in Document No. DT/24 incorporated only very few amendments to the original resolution. Referring to Resolution No. 33, he believed he was right in saying that no request for privileges had been formulated in accordance with it during the last six years. He explained the reasons for the wording of the last paragraph of the draft resolution, which referred to Article III of Annex 6 to the Convention, and expressed the hope that the **basic** differences between the two charters could be removed.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. approved the text of the draft resolution, but he must point out that it seemed unnecessary to him to request in the last paragraph that the matter should be placed on the agenda of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The Committee might well confine itself to stating that the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. would be instructed to get in touch with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in order to discuss action to remove the contradictions.

The Chairman asked the U.N. Representative what he thought of the wording of the last paragraph of the draft resolution.

The United Nations Observer felt that the draft resolution did not meet the wishes expressed in Document No. 60. He noted that paragraph a) of the consideranda spoke of "the seeming conflict"; in his opinion a conflict existed and the word "seeming" should be deleted. What was more, the Committee should act in full knowledge of the relevant facts. The Privileges and Immunities Convention had been adopted by the General Assembly and approved by the supreme organs. Adoption of the amended version of Resolution No. 31 would undoubtedly give rise to discussion in the United Nations, in all the **principal** organs and in all the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

He considered that the Plenipotentiary Conference could not request the U.N. Secretary-General to place any question on the agenda, for that would be tantamount to making a recommendation to the Secretary-General and prescribing the method to be followed.

The Delegate of Switzerland appreciated the arguments put forward by the representative of the U.N. He thought it would be wiser to maintain the existing text of Resolution No. 31 and to state in the Resolution that the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the I.T.U. Administrative Council to follow the matter at each of its sessions with a view to reaching a satisfactory solution.

The Representative of the W.H.O. observed that the position of the W.H.O. had been explained at the preceding meeting and he supported the statement by the U.N. observer. He said he would bow to any decision taken by the Committee with regard to Resolution No. 31, but he requested

the authors of the draft resolution to take into account the proposals of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. and the Delegate of Switzerland for revision of the last paragraph of the proposed text.

The Delegate of Bulgaria said that he wished to make the same proposal as that submitted by the Delegate of Switzerland.

The Delegate of Argentina appreciated the statements made by the Representatives of the U.N. and W.H.O., as well as the proposals by the Delegate of Switzerland. He thought those proposals would help to preserve good relations with the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom explained that the draft resolution had been drafted with the aim of making plain the intention of the Plenipotentiary Conference to have the problem of privileges settled. He fully appreciated, however, that relations between the Union and the United Nations should not be jeopardized and that the Committee could either retain the 1959 text or amend the 3rd paragraph of the draft as proposed by the Delegate of Switzerland, but using more precise terms.

The Delegate of France supported the proposal by the Delegate of Switzerland to retain the existing text.

The Delegate of Poland likewise considered that Resolution No. 31 should be kept as it stood.

The Delegate of Brazil thought that the Resolution should be kept as it stood, since the situation had not changed since 1959.

The Chairman then summed up the debate. The Committee appeared to be in favour of keeping the 1959 text, with an additional paragraph instructing the Administrative Council to follow the matter closely.

The Delegate of France stated that he had supported the proposal made by the Delegate of Switzerland, but that France would take no position on the new addition suggested by the representative of the Secretary-General.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that, in order to take account of the decisions of the previous Conference, the text of the last paragraph of Resolution No. 31, as adopted at Geneva in 1959, could be maintained with the addition of the text suggested by the Representative of the Secretary-General.

The Delegate of Switzerland proposed that it be left to the Editorial Committee to draft the text in question, since the views expressed by the members of the Committee were appreciably the same and were very close to the 1959 version of the Resolution.

The Delegate of France disagreed. On the one hand, the Editorial Committee was not empowered to draft texts, but only to check them, and, on the other, there were, after all, considerable differences between the proposed text and the 1959 Resolution. Paragraph c) of the 1959 Resolution stood out less clearly, which might mean that certain instances of exceptions to obtain privileges would continue to exist. In his view, that constituted a by no means negligible disadvantage.

The Chairman suggested that a text be prepared by the Rapporteur and the Representative of the Secretary-General and submitted to the next meeting of the Committee. (A draft text is attached in Annex 1 hereto.) He thereupon proceeded to the examination of items 2 and 3 of the agenda.

The Representative of the Secretary-General thought that the Committee would probably be in favour of keeping Resolutions Nos. 32 and 33 of the Geneva Convention. It would suffice to amend the references to bring them up to date.

The Delegate of Switzerland agreed for, as far as he knew, neither of those two resolutions had given rise to any difficulty. (Two draft texts are contained in Annexes 2 and 3 respectively.)

Proceeding to item 4 of the agenda (Examination of Resolution No. 34), the Chairman explained that the question had been discussed by Committee 9, but that he did not yet know what decisions had been taken.

The Delegate of the United States pointed out that space telecommunications had made enormous progress since Resolution No. 34 had been adopted in 1959. Present-day equipment was infinitely more advanced than that which had been available in 1959. The new draft resolution contained in Document No. 238 was intended to bring the 1959 Resolution up to date.

The Representative of the U.N. said that the Secretariat of the United Nations would be very pleased to cooperate with the I.T.U. in the field of space telecommunications.

The Representative of I.C.A.O. wished to draw attention to the resolution adopted by the I.C.A.O. General Assembly which, recognizing the great progress made in the use and operation of space telecommunications, took note that the future development of telecommunications in that sphere fell within the competence of I.C.A.O., and instructed its Secretary-General to represent the interest of world civil aviation in relations with the Secretariat of the United Nations. For that reason, he greatly appreciated the terms of draft resolution No. 34 presented in Document No. 238.

The Delegate of Bulgaria informed the Committee that Committee 9 had set up a working party which, basing itself on the proposals made by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., had been instructed to prepare a resolution to ensure the peaceful use of space telecommunications. He feared that that resolution might duplicate Resolution No. 34.

The Delegate of Switzerland was of the same opinion and suggested that the Chairman of Committee 7 get in touch with the Chairman of Committee 9 to discuss the matter.

The Chairman said he would do so, and item 4 of the agenda was left in abeyance. The Committee then passed to item 5 of the agenda (Other business).

The Representative of the Secretary-General drew attention to the fact that the International Atomic Energy Agency, which was in the United Nations family of organizations, was not a specialized agency, but was treated practically as such by all the other organizations. In fact, instead of reporting to the Economic and Social Council -like all the specialized agencies - it submitted its report to the General Assembly and, in certain circumstances, to the Security Council. However that might be, it seemed appropriate that, as was the practice in the United Nations, whenever reference was made in an I.T.U. document to the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency should also be mentioned. His remarks would apply to Nos. 504, 509 and 518 of the General Regulations, which contained provisions governing invitations to conferences.

The Delegate of Switzerland approved that suggestion and proposed that an opinion or a recommendation on that point be sent to the Chairman of Committee 9. There were no objections (a copy of the letter to the Chairman of Committee 9 is attached in Annex 4).

The Chairman thanked the Representatives of the specialized agencies for their cooperation with the Committee. He trusted that all the problems at issue would be settled at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

The meeting rose at 6.50 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

G. ANEVEUX
F.G. PERRIN

Chairman:

TCHOUTA MOUSSA

Annexes: 4

A N N E X 1

RESOLUTION TO REPLACE
GENEVA RESOLUTION No. 31

R No. POSSIBLE REVISION OF ARTICLE IV, SECTION 11 OF THE CONVENTION ON
THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunica-
tion Union, Montreux, 1965,

in view of

Resolution No. 28 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the
International Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires, 1952, and
Resolution No. 31 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959;

bearing in mind

Resolution No. 33 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959;

considering

a) the seeming conflict between the definition of Government Telegrams
and Government Telephone Calls contained in Annex 2 of the International
Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947, and the provisions of
Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities
of the Specialized Agencies;

b) that the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the
Specialized Agencies has not been amended in the manner requested by the
Plenipotentiary Conferences, Buenos Aires, 1952, and Geneva 1959;

having examined

proposals, including a request by the Secretary-General of the
United Nations (Document No. 60 of this Conference), to extend government
telecommunication privileges to the Heads of the Specialized Agencies;

has decided

to confirm the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences of
Buenos Aires and Geneva not to include, in Annex ... of the Convention,
the Heads of the Specialized Agencies among the authorities entitled to
send government telegrams or to request government telephone calls;

expresses the hope

that the United Nations will agree to reconsider the problem and, bearing in mind the decision confirmed by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965, will make the necessary amendment to Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies;

instructs the Administrative Council

to pursue the study of this matter at each of its sessions and to take the necessary steps with the appropriate organs of the United Nations with a view to reaching a satisfactory solution.

A N N E X 2RESOLUTION INTENDED TO REPLACE
RESOLUTION No. 32 of GENEVA, 1959

R No. USE OF THE UNITED NATIONS TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK FOR THE
TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommuni-
cation Union, Montreux, 1965,

in view of

Resolution No. 26 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the
International Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires, based on a request by
the United Nations that the International Telecommunication Union should
sanction the carriage of the traffic of the specialized agencies over the
United Nations point-to-point telecommunication network at a charge equal
to the pro rata proportion of the cost of operating, according to the
traffic carried;

noting

that as from 1 January, 1954, the Secretary-General of the United
Nations withdrew the offer he had formerly made to the specialized agencies
to carry their traffic over the United Nations network;

reaffirms

the views enunciated in the above-mentioned Resolution No. 26,
namely:

1. that in normal circumstances, the United Nations point-to-point
telecommunication network should not be used to carry the traffic of the
specialized agencies in competition with existing commercial telecommuni-
cation networks;
2. that the Union does not favour any departure from the provisions
of Article XVI of the Agreement between the United Nations and the
International Telecommunication Union;
3. that the Union would nevertheless have no objection if, in cases
of emergency, the traffic of the specialized agencies were carried over the
United Nations point-to-point telecommunication network at a tariff composed
as prescribed in Article 7 of the Telegraph Regulations, or free of charge;
and

instructs

the Secretary-General to take appropriate action.

A N N E X 3

RESOLUTION INTENDED TO REPLACE
RESOLUTION No. 33 of GENEVA, 1959

R No. TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONE CALLS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunica-
tion Union, Montreux, 1965,

considering

- a) that the Heads of the specialized agencies are not mentioned in the definition of Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls, which appears in ... of Annex ... of the Convention;
- b) that there may be circumstances in which the urgency or importance of the telecommunications of the specialized agencies warrants special treatment for their telegrams or telephone calls;

resolves

that if a specialized agency wishing to obtain special privileges for its telecommunications informs the Administrative Council, justifying the particular cases in which special treatment is necessary, the Administrative Council:

- 1. shall inform Members and Associate Members of the Union of the requests which, in their opinion, should be accepted;
- 2. shall take a final decision on these requests, bearing in mind the opinion of the majority of Members and Associate Members;

instructs

the Secretary-General to notify Members and Associate Members of any decisions taken by the Council.

A N N E X 4

Montreux, 15 October 1965

To the Chairman of Committee 9

Dear Mr. Chairman,

During the discussions in Committee 7, the representative of the Secretariat pointed out that although the International Atomic Energy Agency was not a specialized agency, it was treated as such by all the organizations of the United Nations family.

Committee 7 thereupon expressed the view that all references to the specialized agencies in the texts of the I.T.U. should be accompanied by mention of the International Atomic Energy Agency. This applies to Nos. 504, 509 and 518 of the General Regulations, relating to invitations to conferences.

Since the revision of these provisions comes within the terms of reference of Committee 9, I have the honour to draw your attention to the opinion expressed by Committee 7 to the effect that the provisions in question should also mention the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Yours sincerely,

TCHOUTA MOUSSA
Chairman of Committee 7

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 300-E

22 October 1965

Original: French

PLENARY MEETINGLIST OF DOCUMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE

(Documents Nos. 1 to 300)

| Document No. | Title | Origin | Destination |
|-----------------|---|------------------------|-------------|
| 1 d. 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 6 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 | P.M. |

| 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 | Candidates 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 | Committee 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 | Committee 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 | Guatemala | P.M. |
| 152 | Proposal relating to possible admission of International Organizations to the Conference | | P.M. |
| 153 | Candidacies for membership of the Administrative Council | | P.M. |
| 154 | Agenda of the 5th Meeting of Committee 4 | S.G. | 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 | S.G. | P.M. |
| 163 | Agenda of the 2nd Meeting of Committee 6 | | Committee 6 |
| 164 | Candidacies for membership of the Administrative Council | | P.M. |
| 165 | Agenda of the 6th Meeting of Committee 4 | S.G. | Committee 4 |
| 166 | Proxy vote | | P.M. |
| 167 | Participation by the North Korean Regime in the work of the I.T.U. | | 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(Rev.) | 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. |
| 201 | Summary record of the 7th meeting of Committee 4 | Committee 4 | Committee 4 |
| 202 | Request by the Republic of the Niger to be included in a lower class of contribution for defraying Union expenses | S.G. | Committee 6 |
| 203 | Agenda of the second meeting of Committee 7 | | Committee 7 |
| 204(Rev.) | Agenda for the 11th Plenary Meeting | | P.M. |
| 205 | Summary record of the 8th meeting of Committee 4 | Committee 4 | Committee 4 |
| 206 | Agenda of the 12th meeting of Committee 4 | | Committee 4 |
| 207 | Opinion on Document No. 178 concerning the work of the I.F.R.B. | S.G. | Committee 4 |
| 208 | Agenda of the 6th meeting of Committee 9 | | Committee 9 |
| 209(Rev.) | Extension of the I.T.U. Headquarters Building | S.G. | Committee 6 |
| 210 | Agenda of the 4th meeting of Committee 8 | | Committee 8 |
| 211 | Summary record of the 9th meeting of Committee 4 | Committee 4 | Committee 4 |

| Document No. | Title | Origin | Destination |
|---------------------------|--|--|--------------|
| 212 | Summary report of the 2nd meeting of Committee 8 | Committee 8 | Committee 8 |
| 213 | First report by Committee 4 to the Plenary Meeting | Committee 4 | P.M. |
| 214 | Summary record of the 3rd meeting of Committee 8 | Committee 8 | Committee 8 |
| 215 | Agenda of the first meeting of Committee 10 | | Committee 10 |
| 216 + Corr. 1 and 2 | Statement by the Delegation of the Republic of Cuba at the 11th meeting of Committee 4 | S.G. | Committee 4 |
| 217 + Corr. 1 and 2 | Summary record of the 4th meeting of Committee 9 | Committee 9 | Committee 9 |
| 218 + Corr. 1 and 2 | Summary record of the 5th meeting of Committee 9 | Committee 9 | Committee 9 |
| 219 | Summary record of the 10th meeting of Committee 4 | Committee 4 | Committee 4 |
| 220 | Agenda of the 4th meeting of Committee 5 | | Committee 5 |
| 221 | Summary record of the 3rd meeting of Committee 5 | Committee 5 | Committee 5 |
| 222 | Vote by proxy | S.G. | P.M. |
| 223 | Draft resolution submitted by the Delegations of the countries of the Latin America Region to set up a regional centre for the study of space communications | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela | Committee 8 |
| 224 | Agenda of the 5th meeting of Committee 8 | | Committee 8 |

| Document No. | Title | Origin | Destination |
|---------------------------|--|--------------|----------------------|
| 225 | Summary record of the 1st meeting of Committee 10 | Committee 10 | Committee 10 |
| 226 + Corr. 1 and 2 | Use of Electronic Computers by the Union | S.G. | Committee 6 |
| 227 | Agenda of the 13th meeting of Committee 4 | | Committee 4 |
| 228 | Procedure for the election of Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council | S.G. | P.M. |
| 229 | Draft Resolution on the I.F.R.B. submitted by the Delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco | Morocco | Committee 4 |
| 230 | Minutes of the 11th Plenary Meeting | | P.M. |
| 231(Rev.) | Draft Resolution concerning the preparation of a Draft Constitutional Charter of a permanent character | | Committee 9 |
| 232 | Expert Inquiry into the Working of the Union's Secretariats | S.G. | P.M. and Committee 4 |
| 233 | Contribution of countries Members to the expenses of the Union | Tunisia | Committee 6 |
| 234 | Agenda of the 7th meeting of Committee 9 | | Committee 9 |
| 235 | Telegram sent on 6 October 1965 to the Administrations of countries not present at the Conference | S.G. | P.M. |
| 236 | Candidacies for membership of the Administrative Council | S.G. | P.M. |
| 237 + Corr. 1 and 2 | Summary record of the 6th meeting of Committee 9 | Committee 9 | Committee 9 |

| Document No. | Title | Origin | Destination |
|----------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| 238 | Draft Resolution - Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space | U.S.A. | Committee 7 |
| 239 | Consequences of changes in the number of contributory units, chosen by Members of the I.T.U. according to No. 203 of the Convention, Geneva, 1959 | Sweden | P.M. |
| 240 | Agenda of the 14th meeting of Committee 4 | | Committee 4 |
| 241 | Agenda of the 6th meeting of Committee 8 | | Committee 8 |
| 242 | Agenda of the 8th meeting of Committee 9 | | Committee 9 |
| 243 | Summary record of the 11th meeting of Committee 4 | Committee 4 | Committee 4 |
| 244 | Minutes of the 12th Plenary Meeting | | P.M. |
| 245 | Candidacies for Membership of the Administrative Council | S.G. | P.M. |
| 246 (Rev.) | Agenda for the 4th meeting of Committee 6 | | Committee 6 |
| 247 + Corr. | Summary record of the 3rd meeting of Committee 6 | Committee 6 | Committee 6 |
| 248 | Summary record of the 12th meeting of Committee 4 | Committee 4 | Committee 4 |
| 249 | Agenda of the 15th meeting of Committee 4 | | Committee 4 |
| 250 | List of the documents of the Conference | S.G. | P.M. |

| Document No. | Title | Origin | Destination |
|--------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| 251 | Summary Record of the 4th Meeting of Committee 8 | Committee 8 | Committee 8 |
| 252(Rev.) | Report from the Working Party of Committee 2 to Committee 2 | Committee 2 | Committee 2 |
| 253 | Summary Record of the 13th Meeting of Committee 4 | Committee 4 | Committee 4 |
| 254 | Purchase of the I.T.U. Headquarters building | S.G. | Committee 6 |
| 255 | Summary Record of the 4th Meeting of Committee 5 | Committee 5 | Committee 5 |
| 256 + Corr. | Institution of a regular programme of Technical Assistance by the I.T.U. | S.G. | Committee 8 |
| 257 | Possible creation of an interpreters' section | S.G. | Committee 5 |
| 258 | Agenda of the 9th Meeting of Committee 9 | | Committee 9 |
| 259 | Memorandum of understanding between the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. and the Executive Secretary of the E.C.A.F.E. | S.G. | P.M. |
| 260 | Summary Record of the 14th Meeting of Committee 4 | Committee 4 | Committee 4 |
| 261 | First Report of the Finance Committee to the Plenary Meeting | Committee 6 | P.M. |
| 262 | Second Report of the Finance Committee to the Plenary Meeting | Committee 6 | P.M. |
| 263 | Agenda of the Second Meeting of Committee 2 | | Committee 2 |

| Document No. | Title | Origin | Destination |
|----------------|--|--------------|-------------|
| 264 | Agenda of the 3rd Meeting of Committee 7 | | Committee 7 |
| 265 | Agenda of the 7th Meeting of Committee 8 | | Committee 8 |
| 266 (Rev.) | Report from Committee 2 | Committee 2 | P.M. |
| 267 | Amendment to proposal (Article 4) | Belgium | Committee 9 |
| 268 | Agenda of the 10th Meeting of Committee 9 | | Committee 9 |
| 269 | First series of texts | Committee 10 | P.M. |
| 270 | Motion submitted by the United States of America concerning the representation of China at this Conference | U.S.A. | Committee 2 |
| 271 | Agenda of the 16th Meeting of Committee 4 | | Committee 4 |
| 272 + Corr. | Summary Record of the 7th Meeting of Committee 9 | Committee 9 | Committee 9 |
| 273 | Agenda of the 13th Plenary Meeting | | P.M. |
| 274 | Classes of Contribution for defraying Union Expenses | Thailand | P.M. |
| 275 | Agenda of the 11th Meeting of Committee 9 | | Committee 9 |
| 276 + Add. | Common or comparable standards for telecommunication training | S.G. | Committee 8 |
| 277 + Corr. | Summary Record of the 2nd Meeting of Committee 7 | Committee 7 | Committee 7 |

| Document No. | Title | Origin | Destination |
|--------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| 278 | Request by Panama for a lower class in the scale of contributions to the Union budget | S.G. | Committee 6 |
| 279 | Note by the Chairman of Committee 6 (Use of electronic computers by the Union) | Committee 6 | Committee 6 |
| 280(Rev.) | Draft procedure for the election of the Secretary-General or Deputy Secretary-General of the Union | S.G. | P.M. |
| 281 | Training Standards (CITEL Recommendations Nos. 9/65 and 10/65) | S.G. | Committee 8 |
| 282 | Training Standards (Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education which was adopted by the UNESCO) | S.G. | Committee 8 |
| 283 | Summary Record of the 5th Meeting of Committee 8 | Committee 8 | Committee 8 |
| 284 | Establishment of an International Institute for Telecommunications studies | S.G. | Committee 8 |
| 285 | Agenda of the 12th Meeting of Committee 9 | | Committee 9 |
| 286 | Candidacies for Membership of the Administrative Council | S.G. | P.M. |
| 287 | Public Information in the I.T.U. | S.G. | P.M. |
| 288 | Agenda of the 5th Meeting of Committee 5 | | Committee 5 |
| 289 | Agenda of the 9th Meeting of Committee 8 | | Committee 8 |
| 290 | Additional Protocol - Temporary Arrangements | | P.M. |

| Document No. | Title | Origin | Destination |
|--------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| 291 | Seminars | S.G. | Committee 8 |
| 292(Rev.) | Candidacies for election to the Administrative Council | S.G. | P.M. |
| 293 | Procedure for the election of Members of the I.F.R.B. | S.G. | P.M. |
| 294 | Agenda of the 13th Meeting of Committee 9 | | Committee 9 |
| 295 | Circular telegram sent to Members of the Union on 16 October 1965 concerning the election of the Members of the I.F.R.B. | | P.M. |
| 296 | Telegram sent on 16 October to Members of the Union not present at the Conference concerning the election of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General | | P.M. |
| 297 | Summary Record of the 4th Meeting of Committee 6 | Committee 6 | Committee 6 |
| 298 | Agenda of the 5th Meeting of Committee 6 | | Committee 6 |
| 299 | Summary Record of the 3rd Meeting of Committee 7 | Committee 7 | Committee 7 |
| 300 | List of the documents of the Conference | S.G. | P.M. |